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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1849.

VOL. XXI.—NO. 43.

The Observer.

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

At a Court of Common Council holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Monday the nineteenth day of March, Anno Domini 1849:

Read and enacted the following Ordinance.

An Ordinance to provide for the establishment of a FIRE POLICE FORCE in the City of Saint John.

WHEREAS it is deemed necessary to make provision for the better protection of Property, and to restrain idlers and disorderly persons from creating confusion and preventing proper means being used for extinguishing Fires:

I. *Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in Common Council convened*, That so many Freemen and Freeholders, not exceeding one hundred and fifty persons, shall be appointed by the Common Council as a Fire Police Force.

II. *And be it ordained*, That the persons so appointed by the Common Council, and who may consent to serve in the said Fire Police Force, shall be sworn in as Special Constables and enroll their names in a proper book to be kept by the Common Clerk, affixing numbers consecutively, beginning with number one, and in order as enrolled; and that each and every person after being so appointed, sworn and enrolled, shall forthwith be provided with a proper Badge, with his number thereon, to be worn around the Hat, and a short Baton, at the expense of the Corporation.

III. *And be it ordained*, That the said Fire Police Force shall be divided into Divisions or Companies, and that each Division or Company shall not contain more than twenty-five men: and that the said Divisions and Companies respectively shall select from amongst themselves, one Captain and one Assistant Captain or Lieutenant, and all other such officers as they may deem necessary for the good order and regulation of said Division or Company.

IV. *And be it ordained*, That it shall be the duty of the said Fire Police to repair to all fires which may occur within the City of Saint John, and to arrest or otherwise cause the removal of all idlers or disorderly persons, and enforce the services of persons present, in working the Engines, forming lines, and conveying water, and assume charge in so far as necessary to prevent robbery of Property which may be exposed by removal.

V. *And be it ordained*, That if any person other than a duly appointed Fire Policeman, shall presume to use or wear any distinguishing badge appointed to be worn by the sain Police, or any badge resembling the same, (excepting such as may be worn by the Enginemen, &c.,) at any fire which may occur in the City of St. John, shall, on conviction before the Mayor or Recorder or any one of the Aldermen of the said City, forfeit and pay the sum of Five Pounds.

VI. *And be it ordained*, That when any person after having been appointed in manner as by this Ordinance is provided, and continued to serve, shall desire to retire from said Police, he shall give notice in writing to the Common Clerk, and be held so discharged, and the place or places so vacated shall be filled up by appointment of other persons.

By order of the Common Council.

J. WILLIAM BOYD,
Common Clerk.

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.*

NOTICE.

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

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

THOMAS NISBET.

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

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN ROSS, late of this City, (formerly of Grand Manan,) deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to JOHN M. ROBINSON, Esq., Barrister at Law, who is hereby authorised to receive the same.

MARY PADDOCK, *Executrix.*

St. John, Oct. 31st, 1848.

BRASS'S HOTEL, WINDSOR, N. S.

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

JAMES GILDRED,
Sept. 26.—3m *Windsor, N. S.*

JANUARY, 1849.

Nails, Spikes, Chains, Anchors, &c.

FOR SALE.

100 CASKS assorted Wrought Nails; 75 bags do. Cut do.;
60 casks 4½ to 10 inch SPIKES;
90 kegs, 112 lb. each, 1½ in. to 5 in. Stout Nails;
20 kegs Horse and Boat Nails;
30 kegs ¼ to 3-8 in. Rigging Chain;
5 Chain Cables, 9-16ths to 1 inch;
7 Iron and wood-stocked Anchors;
67 slabs Spelter. JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince Wm. Street.

MANILLA CORDAGE.

Received ex sch'r *Beverly* from Boston:

125 COILS Manilla CORDAGE, from 1½ inch to 4 inches; for Sale at low rates. GEORGE THOMAS,
February 20. *South Market Wharf.*

Lines and Twines.

NOW opening and for Sale—300 Dozen 9, 12, 15, 18 and 21 Thread Pollock and COD LINES; 100 Bundles very fine HERRING TWINE; 300 Do. Seine TWINE; 500 Do. very fine Salmon and Shad Twine, at exceedingly low rates, by

Jan. 30. W. TISDALE & SON

HARDWARE!

T. R. GORDON,

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

Offers for sale at *reduced prices*, for Cash, a large and good assortment of CUTLERY and HARDWARE, consisting of

TABLE and Dessert KNIVES and FORKS, Carvers, Steels, Pen and Pocket Knives, Ivory-hift Knives in sets or dozens, Scissors and Shears, *Elliot's* and *Rodgers'* RAZORS and Pocket Knives; Butcher, Shoe and Sheath Knives.

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

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

BRASS Kettles, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Curtain Bands and Pins, Table and Hall Lamps, *Gas Pendants and Brackets*; Lamp Glasses, Foot Tubs, Water and Slop Cans, Plate Baskets, Plate Warmers, Preserving Kettles.

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

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

Brass, Japan'd and Plated Harness and Saddle Mountings, SLEIGH BELLS, SKATES and Straps, Gig and Cart Hames, Horse Traces, Ox Chains; Breeching, Halter and Dog Chains, Whip Thongs.

Sheet BRASS and ZINC, Spelter, Wiretloth, Sadirons, Frying pans, Griddles, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Stewpans, Saucepans, Teakettles, Tea kitchens, Soup Digester, Fish-kettles, Hair and Wire Seives; Brass, Wire and Painted Fenders; Steelyards, *Large* and small Scale-Beams; Patent Weighing Machines up to 2 cwt., Weights, Door Scrapers and Knockers; Hearth, Horse, Shoe and Paint BRUSHES; Horse and Ox Cards, Currycombs, Wheelheads, Wool-cards.

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

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

Hoole, Stmifforth & Gray's Cast Steel Mill, Cross-cut, Pit, Circular, Hand, and Tenon SAWS and FILES.

VICKER'S flat, round, half-round, square, and three square bastard, hand, and smooth FILES.—three square taper (3 to 9 inches), Pit and Circular Saw (4 1-2 to 12 inch), double and single cut Mill (5 to 15 inch) FILES; Horse and Shoe Rasps; *Stub's* best Files.

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

Warranted CHAIN, 1-4 to 1-2 inch.

Copper Boat NAILS; Butt and Wrought Nails; Spikes, Horse and Ox Nails; Whale Boat, Clout, Bellows, and Scupper Nails.

CANADA STOVES, 20 to 26 inch.

CROWN GLASS, 6x10 and 10x12.

Market Square, St. John, Dec. 1, 1848.

Chains, Spikes and Nails.

Ex ship Peruvian from Liverpool—on consignment:

50 CASKS, each 2 cwt. 1-4, 5-16, 3-8, 7-16, and 1-2 inch CHAINS,
50 casks, each 2 cwt. 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, 6, 6 1-2, 7, 7 1-2, and 9 inch DECK SPIKES,
15 do. do. 5, 6, and 7 inch Rose head SPIKES,
15 do. 2, 2 3-4, 3, 3 1-4, and 3 1-2 inch Boat Nails,
14 do. (100 lbs. each) 4d. and 7d. OX and Horse Shoe NAILS,
5 do. (240 and 210 lbs.) 12d. and 14dy. fine clasp wrot NAILS,
27 do. (assorted qualities) 8, 10, 12, 14, and 20dy. wro't BOARD NAILS.

Which with his Stock on hand of intermediate sizes, and articles of this description, will enable the undersigned to supply every call on as advantageous terms as any in the market. [Nov. 7.] H. G. KINNEAR.

New-Brunswick STONE Works,

PORTLAND BRIDGE.

P. CORMACK,

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

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

Ground & Unground Saleratus.

Landing from schr. "*Meridian*," from Boston, on consignment:—

5 BOXES Ground SALERATUS, into 1 lb. papers,
20 brls. Ditto, in bulk;
10 tierces unground ditto;
20 brls. do. do.

Warranted PURE—direct from the Factory. For sale as low as can be imported, at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock street.

Jan. 23. H. G. KINNEAR.

No. 10, KING-STREET,

OCTOBER, 7th, 1848.

The subscribers have on hand per *Themis* from Liverpool, and other late arrivals—

4 TIERCES refined LOAF SUGAR;
4 do. Crushed ditto ditto;
4 ditto Moist Crushed ditto ditto;
25 chests fine Congo Tea; 20 do. superior ditto;
10 boxes Oolong Souchong ditto;
15 brls. *Day & Martin's* Blacking (assorted);
30 dozen *Lazenby & Son's* PICKLES, do.;
2 cases CASSIA; 3 kegs SALTPETRE;
150 gross Bottle Corks; 1 cask Blue Vitriol;
5 bags Pepper; 10 do. Ginger;
1 hhd. LAMP BLACK;
4 qr. casks Old PORT; 4 do. Brown Sherry
5 hhds. Sicily Madeira; 4 do. Red Wine;
10 hhds. Bright Sugar; 10 do. Molasses.

Just arrived per *Kent* from London:—

12 hhds. *Martell's* Dark and Pale BRANDY
10 do. Pale Hollands GENEVA;
10 cwt. *Coleman's* STARCH;
20 kegs ditto MUSTARD, SF, and DSF;

All of which they will sell at the lowest market rates, for Cash only.

FLEWWELLING & READING.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

Just received per 'Widow' from New York:

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

The Garland.

LINES WRITTEN IN A CHURCH-YARD.

BY ROBERT GILFILLAN.

Remote, romantic, solitary spot
Where sleep the dead,—removed, but not forgot!
Where the loved ashes of the lost ones lie,
Tears o'er their grave—their memory a sigh!
A father's worth, although not known to fame;
And what a magic in a mother's name!—
The harebell lifts its humble head in spring,
When gaily o'er the young flowers song birds sing
While Summer's glories in their beauty wave,
But faded leaves become the silent grave!
'Tis Autumn now!—and short the sun's bright beams—
Sad leaves fall thick—an epitaph each seems,
In colours bright'ning, or in tint that dies,
Each o'er its turf-clad grave proclaims—"Here lies!"—
A child, to better lands thus early gone,
Before, perhaps, the evil years come on;
A parent gathered to his last abode,
Though dust be here, the spirit's up to God!
A brother, sister, sleeping thus below,
While round their "narrow house" the mourners go!
An honoured patron, or a loving friend,
This is their resting place—this is their end!
How calm the churchyard on this solemn day,
Silence secure, and busy world away,
Unless half-broken by the Sabbath bell,
Whose tones no echo from the stillness tell.
Shades of the dead! in melancholy bloom
Around you still some flowers take from your gloom!
To show that though Death's Winter reigneth here,
Hope's Spring shall bloom when Joy's eterne is near!—
What time, or late, or soon, when life's round's o'er,
And I must walk this waking world no more,
Here let me lie—this be my place of rest,
Where sleep the weary, and repose the blest!

Miscellaneous.

THE ARMY.—*Death of Field-Marshal Sir G. Nugent.*—On Sunday night, Field-Marshal General Sir G. Nugent, Bart., K. C. B., expired at his residence, Westhorpe House, little Marlow, at the advanced age of 92. He was the eldest General officer in the army. Sir George entered the service on the 5th of July, 1773, which is the date of his Ensign's commission He served throughout the first American war, having gone out when a Lieutenant. He returned in 1783 a Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1794 he became Colonel, and accompanied his regiment to Walcheren, where he held the local rank of Brigadier-General. During the whole of the Irish rebellion Major-General Nugent commanded the northern district of Ireland. In 1803 he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-General, and in 1806 the Colonelcy of the 6th regiment, which he retained to his death. Having transferred his services to India he was appointed, in 1811, Commander of the forces there, which distinguished post he occupied till 1813, when he was succeeded by the Marquis of Hastings, and from which he retired with the rank of General. In June 1846, Sir George Nugent became one of the nine Field Marshals of England. Since 1796, he has been Captain or Keeper of St. Mawe's Castle.

THE DEATH OF BRIGADIER PENNYCUICK AND HIS SON.—A correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following touching account of the death of Brigadier Pennycuick and his son. The account is preceded by an account of the Brigadier's gallant services:—He entered the army in 1807. His first campaign was in Java in 1811; and he was wounded severely, having fought so well as to draw forth the public approbation of Sir Samuel Auchmuty and the celebrated Colonel Gillespie. In 1811 he was at the storming of Djokjo Kerta. In 1813, having command of a small detachment, he displayed such skill and courage, defeating an immense body of insurgents, that he obtained the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of Java, and the public approbation of the Governor General of India, Lord Hastings—no mean judge of military merit. He fought again with distinction in 1814, at the assault of Bonti, in the Celebes; and during 1825 and 1826 he served against the Burmese. In 1839 he fought under Sir J. Keane and Brigadier Wiltshire, at the storming of Ghuznee and of Khelat, and was the foremost man to enter the last named fortress. In 1841 he marched out of Aden at the head of 600 men, and gave a signal overthrow to the Arabs. In 1846 he served under Sir Charles Napier in Scinde, and gained the esteem of that General. In 1848 he commanded a brigade in the Punjaub, under Lord Gough, and on the 13th of January 1849, he died in battle, thus closing a career full of honor with a soldier's death; and upon his yet warm body fell his young son, a boy worthy of such a father. Let the moving, the painful, but glorious story be simply told. The 24th Regiment marched on the 13th of January against the Sikh army; it was unsupported, exposed to the full sweep of the Sikh batteries, and to the deadly play of their destructive musketry. More than one half the regiment went down in ten minutes; the remainder, still stricken by the artillery, assailed by thousands of infantry, and menaced by swarms of cavalry, could no longer keep their ground. The elder Pennycuick had fallen, and two soldiers attempted to carry him off while still breathing, but the Sikhs pressed them so closely that, unable to contend, they dropped their honorable burden and drew back. The gallant boy, the son of the noble dead, only seventeen years old, now first aware of his misfortune, sprang forward, sword in hand, bestrode his father's body for a moment, and then fell across it, a corpse. Such, sir, is the simple tale of the deaths of that brave old man and his boy. * * * * And the grief stricken widow—the bereaved mother! Is she single in her sorrows?—Alas! no. The widow of the brave Cureton, she also has lost her son as well as her husband, on those fatal fields of the Punjaub. Consolation to them must come from God; but the glory of a nation's gratitude and praise should illumine the graves of their husbands and children.

THE INDIAN ARMY.—There is a dash of the knight spirit about Sir Charles Napier, who has just been appointed to the chief command in India. We gave last week some extracts from a pamphlet of his upon the subject of "baggage," which showed that he did not consider contending work to be done in pumps and silk stockings. The reader will be amused by the following touch from the same pen. Sir Charles has been arguing that no regimental officer in India requires more than three camels for his baggage, and thus proceeds:—"What does he want? His tent, a canteen, a second pair of breeches, a second pair of shoes, half-a-dozen shirts, a second flannel waistcoat, a couple of towels, a piece of soap. All beyond is mere luxury, and not fit for a campaign. His regimentals he carries on his back. An Indian campaign lasts five months. No man takes the field for comfort; he goes to win renown, and no Sybarite wins renown in war."

THE DUKE AND SIR C. NAPIER.—Sir Charles, at the late interview with the Duke, is said to have declined going to India. On this the Duke, in his customary curt style, responded, "Then, sir, if you don't go, I must."—*United Service Gazette.*

Captain John Pitt Kennedy, late manager of the extensive estates of the Earl of Devon, in the South of Ireland, has been appointed military secretary to Sir Charles James Napier, the new commander-in-chief in India.

On the 5th of December, 1796, a "loyalty loan" or subscription in aid of the war with France, was opened in London, and in fifteen hours and twenty minutes, the enormous sum of eighteen millions sterling was subscribed.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW TO MR. MACAULAY.—At a meeting of the Glasgow Town Council on Thursday, the Lord Provost proposed that the Council should confer the freedom of the city on the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay. That distinguished individual, he said, was to come amongst them on an early day to be installed as Lord Rector of the University, and he was desirous that they should show the high estimation in which he was held by the citizens of Glasgow, by enrolling his name among those of their honorary burgesses. Mr. Macaulay had been long known to the public as a gentleman possessing learning and genius of no ordinary kind, of which he had given abundant evidence in the many splendid contributions made by him to English literature. Besides, by his distinguished talent as a statesman and orator, as well as his extensive acquirements as a scholar, he had been enabld to render eminent services to his country in various capacities both at home and abroad. It was, however, to his late work he would especially refer as giving him the strongest claim to the gratitude of his countrymen. As the Historian of England, during a period of its annals at once the most important and eventful, he had displayed the most consummate ability in tracing the progress of the country in every department of its affairs. Bailie Smith seconded the motion. It was chiefly, he said, as a literary man that they were asked to confer the freedom of the city on Mr. Macaulay. It would have been unwise to have grounded his claims on political considerations; for therein they might have differed. But as to his literary qualifications there could be but one opinion. The motion was agreed to by acclamation, and it was remitted to the Magistrates to communicate with Mr. Macaulay, and consider in what way the compliment might be best presented to him. Bailie Stewart said, there was a very general feeling that the presentation should be made publicly, and if possible, in the City Hall, as was done in the case of Lord John Russell. The Lord Provost said, this would much depend on Mr. Macaulay's convenience; but it will give great pleasure to the Magistrates to make the presentation in the most public manner possible.—*Scotsman.*

DESCRIPTION OF A CONVICT FARM IN TASMANIA.—"In Tasmania, which is fast losing its ugly name of Van Dieman's Land, there are farms, being single properties, consisting of seven or eight hundred acres each, under cultivation, besides extensive sheep and cattle runs, the farming of which is not inferior to that of Norfolk and the Lothians.—A description of one of these farms is before me. The eigit hundred acres are divided into fields of from thirty to fifty acres each. The fences are as good as can be. The land is kept thoroughly clear of weeds; a strict course of husbandry is pursued; and the crops, especially of turnips, are very large. The gardens and orchards are extensive, kept in apple-pie order, and very productive. The house is of stone, large and commodious. The farm buildings are ample in extent, and built of stone, with solid roofs. The implements are all of the best kinds, and kept in perfect order. The live stock, for the most part bred upon the spot, is visited as a show on account of its excellence, and would be admired in the best farmed parts of England; it consists of 30 cart horses, 50 working bullocks, 100 pigs, 20 brood mares, 1,000 head of horned cattle, and 25,000 fine-wooled sheep. In this single establishment, by one master, seventy labourers have been employed at the same time. They were nearly all convicts. By convict labor, and that alone, this fine establishment was founded and maintained. Nothing of the sort could have existed in the island if convicts had not been transmitted thither, and assigned upon their landing to settlers, authorised to make slaves of them. In this small Island, of which the whole population is under 70,000, there have been at one time fifty establishments much resembling that which I have described. In British North America, there is not one that bears the least resemblance to it, in point of scale, perfection of management, or productiveness, in proportion to the capital or labor employed. —"*The Art of Colonization*," *by Edward Gibbon Wakefield.*

BAY OF GIBRALTAR.—A scene here presents itself that is scarcely to be equalled. You stand in the centre between two quarters of the globe, and two of its mighty seas. They are all within the little vista of your sight, and the sublimity of this reflection imparts additional charms to the natural beauty of every object around. As you advance a little, you lose sight of the Mediterranean, and your view is bounded on all sides by the most picturesque hills. Those of Andalusia bordering the bay, touched with deep shade, and based with the white and blue margin of the water. In the distance, the steep mountains of Grenada, blending into every hue that light and space can impart; and behind you the high double chain of the African mountains, whitened here and there with streaks of fleecy clouds over which they rear their heads. Your eye follows the sweeping circle of the bay that runs round from Cabrita point to the hill at Gibraltar, and the three white towns there imbedded in it lie before you. Algeziras on the left, creeping into the water, and backed up by a high mountain. San Roque sitting on the top, a green sloping hill at the other end, and Gibraltar on the right clinging upwards to the skirt of the rock. White sails speckle the surface of the bay, that like a mirror reflects the cloudless skies and the variegated flags of all nations glowing in the sun. Such is the scene as you enter the bay.—*Letter from Gibraltar.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Cape Town journals of the 10th of January have come to hand. The colony continued quiet, and, from its gradually increasing prosperity, it seems to be destined, at no distant day, to rank among the very first of our British settlements. These remarks receive a corroboration in the following extract from a leading article copied from the *South African Commercial Advertiser* of January 3, which is devoted to a retrospect of the year 1848:—"The year 1848 has been distinguished at the Cape by the extension of British authority to the river Keiskamma, in Kaffirland, including 70,000 natives, and the declaration of British sovereignty over the country between the Orange and the Vaul rivers, without encroaching, however, on the rights of the native chiefs in their respective districts. A plentiful harvest has crowned the year with gladness. There have been no visitations of epidemic diseases. Trade and commerce continue to flow in a steady current, with few misfortunes that merit notice either from their magnitude or their peculiar character. The local institutions, too numerous to be named in detail, have enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity. It is felt that capital is safe, and credit is unshaken.

Mr. Alfred Smee, the surgeon to the Bank of England, has announced, that by a test, which he terms electrovoltaic, he has discovered that the termination of the censor nerves are a positive pole of a voltaic circuit, whilst the muscular substance is the negative pole. The censor nerves are the telegraphs which carry the sensation to the brain, and the motor nerves carry back the volition to the muscles. The brain he infers to consist of five distinct voltaic circles, which, upon theoretical grounds, he believes to be sufficient to account for mental phenomena. Should these researches be fully confirmed by other investigators, they must be regarded as most important physiological discoveries.

DUGALD STEWART AT KINNIEL.—The following is an extract from a letter written by the poet Campbell while on a visit at Kinniel House (near Borrowstounness), then occupied by Dugald Stewart, dated May 8, 1815:—"I have spent three days with my beloved friends, Dugald Stewart and his family. His wife is most amiable—his daughter full of sense and spirit; and I am as happy as it is possible to be from home. My time is spent in walking about with these good angels, in reading my lectures to the philosopher, or in most delightful conversations. Stewart's residence is an old chateau of the Dukes of Hamilton, agreeably situate near the sea, opposite the classic Benledi, and surrounded by fine groves that resound with the songs of birds, the cawing of rooks, and the sweeter cooing of wood pigeons. The whole scene, with the society and conversation of my friends, sinks deep into my heart. You will be glad to hear that the good Dugald approves of—even applauds—my lectures; and says they abound in good poetry as well as in sound philosophy. I am making the character of my worthy host a special study; he is very fond of anecdotes; nothing pleases him so much as listening for hours together to the most minute details of human character. I have been telling him all I could recollect of the prominent characters of the day: and there he sits with his intelligent eyes fixed upon me, listening in mute attention. Yet, be it remembered, Dugald is no gossip; but as the bee collects its honey from every flower, he extracts matter for reflection and edification from every variety of human knowledge.—His dear wife is still as charming as ever. She addresses me by the endearing name of son. . . I slept in a room haunted by a lady who, two hundred years ago, was tossed over the battlements by her husband for being naughty! But knowing me to be a most modest and virtuous man, she had not the assurance to come into the chamber, while I occupied it; only, as usual, when the wind assisted her, she made the door open, and, I suppose, just looked in to see where the poet of Virtue and Sydenham was reposing. . . . I found this seat of the philosopher more splendid, perhaps, than seemed to accord with philosophy; but he is easy and prosperous, and lives in a style that somewhat, though very agreeably, surprised me. Here I have spent four days—tranquil and delightful days!"—*Scotsman.*

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.—It is now the fashion to place the golden age of England in the times when noblemen were destitute of comforts, the want of which would be intolerable to a modern footman; when farmers and shopkeepers breakfasted on loaves the very sight of which would raise a riot in a modern workhouse; when men died faster in the purest country air than they now do in the most pestilential lanes of our towns; and when men died faster in the lanes of our towns than they now die on the coast of Guinea. We too shall in our turn be outstripped, and in our turn be envied. It may well be, in the 20th century, that the peasant of Dorsetshire may think himself miserably paid with 15s. a week; that the carpenter of Greenwich may receive 10s. a day; that labouring men may be as little used to dine without meat as they now are to eat rye bread; that sanitary police and medical discoveries may have added several more years to the average length of human life; that numerous comforts and luxuries, which are now unknown or confined to a few, may be within the reach of every diligent and thrifty working man. And yet it may then be the mode to assert that the increase of wealth and the progress of science have benefited the few at the expense of the many, and to talk of the reign of Queen Victoria as the time when England was truly merry England, when all classes were bound together in brotherly sympathy, when the rich did not grind the faces of the poor, and the poor did not envy the splendour of the rich.—*Macaulay's History of England.*

The admirable wisdom of Providence is nowhere more conspicuous than in the nests of birds. It is impossible to contemplate without emotion the Divine goodness which thus gives industry to the weak, and forsight to the thoughtless. No sooner have the trees put forth their leaves, than a thousand little workmen commence their labors. Some bring along pieces of straw into the hole of an old wall; others affix their edifice to the windows of a church, these steal a hair from the mane of a horse; those bear away with wings trembling beneath its weight, the fragment of wool which a lamb has left entangled in the briars. A thousand palaces at once arise; within every nest is soon to be seen a charming metamorphosis; first a beautiful egg, then a little one covered with down. The little nestling soon feels his wings begin to grow; his mother teaching him to raise his head on his bed of repose. Soon he takes courage to approach the edge of the nest, and casts a first look at the works of nature. Terrified and enchanted at the sight, he precipitates himself amid his brothers and sisters who have never as yet seen that spectacle, but recalled a second time from his couch, the young king of the air, who still has the crown of infancy on his head, ventures to contemplate the boundless heavens, the waving summit of the pine trees, and the labyrinth of foliage which lies at his feet.

And, at the moment that the forests are rejoicing at the sight of their new inmate, an aged bird, who feels himself abandoned by his wings, quietly rests beside a stream; there resigned and solitary, he tranquilly awaits death, on the banks of the same river where he sang his first loves, and whose trees still bear his nest and his melodious offspring.—*Chatenubriand.*

EMERSON ON ENGLISHMEN.—The Englishman enjoys great health and vigor of body. They are larger than Americans. One hundred Englishmen, taken at random, would probably weigh one quarter more than the same number of Americans, taken in the same manner; and yet the skeleton is said to not weigh more. The Englishman is plump, round, and full, and presents a stout, respectable, and grandfatherly figure. The women, even, have thick set forms, and seldom a tall, spare Englishwoman is seen. The figures of the days of chivalry, carved in stone, some of them nine hundred years old, which adorn the churches all over England, present the same types which characterise the present race. Enjoying vigorous health, they last well, and their animal powers are fully developed. They are great eaters, and claim that a good supply of food is essential to health. They have more constitutional energy and vigor than we have.—*Lecture at Boston, U. S.*

MORALITY OF THE PROFESSION, IN KNOWINGLY UNDERTAKING THE ADVOCACY OF A BAD CAUSE.—It is not in civil causes, where the rights of parties depend so much upon technical and conventional rules, but in criminal cases that the chief odium is incurred by the profession. And if the license which we sometimes see boldly challenged on its behalf, to sacrifice every consideration to the one object of enabling a client to escape conviction, were necessary for its exercise, it is not easy to see how the odium could be repelled. Such a license all right thinking men must repudiate, and it tends only to the dishonour of a noble calling to represent it as requiring and justifying the use of trickery and falsehood. The principle is as clear as noon day, that no man ought to do for another, what that other cannot, without moral turpitude, do for himself. The advocate stands before the tribunal to plead the cause and represent the person of his client, *ultimur enim fictione personarum, et velut ore alieno loquimur*, but he cannot possibly by virtue of his agency acquire rights greater than are possessed by his principal. He may not assert that which he knows to be a lie. He may not connive at it, much less attempt to substantiate, a fraud. He may not avail himself of the wretched sophistry of Paley, and say, "that there are falsehoods which are not lies, that is which are not criminal; as where no one is deceived, which is the case in * * * * a prisoner's pleading not guilty—an advocate asserting the justice, or his belief of the justice, of his client's cause. In such instances no confidence is destroyed, because none was reposed; no promise to speak the truth is violated, because none was given or understood to be given." Every man is under an obligation to speak the truth if he speaks at all, and virtually promises to do so every time that he opens his lips. "For there is in mankind," says Jeremy Taylor, "an universal contract implied in all their intercourses; and words being instituted to declare the mind, and for no other end, he that hears me speak hath a right in justice to be done him, that, as far as I can, what I speak be true, for else he by words does not know your mind, and then as good and better not speak at all." If an advocate does not expect to be believed when he asserts his conviction of the innocence of his client, why does he volunteer the assertion at all? His only object must be to persuade the jury, by throwing into the balance the weight of his own asseveration, in order to make it incline in favour of a verdict of acquittal.—*Forsyth's Hortensius.*

A MEMBER FOR LIFE, IF NOT A LIFE MEMBER.—The N. Y. Day-book is responsible for the following capital story:—A young gentleman who was more fond of ladies' society than good sermons, invited a daughter of one of our millionaires to attend church with him to hear a sermon, by a distinguished divine of the oxthodox faith. It so happened that the eloquent preacher preached that afternoon what is called a charity sermon; and our young gentleman not having "come prepared" for such an occurrence, called upon his fair companion for a loan of the wherewith to respond to the call of the "contribution box." "Have you any money?" said he to the miss, "and if so, will you lend me a trifle?" "I have a bill," said the lady, offering him a bank note, which he suddenly took and dropped into the plate. The next day he called upon his fair creditor to pay up. "How large a bill was that you gave me yesterday?" said he, as he drew a one dollar note from his wallet. "Fifty dollars," was the reply. Mr. H———'s hand fell upon his lap, and for about three minutes, he looked steadily into the lady's face without uttering a word. At length he gave a long low whistle—rose slowly from his seat—bid the lady good night—said he would call again—and left for home. Now *fifty dollars* to Mr. H——— was no trifling sum, for he was "only a Clerk" on a small salary, but he "scratched round," raised the money, and paid it over. That was the last contribution he has ever made to any charitable fund, and as for charity sermons, they are his abhorrence. He considers himself a "life member" of every benevolent institution in the country.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—At a Temperance meeting in Paisley some time ago, a Mr. Collius, of Glasgow, spoke at great length, and, among a number of anecdotes connected with the subject under discussion, related the following:—Some time ago, a cotton-spinner came into my shop, desiring me to enrol his name as a member of our Society. According to my usual custom, I inquired if his desire for membership was sincere and his pledge be lasting, as also his reasons for wishing to join. "Sir," said he, "I will explain that to you as weel as I can: Ye see, when I get my wages on pay-day, I am overta'en on my way hamewards, wi' the siller in my pouch, by an acquaintance, perhaps a fellow workman. We begin to crack, and we dinna gang far thegither till we come to a changehouse. He invites me in to the share o' ae gill before we gae hame. I canna weel refuse the kind offer, so in we go, the gill's drunken, and I canna do less than ca' for mine. We finish it, and just when it's done, Jamie Tamson comes in. We carna meet Jamie wi' a toom stoup, so anither gill's ca'd to gie him a glass, when we baith drink to Jamie's health. The gill's done, and Jamie maun be his. Its ca'd and drunken, and then we agree to hae just anither amang us, and when we drink it we maybe pay the reckoning, (but it is no often we stop sae soon,) and when we gang awa hame, no far frae being fou.—Now, if I were a member of the Temperance Society, I wad hae a decent excuse for refusing to gang in to drink when any body invited me."

A HINT FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—But few persons are aware of the advantages which may be obtained by simply lining the back and sides of an ordinary fire-place with fire bricks. Every body must have noticed that when a fire goes out, the coals at the sides of the fire are left unburnt, whilst the centre is consumed. This arises from the cooling powers of the iron at the sides, and hence arises the complaint that "you must have a large fire, or none at all." With fire-bricks, the whole of the fire, however small, will be kept alight, an object of great consideration in spring and autumn; and even after the fire is extinguished, the fire-brick lining will continue to diffuse warmth for some time. A no less important advantage is, that less smoke is produced, and we may here remark on the absurdity of putting down smoke in factory chimneys and leaving house chimneys untouched. If the smoke from all the chimneys, say in Russel-square, were combined and poured forth from one huge chimney, it would be voted an intolerable nuisance. As it is, it passes unnoticed. We have only to add that the expense of the alteration is a mere trifle.—*Artisan.*

REMOVAL OF LOT'S WIFE TO AMERICA.—The *Norfolk Beacon* (U. S.), in speaking of the return of the Dead Sea exploration expedition, says—"Among the curiosities belonging to Government, brought home in the United States storeship *Supply*, the following are particularly worthy of mention, as calculated to excite a degree of interest which seldom attaches to such things; a number of specimens of the water of the Dead Sea, the River Jordan, and the Pool of Siloam, and fragments of the pillar of salt into which Lot's wife was transformed as a punishment for her disobedience to the command of the Almighty. In regard to this last, we are informed that the pillar from which it is taken rises nearly forty feet high, stands exactly in the spot designated by the Bible, and that Lieutenant Lynch, the commander of the Dead Sea expedition, expresses the confident opinion that it is the representative of what was Lot's wife. We believe that it has not been seen before for many centuries. Josephus records its existence."

The editor of a country paper, speaking of the people of France, says, in a beautiful fulminating leader—"When the Provisional Government promised the labouring classes that they should never again want either work or high wages, *them asses* actually believed it? We thought this rather strong, and a little ungrammatical, when the next week's paper contained the following:—Erratum—For "them asses," *in our last*, read 'the

The Critical State of Affairs in Europe--The Attitude of Russia--The Possibility of a European War.

[From the London Times, March 17.]

We advert with reluctance to a subject which threatens not only to add a serious cause of dissension to the numerous controversies and disputes now afflicting and distracting Europe, but which has already occasioned some coolness between the British Government and that Cabinet of the North with which it is at this time our especial interest to maintain amicable relations. But the manifest alarm of the Turkish Government, and its active preparations for defence--the attitude of the British Ambassador at Constantinople--the language attributed to the last communications of the British Cabinet--and, above all, the tone recently assumed by the Emperor of Russia himself, are facts calculated to give far more importance to the present state of the Eastern question than has of late been attached to it. *It must be acknowledged that at no period since the revolution of February, has the aspect of Europe been less pacific.* In Italy, the outbreak of hostilities is daily expected; in Denmark the armistice expires next week, with no immediate indication that the preliminaries of peace will be signed within that period; at Frankfort the scheme of a German empire has been revived by Welker, in the form most hostile to Austria; in Hungary the war is carried on with doubtful success, and not without the assistance of a dangerous and costly ally; at Gaeta, conferences are about to open between the Catholic powers, with a view to the restoration of the Pope by force of arms. All Europe is filled with wars and rumors of wars, save that, by a marvellous exception, which still gives us hopes of peace, the French nation have learned by their recent misfortunes, the necessity of adhering to that pacific and conservative policy which the government of Louis Napoleon practises in concert with this country. We had hoped, and we have not yet ceased to hope, that the Emperor of Russia, clearly discerning the causes of the manifold disorders of these times, would steadily reserve the influence of his government, and the resources of his empire, to uphold and assist by lawful means, the restoration of those principles of authority and right which have been so openly violated, and that, without displaying any arbitrary intention of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, he would hold himself in readiness to combine with other stable governments, whenever justice and the peace of Europe might require such protection. That temperate and dignified policy which the Russian Cabinet has hitherto pursued, would naturally insure to it a fair and useful influence in the affairs of the Baltic, in the alliances of Germany, and even, less directly, in the arrangements of Southern Europe; but such a policy is wholly at variance with the prosecution of selfish and ambitious schemes in the East. If we are to hold that the Emperor of Russia is capable of taking advantage of the present distracted state of Europe to turn his own arms against the Ottoman empire, he has a direct interest in aggravating the confusion which has paralyzed the world. He must be perfectly aware that democratic Governments, just emerging from a revolution, or still struggling with social anarchy, are wholly unable to oppose any serious resistance to the military execution of projects, which at any other period would have called forth the opposition of every statesman and every army in Europe. But he must also be aware, that such an undertaking would estrange his government from every cabinet which is interested in the maintenance of peace and the restoration of order. He would himself become the accomplice of the revolution, as completely as Alexander became at Tilsit the accomplice of Napoleon in his worst projects. The conduct of the Russian court in these circumstances, will determine whether it is governed by principles or by ambition—by a firm adherence to the cause of authority, or an unscrupulous pursuit of traditional conquest.

Subsequently to the disturbances which occurred last summer in the Moldo-Wallachian provinces, and to the occupation of those provinces by the Russian and Turkish troops, the Russian Embassy at Constantinople was instructed to urge the Porte to accede to a modification of the existing regulations for the nomination of the Hospodars of those principalities. By the treaty of Ackermann, concluded in 1826, it was stipulated that the Hospodars should be nominated for seven years, and might be deposed by the suzerain or the protecting powers; by the treaty of Adrianople, signed three years later, it was agreed they should be appointed for life. The Russians required, for reasons of their own, that the Sultan should consent to revert to the former conditions of the treaty of Ackermann. We shall not attempt to examine the precise merits of such a question; but certain it is that this demand was vigorously resisted by Sir Stratford Canning, and was, thereupon, rejected by the Porte. The Turkish Ministers were probably well aware of the danger of this species of opposition to the cabinet of St. Petersburg, for they instantly proceeded to arm the whole frontier of the empire, looking at the same time to England and to France to support them in the course which they had been induced to adopt. The Emperor of Russia, on the other hand, has signified his extreme displeasure and irritation at the measures taken by Turkey and her other allies to oppose his views on Moldavia and Wallachia, and has intimated, in indirect language, that the next time he makes a campaign across the Balkan, it will not terminate at Adrianople.

Although we do not entertain a very lofty opinion of the military resources of Turkey, it would be an error to estimate them no higher than they were during the campaigns of 1828 and 1829. At that period the fleet of the Sultan had just been destroyed at Navarino, and Admiral Greigh was complete master of the Black Sea. The reforms of the Turkish army were in their infancy, and Egypt contributed little to the defence of the empire. At the present time the Turkish arsenals will send out 40 ships, of which 8 or 10 are three-deckers; the army now in preparation amounts to 300,000 men, of which about half are irregulars, who are already on their way from the Asiatic Pashalics to Constantinople; the revenue of the Ottoman empire has prodigiously increased since the abolition of monopolies in 1838; and there is every reason to suppose that Abbas Pasha, now hereditary ruler of Egypt, who has just received his investiture at Constantinople, would place the whole naval and military force of that dependency at the disposal of the Porte, his suzerain. Such a force, animated by religious fanaticism in the defence of the cities and provinces which they have occupied for four hundred years, is not to be despised, even by the greatest military power of Europe; and we still infer that the Emperor Nicholas will not push this contest to extremities.

The real advantage of the Russian party, at this moment, lies in the division of the European powers, and especially in the want of confidence between the two most pacific of them—Austria and Great Britain. Were the ancient bonds of union between the courts of St. James and Vienna in full force, and still more, if the government of the French Republic were induced to co-operate with Austria as well as with ourselves in the formidable questions which are agitating the south of Europe, the progress of Russian absolutism on the Danube, and the permanent triumph of anarchy in Italy, would be alike impossible. We have no doubt that the language of Sir Stratford Canning has been that of a statesman manfully resolved to defend the traditional policy of his country, to support the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and to avert an aggression which must be fatal to the general peace. But it is of extreme importance that not a word should have been said at Pera with more energy than will be shown in Downing street, and if Russia construes the preparation of Turkey into a pretext of war, it must not be forgotten what responsibility rests with powers who have countenanced those preparations. For ourselves, we should deeply regret the occurrence at this crisis in the affairs of Europe of an event calculated to disturb the harmony of our relations with the head of the Russian Empire, and to add so large an element of discord to the chances of war. Such an event would be disgraceful, and in the end calamitous, to Russia herself; but it would be still more fatal to the restoration of order on the continent of Europe, and possibly to peace throughout the world.

FRANCE.—The execution of two of the murderers of Gen. Brea by the guillotine, had produced intense excitement in Paris. The first application of the hateful instrument since the last revolution, excited the red republicans to uncontrollable fury. They stigmatized the President as an assassin, and M. Proudhon ends an article on the subject thus, addressing Louis Napoleon—"You have restored the guillotine and it will only disappear with you."

The President of the French Republic—In a late session of the French National Assembly, a debate arose on the question of the salary to be paid to the President of the Republic. It was proposed to fix the salary at 600,000 francs, ($115,000) with a further sum of 50,000 francs per month, for the expenses of receptions, and soirees. (*pais de representation*), amounting to a further like sum per annum. This latter grant met with some opposition, but it was passed by a vote of 418 to 311. It was urged on the ground of the suffering condition of that class of citizens in Paris, who contribute to the luxuries and extravagancies of fashionable life, for the want of the tone which is usually set by the head of the State.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 17, 1849.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

The Provincial Legislature was prorogued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on Saturday last, in an excellent closing Speech, after having given his assent to a number of Bills. The Hon. Speaker of the Assembly, and a large number of the Members of both Houses of the Legislature, arrived in this City about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, per the steamer *New-Brunswick*, which left Fredericton at 2 o'clock, P. M., immediately after the prorogation. The length of the Session was 73 days.—We subjoin a summary of the late Legislative proceedings from the Fredericton *Reporter* of Friday; and the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor from the *Royal Gazette Extra* of the 14th instant.

Saturday, April 7th.—The House was occupied in Supply, and at a late hour closed their Supply Bill. The total amount of the various sums voted in Supply this Season amounts to about £56,000 exclusive of the expenses of the Legislature; or about £62,000 including those expenses. This would make the sum total of the expenditure of the year about £108,000; but from this must be deducted whatever grants may be rejected by the Legislative Council.

Monday, April 9th.—This morning the House went in Committee and passed a Bill to give additional encouragement to the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company. This Bill provides that all the Crown Lands within five miles of the line shall be given to the Company when the road is finished, and 10,000 acres of the said lands shall be given to them as each £10,000 is expended. The Government, however, does not debar itself of the privilege to sell those lands in the meantime, but in the event of the road being completed the amount arising from those sales is to be paid over to the Company. The members for Charlotte County expressed their satisfaction at the passing of this Bill, and announced their confident expectation that the remainder of the stock will soon be disposed of, and the road be carried on with spirit to its completion.

The House went in Committee on a Bill for the relief of unfortunate debtors. This Bill (which emanated from a Select Committee) provided that any person owing £200, or upwards, and being unable to meet his demands, may apply to the Master of the Rolls on oath, accompanied by a certificate from one-fourth of his creditors, and that the Master of the Rolls shall then call a general meeting of the creditors. At this meeting the debtor may compound, and thereby discharge his debts, provided that four-fifths of the creditors (in both number and amount) are agreed. If no such arrangement is effected, the debtor may surrender all his effects and receive a discharge. The Bill was amended in Committee by reducing the qualifying sum to £100; it then passed.

Hon. Attorney General moved a resolution to the effect that one-half of the money appropriated for any particular bye-road may, under the sanction of the Government, be at once advanced to relieve the distresses of settlers in the immediate vicinity of the road, upon their giving satisfactory security to the Commissioners that they will perform work to the amount of money drawn, immediately after seed-time. This Resolution passed unanimously.

Mr. Hayward moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the survey of a Railway line from St. John to Fredericton. This motion was strenuously opposed, and elicited a warm discussion. On the House dividing the motion was sustained by a vote of 12 to 11. A motion was then made to reconsider, which was lost 16 to 11. The Bill was brought in, but opposed upon its first reading and finally rejected.

Tuesday, April 10th.—The House went in Committee on certain Despatches from the Colonial Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor.—Some pretty severe comments were made upon the Despatch prohibiting the Provincial Legislature from granting bounties to encourage any particular branch of industry. It was generally considered inconsistent with the powers secured to the Legislature to expend the Provincial Revenue, and to regulate our own trade, and therefore unconstitutional; and a resolution was passed for an Address to Her Majesty to that effect.

SHEDIAC RAILWAY.—This measure was again brought up in the Assembly on Tuesday last, by Mr. Ritchie moving the following Resolution:

"Whereas this House and the Legislative Council have, by a joint Address to Her Majesty, placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government a very large quantity of ungranted land; an offer to purchase all the granted lands through which a Railroad might pass, as also any ungranted lands required for stations, and the sum of twenty thousand pounds per annum for the period of twenty years, for the encouragement of Her Majesty's Government, or of any Company, to build a line of Railway through this Province as a part of a Great Trunk line from Halifax to Quebec, according to the survey and report of Major Robinson.

"And whereas the construction of such line of Railway from Halifax to Quebec, although passing through this Province, would only in a very slight degree benefit the general interests of the Province, unless it were connected with some shipping port in the south-western part, and with our greatest commercial town, at the port of Saint John, to which free access can be had from sea at all seasons of the year;

"And whereas the construction of a line of Railway from Saint John to Shediac is not only in itself of the greatest importance to the general interests of this Province, but, if such main line is constructed, absolutely necessary; therefore

"*Resolved*, In the opinion of this House, that with a view to encourage the construction of a Railroad between Shediac and the City of Saint John, this Province should take stock in the Saint John and Shediac Railroad Company to the extent of £150,000, which sum shall be raised by the issue of scrip, payable with interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent., half yearly, in London, in such sums and in such manner as may be fixed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, redeemable in forty years, and that the Province should guarantee interest on £ —— of the balance of the stock of said Company for —— years after the Road shall be complete and while in full operation; Provided that no part of the Province money shall be paid till £150,000 of stock shall be bona fide subscribed and ten per cent. paid up, and no calls shall be made on the stock subscribed for by the Province that is not likewise made on the residue of the stock subscribed for by private individuals, and that a Bill should be introduced for the purpose of carrying out the views of the House on this subject."

To which Mr. Fisher moved as an amendment, that after the words "Stock subscribed for by private individuals," there be inserted the following:

"Such Scrip, or the monies arising therefrom, to be appropriated towards the erection of the said Railroad, in the following manner, in sums of £10,000 to every £10,000 that the Shareholders of the said Railroad may subscribe, raise, appropriate, and actually expend in making the said Railroad, and that the Province shall be secured on the whole Road and the works connected therewith for the payment of the money advanced therefor."

A warm, although brief debate followed. The Resolution was opposed by Messrs. Fisher, Gilbert, McLeod, Miles, John Earle, Smith, Connell, Thomson and Wark. The objections generally were that the line would not pay, and that the measure would entail a debt upon posterity. Mr. Wark added that although he thought the line would pay as a branch of the Great Trunk Line from Halifax to Quebec, yet he did not think it would pay as an independent line; he therefore recommended delay, until it should be ascertained whether the Trunk line would be proceeded with or not. Col. Miles said he had never heard any hon. member in the course of the debate say that he was convinced the line would pay.

The speakers in favour of the measure were Messrs. Ritchie, Partelow, Baillie, Jordan, R. D. Wilmot, S. Earle, Attorney General, Woodward, Wilson, and Vail. Mr. Baillie said this measure was in his opinion, a fair poposition, and he was quite ready to support it; it differed from the former proposition in this, that instead of asking the Province to build the Line, the people offered to invest their own capital before they asked any assistance. In reply to Colonel Miles, Messrs. Ritchie, Attorney General, and Vail, emphatically declared that they believed the Line *would pay*. Mr. Vail pointed out that the Line, if it did not pay it at once directly, would in the increase of population, Trade, and Revenue, and in the increased value of property. Dr. Wilson said he did not believe that the Line would pay for some time to come, but he was so anxious to do something for the country, and the present proposition was so fair, that he should not oppose it. Mr. R. D. Wilmot said he was as anxious for this Line as any one, but he was opposed to the Report of the Select Committee, because he was not willing to pledge the Province to the extent of £500,000. But as the amount now asked for was so much less, and as the people must first test their sincerity by subscribing and paying in 10 per cent; and as the country was in such a state that he really considered it necessary to do something to relieve the people, he should support the Resolution. The hon. Atty. General said that late accounts from England were more favourable than those which preceded it, and he now entertained strong hopes that the Great Trunk Line would go on. With regard to the Shediac Line, he had conversed with some intelligent Americans, and had been informed that so favourable was their impression of the Line, that there was no doubt that the inhabitants of Nantucket would take the Line and make it, or take it off our hands after it is made, provided they should be secured the privilege of fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence under the same regulations as our own fishermen.

The question being taken on the amendment, there appeared—

Yeas—Hon. Mr. Fisher, Messrs. Boyd, Cranney, Thomson, M'Leod, Gilbert, Connell, Street, J. Earle, and Smith—10.

Nays—Hon. Messrs. Partelow and L. A. Wilmot; Messrs. Jordan, Montgomery, Read, Wilson, Ritchie, Botsford, Ansley, Barberie, R. D. Wilmot, Taylor, Vail, Baillie, Woodward, Hayward, Miles, End, S. Z. Earle, Porter and Wark—21.

The original Resolution was then put and carried.

Yeas—Hon. Messrs. Partelow and L. A. Wilmot; Messrs. Jordan, Montgomery, Barberie, Street, Smith, Wilson, Vail, S. Z. Earle, Ritchie, R. D. Wilmot, Ansley, Woodward, Baillie, End, Porter, Botsford and Taylor—19.

Nays—Hon. Mr. Fisher; Messrs. Read, J. Earle, Connell, Hayward, Miles, Gilbert, M'Leod, Wark, Thomson, Boyd, and Cranney—12.

A Bill, based upon the above Resolutions, passed the House of Assembly on Thursday morning.

The Fredericton *Reporter* of Friday furnishes the following notice of its reception in the Legislative Council:—

"On the Bill being brought up to the Legislative Council yesterday, a long conversational debate took place under the following circumstances:—Hon. Mr. Botsford moved that it be read a first time, and on its title being read, he then moved the second reading, in order that the Council might take it up and discuss it on the third reading to-day, (Friday.) This motion was opposed strongly by hon. Mr. Simonds, who argued that a Bill of such a grave and important character should not be so briefly disposed of in its two first readings, and that it should at least stand over one day's consideration, agreeable to the rules of the House, prior to the second reading. Mr. Simonds then moved an amendment to the above effect, and was in turn met with the argument from Mr. Botsford, that this was a covert and unmanly way of getting rid of the Bill; in as much as the House must be prorogued—as report went—on Friday, and it would therefore, if subjected to all the forms required in point of time, throw the Bill back till Saturday, one day after the House would be prorogued. This, he said, although a sidelong way of rejecting the Bill—a Bill of which he avowed himself the warm advocate—would nevertheless be well understood by the people, and visited with the odium which it deserved. To this Mr. Simonds replied, and he wished the Reporter to give his statement publicity—that he was in every way opposed to the Bill as a dreadful outrage upon the people; and that he would take *every* means in his power to defeat it.

"Several other hon. members here spoke, but as we mean to report the conversation, for such it was, nothing being before the House—in proper time, we forbear now adverting to their speeches. Mr. Botsford again complained that Mr. Simonds did not meet the Bill on the broad principle of opposition, and propose its postponement for three months; but Mr. Simonds proved inexorable in pushing his amendment, when their Honors divided, as follows: Content—Honble. President, hon. Messrs. Hatch, Hill, Owen, Minchin, Peters, Simonds, Harrison, and Davidson, 9. Non-content—Hon. Messrs. Botsford, Shore, Robertson, Solicitor General, Johnston, and Hazen, 6. We should remark in addition, that three of the hon. gentlemen who voted in the minority, namely, Messrs. Kinnear, Robertson, and Shore, stated that their object in voting as they did, was not from any desire to sustain the Bill, being as yet partially ignorant of its provisions; but in order to give that time for its discussion, which it could not have by deferring its second reading till to-day."

The Bill for issuing £60,000 Provincial Paper, was rejected in the Council on Wednesday. On Tuesday, all the appropriations for the services of the Couriers, were also lost in the Council.—*Rep.*

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—The following is the joint Address of the Legislature of this Province to Her Majesty, on the subject of the Halifax and Quebec Railway—

"*The Humble and Dutiful Address of Her Majesty's Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New-Brunswick, in General Assembly convened.*

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

"We, the Legislative Council and Assembly of Your Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with renewed assurances of our attachment and fidelity to Your Majesty's Person and Government.

"In common with all Your Majesty's Loyal Subjects in these North American Colonies, we are deeply impressed with the paramount importance of the contemplated Line of Railway from Halifax to Quebec, for the consolidation of these portions of Your Majesty's Dominions, and for the preservation of British Interests on this Continent.

"Strongly attached to our Country and its Institutions, we beg leave to submit to Your Majesty our humble offering in aid of this great National undertaking.

"Anticipating that the Railway will be constructed by the aid of the Imperial Government, we offer, in consideration thereof, to secure to Your Majesty all the ungranted Lands through which the said Road may pass, to the extent of Ten miles on each side, to be disposed of in such manner as may be deemed most advisable by Your Majesty's Government; and also to secure at the expense of the Province, a sufficient breadth of way, and the necessary Stations, over and upon private Property, for the use of the said Road; and we further pledge ourselves, that we will charge upon the General Revenues of the Province a sum not exceeding £20,000 Currency per annum, towards paying the interest upon the Capital invested in the said Road, to be paid yearly from and after the completion of the said Road, and while the same is kept in operation, and to be continued for a term of not exceeding twenty years.

"We would respectfully impress upon Your Majesty's consideration that the quality of the Land pledged by us, and its easy access from the United Kingdom, present it as one of the most eligible fields for Emigration of any in Your Majesty's Dominions.

"Whenever we shall be advised of the favorable determination of Your Majesty's Government in this matter, we will immediately pass such Legislative enactments as may be necessary to carry into effect the pledges made in this our humble and dutiful Address."

WILLIAM BLACK,
President of the Legislative Council.
JOHN W. WELDON,
Speaker of Assembly.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Fredericton, Saturday, April 14, 1849.

This day at twelve o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come, His Excellency was pleased to close the Session with the following Speech:

"*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:*

"I close the present Session of the Legislature with the conviction that you have applied yourselves to the business of the Country in a spirit of earnest endeavour to do all in your power to promote the prosperity and happiness of our People.

"It is on Divine Providence we must rely for crowning these efforts with success; and I feel perfectly confident, that if we are blessed with an abundant Harvest, the Agriculture, Commerce, and Revenue of the Colony will spring up with renewed vigour.

"The liberal manner in which you have, by your Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, met the views expressed by me with reference to Rail Roads, deserves acknowledgment on my part, and I hope will lead to practical results of the highest importance. The Acts relating to Railways, to the settlement of industrious Emigrants, the encouragement of Agriculture, and the improvement of the great River Saint John, are calculated to develope the resources of the Province.

"Of all the measures, however, which you have passed this Session, none will be in reality more beneficial to the Community, than those for the consolidation and amendment of the Law.

"It is of the utmost consequence that its provisions should be readily intelligible both to those who administer it as Magistrates and to those who are only bound by it as Subjects.

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*

"I thank you for the Supplies for the Public Service which you have granted.

"I trust that the Act for raising a Revenue may be found sufficient to attain its object without involving any objectionable principle, or imposing any restrictions unnecessarily oppressive on Trade.

"*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*

"I cannot suffer this Session to terminate without repeating my satisfaction at the readiness which you have shewn to meet the difficulties of the present time, so far as those difficulties admit of a Legislative remedy. It shall be my duty to see that the Acts which you have passed are properly carried out; and I trust, that, in returning home, you will impress upon your respective Constituencies, my disposition, and that of Her Majesty's Government, to do all that can be done to relieve any present embarrassment, and to administer the Laws in a spirit of considerate impartiality."

DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The Legislative Council, besides strangling the St. John and Shediac Railway Bill, have rejected Mr. R. D. Wilmot's Bill for the issuing of £60,000 of Treasury Notes, which was generally hailed as an excellent measure, and an assistance which the Country much requires at present, and also threw out the usual appropriations for the services of the Couriers in carrying the mails to towns and settlements off the established Post routes, which will be a great inconvenience to the inhabitants. Certainly these illiberal acts of the honorable house are not calculated to call forth the gratitude of the people of this Province, but rather to render them still more dissatisfied with that body as at present constituted, and to desire a change in some of its members.

☞ The Legislature, just previous to prorogation, passed a Bill for prohibiting the throwing of Saw-Dust into the harbour of Saint John, or its being suffered to run into the same from any of the Saw Mills in the city or vicinity, under the penalty of £20 for each and every offence.—It is hoped that this excellent enactment may have the salutary effect of preventing this great evil.

ROBERT DUNCAN WILMOT, Esquire, was this day duly sworn into office at the City Hall, as Mayor of this City, and a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Saint John, before the Hon. Robert L. Hazen, and J. William Boyd, Esquire, under a *Dedimus Potestatem* from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Immediately afterwards, the necessary Oaths were administered to the Members of the Common Council, the Chamberlain, and the Constabulary.

His Worship entertained the Recorder, Common Council, (old and new members,) Common Clerk, Chamberlain, and several other gentlemen, with an elegant luncheon, in the afternoon, at the St. John Hotel.

The news by the English mail of the 7th inst., per steam ship *Europa*, now out ten days from Liverpool, will probably be received in this City by the Telegraphic Express to-morrow or on Thursday.—We will hereafter receive the mails every week, the *Cambria* being announced to leave with the mails for Halifax and Boston on the 14th inst., and a steamer to leave every succeeding Saturday till December.

Blackwood's Magazine and the North British Review.—The February number of the North British, and the March number of Blackwood, have been laid on our table by Mr. Ward, the General Agent for the British Periodicals, who is at present here obtaining subscribers. The North British contains an able Review of Macaulay's History of England; and in Blackwood there is the usual quantum of rare and spicy articles, with the second of a series of Nautical Tales the publishers are about commencing, and which cannot fail to prove attractive to the generality of readers. Persons desirous of subscribing, and whom Mr. Ward has not an opportunity of seeing, will please have the goodness to leave their names at Mr. Chubb's Book Store.

The weather since Saturday night has been remarkably cold for the season, accompanied part of the time with a strong W. N. W. wind; ice two inches in thickness formed on Sunday night, and there have been several showers of snow. The weather for several days previous had been warm and pleasant, and in some instances seed had been planted, which (particularly potatoes) it is to be feared will be seriously injured by the present severe weather.

☞ We refer our readers to the Prospectus of the RAIL-ROAD LEAGUE in another column. It is well worthy the attention of the people of this Country at the present time; and the exertions of the gentlemen connected with it, on the subject of Railways in this Province, are worthy of all praise.

☞ The fine and fast steamer *Commodore*, Captain W. E. BROWNE, is to start on her first trip for Portland and Boston on Thursday morning next, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. The Commodore has just been fitted up in an elegant style, with every convenience for passengers, and will doubtless prove a safe, pleasant, and expeditious boat. Captain Browne is well known as a skilful and careful commander, and very attentive to his passengers. We wish the Commodore and her enterprising owner a successful season.

FALSE REPORT.—We learn from Mr Mount, the Telegraph operator in this City, that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement in this morning's "Orders," of a telegraphic dispatch having been received last evening, of the loss of the steamer Scantor, off Cape Horn, with all on board, while on her way to California—no report whatever of the kind was received.

☞ The steamer *Fredericton*, first boat this season, commenced her trips to Fredericton on Wednesday last, and the *New-Brunswick* on Thursday.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Board on Tuesday last, Capt. Thomas Reed was re-appointed Harbour Master, and John Boyd, M. D., Geo. J. Harding, M. D., James Coxetter, M. D., and Robert P. Smyth, M. C., were appointed Visiting Physicians at this Port for the ensuing year.

The Watch, Lamp, and Scavenger Assessment for the present year was fixed at £2600 by the Council.

"THE WESLEYAN."—We have received the first number of a new paper bearing the above title, issued at Halifax on the 7th inst. by Mr. Wm. Cunnabell. The appearance of the paper is neat and respectable, and the matter interesting and useful. The "Wesleyan" is devoted to the interest of the Methodist connexion, but contains a summary of news and other information.

A most interesting and impressive scene took place on Thursday evening, in St. Stephen's Hall in this City—a scene which will live long in the memories of those who were privileged to enjoy it,—the choosing and calling of the Rev. JOHN THOMSON to be their Minister, by the Free Church Congregation at present assembling in St. Stephen's Hall.

After an able and impressive Sermon, the Rev. ROBERT IRVINE, of Saint John Presbyterian Church, called the attention of the large and influential assemblage to the purpose for which they were met together, stating that he appeared before them by appointment of the "Presbytery of New-Brunswick adhering to the Westminster Standards," to which Reverend Court the Congregation had applied for the settlement of a Minister among them; and that he was prepared to hear the sentiments of the Congregation expressed.

Whereupon James Paterson, Esq., LL.D., Principal of the Grammar School, rose and moved that the Reverend John Thomson be chosen Pastor of this Congregation. Mr. Thomson's nomination was seconded by Alex. Yeats, Esq. None other having been nominated, the Rev. Mr. Irvine took the sense of the meeting on the nomination, when the hearty and unanimous yea, yea, yea, clearly proved that a bond was being entered into, into which the assembly threw its *whole heart*.

The usual form of CALL was then read, and the Rev. Mr. Thomson's name having been inserted in it, its adoption was moved by D. Miller, Esq. M. D., and seconded by R. Sheraton, Esq., and unanimously agreed to. The Call was then exposed for signature, when nearly two hundred individuals attached their names to the document. It was pleasing to witness the zeal with which those most interested rushed forward to sign their names; it showed how deeply sensible they were of their duty to their God, themselves and their families, and also of the privilege conferred upon them.

We understand that the Call will be laid before the Presbytery of New Brunswick, on its first meeting in June, when that Court will appoint a day for Mr. Thomson's Induction as Minister of the Church. We hail the advent amongst us of such a man as Mr. Thomson, and shall wait with impatience for his final settlement.

We understand that active measures are being taken to get a Church worthy of the cause.—*Courier.*

LAUNCH.—On Tuesday last, a new Ship of 900 tons, called the "*Sir Harry King*," was launched from the Building Yard of John Hawe, Esq. in Portland. She is an excellent specimen of naval architecture, and having been completely and substantially iron kneed on the stocks, is in every respect as fine a vessel as was ever built at this port. She is owned by, and, we trust, will prove a source of profit to her enterprising builder.—*Ib.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We learn that a man named Bernard McCallum was found frozen to death in a canoe near McCoskery's Cove, Kennebeckasis, on Sunday last. He was observed on Saturday evening, urging his way through the drift ice, and was supposed to be seeking wild fowl. Early on Sunday morning, however, he was discovered frozen to death. The canoe in which he was found contained a load of hay, which he had procured for the use of his cattle. The unfortunate man was 51 years of age, and has left a wife and four children to mourn their sudden bereavement.—*New Brns.*

THE JOHN S. DE WOLFE.—We stated in our last, that the Captain and three or four of the crew of this ship had been killed by lightning on the passage from Liverpool to New York.—We learn by a letter received from Mr. McLoon, of this City, the second mate, that Capt. Gray only was killed by lightning, but that three of the crew had died on the passage of the cholera, which had broken out on board. She had 202 passengers on leaving Liverpool, 33 of whom had died. The vessel was still at quarantine below New York.—*Ib.*

MASONIC BALL.—The Brethren of the Hibernian Lodge gave a Ball at the St. John Hotel on Tuesday evening, which we understand, came off in good style, giving much satisfaction to all present.—*N. Br.*

THE FREE CHURCH.—This new Edifice, at present being built in Barrington Street, in this city, is fast progressing towards completion, as far as the exterior is concerned, and bids fair to be an ornament to the city generally and to the more immediate vicinity particularly. The Gothic Style has been admirable preserved in the construction of his fine building and the whole reflects infinite credit on the Architect—Mr. Imlay, and Mr. Alex Bain, the Builder.—*Halifax Courier.*

ANNEXATION.—In Canada and Nova Scotia many Conservatives are openly avowing that they regard annexation to the United States as the only thing that can accomplish good times and good government. We are not surprised at this, because the Home Government interferes in Colonial Affairs with no regard to settled principles. One Colonial Secretary encourages the Liberals, and his successor patronizes the Conservatives. Thus the only authority to which Colonists can appeal for the arbitration of their differences on great public questions is seldom consistent with itself for any length of time, consecutively, and therefore the Colonies are completely bothered between the privilege of managing their own affairs in some particulars, and the veto of the Home Government on measures of the Colonial Legislatures.

Another motive for the desire of Annexation arises from the circumstance of an influential party in England insisting that the Colonies are too heavy a burden to be retained, and that the Government shall no longer afford them any more protection and assistance than if they were foreign, independent nations.

Notwithstanding this agreement in sentiment between parties in England and in the Colonies, we do not anticipate that the British Government will ever tamely or lazily relinquish the control of the Colonies. It is preposterous to expect that the Government will sacrifice the fortifications and other public works which it has erected at an immense expenditure of capital and labor in the Colonies, merely for the gratification of free-trade. Solons at home and a disappointed party abroad. We have ever believed that a great nation—a formidable equal to the United States, and a faithful, devoted ally of Great Britain, might be founded by the union of the British North American Provinces. But from the moment they amalgamate or fraternize with the United States, the glory of Great Britain will depart, and the United States will become the leading power of the world. Although they are now peerless in extent of territory, variety of climate and fertility, yet the fisheries and minerals of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland, are wanting to empower them to attain pre-eminence in commerce and manufactures. With the British Colonies annexed, the United States would area about ahead of England in wealth and influence. Nothing but the dormant resources of these Colonies can make the United States surpass England, and when she abandons them, she must decline into insignificance in the scale of national importance.—*Halifax Recorder.*

GREAT FIRE AT TORONTO.—An extra from the office of the Toronto Colonist, dated Saturday 7th inst., says of the fire:—

This morning, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in some one or the other of the rear premises within the square formed by King-street on the South, George street on the East, and Nelson street on the West. It spread with frightful rapidity—the wind blowing fresh and changing several times during the progress of the conflagration. Among the ruins is the Cathedral Church of St. James, which was erected a few years ago on the spot where the former church stood, before it was destroyed by fire.

The whole range of buildings on the north side of King street, from the Cathedral, which is entirely destroyed, commencing with O'Neill's Depository, to the house of the late Mr. Sproule, grocer, corner of George-street, comprising three entire blocks, in the centre of the business part of the city, have been burned to ashes,—the only tenement in the range named, which now stands, being that of the late Mr. Sproule already named, which was saved.

The old City Hall is a mass of ruins, and with much difficulty the rest of the Market Square, of which the old city forms the north front, was saved from destruction. The fire extended only as far south on the west side as to include the store of Mr. Walter Macfarlane, immediately adjoining the old City Hall, and the rooms above it, occupied by the "Toronto Atheneum," &c.

The whole of Nelson-street, on the east side, from Post's Tavern inclusive; and on the west side from Kings' street, to the corner of Adelaide street, including the bakery of Mr. Nasmith, Francis street, to the rear or west of Nelson street, has been altogether burned to the ground, and also the houses on Adelaide street, which connect Nelson and Francis streets. The whole square, bounded by Church street on the west, King street on the south, George street on the east, and Adelaide and Duke streets on the north, has been burned to ashes, with the exception of the range of houses included within the boundary named, fronting on George street, the residence of Rev. Mr. Grassett on Adelaide street, and two or three new houses adjoining in the direction of Francis street.

The establishments of the Patriot and the Mirror, newspapers, have been destroyed.

Among the sufferers are the Messrs. O'Neill Brothers, T. D. Harris, iron mongers; Geo. H. Cheney & Co., stove establishment; Hayes Brothers, grocers; Lepper, dry goods store; Thompson, Monmouth House, general store; Sabine & Huggins, druggists; O'Donohoe, Auctioneers' Hall, dry goods; Roswell & Thompson, painters; Cury & Brown, Fay & Austin, and Mead & Kollmeyer, hardware; Truscatt, shoemaker; Graham, tavern; W. MacFarlane, dry goods; C Robertson, grocer; J. Henderson, savings bank; Mrs. Hartney, two houses; Rogers, hatter; G. Beirne, clothier; City of Toronto Corporation City Hall building; Nasmith, baker; the estate of the late Mr. Justice Hagerman, several houses on Nelson street; J. Glassco, hatter; a few other buildings on Francis street. These embrace the names of nearly all of the sufferers.

This was altogether the most extensive and destructive fire which has ever occurred in Toronto, and a vast amount of property, both in houses and merchandise, was consumed by it. We have heard the loss variously estimated by persons on the spot at from £100,000 to £180,000, but it is impossible as yet to give any thing like a correct estimate of the loss. A great proportion of it is of course insured, and from the great extent of the loss it must press heavily on the Insurance Companies.

THE FIRE AT TORONTO.—This large and flourishing city, containing upwards of 25,000 inhabitants, appears to have suffered very severely, last Saturday morning, by a fire which has probably destroyed property of greater value in the aggregate, than would have been lost had every house and hut on the sites of what are now Toronto, Hamilton, London, Paris, Guelph, Port Hope, Brantford and Oshawa, in U. C. been consumed some forty years since. The writer of this article, however, from personal knowledge and a recent view of the neighborhood, inclines to the belief that the damage done, supposing the published statement to be tolerably correct, will fall short of the smallest sum named in the *Colonist*. The conflagration will fall heavy on many individuals, and on the partners in insurance offices, but Toronto is surrounded by one of the wealthiest, most fertile, and prosperous agricultural neighborhoods in America; is approached by excellent macadamized and plank roads from the farming districts; has a secure and spacious harbor; is the centre of a large wholesale trade; the seat of the law courts and a flourishing college; and the people collectively are possessed of great wealth. The burnt district will be speedily rebuilt.

Bishop Strachan's cathedral was a costly and handsome stone structure; the church, on the same site, which fell a prey to the flames about fifteen years ago, was of wood. If we remember right, the good prelate's mansion was also twice consumed by fire, with his books and furniture.—*New Y. Tribune.*

MONTREAL, April 4.—All the papers and reports with respect to the Quebec and Halifax Rail-road are now before the House of Assembly, and the public waits with anxiety to learn what steps will be taken with regard to this most important national undertaking. We trust that our Parliament will imitate the truly liberal and patriotic conduct of Nova Scotia, and the still more liberal conduct of New Brunswick. We understand that several gentlemen in Canada are ready to take stock to a large amount as soon as they know the action of Parliament in the matter.—*Courier.*

CANADA RAILWAYS.—We have heard rumours, which we hope are well founded, to the effect that the Administration are about to redeem the pledge given by Mr. Lafontaine, at the time of his election, to do something to forward the progress of our railways. If we are right

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW ZEALAND.—Advices from Wellington, New Zealand, to Nov. 17, state that that town has been visited by a series of earthquakes of a most alarming and prolonged nature, by which that flourishing place had been reduced to all but a heap of ruins, the edifices of brick and stone being more or less injured, and in many instances totally destroyed. We find the following account in a late English paper:—"Friday, the 13th October, was a fine day, but very sultry, and on Saturday there was wind and heavy rain. This lasted all day on Sunday, and at half-past one on Monday morning a distant hollow sound was heard, the sound travelling at a most rapid rate, when almost instantly, and in the course of a few seconds, the whole town was laboring under the most severe shocks of earthquake ever experienced. This continued at intervals until half-past seven. Two fifths of the chimnies were thrown down, and various public buildings were damaged. On Tuesday the shocks were again felt, and the houses quivered like ships in a gale; three persons, Barrack Sergeant Lovel and his two children were killed by the falling ruins. The colonial and military hospitals, the jail, &c., were so much injured that the patients and prisoners had to be removed.

On Wednesday all was tranquil, but on Thursday renewed shocks were felt, and being more violent than ever, completed the destruction. The Wesleyan chapel and other buildings were thrown down, several cracks appeared in the earth, especially along the beach, and in the sky there was a fiery glare. On Friday, the 20th October, thirteen successive shocks were felt, and on Tuesday, the 24th, there was a renewal. On that day the earthquake appeared to have subsided, and up to the 17th November nothing more was felt.

The shipping had afforded refuge to the inhabitants; and the officials, in conjunction with the residents, were making great efforts to repair the damage. The earthquake was felt in other parts of New Zealand, but we have no particulars of damage done. So far as our information goes, the earthquakes lasted nine days, and were felt at various places, from the 73d to the 76th degree of east longitude, and from the 39th to the 44th degree of south latitude.

The heaviest and most continuous shocks were experienced at Wellington, Queen Charlotte's Sound, and Cloudy Bay, nearly in the centre of the region over which they extended. The earthquakes were preceded by stormy weather, with heavy gales from the South and the East, which lasted the greater part of the nine days. The volcano of Tongariro was not in activity, nor were any other known to be so. On the afternoon of Tuesday the 17th, a bright flame was seen up in the north-east at Wellington, and on board the Sarah Ann, then off Kapiti. At Nelson, the atmosphere is said to have been surcharged with electricity. It is gratifying to learn that there has been so little loss of life, and that the settlers are noways disheartened."

The British Consul at Boston, under direction of his government, has offered a reward of £20,000 for the discovery of Sir John Franklin.

Church Missionary Society Jubilee.—The total sum collected on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Church Missionary Society amounts, as far as is ascertained up to the present time, to £20,852 10s.

WESTERN CANADA, TORONTO.—We are happy to say that the Rev. Dr. Richey and the Rev. E. Wood have returned to the City, after having visited the different parts of the Work. During the greater part of the last three months these devoted and highly esteemed brethren have been constantly engaged attending Missionary Meetings; and through a kind Providence, and by indomitable energy on their own part, not a single appointment, during the whole period, was omitted. Whilst they have, by their visits to the several Circuits, advanced the cause, they have increased the number of their friends and admirers. May they long be spared to us and to the work of God with which they are identified, and to which all their powers are consecrated.—*Toronto Christian Guardian.*

THE REBELLION LOSSES IN CANADA.—Up to 27th inst, sixty-nine public meetings were held in Canada to protest against the government measure of paying the rebels of Lower Canada out of the public funds, and to demand a dissolution of Parliament.—*Toronto Colonist.*

In the Legislative budget of proposed expenses of Canada for the current year, there is an item of £1000 for an observatory at Quebec.

According to a census taken about a year since, the entire black population of Canada is 5571, being 1467 more than in 1842.

The petition against the repeal of the Navigation Laws, in Liverpool, received nearly 25,000 signatures.

The shipping interest is very much depressed, especially in the coal trade, and there are universal complaints among the tradesmen of small trade and very reduced receipts. The prospect of a revival in spring are thought to be very gloomy.

In London there are now 851 private schools.

NAVIGATION LAWS.—The Cabinet of the United States has resolved to instruct Mr. Bancroft to withdraw his overtures to the British Government in relation to the Navigation Laws.

THE UPPER LAKES.—The number of steamboats on the upper lakes up to the year 1825, was one. In 1847, there were SEVENTY steamboats—many of them of the most splendid description, and some of 1000 tons burthen, besides THIRTY propellers—making ONE HUNDRED crafts propelled by steam! Thus it will be seen that only 24 years ago, there was not one steamboat on these mighty inland seas. Who will attempt to say how numerous they will be in as many years more?

ANNEXATION.—In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 27th Feb'y., amongst other petitions presented, was one from Illinois, *praying for the annexation of Canada quietly and peaceably!*

NO LICENSES IN BOSTON.—The subject of granting licenses was brought before the Mayor and Aldermen on Monday, and after a protracted discussion, in which his Honor the Mayor defended the views set forth in his inaugural Address, with as much ability as the case admits, the board of Aldermen unanimously voted against licenses—the vote of his Honor being the only one in favour.—*Boston Trav.*

AMERICAN RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTIONS.—A telegraphic despatch from Cincinnati states that it had been decided that the city should subscribe £1,000,000 to the Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad. The city of St. Louis has also subscribed $500,000 for the same object.

The New York Money Market is gradually becoming easier, and the general impression is, that the tide has turned decidedly. It is believed that from the operations of Exchange alone, some five millions in specie will be received in New York and Boston in the course of two months. The Niagara had on board $17,210 for the Merchants' Bank, Boston.—*N. Y. Paper.*

DIRECT FROM CALIFORNIA.—A sensation was produced on 'change yesterday by the arrival of Mr. DeWitt, of the firm of DeWitt & Co., from San Francisco, California, with $50,000 in gold dust from the mines.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A LUMP.—We saw yesterday a lump of the genuine California metal weighing 53 pennyweights and of course worth as many dollars. It was purchased by J. Thompson, Esq. of 64 Wall-street, of the finder, who had just arrived from California. It was picked up in the dry diggings, and was about 14 inches in length and 1 inch in breadth.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

178 vessels with 11,160 passengers have sailed from America with passengers for California.

The Missionary Society of the American Methodist Episcopal Church has now forty-nine Missionaries employed in Oregon, Africa, and South America, and three hundred and fifty-eight labouring among the Germans, Indians, Swedes, and Norwegians, in the United States. The total number of Church members under the missionaries' charge is 31,000. There are 72 missionaries among the Germans, of whom 6000 have become church members.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

THE RAILWAY LEAGUE.

At a Public Meeting held at the Court House in the City of Saint John, on the 24 day of April, 1849, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to organize a RAILWAY LEAGUE, and its Branches, throughout New-Brunswick.

In fulfilment of the duty confided to them, the undersigned offer to the public an explanation of the object and intentions of the League, and its proposed action with reference to Railways.

It is now an established principle, that no country can properly develope its resources, or keep pace with the progress of the age, without the aid of railways; and it will be the great object of the League, to promote their introduction into New-Brunswick, upon a regular plan or system.

It has been truly said—"that the Locomotive Railway system has become the great necessity of man—the great instrument of civilization and progress—the great idea of modern times; and that it has done more to remove the burthens of labour—to minister to man's wants and necessities—and to elevate him in the scale of being, than any other agency that has ever been exerted."

It has also been eloquently stated that—"the Locomotive Steam Engine may be regarded as the greatest achievement of man, and the most extraordinary instrument for good, the world has yet reached—that it traverses the earth with a speed outstripping the swiftest bird upon the wing, carrying, not thought or language alone, but man—living, breathing, sensitive man—instinct with new life, new energy, new powers—conscious almost of new faculties, and a new creation. Without danger and without fatigue, it enables man to transfer himself to distant regions of space, and participate in the enjoyments, the physical gratifications, and the various pleasures of social existence, in a manner heretofore unknown. It gives to every community, the productions of every other, disclosing, or creating, new sources of enjoyment, and multiplying, to an indefinite degree, every susceptibility to pleasurable emotion."

Whoever labours for the introduction of Railways has, therefore, more than ordinary rewards for exertion. He is working for humanity—for progress—and for the highest good of his race.

New-Brunswick possesses within its limits, millions of acres of the finest land, in the highest degree fitted for agricultural pursuits. Its mineral wealth is most extensive, varied, and abundant. The fisheries in its vicinity, near its shores, and within its rivers, are unequalled in the world. But all these bounteous gifts which have been so lavishly bestowed upon this favored land, remain to be developed, and rendered profitable, by the energy, the industry, and the intelligence of man. By no means can that development so fully, or so successfully take place, as by the construction of Railways throughout the length and breadth of the land, bringing distant and important points in close connection, and promoting that ready intercourse, and easy conveyance for men and commodities, which are so eminently calculated to increase the physical comforts of the people, elevate their social condition, and render the country great and prosperous.

Impressed with these views, and under the deep conviction that the time has arrived when a strong and united effort should be made to introduce Railways into New-Brunswick, as well to develope its manifold resources, as to promote a more ready and perfect communication with the neighbouring Colonies, thus enabling it to keep pace with the march of modern improvement, instead of relapsing into its primitive state of wilderness and barbarism, the undersigned call upon all residents of New-Brunswick who feel an interest, either in the land of their birth, or the land of their adoption, or who desire to see it rise from its present state of depression to become a prosperous and a glorious land, to lend their aid to the promotion of undertakings which will tend more than any other to elevate this Colony to the highest pitch of prosperity.

They trust that every man who has the welfare of New-Brunswick at heart, will enrol himself a member of the League, and thus countenance and support the object for which it is instituted.

The fee or emolument will be a British Shilling; but donations will be thankfully received from those, whose ability, or whose inclination, may incline them to aid the cause by their liberality.

The funds thus collected will be expended in collecting and publishing full and particular information, with reference to railways; their cost in other countries, the expense of working them, the actual profits they have yielded, and the incidental benefits and advantages which have been gained by every country, both in Europe and America, where they have been introduced; and such other useful or interesting matter in connection with the subject, as may be worthy of notice.

This information will be furnished to the public in Tracts, and through the columns of the newspaper press; while delegates, lecturers and friends in the cause, will visit every part of the Province, and diffuse knowledge in its plainest and simplest form, with the view to its practical application to the construction of railways, and the immediate commencement of those important works in New-Brunswick.

The organization of the Railway League will be as follows:—

The Council of the League will consist of thirty members, and its meetings will be held at the City of St. John. The Officers of the League will be—a Chairman, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Recording Secretary; these officers, with eight members of the Council will form an executive committee of twelve, upon which committee (five being a quorum) will devolve the transaction of the active and daily business of the League, for the management of which they will meet as often as necessary.

The general council will meet on the first Monday in every month, for the consideration and transaction of all important business, which may affect the League, or the interest of Railways generally. The executive committee will then report their doings during the preceding month.

The Chairman or the Secretary, of any branch of the League, or any delegate appointed by such branch shall be, *ex officio*, an honorary member of the Council of the League, and be at liberty to attend any of its meetings.

The accounts of the League will be audited and published quarterly, in order that every member may know, and fully understand, in what manner, and for what purposes, the funds have been expended.

The present Committee (with those they have added to their number) will remain in office until the 2d day of April next, being one year from the time of their appointment; at that time the members of the League will meet to elect a new Council.

When the object of the League has been accomplished, it will be dissolved; and any funds which then remain, will be at the disposal of the members, or be devoted to some charitable purpose.

It will be the duty of the Executive Committee to encourage and promote the formation of Branches of the League throughout New-Brunswick; also to correspond with the several Branches, and with such persons, or associations in the adjoining Colonies, or in the United Kingdom, or elsewhere, as may be favorable to the cause, with a view to perfect organization and combined action upon every question that may arise, or that may in any way affect the great object of the League, which should ever be kept steadily in view.

All communications on the business of the League may be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary of St. John.

By virtue of the power to add to their number, the Committee have nominated the following gentlemen, who, with themselves, will form the first Council of the League:—

Thomas Allan, Robertson Bayard, Wm. J. Botsford, Geo. Carvill, L. H. Dryden, Joseph Fairweather, Thomas R. Gordon, Thomas Hanford, Gustavus R. Jarvis, Robert Keltie, Joseph W. Lawrence, John C. Littlehale, John R. Marshall, Chas. J. Melick, Wm. J. Ritchie, James Robertson, Charles C. Stewart, Wm. H. Scovil, Charles L. Street, James Travis, Wm. Thomson, S. L. Tilley, John L. Turnbull, Robert D. Wilmot.

In concluding their address, the undersigned express their confident hope and expectation, that the great and important object for which the League has been formed, will secure for it the most hearty and unanimous support throughout the Province; as by its means a strong and determined effort may be made, to obtain for New-Brunswick the means of advancement, by the introduction of Railways, and a participation in those benefits and advantages which in other countries have tended so much to forward the interests of the people, and promote general prosperity.

ROBERT BAYARD, M. D.,
J. H. GRAY,
JAMES WHITNEY,
WM. WRIGHT,
EDWARD ALLISON,
M. H. PERLEY.

St. John, 10th April, 1849. *Committee.*

Bronchitis and Cough Cured.

Boston, August 15, 1848.

Mr. S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir—Having been troubled for a considerable time with a bad cold and bronchial affection, I was induced to try a bottle of *Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY*, which I am happy to say *entirely removed* the difficulty. I deem it but justice to say thus much for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted. GEORGE H. DAVIS,
Firm of Hallett & Davis,
Piano Forte Manufacturers, Boston.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Geo. H. Davis, Esq., and have the fullest confidence in the above statement. H. G. BARBUS,
Formerly Practising Physician.

Boston, August 15, 1848.

P. S.—Such testimony can be relied upon. Be careful of the article you buy.

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

HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.

Mr. David Marvin, a celebrated practitioner of New York, declared publicly, that one bottle of Halsey's Forest Wine contained more virtues than fifty of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla.—Messrs. S. S. Lansman & Co., the largest and most respectable Druggists in Syracuse, in a letter, say:—"From what they have heard and seen of Halsey's Forest Wine, it is an excellent and good medicine, and will, undoubtedly, become the leading medicine of the day." Dr. Mott, of New York, also subscribes to the virtues of Halsey's Forest Wine, by recommending it to many of his patients. Sold by H. G. KINNEAR, St. John.—*See Advertisement in another column.*

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst., by W. W. Ewer, Mr. William German, of Plymouth, England, to Mrs. Martha Goodwin, of this City.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Wm. M'Rae, to Miss Sarah Cunningham, both of this City.

On the 11th, by the same, Mr. Daniel Wood, of Burton, Sunbury County, to Miss Elizabeth Christie, of Westfield, King's County.

At Portland Church, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Thomas Armstrong, to Miss Mary Rebecca, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Westcott, all of this City.

At Nappan, on the 3d April, by the Rev. Wm. Stewart, St. Andrew's Church, Miramichi, Mr. Jonathan Dickon, to Miss May Johnstone, eldest daughter of George Johnston, Esq., Nappan.

DIED.

On Saturday morning, in the third year of her age, Mary Eliza, only child of Samuel J. Scovil, Esq.

On the 11th inst., after a painful illness, which she bore with pious resignation, Loretta Ann, wife of Mr. Michael Munro, of this City, and daughter of Mr. Isaac Newcomb, of Cornwallis, N. S., aged 32 years, leaving a husband and five children to mourn their bereavement.

On Sunday morning last, after a long and tedious illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and pious resignation, Mr. Solomon Wright, in the 65th year of his age, leaving a wife and a numerous circle of relatives and friends to deplore their irreparable loss.—Funeral (to-morrow), Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, Simonds' street, parish of Portland, when friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

At Hampton, on Saturday last Mr. Joseph Dickson, in the 53d year of his age, leaving a wife and 13 children to lament the loss of a kind husband and father.

At Belfast, on the 5th inst., after a lingering illness, Sarah Jane, daughter of Mr. Abel Mills, in the 22d year of her age.

At Salisbury, March 22d, in the 42d year of her age, Lucy, wife of Mr. David Boyd, and second daughter of the Rev. Joseph Crandal.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Barque Allen Brown, Shaw, Boston, 4—Chas. M'Lauchlan, ballast.

Quebec, ——, Bristol, 32—R. Rankin, & Co., ballast.

Friday—Brigt. Zelica, Larkin, New York—Geo. Thomas, flour, meal, &c.

Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Eastport—Thomas Parks, passengers and merchandise.

Saturday—Sch. Gen. Foster, Leaton, New York, 7—H. Gilbert, flour and corn.

Sunday—Brigt. Harp, Conn, Yarmouth—C. M'Lauchlan, ballast.

Gipsey, Tiask, do, do.

Monday—Barque Palestine, Marsters, Boston, ballast.

This Day—Ship California, Lawson, New York, 60 hours—Master, ballast.

Schr. Dolphin, Holder, New York, 5—master, flour.

CLEARED.

April 10th—Brigt. P. I. Nevins, Boddie, Alexandria, scantling—S. Hersey; Schr. Meridian, Brannen, Boston, cordwood—master.

12th—Barque Olive, Olive, Liverpool, timber, deals, &c.—R. Rankin & Co; schr. Lavinia Clark, Stiles, Eastport, coals—Allison & Spurr.

14th—Brig Nora, Jordan, Eastport, ballast.

16th—Brigt. Bream, Joslin, Barbados, boards, shingles, &c.

17th—Brig Emily, Kinney, Windsor, ballast—J. V. Troop; Brig Zelica, Larkin, Eastport, ballast.—master.

The bark Quebec, in coming into the harbour on Saturday afternoon last in tow of the steamer Conqueror, got ashore on the Beacon Bar, but got off the same night without having received any damage.

Arrived at New York, 11th, (by Telegraph,) ship Admiral, Crisp, Londonderry.

Arrived at Boston, 9th, schr. Olivia, Sharp, hence; 11th, schr. Emily, Wood, do.—At New York, 8th, brigt. Victoria, Hunter, do; bark Atalanta, Quinn, Wexford.—At New Orleans, 3d, ship Orleans, Liverpool.

Cleared at New York, 10th, schr. Dolphin, Holder, this port.—At Philadelphia, 9th, schr. Joseph Howe, Scott, do.—At Savannah, 5th, ship Speed, Grundell, Liverpool.—At New Orleans, 31st March, bark Orbit, Larkin, do.; 1st April, ship Bourbon, Leavitt, do; 3d, ship The Duke, Dady, and bark Commerce, Henry, do.—At Apalachicola, 27th March, ship Commodore, Pritchard, Greenock.

Loading at Boston, 12th, schrs. Brothers, Cuba, and Olivia, for this port.

Spoken, 1st inst., lat. 31 16, lon. 79, ship Mary Caroline, 14 days out from Mobile for Liverpool.—March 26th, near the double headed Shot Keys, ship Perthshire, from New Orleans.

Cleared at New York, 10th, barque Lady Constable, Richardson—At Philadelphia, 6th, barque Frederick Smith, St. John.

Sailed from Calicoa, Jan. 4th, ship Emigrant, Price, Cork; 10th, Sea, Lawson, Liverpool.

Brig Martha Hannah, (so reported) of St. John, N. B., was fallen in with 23d ult., lat 33 50, lon. 22 11, waterlogged and abandoned, by ship Warren, at New York.

KEY WEST, March 27.—The ship Alceste, from Apalachicola, for Liverpool, put into Key West on Sunday last, leaky, and is discharging her cargo of cotton. She got on shore to windward, but took no assistance, and got off without damage, being nearly calm at the time.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,
St. John, 17th April, 1849.

A DIVIDEND of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT on the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be paid to the Shareholders on or after the 17th day of May next. By order of the Board,

G. P. SANCTON, *Cashier.*

Charter Officers.

At a Common Council held at the Council Chamber on the 10th April, 1849.

ORDERED, That unless the several Persons this day appointed Charter Officers for the ensuing year, do take out their Warrants of Appointment, and qualify for their respective situations on or before the 10th day of May next, their Warrants will be withheld, and their Appointments considered void; and all persons acting as Charter Officers after this date, and before such qualification as aforesaid, will be proceeded against for the penalty thereby incurred.

By Order of the Common Council,
J. WILLIAM BOYD, Common Clerk.

REMOVAL.

D. PATERSON respectfully announces to his customers and the public that he has Removed his BOOT and SHOE Establishment to the premises lately occupied by Mr. Pettey, Saddler, South side of King street, two doors below Foster's Corner, where he offers for sale a well assorted Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at moderate rates. *April 17.*

REFUSE LUMBER.

REFUSE LUMBER for sale. Apply to
GEORGE BEATTIE,
April 17, 1849. Johnston's Wharf

No. 10, King Street.
Coffee, Cheese, Apples, &c.

Just received from Boston—

30 BAGS Old Java COFFEE;
12 do. Dried APPLES;
6 cwt. CHEESE; 3 tierces RICE;
50 boxes RAISINS.

In Store—12 puncs. superior flavoured RUM.
April 17. FLEWWELLING & READING.

CORN MEAL and PORK.

Landing *ex "Zelica" from New York—*

200 BARRELS CORN MEAL;
10 brls. City MESS PORK:
For sale by JARDINE & CO.
April 17.

Agricultural and Garden Seeds.

Landing ex Maid of Erin from Boston:

A Assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, of all kinds.

ON HAND:

Black Sea Wheat; North Shore Wheat; Hopeton and Potash Oats; Field Peas; Turnip and Mangel Wurtzel seed.

Daily expected, *ex Pennsylvania, from Glasgow—*

A large assortment of Turnip, Carrot and Parsnip Seed. Also—Potato, Polish and Hopeton Oats, Chevalier Barley, and Hunter's Wheat.—For sale by [April 17.] JARDINE & CO.

N. B.—Members of the Agricultural Society are requested to apply early.

Pork, Tea, Beans, &c.

By the "*L. O'C Day'e,*" from Boston:

82 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 Mats;
6 Children's NURSERY CHAIRS;
6 Dozen Hickory Axe-Handles;
For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
April 17 *Prince Wm. Street*

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

100 BARRELS of FLOUR,
50 do. CORN MEAL,
30 ditto Mess PORK,
20 ditto PILOT BREAD,
20 chests TEA.—For sale low for Cash by GEORGE BEATTIE,
April 17. *Johnston's Wharf.*

Fishing Twines and Lines, SAIL CLOTH, &c.

Per Ship "William Carson" from Liverpool—

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

—IN STORE—

200 boxes and half-boxes prime bunch Muscatel RAISINS;
20 chests Fine CONGO TEA, &c. &c.
On sale low by J. V. THURGAR,
April 17. *North Mkt. Wharf.*

Wallsend and Smiths' Coal.

To arrive about the 10th May—

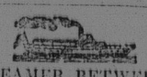
THE Cargo of the *John and Isabella;*
the Cargo of the brig *Spring;*
the Cargo of the brig *Beaver;*
consisting of superior Wallsend and Smiths' Coals from Newcastle, are now offered for sale, to arrive, by JOHN KINNEAR,
April 17. *Prince Wm. Street.*

No. 1, South Wharf.

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

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

5 ROLLS Sheet Lead, 3½, 4, 4½ to 5lb.;
16 cwt. Patent Shot, No. BB to 7;
8 cwt. best Spring STEEL, assorted sizes;
1 cask *Vickers'* best Tenon, Hand, Pit, X-Cut, Circular, Mill, and Smiths' Files and Rasps;
50 dozen very fine Herring Thread;
50 doz. Draft Salmon Twine; 50 doz. Seine do.
30 doz. assorted 9, 12, 15 thread Cod and Pollock Lines. W. TISDALE & SON.
April 17.



STEAMER BETWEEN

St. John, Portland and Boston.

THE new and substantial Steamer COMMODORE, in splendid order, will run this Season between ST. JOHN and PORTLAND, and will leave here on her First Trip on THURSDAY morning the 19th inst., and will take Passengers for Portland, and thence to Boston, in connection with the Railroad between the two latter places.—Apply to JAMES WHITNEY.
April 17.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
Saint John, April 10, 1849.

ALL Persons appointed, at Her Majesty's late Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, to be SURVEYORS OF LUMBER, in the different Parishes of the County, are desired to enter into the requisite Bonds, without further delay.

J. WILLIAM BOYD,
Clerk of the Peace, &c.

St. John Gas Light Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the General Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the *St John Gas Light Company*, will be held at the Company's Works on Monday the 7th day of May ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, to choose Directors, and to transact other important business.

By order. ROBERT REID,
April 10. Secretary and Treasurer

St. John Hotel Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Saint John Hotel Company, for the election of Five Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Saint John Hotel, on Monday the 7th day of May next, at ten o'clock, A. M.; when a statement of the affairs of the Company will be laid before the Meeting. A punctual attendance is requested.

THOMAS NISBET,
St. John, 10th April, 1849. *President.*

CAUTION.

THE Undersigned has this day Administered upon the Estate of JOHN EARL, late of Kingston, in King's County, and being informed that NATHANIEL BUTTERS holds a promissory Note of about three or four year's standing, for something about Twenty-eight Pounds, drawn by the said John Earl in favour of said Nathaniel Butters; this is to forbid any person from purchasing said Note, as it has been paid but never taken up.

JAMES PETERS,
Kingston, April 3, 4849. *Administrator.*

Bank of New-Brunswick,

St. John, 3d April, 1849.

A DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, for the half year ending 31st March, 1849, will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 30th instant.

By order of the Board,
R. WHITESIDE, *Cashier.*

Bank of New-Brunswick,

St. John, 3d April, 1849.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders, for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, will hold at the Bank, on Monday the 7th day of May next, at 12 o'clock.

THOMAS LEAVITT, *President.*

Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick,
31st MARCH, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will take place on Tuesday, 1st MAY, 1849, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year.

CHARLES WARD, *President.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I have received orders to pay off COUNTY DEBT DEBENTURES, Nos. 27 and 28,—and that Interest on the same will cease on the 31 May next.

I. L. BEDELL,
3d April, 1849. *County Treasurer.*

Cheap Shoe Store.

JUST Received and now opening at the *Brunswick Shoe Store*, One Case of Ladies' Cashmere and Prunella welt sole BOOTS, a neat article, and *will be sold Cheap.*
April 10. FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

Butter! Butter!

A FEW Firkins prime Cumberland BUTTER, for sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.
April 10, 1849.

SOAP.

Per ship "William Carson" from Liverpool:

105 BOXES fine Pale Yellow SOAP, 60 lbs. each;
175 Boxes Ordinary SOAP, 64 lbs. each;
33 Do. do. do., 112 do.;
Steele's manufacture—for sale for *Cash only*, by
10th April, 1849. H. G. KINNEAR.

Sales by Auction.

STORES, &c.,
To be Leased by Auction.

There will be leased by Auction, on Wednesday the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, if not previously disposed of by private bargain—The STORE lately in occupation of A. HEGAN, Water street.—Also, the STORE, Cellar and House part of the building South side Market Square, which Timothy Collins used to occupy.—The STORES in Nelson Street, now in occupation of Mr. Kaye, which with the adjoining Building in rear, will make a capital Bonding Ware House.

And immediately afterwards will be Sold, the unexpired Lease of the Ground corner of Union and Mill streets, about 14 years to run, and no Improvements to be paid for—the Land about 40 by 60 feet.—Terms at Sale.

April 17. BENJAMIN SMITH.

NOTICE OF SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on Friday the twentieth day of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Market Square, in the City of Saint John, for the payment of the debts of the late CHARLES HENDERSON, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of Personal Estate of the deceased for that purpose, pursuant to a Licence obtained from the Surrogate Court for the City and County of Saint John, the Lands and premises following, that is to say—all that certain Lot, situate, lying and being in the City of Saint John aforesaid, and known and distinguished on the Map or Plan thereof, by the number eight hundred and eighty-four, (884,) fronting on Mecklenburgh-street, with a front of forty-feet, and extending back to the rear thereof, preserving the same breadth, one hundred and twenty-five feet. SALLY HENDERSON,
Sole Administratrix.

29th March, A. D. 1849.—4ins.

NEW-BRUNSWICK,
IN CHANCERY.

Between—CHARLES SIMONDS, *Plaintiff;*
and
The President, Directors and Company of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, *Defendants.*

TO BE SOLD

At Public Auction, on Monday, the fourth day of June next, between the hours of eleven of the clock in the forenoon and two of the clock in the afternoon, by the undersigned, at his Office in the Commercial Bank Building, in the City of Saint John, (which Office will then be open to the public for the purpose of such sale,) under and pursuant to a Decree of the said Court of Chancery made in this cause on Wednesday the third day of January last:—

ALL that certain Lot of Land, situate in Duke's Ward, in the City of Saint John, and fronting on Morris street forty feet, and extending Southerly to the rear one hundred feet on Wentworth street, and known on the Plan of the said City as Lot number eight hundred and sixty, (860); and also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of Land, situate in Duke's Ward aforesaid, in the said City, and known on the Plan aforesaid as Lot number eight hundred and eighty-nine, (889), and adjoining the said Lot herein first described, and being forty feet front on Mecklenburgh street, (so called), and extending Northerly on Wentworth street aforesaid, one hundred and twenty-five feet; together with the Messuage or Dwelling HOUSE and all other the Buildings and Improvements upon the said several lots of Land and every or any part thereof standing and being, and the appurtenances. The whole to be sold in one lot.

Dated the twenty-seventh day of February, A. D. 1849.

ROBERT F. HAZEN, Master.

☞ *Terms and particulars may be had on application to the Master, or to*

J. M. ROBINSON, *Plaintiff's Solicitor.*

ARMY CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS, the rates to be expressed in Sterling, will be received by Deputy Assistant Commissary General EDWARDS, at the Commissariat Office, St. John, New-Brunswick, until TUESDAY 1st May next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the following Commissariat Supplies, viz:—

FLOUR.

500 Barrels of United States scratched superfine or Canada fine Wheat Flour,—to be delivered at the Queen's Magazine, St. John, N. B., as follows:—200 barrels on or before the 30th June next, and the remainder on or before the 31st August following. Each barrel to contain 196 lbs. nett, to be free from grit, or any bad taste, fresh and sweet, and warranted to keep good for *nine* months from the day of delivery.

COALS.

450 Chaldrons, viz.:—400 at St. John, and 10 at Partridge Island;—200 chaldrons to be delivered previously to the 31st day of August—the remainder previously to the 31st October following. At St. Andrews,—40 chaldrons, to be delivered previously to the 31st August next.—The Coals to be of the best quality of Newcastle, Liverpool, or Sydney screened, and to be delivered and piled in the Queen's Fuel Yards at St. John, Partridge Island, and St. Andrews.

All further particulars, &c. concerning the terms and conditions of the Contracts, and the penalties annexed to each, will be furnished on application at the Commissariat Office, as also Blank Forms of Tender—as manuscript will not be received.

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

Commissariat Office, St. John, N. B.
April 10th, 1849.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having been pleased to issue a Warrant, dated the 8th March, authorizing a reduction in the rates of Postage on Letters transmitted direct by *British Packets* between the United Kingdom and any part of British North America, under which Warrant, on and after the 15th April next, Letters forwarded from the United Kingdom to New Brunswick, and *vice versa*, will be chargeable with an uniform rate of 11½d. sterling, when not exceeding half an ounce in weight; a Letter weighing above half an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce, will be liable to 1s. 11d., or two rates, and so on according to the scale at present in operation. The payment of this Postage will remain optional with the sender.

By command of His Lordship the Post-Master General. J. HOWE,
Deputy Post Master General.

General Post Office,
St. John, 27th March, 1849.

BEAUTIFUL

French Paper Hangings.

1500 PIECES handsomely assorted French PAPER HANGINGS, at from 2s. to 10s. per Piece.—For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
April 10. *Prince Wm. Street.*

To be LET.

THAT neatly finished Cottage residence, at present occupied by Charles A. Hartt, Esq. in St. James' st., near the Gas Works—suitable for a small respectable family.—For particulars apply to the subscriber.

EDMUND HILLYER DUVAL.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received at the Store of HENRY CHUBB & Co., until Tuesday the 24th April, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, from persons qualified to fill the situations of KEEPER and MATRON of the ALMS HOUSE and WORK HOUSE, for the City and County of St. John. The qualifications necessary are, that the person applying be a steady, middle-aged married Man with a small family, a plain education, and capable of keeping Accounts; one having also a knowledge of dispensing Medicines would be preferred.

Salary, £100 per annum, with suitable Rooms, Fuel and Candle-light.

By order of the Commissioners.

JAMES GALLAGHER, *Chairman.*

St. John, April 10, 1849.—[all city papers.]

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,
North Side King's Square.

THE Subscriber having taken the above commodious Hotel, lately kept by S. Holstead, begs leave to inform his Country friends and the Public generally, that he is prepared at all times to accommodate, and will wait on them in the best manner, and trusts by unremitting attention to their comfort and wants to merit a share of Patronage.

☞ Good Stabling for Horses and accommodations for Country teams on the premises, and an attentive Groom always in attendance.

JAMES JOHNSON.
St. John, N. B., April 6, 1849.—2w

1849,
Spring Fashion of HATS.

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

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

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

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

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

Old Hats repaired.

☞ Terms—CASH. C. D. EVERETT & SON.
March 28.

Valuable Freehold Property
FOR SALE.

THE *BRICK HOUSE* and LOT of LAND situated in Portland, formerly occupied by R. Payne, Esq., and directly opposite the residence of James Gallagher, Esq. Possession given immediately. If not sold by private sale before Tuesday the 24th of April next, then to be sold by Auction.—Apply to JAMES P. PAYNE.
Portland, 23d March, 1849.

TO LET,

THREE very desirable Dwelling HOUSES, situate in very eligible situations, with Stables, Gardens, and every convenience.—Apply at the Office of W. & G. RITCHIE.
April 10, 1849.—[Courier.]

Valuable Freehold Property
For Sale at Sussex, King's County.

Poetry, &c.

THE SCHOOLMASTER.

Of all professions that this world has known,
From clown and cobbler, upwards to the throne—
From the grave architect of Greece and Rome,
Down to the trimmer of a tottering broom—
The worst for care and most envied place,
The first in real dignity and grace
(If skilled to teach, and diligent to rule)
Is the learned master of a little school.
Not he who guides the legs, or skills the clown
To square his fists and knock his fellow down—
Not he who shows the soul more hideous art
To parry thrusts and pierce the unguarded heart;
But that good man who, faithful to his charge,
Still tries the opening leaves to enlarge,
And leads the growing mind through every stage
From humble A, B, C, to God's own page;
From black, rough pothooks, horrid to the sight,
To fairest lines that flow on purest white;
From Numeration, through an opening way,
Till dark annuities seem clear as day;
Pours o'er the mind a flood of mental light,
Expands its wings, and gives it power for flight,
Till earth's remotest bounds, and heaven's bright train,
He trace, weigh, measure, picture, and explain!

If such his toils, sure honour and regard,
And wealth, and fame, shall be his clear reward!
Sure every tongue will utter forth his praise,
And blessings gild the evening of his days!
Yes, blest indeed! by cold ungrateful scorn—
With study pale, by daily crosses worn;
Despised by those who to his labour owe
All that they read, and almost all they know.
Condemn'd each tedious day such cares to bear
As well might drive e'en patience to despair.
The partial parent's taunt—the idiot dull—
The blockhead's dark impenetrable skull;
The endless round of A, B, C's which train
Repeated o'er ten thousand times in vain;
Place'd on a point, the object of each sneer,
His faults enlarge, his merits disappear.
If mild—"Our lazy master loves his ease.
The boys at school do anything they please."
If rigid—"He's a cross hard-hearted wretch,
He drives the children stupid with his lurch
My child with gentle means will mind a breath,
But frowns and flogging frighten him to death."
Do as he will, his conduct is arraign'd,
And dear the little that he gets is gain'd—
E'en that is given him, on the quarter-day,
With looks that call it—"money thrown away."

WILSON.

LEGAL WHISKERS.

As o'er their wine and walnuts sat,
Talking of this and then of that,
Two wights, well learned in the law,
That is, well skilled to find a flaw;
Said one companion to the other,
"How is it, most respected brother,
That you of late have shaved away
Those whiskers which for many a day
Had ornamented much your cheek?
Sure 'twas an idle, silly freak."
To whom the other answer gave,
With look half merry and half grave,
"Though others be by whiskers graced,
A LAWYER CAN'T BE TOO BAREFACED!"

THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[From the *London* Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.]

London, January 2, 1849.

The Lower House of Parliament consists of 658 members—500 English, 53 Scotch, and 105 Irish. The body, as its name implies, purports to be the representation of the "commonalty" of the realm, but yet the aristocratic element enters largely into its composition. It contains 39 eldest sons of Peers, who upon the death of their fathers will step into the Upper House, 170 brothers, younger sons, and immediate relatives of Peers, and 167 other members, who by birth or marriage are connected with the nobility. The superabundance of place-men in the representative branch, exists to a great extent in the British Commons. The body contains 63 government officials drawing large annual salaries, 56 Generals and Colonels, 84 military officers of lower grade, 8 lieutenants, 74 deputy and vice-lieutenants, 53 magistrates, and 108 patrons of church livings, who are all more or less connected with the government, and of course are all more or less interested in the preservation of present abuses.

It has long been the theory of the British Constitution that every citizen in the kingdom was present, either himself or by proxy, in the House of Commons, but the reconcilement of this theory with the actual system of representation is enough to baffle any ingenuity. The famous Reform Bill of 1832 abolished some rotten boroughs, and somewhat enlarged the area of representation, but yet the evils of the old electoral law were not removed, nor in fact materially ameliorated. The elective franchise still remains most unjustly limited. Only those who have a freehold, the annual value of which is forty shillings, and those who pay ten pounds house-rent annually, are privileged to vote: and in consequence not one million out of the twenty-eight millions of the United Kingdom, can exercise the dearest right of freemen. In England only one out of seven male adults have the legal right to vote: in Scotland only one out of eleven, and in Ireland only one in seventeen.

But the present electoral law is not only very limited in its range: it is also extremely unequal in its application. It not only refuses votes, but it most unreasonably denies all equality of value to the votes it actually gives. A vote in one constituency may be worth twenty, thirty, and even fifty times as much as a vote in another. One-sixth of the whole number of electors, and less than one-fortieth of the adult male population, have the power of electing a majority of the House of Commons. The law in its apportionment of members pays little regard to the sum total of population, to the number of electors, to the amount of wealth, to extent of territory, to the degree of intelligence, or to any other standard whatever. The immensely wealthy city of Liverpool, with a population of 282,656, of whom 15,559 are electors, returns two members, just the same number as the miserable little borough of Harwich, with a population of 3,730, and with 233 electors.—Manchester, with a population of 249,000, and with 1,200,000 pounds rateable property, sends two members to Parliament: while Buckinghamshire, with a population of 17,000 and 769,000 pounds rateable property, sends 11. Kensington, a district containing 14 square miles, with a population of 110,000, and 18,345 qualified voters, has not been thought worthy of a single member; while the petty boroughs of Calne, Dartmouth, and Medhurst, with a voting population under 300, have one member each, and Thetford, which has not 200 voters, has two members. In fact, all the great towns and cities of the kingdom, the centres of wealth, enterprise and intelligence, are virtually disfranchised, their voice being completely swallowed up by a multitude of little boroughs which have comparatively no claims whatever upon the national consideration. There are no less than thirty-five electorates, which send one or two members each, although each has less than 500 voters. One half of the House are elected by towns, with less than 10,000 inhabitants.—Eight particular boroughs, with a united population of 32,516, have the same number of representatives as London with its population of a million and a half. The five cities, London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and Leeds, send in all twenty-four members, while a certain number of counties and boroughs, with the same population, send one hundred and any forty-two. Thirty-one English boroughs, with a united constituency of 9,862, return to Parliament as many members as all Scotland; and seventy English boroughs, containing 26,443 electors, return as many as all Ireland. As gross an inequality exists among the different Scotch and Irish constituencies as among the English.

By the present system, the aristocracy have potentially a controlling voice in the composition of the Lower House. By virtue of that clause of the Reform Bill which denies the suffrage to tenants at will, the 249 county constituencies are subject to the entire control of the landlords. The 69 members of those boroughs which are mere appendages of aristocratic houses, and the six University members, who are always appointed by the nobility, make up the number of "national representatives," dependent on the peerage, to 324, six less than the majority of the House. But this deficiency can be supplied twenty times over, if necessary, from among the 160 other seats which the landlords always successfully contest. The actual extent of aristocratic influence, in the so-called popular branch of the legislature, is not then a matter wonder.

A favorite method with many to give security and independence to the electors, is to substitute the ballot for the present *viva voce* system of voting. This would strike an American republican, who has seen its operation in his own country, as a measure promising great benefit. But this mode of voting is foreign to British usages, and is not generally regarded with much favor. It is thought inconsistent with true frankness and manliness of character; and, moreover, it is represented that its effect would be to superinduce additional evil. It is said that bribery and intimidation would be employed as freely as now to procure promises to vote: and that withal, a facility for lying and fraud would be afforded which does not now exist.

Notwithstanding all the defects of the present electoral law and the corruptions of election contests, the House of Commons contains a large number of most capable and faithful public servants—men of the soundest intellect and the maturest experience. A really meritorious civilian is in fact much more sure of finding and of permanently retaining a seat in the National Legislature in England than in America, and simply because he is not dependent as among us upon the pleasure of a single constituency, but can appeal to as many different electorates as he pleases. The English people are seldom deprived for any great length of time of the services of an eminently valuable statesman.

Public opinion in Great Britain is strong and ever active; and it has a great number of ways of expressing and enforcing itself other than through parliamentary elections.—The British House of Commons, though not its own created, is its efficient agent, and never holds out long against its behests.—When public sentiment upon any subject of great national moment has fairly formed and clearly expressed itself, neither party discipline nor the predominance of any social caste in Parliament can long successfully resist it.—Thus the abolition of the Corn Laws, which dealt to the landed interests of the country so severe a blow, in spite of all the means and appliances which the aristocracy brought to bear against it, was carried by the irresistible force of the public will. If the Chartist petition, presented by Fergus O'Connor last spring, to the house, had really, as was affirmed, contained five millions of *bona fide* signatures, if it had been the "collected will" of a majority of the nation, and not the miserable humbug of a reckless faction, its speechless energy would have shaken the existing British Constitution to its very base. In supplying the *personnel* and in regulating the administrative details of government, the aristocratic influence in England is predominant: but in the settlement of those great questions which vitally concern a nation's weal and woe, the middle class is the ultimate controlling power in the country. Sooner or later it is sure to overmaster all opposing interests and influences.

Fall and Winter Goods.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WAREHOUSE,
Prince William Street.

J. & J. HEGAN

Have received per 'Bethel,' 'Kent,' and 'Columbus,' an assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which together with their Stock on hand they offer at *VERY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.* The following are a few of the leading articles—

FLANNELS, Blankets, Plaidings, and Druggets,
Ticks, Sheeting Counterpanes and Quilts,
Carpeting, Hearth Rugs and Washing Cloths,
Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS in all colours,
Broad Cloths, Trowserings and Vestings,
Scotch and English TWEEDS,
Moleskin and other Cotton Trowserings,
White, Grey and Printed COTTONS,
Stripes, Checks and Homespuns,
White and coloured roll Jaconets,
Assorted colours twilled and embossed Linings,
Black and coloured COBURGS,
Cambrian Stripes, printed DeLanes, and checked Mohair,
Merinos, Orleans, Paramatta and Syrian Cloths,
Glace figured and Abdel Kader Cloths.
Black and coloured Silks and Satins for Dresses,
Black and coloured Silk VELVETS,
Black Crape and Demi VEILS,
Gala Plaid and all-wool CLOAKING; Plaid wool Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs; Paisley, Edinburgh and Norwich Shawls; Ladies' fancy Handkerchiefs; Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS; Sewed Muslin Collars and Trimmings; Laces, Edgings and Nets; UMBRELLAS; Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, Osnabungs, Huckaback, Damask Table Cloths, Towels and Napkins, Table Covers, Linen Thread, ass'd; Ladies' Linen Cambric Pocket HDKFS; Moreens, Damasks and Fringes, Gents Mufflers, Stocks, Belts and Braces; Gents Neck and Pocket Hdkfs, Scarfs &c.; Lambswool Shirts and Drawers; Shetland half Hose (a superior article); Ladies and Children's Hosiery, well ass'd; Ladies, Gentlemen's and Children's GLOVES; Gentlemen's Driving Gloves and Mittens; Knitting Worsteds, Fingering Yarn, Angola Yarn and Knitting Cotton; Cotton Reels and Hank Cotton; Tailors Trimmings, Small Wares, &c. &c.

Also on Hand—100 Dozen Boys Country Socks and Mittens, with a large quantity of Homespun Cloth, and Men's half Hose, at cost price.

October 31.

STOVES.

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

50 COOKING STOVES, assorted;
25 Ornamented Hall and Parlour do
25 Coal and Wood Air-Tight ditto;
10 Air-tight FRANKLINS;
175 pieces Hollow-ware. 2 cases Fire Brick;
1 ton Mill Castings. 24 fancy Water Urns, &c

For sale by JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,
January 2. *King's Square.*

1st January, 1849.

H. G. KINNEAR

Has on hand at this date—

51 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
6 puncheons Scotch TREACLE, in Bond;
50 chests Fine and Congo TEA,
40 boxes Souchong ditto,
20 boxes Pale Yellow Domestic SOAP,
150 do. Steele's Liverpool ditto,
75 do. Boston No. 1 ditto,
50 do. Honey Dew Aromatic and common Tobacco,
25 do. Mould CANDLES,
30 do. Dipt ditto,
15 barrels Cider VINEGAR,
50 do. Watson's NAVY BREAD,
80 do. No. 1 and 2 PILOT ditto,
300 packages Sugar, Soda, and Water BISCUIT,
50 boxes Domestic ditto,
20 bags best Washed FILBERTS,
10 barrels (new) Hickory NUTS,
5 do. Sea Elephant OIL,
200 dozen (Domestic) CORN BROOMS,
1 cannister and 15 lrds. best Zante CURRANTS,
10 quintals Dry COD FISH,
75 casks Deck and Rose SPIKES,
147 do. 3½ 6 8 10 12 14 16 20 24 and 32d'y Wrought Board NAILS,
25 do. 6 8 10 12 and 14d'y Clasp Wrought NAILS,
25 do. 5d'y to 25d'y English Cut ditto.
49 do. 4 5 6 7 8 9 and 10d'y Ox and Horse ditto,
5 do. Derby Ox Nails,
32 do. 2½ to 3½ inch Sheathing Nails,
56 do. 1 5-16 to 3½ inch Boat do.
4 pieces CHAIN CABLE, 5-8 to 3-4 inch,
1 ANCHOR, 3 cwt.; 5 dozen *Griffin* Scythes,
10 casks small Chains, 1 4, 5 16, 3 8, 7-16, and 1-2 in.
150 STOVES, Cooking, Close, Box, Hot Air, and of all descriptions and sizes,
2 cases STATIONERY,
15 boxes No. 1 Hunt's best Am. AXES, warranted.
520 boxes 7x9, 8x10, 9x12, 10x12, 10 and 12 by 14, 11x15d 12x16; 13 and 18, 13, 14 and 16x20; 16,17, an 15x24 best English Sheet WINDOW GLASS,
10 boxes Tobacco PIPES
30 Weaver's Reeds, 20 Wash Stands,
20 dozen American large Painted PAILS,
50 sides Upper LEATHER,
250 Wood, Flag and Cane-seat CHAIRS,
35 do. do. do. Rocking ditto,
15 Arm and Office ditto,
59 Looking GLASSES, (assorted sizes.)
15 cases containing 300 gross Block and card Matches.
5 cases containing 400 pairs Ladies' Patent Manufactured RUBBER Over-Shoes; 6 cases containing 750 pairs best Para common Gum RUBBERS,
15 bolts best Scotch Navy CANVAS, No. 1 to 6,
5 bags Black PEPPER; 10 bags Salt-Petre,
25 kegs and boxes Ground GINGER,
25 boxes No. 1 Halifax Chocolate,
20 barrels Fresh Ground OATMEAL,
20 firkins best Cumberland BUTTER,
5 barrels Pot Barley, 10 do. White Beans,
1 ton London Packed OAKUM,
25 boxes Ground Pepper,
250 dozen tins Mason's Paste BLACKING,
25 Platform, Dearborn, Union, Counter-trip, Druggists and Post-Office BALANCES and SCALES,
10 boxes London STARCH, 25 do. 2 oz. and 4 lb. papers Black Lead, 20 kegs Fig Blue, 2 bundles Tapioca, 10 tins India Rubber Blacking, 1 cask and 2 barrels Epsom Salts, 150 blacklers PUTTY, Mill saw Files, Borax, Box Pumps, Coffee Mills, Tailors' Geese, Copper Basins, Waffle Irons, Ash Doors and Osburne Furnaces, Camp Pails, Wooden Bowls, Deep sea Lines, black, blue, and white-brown sewing THREAD, Duck, Whiting, Bath Brick, Pimento, Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs, Ground Redwood, Ground COFFEE, Paste Cocoa, pipestem and thumb Liquorice, Gum Camphor, Pungent Salts, Polishing Powders, tins Mustard, sweeping BRUSHES, &c. &c.

Saint John, New Brunswick,
26th September, 1848.

New Fall and Winter
GOODS,
per ships "Queen, and Themis," from Liverpool.

Just received by the Subscriber per the above ships, viz:

PILOT and Beaver CLOTHS, in all Colors,
Broad Cloths, do.
Black Cassimeres and Doeskins,
A large and splendid assortment of Trouserings,
Witney BLANKETS in all widths,
Point Makinaw do do.
Horse Blankets, do do.
White FLANNELS, do do.
Red and Blue do. do do.
Kerseys for Drawers,
Regatta SHIRTINGS,
Bed TICKS,
Patent CANVAS,
Cotton Sheets and Sheetings,
Grey Factory Cottons,
White do do.
Ladies' Aprons, SHAWLS,
Hosiery, Shirts,
Plain and shaded Wool Cravats,
Printed Bandana Silk Handkerchiefs,
Black do do.
Black Brussels do.
British Corahs do.
Osnaburghs, Jeans, Apron Checks,
Scotch Ginghams, Jacconets, Braces,
Black and Brown Hollands,
Marinos, Silicias, Casban Shalloons,
Coat Facings,
White and Color'd Counterpanes and Marseilles Quilts,
CLOTH CAPS,
An immense variety of Printed COTTONS,
And a large assortment of other staple GOODS, much too numerous to be particularised.

Also received, two cases "Dell's" Patent BED WARMERS.

GEORGE BEATTIE.

Wholesale Warehouse, Johnston's Wharf,
Sept. 26, 1848.

N. B. A further supply of staple Goods to arrive per "Columbus." [M. News.]

FLUID
Extract of Valerian,
For Head Ache, Nervous and Hysteric Affections.

☞ READ THE FOLLOWING.

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

Brunswick, Aug. 9, 1848.

Messrs. EDW. BRINLEY & Co.

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

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL,
Worcester, Mass., August 7, 1848.

DAVID PARKER, *Shaker Village, N. H.*

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

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

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

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

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

March 17, 1848.

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

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

28th October, 1848.

MORRISON & CO.

have received per *Columbus*, a further Supply of

New Fall & Winter Goods,

in addition to those ex Queen, Bethel and Kent.

PILOT, BEAVER and BROAD CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Doeskins and Tweeds,
Gala and all-wool Plaid CLOAKINGS,
SHAWLS, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs—in plaid wool, Mantle, Cashmere, Cloth &c. &c.
Coburgs, Orleans, Mohair and Silk Stripes, with a variety of other *New DRESS Materiel*,
Black and Colored Silk and Cotton VELVETS,
Linen, Lawn, Diaper, and Holland,
Towelling, Duck, Canvass and Osnaburg,
Chemazettes, Habit-Shirts, and Collars,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, LACES,
Men's Lambswool and Merino Pants and Vests,
An extensive assortment of Gent's SCARFS,
MUFFLERS, HKFS., in Silk, Satin, Thibet, Cashmere, and Plaid Wool.
Stocks, Operas, De Joinville, &c. &c.
A new and select Stock of FURS, in Boas, Muffs, Cuffs, Cardinals, and Victorines,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Baize and Serge, Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS,
COTTON WARPS and BATTING;
With a general assortment of Tailors' and Milliners' TRIMMINGS, will be sold at very low prices—ONLY FOR CASH.

Fall and Winter Goods!

Received per "Themis," from Liverpool—

PLAIN and Figured ORLEANS, Satin Striped and Check'd ditto, Black and Coloured COBOURGS; Grey, White, and Printed Cotton Furnitures; Linens, Lawns, Hollands, Ticks, Moleskins, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Serges, Rugs, Muslins, Silesias, and Rolled Jaconets, Gimps, Fringes, Tailors' Trimmings, Small Wares, Cotton Warp, &c. &c.

Per *Kent* from London—

SILKS, SATINS, Fancy Bonnet RIBBONS, Black and col'd Silk Velvets, Flowers, Hkfs., LACES, GLOVES, HOSIERY,
MUFFS, BOAS, CAPES, CUFFS, &c.
Broad Cloths, Buckskins, Doeskins, Kerseymeres,
PILOT and BEAVER CLOTHS,
FUR CAPS, Gent's Silk, Paris & Beaver HATS,
Which are offered low for Cash.

J. & H. FOTHERBY.

Market Square, Oct. 17, 1848.

NEW GOODS.

Per *Queen* and *Themis* from Liverpool, and *Kent*, from London—

BEAVER, Pilot, Broadcloths, Cassimeres,
Kersey, Buckskin, Doeskin, and Tweeds,
Stocks, Braces, Lambswool Shirts and Pants;
A variety of new material for DRESSES,
GALA PLAIDS and CLOAKINGS,
Hosiery and Gloves of every description,
SHAWLS, SCARFS, and Handkerchiefs,
Gimps, Fringes, and Fancy TRIMMINGS;
APRONS, FLOWERS, Laces and Veils;
MUFFS, BOAS, and VICTORINES,
CRAPES, VELVETS, Persian and Satin,
Gro de Naps, Satinets, Oriental and Watered SILKS,
A large lot of BONNET RIBBONS,
Plain and Twill'd LININGS,
Printed COTTONS and Fancy GINGHAMS,
HOMESPUNS and REGATTA STRIPES,
FLANNELS, BAIZE and DRUGGETS,
LINENS, Lawn, Damask and Diaper,
Hollands, SHEETING, Duck and Osnaburg,
Buttons and Tailors' Trimmings;
Grey, White, and SHIRTING COTTONS;
Fur, Cloth, and Sealette CAPS;
MUSLINS, Collars, and Habit Shirts;
Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES;
Rose, Bath and Witney BLANKETS;
A large lot of FAMILY MOURNING.
The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices.

Oct. 10. W. G. LAWTON.

A NATURAL REMEDY

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

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

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

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

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

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

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

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

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

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

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is radidly driven from the body.

CAUTION.

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

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

(Indian Purgative.)

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH

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

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

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

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT
Of the North American College of Health.

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

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

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

H. G. KINNEAR,
General Agent for the Province

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

New FALL and WINTER GOODS!

LIVERPOOL HOUSE,
Prince William Street.

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

FRENCH Satins, Gro de Naps, Orientals, and Persians;
Black and Coloured SILK VELVETS;
Black CRAPES, PARAMATTA;
New Fancy Bonnet Ribbons, Laces and Edgings,
Ladies' FURS;
A large variety of HOSIERY & Winter Gloves;
Ladies' and Gent's White, Black and Coloured French Kid GLOVES;
New Fancy Prints, Cotton Velvets;
Black and Fancy Orleans, Coburgs, Alpacas and Mohairs;
Woollen and Gala CLOAKING & SHAWLS;
Superfine Broad CLOTHS, in Black, Blue, Invisible, Rifle, Mulberry, and other colours;
Beaver and Pilot Cloths, in Black, Brown, Blue, Drab, Claret;
Black and Fancy CASSIMERES and Doeskins;
Satinetts and Tweeds;
An assortment of Gent's Fancy Silk Velvet and Barathea VESTINGS;
Gent's Plain and Fancy Satin Stocks, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs;
Best Witney BLANKETS, White and Regatta Shirtings;
Bleached Cotton and Linen Sheeting;
Grey Cottons, Linens and Diapers; Knitting Cottons, Linen Threads;
One case Buttons, and Fancy Coat Bindings;
Fancy Woollen and Cotton Druggett,
Three-ply superfine CARPETING;
Also—1000 Bundles Cotton Warps; 100 pieces Homespun, and 100 pairs Stout Country Socks.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

Nov. 14, 1848.

Leather! Leather!

50 SIDES SOLE LEATHER;
50 do. Strong Upper LEATHER;
25 do. Good Harness LEATHER.

On hand and for sale on consignment, by

Feb. 27. H. G. KINNEAR.

Astonishing Efficacy
OF
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
AND
OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY
Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Great Importation of
WOOLLEN GOODS.

Per the "Columbus" from Liverpool, and just received at the Wholesale Woollen Warehouse of the Subscriber on Johnston's Wharf:

A SPLENDID assortment of Fancy Doeskins and other Trowserings, Black and other Broad CLOTHS of every quality, description and price, expressly calculated for the severity of the coming winter.

A very large and varied assortment of Flushings, Pilot Cloths, Beavers, &c., Colors, Drabs, Blues and Browns, of all qualities.

A very large and well selected assortment of Witney, Mackinaw-Point, and other BLANKETS of all sizes, and every quality suitable for this cold climate. A large assortment of Horse Blankets of all the suitable sizes and qualities, colors, &c.

And a large and well selected assortment of Red, Blue and White FLANNELS of all qualities, &c.

The Subscriber respectfully invites the attention of wholesale and other dealers to the before-named Goods, which he feels assured will be found well deserving the attention of all, which he will sell low for approved payments.

GEORGE BEATTIE,
Oct. 31. *Johnston's Wharf*

Selling off for Cash only,
at very REDUCED PRICES!!!

The Subscriber offers for sale at the

VICTORIA BOOK TORE,

his whole Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, comprising—

A LARGE collection of STANDARD and MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Superfine Laid and Wove Writing Papers, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Albums, Drawing Pencils, Quills, Steel Pens, Wafers, Wax, Office Tape, Parchment, Inks and Ink Powders, Slates Copy Books, Memorandum Books, Blank Books Picture Frames, Drawing Paper, Artists' Materials FULTON and KNIGHT'S PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY; The Tutor's Assistant, by Lawrie, with Key; UNIVERSAL SPELLING BOOK, new edition, 1845; British Primers, Mothers' Catechism, Gray's Arithmetic, Fogo's Geography, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The latest and best Editions, such as are in general use throughout the Provinces: Primers, Spelling Books, Class Books, Readers, Grammars, Dictionaries, Geographies, Catechisms, Arithmetics, Classical Works, &c.

MAPS OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA.
PLANS of the CITY and HARBOUR.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY, designed for use in Schools throughout the British Colonies, by JAMES PATERSON, LL. D., Principal of the Grammar School, St. John, N. B.

August 15. *V. H. NELSON.*

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

HALSEY'S
FOREST WINE!

Patronized by the Nobility and Medical Faculty of England, and esteemed the most extraordinary Medicine of the age.

Medicines containing molasses or liquorice, like the boasted Sarsaparillas, require many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health. The *Forest Wine* is altogether a different article. It contains no syrups to give it consistency, but acquires its excellent flavor and powerful medicinal qualities from the vegetable plants of which it is composed. The *Forest Wine* combines the virtues of the

Wild Cherry, Dandelion, Yellow Dock, and Sarsaparilla!

With other valuable Plants whose properties are still more powerful.

Its high concentration renders it one of the most efficient medicines now in use. Less than a single bottle restores the lingering patient from weakness, debility, and sickness, to strong and vigorous health. Every dose shows its good effects on the constitution, and improves the state of the health. The *Forest Wine* is recommended, in the strongest terms, for all complaints of the

☞ *Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Nervous Disorders, Bilious Affections, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Scrofula, and all Disorders arising from BAD BLOOD and impure habit of the system.*

SAVED FROM DEATH!

Testimony of *Mr. Nathan Mathews*, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J.

Dr. G. W. Halsey:—I believe