SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1848.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 13. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 7.

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

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

TERMS—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

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

All letters, communications, &c., must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

Oct.		h.	Sun. s	Moon h.	w
14	Saturday,	6	14 5	18 7 7 ev	15
15	Sunday	6	15 5	16 7 56	1 0
16	Monday,	6	16 5	15 8 50	1 45
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19	Thursday,	6	19 5	10 11 51	4 15
20	Friday,	6	21 5	8 Morn	5 24

Third Quarter, 19th 1h. 44m. morning.

Mutual Insurance Company.

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

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

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £87,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.
(Office Nelson street.)
ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*
Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq. F. A. Wiggins, Esq.

Advantages offered by this Society.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

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

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Managers, St. John, N. B.

February 1848.

Wine, Pale Ale, Porter,
and BROWN STOUT.

Now Landing Ex "Cambria" from London:
2 PIPES, 10 Hhds. 2 Qr. Casks Choice Old PORT WINE;
6 Hhds. Fine GOLDEN SHERRY;
1 Puncheon very old Jamaica RUM;
50 Cases Brass' best East India Pale Ale, Porter, and BROWN STOUT—in pint and quart bottles.
For sale by
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Farm for Sale.

A FARM fronting on the Fredericton Road, about 28 miles from the City, St. John, containing 100 Acres, with a good frame BARN, and LOG HOUSE thereon; and about 15 of cleared Land. Possession can given immediately if required.—Terms of payment made easy on application to the Subscriber, or, at the Store of Mr. C. C. MACDONALD, No. 5, North side, King street.

May 19. SAMUEL BABBIT.

To Cash paying Customers.

Coat, Vest, & Pantaloons.

MADE to Measure, of all Wool Scotch TWEED—Warranted to fit or no Sale, ONLY 40s.
GARRETT & SKILKEN.
Tailors & Drapers.
Pantechnetheca, Prince Wm street, June 1.

Clothing for the Boys!

LIST of Prices—A plain well made Suit for Boys from the age of 6 to 8 Years viz.:—
Jacket, Checked Pants and Vest, only 15s.;
Do. do. Cloth Jacket, white Pants & Vest 16s 3d.
Do. extra fine Cloth Jacket, Pants and fancy Vest, only 20s.;
Dress Suit, from the age of 8 to 16, fine Sack Coat, Pants, and Vest, from 22s 6d.
Cash before leaving the Shop.
GARRETT & SKILLEN
Pantechnetheca, July 14.

SOAP.—Ex ship *Orleans* from Liverpool, on Consignment—300 Boxes *Steele and Sons* hard Yellow SOAP, in 64 and 36 lb. Boxes; For sale at Hammond's Brick Building, 20, Dock street, by, [June 16.] H. G. KINNEAR.

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

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

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

October 15. GEO. CHRISTY.

VULCAN FOUNDRY,
Main Street, Lower Cove, St. John, N. B.

THE Subscriber, begs leave to inform the Public that he is ENLARGING the above named Establishment, and having also recently increased his facilities for Manufacturing Steam Engines, and other Machinery, Boilers, Iron Doors, Shutters, &c. &c., he is now prepared to take New Contracts for work in any department of the Iron Foundry and Black Smith Business.

He has on hand a large assortment of Cooking Stoves, and Franklins, of the most approved patterns, and is constantly Manufacturing further supplies of these articles; which, together with Mill and ship's Castings, &c., will be sold at lower rates than any other of equally good quality in this market. GEORGE CRAIG.

September 3.

A CARD.

CALVIN POWERS, TAILOR, &c. beg most respectfully to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the shop in Prince William Street, lately occupied by Mr. J. M. Campbell, where all orders in his line intrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. St. John, 1st May, 1846.

Laths, Palings, Boards.

A LARGE quantity of SAWED LATHS, PALINGS, PICKETS, Merchantable and Refuse DEALS, BOARDS, and SCANTLINGS always on hand, at the "Union Point Mills," and will be sold cheap, on application to the subscriber, (deliverable either at the Mills or in the city.)
WILLIAM CARVILL.
February 18. *Nelson street.*

Salt, Sugar, Molasses.

Ex schr. *Democrat*, Clements, Master, from Yarmouth, now landing at York Point Slip:
2500 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT;
56 Hds. SUGAR;
Hhds MOLASSES.
For sale low from the vessel.
March 31. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

OIL, VARNISH, &c.

10 CASKS Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL, 10 barrels Bright VARNISH, 7 barrels Spirits of TURPENTINE—just received and for sale at No 1. North side Market square, by [June 23] W. O. SMITH.

By the Lord Wellington:—
20 KEGS Superfine MUSTARD,
20 kegs Best Ground GINGER,
1 case Real CINNAMON,
1 do CASTOR OIL,
1 sack CARRAWAY SEED,
1 case Pearl SAGE.—For sale by
JOHN KINNEAR.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE
ABANDONED BY
Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street, Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here, the deponent sought relief at the three following Hospitals:—King's College Hospital, in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment, had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM!* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, at Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "*I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a sovereign; go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a *perfect cure* effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to a charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the city of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, JOHN PIRIE, Mayor

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, the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of Musquitoes, Sand-flies, Chigo-foot, Yawns and Coco-bay.

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

THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but, as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In Nervous Affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 1, King Street, St John, N. B

Miscellany.

EXTRAORDINARY CREDULITY.

The *Westmeath Guardian* relates the following extraordinary story:—"Some months since, among a detachment of the 2d Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, quartered at Lanesborough, county Longford, was a soldier, by name Matthew Lally. During his stay there it is thought he made himself intimately acquainted with the occurrences that had taken place among the small farmers and landholders in a district called the Carlows, in the Parish of Rathcline, for on his return to head quarters he obtained a furlough, and at once proceeded to the Carlows, and, entering the house of a snug small farmer, named Lally, declared, to the utter astonishment of the old couple, that he was their son, whom they buried on a certain day, sixteen years before. On their expressing their incredulity, he asked them if their son, whom they supposed dead, had not a mark on him? They said he had on his breast, on which he opened his clothes and showed them such a mark. Some of the neighbours coming in, he called them by their names, and told them of circumstances attending his mock funeral, and of the exact 'offerings' each of them gave for masses to be said for the repose of his soul. But to make assurance doubly sure, he insisted on his grave being searched and his coffin taken out, which, when opened, contained not the remains of humanity crumbling into dust and ashes,' but a log of wood. He then informed them that he was spirited away by 'the good people,' or fairies; that he remained for thirteen years among them, and though he married a high-up lady, was sent on earth for a season, with directions to go into the army and learn the new light infantry exercise, and in effect this object he enlisted in the 2d, or Queen's. He related to the assembled multitude the fate of many of their friends and relatives, whom he had met 'in the hours of fairy revel.' Satisfied now as to his being their son, he was treated as such by his bewildered parents, and presents from all around were showered upon him. All went on pleasant enough till one morning his new mother asked him to assist his father in the operation of planting cabbages.—He willingly assented, declaring that he did not know how long he would be allowed to remain.—After digging with his father for some time, the old man went in for a moment to light his pipe, and on his return the soldier had vanished. '*In tenuem evanuit aurem,*'—he was nowhere to be seen.—Some saw him pass. Months rolled on, the fairy man was nearly forgotten, when, to the surprise and delight of all, he again darkened his afflicted parents' door. He then stated that he had gone a long journey over the seas, with his patrons the fairies, and that, to his surprise, he found himself in Mexico, teaching the soldiers of the kingdom the light infantry exercise, to resist the better the Americans, then invading them; for 'it was told him he should be rich by the fairies.' So satisfied were the Mexicans with his instructions, they loaded him with riches, and that now he should return to his regiment with money to purchase his discharge.

"He proceeded to Athlone, and told the commanding officer that he was involuntarily absent, that he could not depend on his not being called away again, and, tendering the purchase of his discharge, declared the Queen would get four better men then him for 20*l*. The rules of the service would not allow this, so he was ordered to be tried by court martial. Of the proceedings before the court we are not aware; but this we have heard, that he brought several witnesses from the Callows to prove the truth of the foregoing statement, and to swear they saw him dead and buried, and had paid the 'offerings' over him. What the sentence was to be has not transpired, for, on the minutes of the trial and the extraordinary tale being submitted to the Secretary of War, he, believing the man to be insane, ordered him on paying for it, to be discharged; and, though we consider him 'more knave than fool,' still her Majesty was fortunate to get rid of one of her bad bargains. He returned to the Callows, assuming the fairy man, foretelling events, and promising cures, thereby extracting money from the credulous, infatuated poor. A tragic affair that we have now to recount has added to his notoriety. Some short time since a respectable, respectable man in his station of life, named Corrigan, steward to Jas. Rorke, Esq., J. P., of Corina county Longford, married the widow of a publican of the name of Killian, who had died suddenly some time ago, at the cross roads at Lisseglasick, three miles from Callymahon, on the road to Longford. Corrigan proved an excellant husband, and, what was most creditable to him, an exemplary stepfather, for he lodged all the money he got with the widow of Killian, about £200, to the credit of her children by her first husband, in the Bank of Longford, and it was natural to suppose that many happy days were yet in store for him had not the fairy man crossed his path. On Saturday, the 12th of last month, he went to Mr. Rorke's farm, beyond the town of Longford, for a load of hay, leaving one of his stepdaughters to transact business in Longford market. On his return he heard with indignation that his stepdaughter, hearing of the fame of the fairy soldier, then in the town of Longford, and impelled by a curiosity innate to her sex, and had given the fairy half a crown to know the fate of her father. Lally told her that he had met with him in 'Fairy Land,' and promised to restore him to her and to life; but before he could do so he should send her stepfather in his place. On Corrigan hearing this he denounced Lally as an imposter, and abused him for obtaining money in such a manner; but, nothing abashed or ashamed, the fairy soldier told him he had revelations to make to him, and struck by his manner, Corrigan followed him into a public-house, where they remained closeted together. After Corrigan came out he stretched himself on the load of hay, was driven towards home, and when within a short distance of his own house, rolled off the hay and fell with violence to the ground, and was carried home insensible. On Sunday he was himself again, but the fairy man sent word that 'his doom was sealed.' On Monday, the 10th, an effusion of the serum on the brain caused his spirit to depart, and on Wednesday he was buried quietly without an inquest, as the fairy man stated if any operation should be performed on him, he could not return Mr. Killian, the original."

The authorities ought to interfere with this impostor, as he is obtaining money under false pretences, and reviving an almost exploded superstition, which for centuries held possession of the minds of the lower order of the people of Ireland.

A CHANGED SCENE.—Early in the month of June we met, for the first time, to worship God according to the spiritual forms of our Church. The whole company of settlers were present—men, women and children. We assembled in a Barn, the rooms in the houses being small and confined, and kneeling down on the clean "thrashing floor," presented our supplication with one accord to our Heavenly Father. A few could sing, so that the voice of prayer as well as praise, was heard; and as the summer breeze wafted these novel sounds over the placid lake, breaking the stillness of the solitude around, so we trust they they also ascended up into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth, and through infinite mercy were accepted there. Some little ones were brought to Christ in baptism, and it was my pleasing duty to address to evidently willing hearts, the gracious invitations of His Gospel, then for the first time proclaimed by one of his ministering servants. That simple scene is often present to my mind, and never unaccompanied by comfortable feelings. As years rolled by, I paid these people such attention as I was able to give, and had the satisfaction soon to see a school house raised among them, and finally a little Church might be seen with its gothic pinnacles amid the tall trees of the wood. I shortly after the erection of the Church resigned the charge of the station into other hands, by which they have been since more regularly and more frequently served. But having a desire recently to visit the old spot, I exchanged duties, and was delighted with the contrast eighteen years had made. The morning was bright and beautiful. At an early hour young and old, male and female in their Sunday best, might be seen emerging from the various openings of the forest, some on foot, some riding double, on fat backed horses, and some (*mirabile dictu!*) even in waggons. And, stranger still, even parasols not a few, might be observed peeping up among green bushes. But when the hour of service came, what a change from the circumstances of my first visit! In place of the barn floor, a neat Church completely finished and painted inside and out. Instead of the few humble hearers seated among the hay, between 200 and 300 attentive worshippers, with a good choir, were gathered in the House of God. Some of these had walked no less than 18 miles, (going and returning,) many, a distance of ten miles; and the day was exceedingly hot. Hear this, ye careless ones that live in the town, who live "hard by the Synagogue," and yet are too seldom seen there. Hear, all ye who cannot come at your Churches, tho' only a few hundred yards distant, unless your carriages and your horses are called out, and your servants thus deprived of the privileges of the sacred day. And if many a City body could have seen the farmers' wives, carrying their young ones many miles on that warm Sunday, perhaps they would have felt the possibility of reaching their own Churches, a square or two distant, whether the weather be hot or cold.

After a short intermission, during which many refreshed themselves under the shady trees, or on the banks of the neighbouring river, we again assembled for prayer and praise, and it was not until *five hours* had been thus employed, without weariness to any, that I dismissed them to their homes, invoking the blessing of God on their heads, and I trust not without His grace, and some improvement in their hearts.

I have thrown these thoughts together, Mr. Editor, at the midnight hour, under the impression that in these desponding times, this contrast from "the day of small things" to the more encouraging prospects which I have described, may help to animate some fainting heart in other parts of the Vineyard, and make us all rejoice in the hope, that yet, "the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad, and shall everywhere bloom like the rose."—*Church Times.*

THE PRIESTS OF GRETNA.—Mr. Linton, of Gretna Hall Inn, or, rather, hotel, has long stood at the head of the matrimonial firm. He may be called the high-priest of the hymeneal temple, or bishop of this "peculiar" diocese. He is assisted in his labours, by two, and sometimes more coadjutors, or, I may rather say, curates, who are, however, quite independent of him, and do business entirely on their own account. He is an elderly respectable-looking man, and is possessed of much intelligence and knowledge of the world. He shows a good family example, and in private life does no discredit to the black cloth which he occasionally does. All the higher marriages are performed by him, and of course some of them pay remarkably well. At the elopement of Lady Adelia Villiers with Captain Ibbetson, he is said to have cleared about £60; and I have little doubt that in course of his professional career he has made even luckier hits than this. Some of his "richer affairs," however, have been called in question in courts of law. He has been summoned on such occasions as a witness; but I have never heard that his moral reputation has suffered in the slightest degree from any of these "delicate investigations." Bishop Linton's nearest curate is Mr. Murray, of Sark toll-bar, who not only collects the dues there, but also sells capital ale. When he puts on his "black" no man can look more reverend or respectable. He shows off well at a funeral, and is extremely useful on such mournful occasions. I have no doubt that he performs the graver ceremony with equal tact and decorum; in proof of which I may mention, that his business is said to have increased since he began to practise. His house is most conveniently situated; being the very first you meet after leaving the "debateable land"—belonging for the most part to our exchequer secretary—and crossing the small river, or "water" of Sark, which separates "merry England" from her graver, but not more sober, northern sister. Mr. Brough, the more distant curate, lives in the parish of Annan, and keeps the inn at Battle-hill, from which a ferry-boat sails every day to Bowness, on the Cumberland shore. He was a farmer in that "canny" country; but, being too self-indulgent or convivial in his habits, he found it necessary to relinquish agriculture, and prudently retreated to the Scottish side of the Solway. The inn is small but comfortable, and in the summer season is much frequented by sea bathers. Mr. Brough is a large, athletic-looking man, and, like his two fellow-labours, can boast of a respectable appearance.—He leads a quiet, easy, domestic life; and, though not a disciple of Father Mathew, he has not, as far as I have heard, been guilty of any remarkable breach of temperance since he entered upon his new vocation. These two "Messieurs le Cures," as the French would call them, do a great deal of the more common work. Most of the crown and half crown couples apply to them; and when a seven shillings fee is handed to them it is joyfully hailed as better luck than usual. Of course, besides the more direct payment, there is sometimes a handsome profit made from the ale and porter (not to mention the ardent spirits) that are consumed in the house by the gay parties in order to enhance their gaiety and please the semi-clerical landlord who has just tied the nuptial knot that has made them "one" and happy.—*Douglas Jerrold's paper.*

SOVER REWARDED.—Colonel Dunne very significantly questioned the right of Sir C. Trevelyan to the proposed grant of money for overlooking Irish supplies of oatmeal and potatoes.—The gallant Colonel wished to know why "Mr. Sover, of the Reform Club," had not been rewarded for his commissariat. The hint has not been lost upon ministers. Sover has been created a K. C. B.—Kettle Cook of the Broth.—*Punch.*

IRISH UNANIMITY.—Unanimity in Ireland seems to consist in differing. This should be taken into account when a jury returns a verdict; and when the foreman states that the jury cannot agree, the judge should take it for granted that they are perfectly unanimous and convict or acquit the prisoner accordingly.—*Ib.*

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

RUSSIAN FOUNDLING ASYLUM.—The card (playing cards, the Russians are inveterate gamblers) manufactory is a privilege reserved to itself by the Russian government, and the proceeds devoted to maintenance the of the colossal foundling asylum—I say colossal, not because of its extent (which, however, would justify the appelation,) but because of the number of children registered on its books; they amount, I am informed, to 15,000.—These, you must understand, are not foundlings in the real sense of the term, but children (many of them, illegitimate) placed there, either by the poverty of their parents, or their disinclination to rear them. A rapid increase of population is almost essential in Russia, not only on account of the great waste of human life, but from the thinly populated surface of the country; thus, while an asylum is offered to the helpless, a door is opened to immorality and to the repudiation of the most sacred of parental duties. The Emperor claims, in return for this privilege, the absolute disposal of the unfortunate beings thus thrown friendless on the world. What a revolting picture! A national vice (gambling) is made subservient to the maintenance of a charitable institution; which in its turn offers a premium to profligacy, and to the unnatural abandonment of their offspring by patents.—*Life in Russia.*

NEW METHOD OF SILVERING GLASS.—By this process, the invention of a Mr. Drayton, flat plates of glass are rendered more clear and colourless than by the old process of tin and mercury. The silvering matter, which consists of silver held in solution in nitric acid, and mixed with oil of cloves or cassia, is poured upon the back of the plate, and the silver, being precipitated, adheres firmly to the glass—so firmly, indeed, that it requires considerable force, or the use of powerful acids to remove it. The plate thus silvered is exceedingly brilliant. The time employed is less than a fourth of that occupied by the old method, the process is not more expensive, is certain in its effects, and is attended with none of those terrible calamities by which the lives of those who are employed in all operations in which mercury is used are shortened. The invention can, moreover, be applied to glass of all forms, so that cups, bowls, vases, no matter how full of ramifications or angles or circular bosses they may be, can be silvered on the inside, and by being so silvered they externally resemble cups, &c., of polished metal. The silvering being hard and tenacious, the cups can be filled with water without danger of its removal, and used to hold flowers.

DIVINITY.—A minister was recovering from a dangerous illness, when one of his friends addressed him thus:—

"Sir, though the Almighty seems to be bringing you up from the very gates of death, yet it will be a long time before you will sufficiently retrieve your strength and regain vigour enough of mind to preach as usual." The good man answered: "Your are mistaken my friend; for this six weeks illness has taught me more divinity than my past studies, and my ten years ministry put together."

"If all the world were blind, what a melancholy sight it would be!" said an Irish priest.

OUR OWN SPHERE.

"As a bird that wandereth from her nest, so is a man that wandereth from his place." When Nero entered the lists to write poetry, in competition with Lucan, he became ridiculous, and his life was embittered. When Henry the Eighth undertook to confront Luther, he burnt his fingers, and the monk laughed him to scorn. Let no man undertake to do what he cannot do well. The frogs may swell till they burst, but they will never be oxen.—But it is no less ridiculous for oxen to try to become diminutive as frogs. It is no glory to a king, a senator, or a clergyman, to excel in fiddling. It is well to do nothing unseeming your post. When Cyrus, of Persia, and Jackson, of America, performed the duty of a common soldier, it was to give a reproof. Had that failed, a sterner course would have been adopted. Keep your place. No man pities, but all men laugh at one who fails in what all but himself regard him incapable of. What is your place in the Church, and in benevolent labors? Find it out. Never leave it. Many a useful and honourable teacher of a Sabbath-school loses all his influence by attempting to preach. Many souls may be won to Christ by an humble, laborious colporteur, who would be a burden to himself and the Church, were he in the ministry. If you have good talents for preaching, improve them. "Earnestly covet the best gifts." And quit not your chief work to fill a station which some plain man without talents as a public speaker might occupy with equal or great advantages. The most successful pastors are those who have a place for every church member in his place.—*Church Times.*

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF THE ATMOSPHERE.—When we reflect upon the number of gases and vapours that are disengaged on the surface of the globe from all the decompositions of the great animal and vegetable kingdoms, together with all the poisonous matter of infectious diseases, we might expect, at least, to find a long list of elements in the analysis of the atmosphere. But not so. Oxygen, nitrogen, vapour of water, and a small fraction of carbonic acid gas, are all, at present, detected.—This is the same in town or country, on the plain or the mountain top, or perhaps, it would be more correct to say, chemistry is not sufficiently advanced to detect the difference. Surely the air that sweeps the Pontine Marshes, branding the the native of that treacherous climate with the appearance of age in his youth, or the air that surrounds the pallid sedentary mechanic in the densely populated city, cannot be the same which gives the sailor and the rustic farmer such a ruddy countenance. Therefore, at present, the best test of the purity of atmospheres is their influence on the constitution. In 100 parts of atmospheric air there are 23 parts of oxygen gas and 77 of nitrogen (Dumas and Boussingault). The quantity of carbonic acid gas is variable; from the mean of various experiments it exists in the proportion of one volume in 2000 of atmospheric air. This proportion is greater near the level of the sea in summer than in winter, and greater during the night than during the day, and rather more abundant on the summit of mountains than on the plains.—*Journal of Public Health.*

RIGHT PRINCIPLES.—Take care to fix right principles in your mind; for want of which men are often inconsistent and unsteady in their actions, and uneasy to themselves and others. And when you have well fixed your principles, be sure to ask and speak according to them, and do not vary from them for the sake of party or other worldly considerations.—For thus doing, Heaven your own conscience, and good men will approve you; and you ought not to be moved at the censure of foolish or wicked men.

Communication.

☞ The following communication was handed us a month since for publication, but was mislaid until the present time.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MESSRS. EDITORS,—A writer in the Yankee "*Christian Advocate*" heads an article on Irish affairs: "*The cause of Irish misery, Oppression and Misrule,*" and signs himself "A Preacher." The Editor of the Morning News, in the plenitude of his discernment, copies the article for the edification of his readers, and as he makes no comment thereon, it is presumed to square with the little mental light with which that modern Solomon is gifted.—The position assumed by the "Preacher" is that the British Government have confiscated at various times 12 843 031 acres of the soil and given it to favorites generally non-residents and foreigners.—Who does he imagine except it be Yankees who really hunger for the defamation of England, will swallow such an absurdity. Surely if England has lands to give away, she will give them to her own subjects, and not to foreigners. It is just 200 years since Cromwell subdued Ireland, and as is usual in all civilized Countries, punished the crimes of Rebellion, with the confiscation of the properties of the parties taken in arms against the then existing Government. And here let me remark this was not the act of the legitimate government of England, but the act of Cromwell, an usurper, and a regicide; a man of the same kidney as the present oppressors of British rule, and who, should they have happened to have succeeded in their pusillanimous, but vicious attempts at rebellion, would have played over again the same game as their *illustrious* prototype Cromwell. The sanguinary and savage disposition of the *complaining Irish*, has ever been their greatest enemy; so long back as the reign of Henry the Second, when Cambrensis, the Historian accompanied the original adventurers to the "green Isle," such was the indomitable character of the natives, that he recommended to the new settlers, extermination, as the only way to civilize the Irish. And here it may not be out of place to ask the question, If the present landholders, became possessed of their properties 200 years since, when and by what means did the former possessors obtain their right? Probably it was by the same summary process, as adopted by the Yankees, when they obtained the lands of the Seminoles and Chickaws.—The good old rule sufficed them, the simple plan, that "they may take who have the power and they may keep who can." It is a perfect absurdity to talk of the lands being the property of the peasantry all sublunary things are mutable; we see the same thing passing daily under our immediate notice, and under our very noses, and yet we take not the slightest account of it. There is scarcely a five acre lot in Carleton heights now in the possession of its legitimate owner; nearly the whole of them being occupied, and according to law owned by SQUATTERS; the very men who are crying out against the British Government, and sending their money to aid their pugnacious brethren in rebellion. The "*Preacher*" goes on to account for the miseries of the Irish by stating that the Island comprehends 20,000,000 acres, and that 4,600,000 of them are uncultivated, being retained by the owners as

pleasure grounds, thereby acknowledging that 15,400,000 are actually in a state of cultivation.—Now assuming the Irish population to be 8,000,000 this would give for every man, woman, and child nearly two acres each of cultivated land. Sufficient with industry fully to sustain double the number of people. Why, in this unfledged portion of her Majesty's dominions, Messrs Kelly, Jardine, and Thornley, have caused an acre of land to produce 500 bushels of turnips, worth at 1s 1d per bushel £26 (perhaps; the Yankee "Preacher," when making his starvation calculation, has his eye upon the well fated, but arid lands of Maine. It may open the eyes of the "Preacher," and his disciple of the Morning News, when he is informed on the authority of Sir John Sinclair, that England contains 67 millions of acres; covered with houses, roads, rivers, lakes, and barrens, 7 millions. That 5 millions only are used for the cultivation of grain, and 25 million are in pasturage, while 30 millions the full half of the available lands are entirely waste, and yet the English do not starve or resort as the Irish do.—Now seeing the population of Great Britain, in round numbers, at 28 millions this is only an acre and half for each individual, a less quantity than is enjoyed by the Irish. The great secret lies here, the English work, while the Irish LOITER and BEG, and as a natural consequence be sowing the wind they reap the whirlwind. Again according to the Yankee Preacher, there are in Great Britain, one million of the Irish, principally paupers, and drones living on the industry of the honey bees of England, not to mention the eight millions but year given liberally but ungraciously received to keep the Irish, in Ireland from starving.

He further states and brings that too, as a crime of the British Government, that "10 millions is annually sent off to Absent Landlords never to return to benefit the Country to any form." What a philosophical economist our Yankee "Preacher" would make. Where does he suppose the Irish get the money to keep up his constant drain? Does he imagine (silly man) that the green isle is pregnant with gold mines, and mints, or would he like to be told that the Irish send their surplus produce to England for a market, there to be consumed (or utterly wasted) by those very absentees who receive their rents from Ireland, and thus the money does return in some form to the Sister Country."

He continues, "The enormous sum of 35 millions of dollars are annually paid in the support of 2 Church establishments (600 out of the people in Ireland) and this is a burden upon the Island, which is a most fruitful source of poverty, that it thus exists in the midst of a people, who are so poor as to be unable to pay their own Priests, and who are so much in need of the ministrations of Christian Pastors, that 2 million of Irish have sought refuge in the Wilds of America, and that for lack of means, thousands are yearly dying without the Sacraments." Now, Mr. Editor, I ask you, or any other man, what is the use of talking to such a man? Will you as much reason might be expected from the man who carried on a retail business, is entitled to the whole proceeds of his sales, and that those who take any commodities from him without permission, and refuse to pay him with goods are impudent knaves, who take any commodities from him unasked permitted, and should be compelled to do the same. Indeed such a man would expect him to pay the price of his goods to his customers. Our "Preacher" winding up this dolor strain by stating that for every bushel of food he received to aid her starving population, she sent off ten to other places. "Angels and Ministers of grace defend us," (not such ministers as our Preacher.) Ten exported for one imported! let pass, but I ask upon the bounty of our Preacher's land. England alone sent 8 millions to purchase food for Ireland in the recent time of scarcity.—This sum would at a moderate calculation purchase 24 millions of bushels, and we Ireland sent off ten bushels for one received, the amount that year shipped from Ireland must have been 240 millions; or 12 bushels for every man, woman and child in England and Scotland! Gracious Mahomet, Gracious Mahomet, Gracious Mahomet! Oh! Gracious Goodness (pardon the oath, Brother Jonathan has very engaged the Deity, I have not sworn, which is the for the purpose of relieving my abominable Irish prejudices) Yankee Minister of the Gospel, earlier have I any desire to detract the smallest portion of merit that has fallen to the lot of Our country. But simply to show the enormity of the calumnies now afloat against the British Government, as well as to show that a laudable zeal, however it may lead, but to mark and invariably digress the illustrious opinions of despotic dominions; to expose them if possible with common sense, and at least take them with many grains of allowance.

MENTOR.

From the London Herald, September 21.

We beg, in our own heretical way, most heartily to tender our humble acknowledgements to the illustrious prelate who fills the pontifical chair in the Eternal City for the very sensible decision at which, if the latest intelligence from Rome be correct, his Holiness has arrived on the subject of the Irish colleges and the Diplomatic Relations Bill. It is not often we can afford to applaud the Pope; we are, therefore, the more anxious now to express to the immortal Pius our admiration of conduct which, we hesitate not to say, entitles him to the respect of Europe, to the gratitude of his spiritual sons in the United Kingdom, and to the emulation of all good Protestants. Looking at the principles of which Pius IX. is the representative, and which he is sworn to maintain, we cannot see what course was open to the Pontiff save that which he has taken. But consistency has become so rare a virtue that it would be unbecoming in us as public chroniclers, to suffer so rare and great an instance to pass away without one word of note and eulogy.

To have expected any other result than that which is said to have taken place with respect to the two measures in question was, after all, to show great ignorance of Romish objects and papal necessities. As regards the Diplomatic Relations Bill, it is quite evident that diplomatic relations with the Court of St. James's can be an object of ambition to the Roman Pontiff only upon the supposition that it will enable him to exercise that spiritual and ecclesiastical authority which he claims over a portion of the subjects of the British Crown with greater facility and effect. Any measure of the British Legislature proceeding upon the recognition of his alleged authority, and presenting the means of establishing more regular channels of communication between himself and the hierarchical staff which he keeps on foot in this country, and giving at the same time to the representatives of his supremacy the additional advantage of an official endorsement of their character by British Law, would unquestionably meet with the most gracious and unequivocal approval from his sagacious Holiness. A measure, on the other hand, which not only presents no such facilities, but which respectfully repudiates the supremacy claimed by a foreign potentate over British subjects, and imposes upon the Pope, as the first condition of diplomatic intercourse, terms involving an utter renunciation of all claim to such supremacy—a voluntary abdication, in fact, of his spiritual character, could meet with nothing else than the sternest reprobation. We know of no temporal advantage which diplomatic intercourse could have conferred upon the Roman States, that could even tempt Pius IX. to forego his ecclesiastical dignity; and even if the highest temptation existed, we should hope and rejoice to find the Pope "too high minded to barter his high spiritual prerogative for what could only prove to him a most unsatisfactory "mess of pottage."

We are therefore, we say, for our part, not disappointed by the course which it is alleged the Pope has taken. The Pope is an independent Sovereign. We may think his title bad, but the law of nations gives us no right to take exception to it.—His independent sovereignity is a fact which we are bound to respect, just as much as we respect the sovereignty of Brother Jonathan or of the enfeebled King of the Cannibal islands. What one and all may think proper to do in their respective homes is no affair of ours. We have enough to do to take care of our own rights. But it is the first of our duties, whether treating with spiritual Pope or Cannibal King, to give them no opportunity of taking an unfair advantage of us, or if such a advantage should be attempted to be taken, to keep them at a safe and respectful distance. When diplomatic relations with Rome were proposed, it was thought that such provisions might be secured as would preclude the Papal Court from deriving any undue benefit from the Christian forbearance that was about to hold forth the hand of amity and intercourse to a potentate from whom we had never received anything more valuable than the bigotted curses and unequivocal scowlers. We did not reproach at the time unreasonable weakness which imagined that the Pope had grown Christianlike, civil, and rational enough to desist from calling our "heretics," and wishing us good speed in a very improper direction. We even thought it desirable that the experiment should be tried.—There is, in truth, nothing like bringing a disputed point to a practical test; and one dogged fact, such as the Pope's turning his back upon us and our Diplomatic Relations Bill, is, to all parties concerned, worth a thousand arguments on the arrogant usurpations of the Roman See, and the impossibility of dealing with it on the ordinary principles of international law.—At all events, from the present moment, we have but one alternative,—either to bow down before the Pope's alleged supremacy over all the kingdoms and nations of the earth, or to cut his Holiness altogether. Once more, we beg to thank Pius IX. for having made this matter so palpable and clear that it is impossible now to prefer any doubt, or to make any mistake, respecting it.

And no less—if possible, still more—we thank him for his straightforward conduct in the *vexata quæstio* of the Irish colleges. We cannot but applaud the determination of his Holiness. He conceives himself to be, right or wrong, the guardian of the souls of a certain number of her Majesty's subjects. We may conceive his alleged guardianship to be nothing more than a piece of consummate impudence; but the Pope in Italy has clearly as much right to his opinion as John Bull to his within the range of his own white cliffs and rolling waves. Nay more, we we are willing to allow to the Pope that if Popery be truth, and that is the hypothesis upon which the Pope rests his whole case, nothing can be more objectionable than that young men imbued with that truth should be exposed to daily and hourly contact with those who deny, possibly deride it. For this very reason it is that we object to our universities being thrown open to dissenters, whether of the Popish or of any other school.—Controversy is not wholesome for men's minds at the best of times; it is most pernicious when carried on by the young, whose opinions are immature, and too tender to bear the conflict with opposing error, on whichever side the truth may be presumed to lie. Pius IX is undoubtedly right in declaring the unfitness of the proposed Irish colleges to serve upon the all-denomination system the purpose of affording useful institutions for the training of youth. In declaring that opinion publicly, and in the way of condemnation, he has shown that he believes in the vital truth of the Papacy, at the head of which he himself stands.

All we have to say is, that we sincerely hope our statesmen and some of our bishops will take example of his Holiness.—They profess to be Protestants. Let them therefore give similar proof of the fact that they believe in the truth of Protestantism; or, at least, assume the virtue if they have it not, and in the name of common sense and common decency make a show of believing in the faith which with their lips they do not hesitate to profess. The country would then, at least, not be exposed to the scandal of seeing the Protestant Lord Lieutenant of a Protestant Queen dribbling out professions of profound concession for the Pope at second hand, and of knowing that the British Cabinet have golden opinions from the College of Cardinals in favour of measures to be submitted to the British Legislature; the world at large would also be saved from the grievous offence which must needs ensue when error shows a consistency and a confidence in itself which are looked for in vain at the hands of those who style themselves emphatically the champions of truth.

Liverpool, Sept 23.—At the time of the sailing of the last steamer there was considerable excitement in this town in Ireland; and a strong feeling prevailed in some quarters that a real rebellion had broken out in that south. We gave it as our opinion that the disturbances would turn out to be unimportant, and that their character would have more of a social than a political complexion. Such now appears to have been the case. Many of the alleged acts of insurrection are proved to have been pure fabrications, whilst the slight disturbances that did occur, were the result of alleged landlord harshness, in the seizure of the crops of the poor tenantry for rent. Peace has, however, been restored, and public attention is now centered in the state trials about to take place, at the special commission, which was opened at Clonmel on Thursday, and to which place the prisoners were safely removed in the early part of the week.

As to the probable result of the trials, various opinions are hazarded, and a variety of statements are put into circulation as to the course which the Government intend to adopt in case it should be successful in securing verdicts.

A London correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, declares, on authority, that during Lord John Russel's visit to Ireland, the State trials formed the subject of long and anxious discussion—that the evidence was rehearsed, and the probabilities of conviction in each case calmly discussed; and it was then and there agreed upon by the representatives of the Crown in Council assembled, that in the event of O'Brien, Meagher, or any of the other parties charged with the capital offence being found guilty, the extreme sentence of the law should be carried into effect with the least possible delay.

This information may be all true, or it may not—but we do not think it entitled to full credit. The object in publishing it is probably to operate upon the minds of timid jurors, and thus produce difficulty to the Government.

From information in possession of the Government, it appears tolerably certain that the destitution likely to exist in Ireland during the ensuing winter will be very severe; but it is believed that severe measures are now being adopted to relieve, as much as possible, the effects of the calamity. Probably Parliament will be convoked for the despatch of business about the second week of November, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer will immediately apply for a loan of £500,000 to alleviate Irish distress.

Continental politics continue to exercise a most injurious influence upon the commerce of this country, and the strange turn that events take on the other side of the Channel is so sudden and unaccountable that the most experienced find themselves at doubt and uncertainty as to what is to follow. Under these circumstances it is not surprising to find a gradual diminution of business in the manufacturing districts, and a tendency in prices to decline. This feeling prevailing at the Manchester market on Tuesday was more gloomy and depending than for some weeks past, and a strong opinion was advanced that many of the factories would again have recourse to short time. Our accounts received up to the moment of the steamer's leaving Liverpool, reports a continuance of the depression not withstanding the negotiation of the armistice between Denmark and Prussia by the National Assembly at Frankfort. Manufacturers and spinners are firm in their demands as regards prices.

DEATH OF LORD GEORGE BENTICK.—With feelings of deep regret, and doubtless, also, with no little surprise, the public will learn that the valuable life of one of the most prominent politicians of the present day, has been prematurely brought to a close. Yesterday, we stated that a messenger had arrived in Nottingham at about half-past 6 o'clock that morning, announcing the death of Lord George Bentick, occasioned, as there was then every reason to believe, by apoplexy. It appears that his Lordship left Welbeck Abbey, the seat of his father, on foot, and unaccompanied, at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, intending to proceed about 6 miles to Thoresby park, the residence of Lord Manvers, where he had an engagement to dine. As Lord George had not arrived at the time he was expected, inquiries were set on foot, and he was found, at 9 o'clock, on the footpath, quite dead. The deceased, though commonly called Lord George Bentick, bore nevertheless the baptismal appellations of William George Frederic Cavendish. He was born on the 27th day of February, 1802, and was therefore at the period of this most lamentable event, in the 47th year of his age.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

At a meeting lately held in Lambeth, in support of this Society, the Archbishop of Canterbury dwelt strongly upon the necessity of a vigorous effort.—The following plan of organisation, recommended by the Bishops of Winchester and Lichfield, has been carried into operation in the Archdeaconries of Surrey and Stafford:—

Objects Proposed

1. To aid in the formation of parochial associations for the purpose of first, diffusing full and accurate information by means of monthly or quarterly meetings, and otherwise. Second, enrolling new annual subscribers to the Society, and appointing collectors to receive quarterly, monthly, or weekly contributions.

2. To arrange annual, quarterly, or occasional meetings, at the most convenient times and places, within the Archdeaconry.

3. To secure the due circulation of the annual reports quarterly papers journals, and other publications issued by the Society, and to promote the establishment of missionary lending libraries.

4. To secure annually, in as many churches as practicable, a sermon, with a collection in aid of the funds of the Society, in those years which a Royal letter is not issued on its behalf.

Plan of Organisation.

1. That a committee, consisting of the Bishop, the archdeacon, the rural deans, the secretaries and treasurers of district and parochial associations and of all incorporated and associated members of the Society residing within the archdeaconry, shall hold an annual meeting at the time and place appointed by the Bishop, at which the organizing secretary shall present a general report of the proceedings of the foregoing year within the archdeaconry, together with a statement of the accounts; after which a general meeting of the friends of the Society shall be held in the same place.

2. That the members of the archdeaconal committee residing within the several rural deaneries shall constitute the committee for each deanery, for the management of all local business connected with the Society, and with power to call a general meeting be held annually in each rural deanery for the several parishes which it comprises.

3. That the rural dean of each deanery, or some associated member to be nominated by him, be requested to draw up yearly a statement of the sums contributed within the rural deanery in the course of each year, to be presented at the annual general meeting.

4. That, though the resolutions of all existing associations will remain unchanged by the proposed arrangements, the co-operation of their officers in carrying these arrangements into effect be specially solicited.

5. That a special general or committee meeting may be called by the Bishop or archdeacon, at any time, either for the archdeaconry or for any of its subdivisions.

Line of Waggons to Indian Town.

THE subscriber in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage accorded to him since his commencement of business in this city, begs to inform the public that in addition to his Hackney COACHES and CABS, he has established a line of WAGGONS from St. John to Indian Town, for the conveyance of Heavy Luggage; and hopes by punctuality and attention to business to merit the continuance of their favours.

☞ Parties requiring his services will please mention it on a *Slate*, which will be found at the Drug Store of Mr S. L. Tilley, King street.

June 9 1-18 JAMES HEWITT.

TO LET—A commodious Flat of a HOUSE—Apply at the office of this paper. sept 18.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who can make himself useful in a Dry Goods or Grocery store. Salary not so much an object as employment, and can produce testimonials of character. Apply at this office. Oct 6.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 13, 1848.

THE English Mail of the 23d September arrived here Friday evening, reaching Halifax in eleven and a half days, per mail steamer Cambria from Liverpool. By the papers received we observe that the affairs of Britain, commercial, political, and domestic, give evidence of a return to renewed prosperity and encouragement. We are pained however to notice the death of one of the most staunch friends of these Colonies, in the person of Lord George Bentinck, who a short period since appeared destined at no distant day to lead a conspicuous part in the councils of Great Britain.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Rayne, arrived in this City from his Eastern tour on Wednesday evening, and left on Thursday morning in the steamer Saint John for Head Quarters.

☞ The Militia Inspections are to come off next week. Monday the Sea Fencibles assemble on King's Square; Wednesday the First City Light Infantry and the Artillery; Friday the Rifle Battalion. On Tuesday also the Portland Companies of County Militia assemble on the Sands, and the Carleton and Lancaster companies at Manawagonish on Wednesday.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.—During the present week Mr James Hewitt has brought out a new Omnibus, for the line to Indian Town. It was wholly constructed in this City, and in every respect is no way inferior to those imported from the United States, with this additional qualification that it is much lighter, with apparently no diminution of strength.—We wish the proprietor success in his "Native" enterprise.

At the workshop of Mr. Henry Nicholls, Wickerts' wharf, may be seen an anchor of 65 cwt undergoing the operation of having a new head fast, worked upon it, and at which over a dozen men are employed. Mr N does a great deal of heavy work in Ships' iron, knees, anchors &c., but this job beats them all, and is probably the heaviest one of the kind ever undertaken in this City.

It gives us pleasure to notice these practical evidences of what our Mechanics can do when required; and although a cloud stands over our present prospects, we fervently trust that the time is not far distant when the mechanical trades as well as commercial business may receive such an impetus as will give the employment to our artisans, their abundance so justly entitle them.

CONCERT.—Mrs. Unsworth will give a Musical Entertainment, assisted by Mr. Dayess, and Mr. Sweet, at the *Mechanics Institute*, on Tuesday Evening next.

On the first of October a sailing boat with one man in it, became unmanageable when in the vicinity of Navarro Point, having come within the influence of the current, and was precipitated over the falls on the American side. The man displayed much self possession in the management of his vessel, when going through the successive rapids; he had struck a rock previous to going over the falls and turned him out; in an instant he was overwhelmed in the mighty cataract and was seen no more.

TO PARENTS.—We recommend Printers in want of Ink to call upon Mr. T. A. Paddock, Princess street, who imports from the best manufactories in the United States, and has just received a fresh supply of various qualities.

CONFIRMATIONS.—His Lordship the Bishop of this Diocese arrived in this City from a Visitation in Charlotte County last week, having confirmed about 70 young persons.—On Saturday afternoon the Bishop held a Confirmation at Trinity Church, in this city, when about 50 young persons partook of the rite, his Lordship delivering a most impressive discourse on the occasion. On Sunday morning he assisted in performing Divine Service at St. Luke's Church, Portland, and in the evening at the same Church, his Lordship administered the rites of baptism and confirmation, and preached on the occasion.—Monday his Lordship held a confirmation at the Church at Loch Lomond, and on Tuesday proceeded to Oak Point, Long Reach, for the same purpose.

LOSS OF THE BARQUE ANN, AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF THE CAPTAIN AND CREW.—The barque *Abigail*, Captain Dailey, which arrived at this port on Tuesday, brought the Captain and Crew of the barque *Ann*, Captain Moon, of Newport, bound for Quebec, which vessel was run into on the 28th ult., by the brig *Belden of Lynn*, on the Banks of Newfoundland. The Ann was so much injured by the collision, that the captain and crew abandoned her shortly after in a sinking state, taking to the long boat, in which they remained for two nights and a day, exposed all the time to a heavy sea, with little provisions or water, until the 30th, when they were fortunate enough to fall in with the barque Abigail and received on board, where they were kindly treated until their arrival in port. The captain and crew of the Ann saved nothing but what they had on at the time of the disaster. It is not known what damage the brig sustained.—*New Brunswicker.*

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE VICINITY OF THIS CITY.—On Tuesday afternoon, we paid a visit to the Milling establishment of Messrs. J. & R. Reed, at the head of Little River, and were quite unprepared to witness the improvements which have been introduced in that establishment, combining all the recent inventions for cleaning, grinding and cooling grain, which have been so successfully adopted in the United States. An excellent road leads to spot, constructed principally at the expense of Messrs. Reed, who deserve much credit for their enterprise.—*Ib.*

"ESQUIRE."—A correspondent of the Morning News, signing himself "BURKE," endeavours to ascertain the true definition of the term '*Esquire*,' and of the right to use that distinctive addition; and appropriately alludes to its very common unwarrantable assumption. In this Province, no doubt, the general abuse of the title 'Esquire' has in a great measure arisen from the example of our Republican neighbours, who are so notoriously fond of similar distinctions, that with them 'Esquire' is as thick as blackberries; and the subsidiary appellations of *General, Colonel, Major, &c.* are both crossly paraded in common parlance, in all the varied callings and occupations of life, and on all sorts of unceremonious occasions. The Americans of course, have a right to do as they please in such matters; but we being British subjects living under British Laws, institutions and customs, are bound by those laws, institutions and customs, as long as we participate in British nationality. We are not yet *annexed* to the stars-and-stripes Republic, albeit many among us appear to cherish an unpatriotic sympathy for such a national consolation; and till the circumstance of such an event, American usages or customs are no precedent or authority for us, in conflict with the laws and institutions under which we at present live. Reference to judgments on the Bench of the Mother Country, has been sought to be by Correspondent, in the shape of a quotation from *Roberts's Digest*. Roberts is an American author; his works are adopted in the colleges of the mother country, and are of no authority in anything relating to English Government or Expositions of its laws, institutions or customs, in contradiction to established principles and facts acknowledged and maintained by British authorities. Although the Americans have inherited the English language from their Anglo-Saxon progenitors—yet they have greatly corrupted it by barbarous innovations of pronunciation and phraseology, and it is to be wished that, however perfect the works of their own Authors may be deemed in regulating their own Lexicography and Grammar, they can be of no force or authority out of their own country, in anything touching the established rules of the parent language; and American innovations can only be recognized as so far as they agree with the standards of the English language, as received and followed by the educated of the land that gave it birth; and pure 'American' sense can never be quoted as guides to a classical knowledge of our mother tongue. This being so with regard to mere Lexicography, with much greater force does the argument apply to American definitions of English technical terms, or distinctive appellations, involving usages, customs and privileges, regulated throughout the British Empire by British laws and institutions. Hence, as we have before remarked the Americans having adopted the English term '*Esquire*,' may apply it, as they may any other word in the language, to whatever use they please; and their Lexicographers will be correct authority among themselves, in defining the term according to their own usages. But such authority cannot extend beyond their own Geographical boundaries. In British territory, in any part of the world, the similar distinction of '*Esquire*' must be governed by British rules; by such rules we will be recognized by British laws and usages. It was therefore erroneous in the Editor of the M. N., to tell his Correspondent, on the authority of '*Webster*,' inasmuch as he was an *American* author, speaking in accordance with *American usage*, "allows the title *Esquire* as a mere of courtesy, which may be used at discretion out of respect to the person whom you address;" that therefore "all persons of respectability and of good moral standing in society, are at the present day entitled to the *distinction*, whether he be a Justice of the Peace, a Counsellor at Law or a Tradesman"—This may be Republican usage; but it is neither law nor fact in a British Province, nor in any part of the British dominions. No doubt, it is matter of very little consequence, whether the *distinction* be generally used or not; whether it be misapplied or employed; or to render the word ridiculous, or whether it be strictly confined to those legitimately entitled to it. "Persons of respectability and of good moral standing in Society," will not feel their social and moral worth at all enhanced by the mere nominal addition of '*Esquire*;' and no being conferred on persons of an opposite character, will in no degree exalt their reputation. Society at large in these days generally estimates individuals more by their personal qualities and conduct, than by their adventitious distinctions or advantages; and it will matter or increase the esteem for the one class of persons, that shut the eyes to the demerits of the other, from the influence of a mere titular addition. We are not, the editor, by our present remarks, by any opinions such as we express, in any way responsible for use of the term '*Esquire*;' knowing that, like many other persons who claim general intelligence, we will cause it to be used in express terms; and must with those who regularly pay it, or to whom common courtesy yields accordingly, will expect now for the respect of men of sense, those who are certainly entitled to it, will merely be necessarily weighed as—their object solely is, to show that the *dictum* of Webster on the subject is no authority among us; and to point out who is the authority and rule in related matters, throughout the British dominions. Our great Commentator on the Laws of England, Blackstone, thus speaks on the subject:

"It is indeed a title of honour but unsettled, what constitutes the distinction of esquire is a real reputation; for it is not an estate, honour or office, that confers this rank upon its owner. Camden, who was himself a herald, distinguishes them the most accurately; and he reckons up four sorts of them:—1. The eldest sons of knights, and their eldest sons in a perpetual succession; 2. The eldest sons of younger sons of Peers, and their eldest sons in like perpetual succession; both which species of esquire Sir Henry Spelman entitles armigeri nobilitii; 3. Esquires created by the king's letters patent, or other investiture, and their eldest sons; 4. Esquires by virtue of their offices; as justices of the peace, and others who bear any office of trust under the Crown. (*a.*) To these may be added the esquires of knights of the bath, each of whom constitutes three at his installation, and all foreign Peers; for not only these, but the eldest sons of Peers of Great Britain, though frequently titular lords, are only esquires in the law, and must be so termed in all legal proceedings."—(1 Bl. Com. 406.)

(*a*) In a note on this passage by the learned Annotator, Mr. Christian, it is shown that Blackstone's phraseology is here rather too comprehensive, as 'any office of trust under the crown' would include every excise-man and custom-house officer; and that the definition should properly be limited to those only who bear an office under the Crown, and who are *styled esquires by the king in their commissions and appointments*; and that all, who are once so honoured by the Crown with the title of esquire, *have a right to that distinction for life*; and this is now the generally received doctrine. The same learned Annotator, (Mr. Christian,) in another note on the above paragraph of Blackstone observes, that it is remarkable that the learned Judge should have forgotten to mention another class of esquires, viz., *Barristers*; a profession of a body who have been from ancient times in full possession of the title, although Sir Henry Spelman rather splenetically endeavored to maintain that their claim was founded in usurpation. Probably they were omitted by the learned Judge, on the ground that the title of *Esquire* being inferior to that of *Barrister*, it was unnecessary to mention the higher as entitled to the lesser; as is observed by Sir T. E. Tomlins, in his *Law Dictionary* (Vol. 1.) the title "being perhaps nearly the same kind of unnecessary addition to their superior degree, as if it were to be assumed or prefixed to that of M. A. or L. L. D."

It is certain, however, that the ancient right of Barristers to the title of Esquire is so established, as to be always recognised by the British Courts of Law; and an instance is met with in the Reports, (1 Wilson, 245.) where, in "the Court of C. B. Hilary 14 Geo. 2, between *Masor & Molyneux*, in a motion of *procedendo*, an affidavit was produced, wherein a person named therein *Gentleman*, appearing to be a *Barrister*, the Court would not permit the affidavit to be read because *a Barrister was an Esquire by his office and profession.*"

It being, indeed, the duty of the Superior Courts of Law, to take judicial notice of the distinctions of rank and station and the rules of precedence, in relation to the parties to matters pleaded before them; their recognition of such distinctions forms a correct guide in the general understanding of them; and that recognition with regard to the title "*Esquire*" will always be found to be in accordance with the above mentioned rules. The Courts indeed, are tenacious of such matters; and, as in the instance quoted from Wilson's Reports, will not allow erroneous additions or designations to the names of parties pleading before them. Thus, as in the case of sons of peers, (not being themselves peers,) as mentioned by Blackstone; such persons, no matter what honorary title they may enjoy, are simply "Esquires" in the law. The present prime minister of England, high and powerful as is his station, could not sue nor be sued as *Lord* John Russell; being a *Privy Councillor*, he would be styled in pleading "The Right Honourable John Russell, Esq. commonly called Lord John Russell;" but if he were not of the Privy Council or a Minister of State it would be merely "John Russell Esq. commonly called, &c."

So again, as to the one hand, merely honorary titles of nobility entitle their possessors in the eye of the law only to the degree of "Esquire;" so on the other hand opinions, estates, or property legally conferred, are dependent on law. The term "Gentleman" is a mere nominal addition, and does not add to any person's property (*Gentleman*) A person who is the eldest son of a Baronet, is styled "Esquire" both before and after their attainment to the higher degree; and in the Mother Country, Attorneys are by common courtesy addressed by the same addition; yet the Courts will in no case suffer an Attorney to be styled in pleading, as any thing but "Gentleman."

We think then, that on a perusal of the foregoing "Burke" will find that Webster's Dictionary, or American usage is no authority in the British Province with regard to the title of "Esquire;" but that that right must be regulated by British laws and institutions; how much soever popular practice or encroachment may trespass on the strict right. He will see, also, that of the classes of Esquires enumerated, there are only those of *official* and *professional* nature to be found among us, who can strictly claim a *right* to the title; there being neither sons of Peers nor of Knights in this Province, and Esquires, by Creation or Investiture being now unknown, those only who hold offices of Dignity under the Crown, or who are styled "Esquire" in Royal Commissions held by them (whether Civil or Military) or who are professionally qualified, are of strict right entitled to the addition of "Esquire." As regards all other persons, the appellation is merely the voluntary tribute of respect or common courtesy; a tribute which, when bestowed with discretion, on persons whose station or character entitles them to esteem, need never excite envy or objection in the mind of any one; but which, when indiscriminately used, as is too much the case in the neighbouring republic, becomes ridiculous and contemptible.—*Communicated.*

☞ We commend the following article on the prospects a Mining Company in Canada to the attention of our readers. A long trial, with various success, and many commercial embarrassments, too plainly tell us that the true wealth of this Province is not in its forests; we must therefore seek it in the [illegible] Agriculture, in Mines, and Minerals; with facilities for carrying on these objects this country abounds in almost every district:—

Quebec Mining Company.—We have been favoured, at our request, with the following information from an authentic source respecting the prospects of the Company on Lake Superior.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle.*

The Company's mine, named Patterson's is at Miss Bay; Port Aux Mines, 50 miles from Sault Ste. Marie.

The Material extracted from a vein is called vein stuff, which when crushed and washed preparatory to smelting, is called ore; and this is converted into copper by the smelting furnace.

From June last up to 24th August, there had been excavated and brought to the surface, from Patterson's Mine 1000 tons vein stuff.

As the work progressed, samples of different qualities, including the poorest and the richest, are selected every fortnight, and crushed, washed and assayed.

The average produce of these samples in fine copper, gradually increased from 2 per cent. in June to 5 per in August and from the greater facilities for working, the vein stuff increased from 100 to 300 tons per month. The average produce of the vein stuff is expected shortly to reach 7 per cent. fine copper, and the quantity raised 600 tons per month.

At the present average of 5 per cent, the quantity already extracted, of 1000 tons, will produce 50 tons fine copper, which on relation to the last London and New York mineral journals will be found, by the former, to be worth £98 10s. per ton; and by the latter 22 cents per lb, or $235 per ton.

The quantity of vein stuff exposed to view at this moment (at the the usual Cornish calculation of 15 cwt per cubic fathom of 216 feet,) is ascertained by measurement to be 22,000 tons, which at 5 per cent, will produce 1450 tons fine copper, worth in England £142,825 sterling; and in New York, $713,400. Orders have been sent to Cornwall for the stamps to crush and wash the vein stuff; to Freiburg, in Germany, for experienced smelters, to smelt the ore in the economical plan in use there. The expense of extracting, washing and smelting, including the freight to New York or England, may be computed at 20s. per ton of vein stuff, or £29,000. The cost of erecting the stamps and furnaces at £1000, making together an expense of £30,000

To this must be added the previous expenditure of the Company, which by the report of 10th July last was £13,000

Making a total expenditure of £43,000

To repay which, the Company, as already stated, have sufficient vein stuff, (not in anticipation, but actually in sight,) to produce a sum of £142,800.

It will require, it is true, two years to extract this enormous produce, but it is satisfactory to know that the point at which risk ceases in the hazardous adventure of mining, has been reached at Patterson's Mine, and passed. Should, however, the materials of the stamps reach Miss Bay early next spring, as much copper may be shipped from Sault Ste. Marie, before the close of the navigation of 1849 as will furnish funds for carrying on the work, without further calls on the Shareholders.

The above statement is founded solely on the part of the vein actually exposed to view, of 194 feet in length. If then, what is unseen is the same as equal to what is already exposed, and if the produce of the vein stuff increases as it has done—all which is not only probable, but according to the usual rules in Cornwall, reasonable to be expected, Patterson's Mine will not be inferior to any yet discovered in any part of the world.

The situation of the Mine is on a hill about 275 feet above the level of the lake. No Machinery is required for pumping; the water escapes by the levels or horizontal galleries. The ore contains no lead nor antimony, but is composed of pure copper, combined with a large proportion of sulphur, and a small quantity of iron, and is of the description called by the miners, "Grey Copper." The ore contains no arsenic, which is a great advantage, as it does not injure the health of the miners, nor the cattle, which have access to the water in which the ore has been washed.

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The only disadvantage to the otherwise eligible situation of Miss Bay, is the want of a harbour; the anchorage is bad, and exposed to the north and West winds. For £500 a harbour can, however, be formed by building a wharf on a reef between two conveniently situate islands, which work will be commenced as soon as the funds of the Company will allow.

The success of the Quebec Mining Company is not to be attributed entirely to the unprecedented magnitude of the vein at Miss Bay (35 feet) and the favourable situation of Point-aux Mines in a Mining point of view; they were equally fortunate in securing the services of Mr. O. H. Mathew, as Superintendent, whose experience in South America, Cuba and Spain, in the Mining school of "Schaps, (Germany) has enabled him to rank among the most accomplished of his profession.—To his talent is the Company mainly indebted for its present prosperous condition, which has been attained at (comparatively with other companies,) the trifling expense of £13,000.

In the present stagnant state of business, it is a matter of much satisfaction that a new branch of trade in copper is about being opened, which requires only prudence and caution, together with the scientific and practical skill of Cornwall, to become one of the staple articles of Canadian commerce, and to make Lake Superior the great mining world of America.

ATTRACTIVE STORY.—A sad story is thus related by a New York paper of the 25th ultimo:—

Dr. Ingraham, arrived in the New York from Liverpool, died at Staten Island on Friday last.—They have left three children, the youngest Seven months old. During the passage Mrs. Ingraham had been taken with premature confinement, but her babe, it having lived but two days, but she was recovering and doing well. One night a lady passenger screamed with a fearful cry, Oh! we are all going to the bottom,' at the same moment the spray was heard dashing over the deck. The passengers sprang in consternation from their berths. Mrs Ingraham, sick as she was, rose in her bed, alarmed with the rest; but her husband came to her and told her not to be alarmed, and although there was a heavy blow

could not avert the blow. In two or three days she died; her form was enchrouded and enclosed in the manner usual at sea, and amid the imposing solemnities of the burial service of the Church of England, committed to the deep. Up to this moment, Dr. Ingraham had done all that man could do; but he now drooped—he was first observed by the captain playing in the manner of a maniac with a string. The captain told him he had better go down in the cabin, and he would probably feel better. He did so but soon returned to the quarter deck, without speaking to any one. The captain told his children to go and speak to him, as it might arouse his attention. One of his little ones said to him, 'Father where is Ma?' 'Where is your Ma?' replied he, 'oh; she is putting on her gaiters, and getting ready to see her sister—we will soon see her now!' The truth flashed with fearful force upon the captain and all others around; they reason with him, too, had fallen. He took his bed, was removed to the Hospital at Staten Island on the arrival of the vessel, and every attention paid to him but without success.

"His three little girls were left at the Hospital, no one there knowing they had any relatives, and were shortly sent to Ward's Island. A vessel arrived at Quarantine, in which was a gentleman who had been desirous of taking a passage into New York, but had to wait for the next packet. On learning the melancholy fate of his family he communicated the intelligence to the sister of Ingraham, (a highly respectable lady named Edwards), to whom the news was sad indeed. Mr. E., her husband, applied for the children, and found them well taken care of, but in the Hospital yet. They have again a home. This is one of the many similar scenes attending passenger life."

EXTEMPORE PREACHING.

The Christian student must often, in the course of his Biblical reading, have been struck with the deep reverence, which Christ himself manifested, and which, He required to be paid by others to that temple of the Jews which was soon to be destroyed. And the inference which naturally follows from his serious manner in this particular is, that we, in like manner, should consider it our duty to evince the most profound respect for those temples—those houses of prayer in our own land which have been set apart and dedicated to the service of a God which shall not pass away, and this shall be no more. Let all, whether clergymen or laymen, who bear the name of Christians believe how they ought to preserve themselves reverently and humbly, of whatever rank or circumstances comparatively worldly in order to enter within the sanctuary of those sacred walls. It is not an question among the thoughtful and reflective, whether it behoves a church with his occupation of mind and heart, those of attention to the service of the day, then if they were in a place of common secular amusement. But it is not of these we would at present speak: the character and manner of public administration is the object of this paper, and it is to be lamented that many preachers by their culpable negligence of their overseeing self conceit, give but too much cause for the lukewarmness or inattention of their hearers.

If there be one position in the whole round of human action which more than another requires cautious preparation and sound wisdom combined with zealous effort, it is that of him who ministers to a congregation from the pulpit. To the pulpit the sin of commission is in danger of greatly exceeding that of omission, and therefore every word that is spoken, from that place, should be the more carefully weighed and considered. A preacher may have much zeal and earnestness, and yet when left to the impetuosity of his ever wrought feelings he may be guilty of saying much that is unsanctioned, and inconsistent, if not contradictory and unsupported by scripture. It is not enough to say that there are some men so collected and experienced, that they can safely permit themselves to deviate at times from the wide field of christian truth, because no human being however talented, can safely be trusted with a message so important as the preacher brings, without a written document before him to which he can refer. The only rational exercise therefore is to have the sermon carefully studied, even in the very pulpit, yet—as carefully written out, and then delivered exactly as it has been composed in the closet. Let it be otherwise,—let the discourse, or any part of it be left to the impulse of the moment, and how will the preacher justify himself, who in the moment of embarrassment or of excitement, mislead and confounds confiding hearers by the expression of sentiments or by language which deliberate study would have avoided! Yet where is the extemporaneous preacher, who has not on various occasions been guilty of expressions or modes of expression at which his audience have started, and which he himself would have avoided, had the more deliberate judgement he is brought into play. In the Church of England the rule is, for the Clergyman to write his sermon, and it is understood that he shall preach it as written, so that his Diocesan may at any time ascertain his doctrines or sentiment by calling, as he has a right to do for any particular discourse, so that he may thereby have any opportunity of judging of its propriety. The natural consequence of this very salutary rule is, that our national Church contains a body of preached divinity which will be sought for in vain among any other body of Christians whatever. Let this wholesome of current written wisdom and truth be stayed in its course, or give place to the stagnant sour mixtures of extempore preaching, and from that hour the living water of divine teaching which has flowed so long uncontaminated through the course of the Lord's House, shall cease to flow, the glory of the Church shall have departed from her, and the future shall only be characterized by a heterogeneous mass of crudities, misconceptions, and bombastic incongruities, which the sober Christian will deplore, and the learned scholar despise. The Church of England stands far above all the religious denominations which surround her in the treasures of divinity and biblical criticism with which she can supply the studious retirement of her pious children. It is not only that the Divine himself can equip himself from the armoury with the panoply necessary for the struggle he must maintain against the wickedness of a world lying in sin; but every humble Christian of whatever rank in life, has it in his power to employ his hours of meditation and solitude,—his moments of grief and despondency in the softening and soothing perusal of times that overflow with sentiments of correction for the proud, that abound in lessons of knowledge and instruction for the ignorant, that are full of argument for the reasoner, conviction for the sceptic, and consolation for every suffering follower of Christ. Such are the advantages—such the blessings which an accumulated body of divinity, chiefly arising from written sermons present to the Christian, all of which would have been lost, if indeed they ever had existed, had extempore preaching prevailed to any extent in the Church. And it may be confidently appealed to the convictions or the experiences of all sorts of Christians among whom extempore preaching is the rule, for the truth of the assertion, that such communities have their divinity chiefly from the Churches, that they are barren of internal biblical resources, and that their own extempore preachers are mainly indebted for such scriptural theology as they do possess to the inexhaustible treasures which they find laid up in the Church archives of the English establishment, without which they would be very poor and barren theologians. The written sermon having thus so many advantages the rejection of it could only have arisen, like standing during prayer, and sitting during the singing of the anthem, from a certain pragmatical, contradictious spirit, which prompts men to slight even in essentials for the mere sake of a difference, and to hold an opposite course, though it be wrong and contrary to their convictions, for the vain and silly purpose of creating a distinction. The written sermon is free to the very fullest extent of what is reasonable and desirable in a public speaker, particularly when the gravity of the subject and the solemnity of the place are considered. It checks extravagant action, coarseness of voice, violence of accent, and useless superfluity of diction. It preserves propriety of arrangement, chastenessof sentiment, and purity of doctrine, all of which, not rare excluding the last, are very often unconsciously violated by an extempore speaker. A written discourse gives full and free scope to argument without confusion and overloading the subject; it admits all necessary learning without the fear of inaccuracy on the one hand, or pedantry on the other: it may be made persuasive without being dictatorial, solemn without being wishing, and attractive without being theatrical.—And there is no faithful minister of Christ, who feels the importance of his mission, and the great necessity of accuracy in the language, and clearness of the statements by which he conveys the words of life to a Christian audience, that requires to hesitate whether he will or will not write his sermon. The written sermon will not prevent such a minister from speaking words of truth and sentiments of saving knowledge to his people, nor will it hinder him from cherishing those purified affections in the hearts of believing hearers, which will lead them to cling more and more closely to their Redeemer, until at last they become one with him in glory.—*Toronto Church.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Manchester, N. H

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

Editor of the Westfield Standard, Westfield.

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

Littleton, Mass.

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

Chloroform Toothache Drops.

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

None genuine without the signature of Ross & Poole on the wrapper. Sold at No. 19, Tremont row, Boston, and by our appointed agents, S. L. Tilley, W. O. Smith, and J. H. Chipman, st. John, New Brunswick.

Holloway's Vermifuge.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

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

Dr. Kingley's Universal Family PILLS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

As there are many bad pills in the market, the public should bear in mind that unless Dr. Halsey's signature is on the label of each box, they cannot be genuine, and that they are only for sale by D. G. Kinnear, 21 Dock street and at Dr. Halsey's office No. 2, Cortland street, New York. Price, only 25 cents for the box, containing both the Gold and Silver Pills

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Henry Daniel Mr. James G. Saward, to Miss Eliza Jones, third daughter of Mr. Alexander Jones, of this City.

On Thursday, by the Rev. Mr. Robertson, Mr. T. Leslie, to Miss Mary H. Roberts, both of this City.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. John Day, to Miss Rebecca Waters, 5th of the Parish of Westfield, County of King's.

On Wednesday, 4th inst., by the Rev. William Stewart, Mr. John Wales, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Mary Wilson, of the Parish and County of Saint John.

On Thursday, 5th inst., at Greenhead, by the same Mr. George Roberston, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Jane Armstrong, of the Parish of Lancaster, County of saint John.

On the 6th inst., at the house of the Bride's father, by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Ralph O. Leighton, of the ship Thomas, to Miss Janney, only daughter of Mr. James Roe, both of this City.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. William Howard, to Miss Catherine McLoskey, both of the Parish of Carleton.

On Saturday evening, by the Rev. Henry Daniel Mr. Podomy Lombard, Junr., of this City, to Miss Rose, eldest daughter of Mr. William A. Biden of Stanley, County of York.

On the 2th instant, by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Reuben Cameron, to Miss Ann Trecarton, both of the Parish of Kingston, County of King's.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Edward Flewelling, to Miss Ann Ann Brown, both of the Parish of Portland.

In the Parish of Westfield, King's County, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. Christopher Milner, Mr. William Segee, of Fredericton, to Emeline youngest daughter of Mr. Oliver Byram, of the former place.

At Charleston, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Childs, Mr. G. W. Roberts, of st. John, N B., to Miss Catherine Morrell, eldest daughter of Mr. Hammond, of Charlestown.

DIED.

At Knockdrin Castle, Ireland, on the 12th Sept., suddenly, of apoplexy, Sir Richard Levinge Bart., aged 63 years. Capt. R. G. A. Levinge, formerly of the 43d Light Infantry, eldest son of the deceased Baronet, succeeds to the title and honours.

At Sierra Leone, Africa, on the 3rd of June last Captain Richard Lawrence, formerly a Ship Master, of this Port, after a severe illness of eight months which he bore with exemplary patience and resignation.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—Arrived.

Friday—Ship New Zealand, Inglis, Liverpool, 35—Wm. Carvill, ballast, &c.

Barque Kent, Smith, London, 36—J. W. M. Irish, general cargo.

Brig Emily, Wood, Boston, 8—coastwise cargo.

Schr Fleet, Morse, Eastport—flour and fish.

Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Portland, 26 hours—Thos. Parks, passengers, &c.

Saturday—Steamer Senator, Seymour, Boston, 23 hours—H. W. Chisholm, passengers, &c.

Brig British Empire, Calhoun, Dorchester, deals—bound to Europe.

Brigt. Emily, Kenney, Alexandria, 14—J. V. Troop, wheat, flour, &c.

Sunday—Brig Warrior, Deynon, Portland, 3—J. Robertson, ballast.

Schr. Relief, Johnson, Philadelphia, 10—Wm. Thomson, flour, corn meal and wheat.

Monday—Ship Hannah Kent, Mate, Troon, 28—James Kirk, ballast.

Brigt. Alaska, Bailey, Alexandria,—G. Thomas, flour and wheat.

Schr. Triumph, Paterson, Richmond, 14—Geo. F. Gove, wheat.

Goodwill, Dunn, Halifax,—W. J. Starr, assorted cargo.

Tuesday—Bark Abigail, Daly, London—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Schr Examiner, Lockhart, New York—G. A. Lockhart, flour, &c.

Nelson, Farnas, Boston—Master bread.

Wednesday—Brigt. Mary Sophia, Parker, Fredericksburg, 11—J. & R. Reed, wheat.

Thursday—Ship Commodore, Pritchard, London, 39—Eaton & Ray, ballast.

CLEARED.

6th—Ship The Duke, Fleet, London, deals and sleepers; sch. Eliza Brown, Crawford, New York, spars and lumber.

7th, Brig Harmony, Anderson, Irvine, timber and deals; Barque Hember, Lawson, Hull, timber and deals; schr. Ward, Giggey, Philadelphia, salt.

9th—Ship Perthshire, Tait, Cork, timber and deals.

10th—Ship Joanna, Riddock, Leith, timber and deals; Amazon, Roberts, Hull, deals, &c.; Brigt. P. I. Nevins, Boddie, Alexandria, gypsum.

11—Ship Queen, Reed, London, timber and deals; Barque Huron, Driver, Liverpool, timber and deals; Ormonecia, Cronk, Cork, timber and deals; Brig Juno, Bates, Baltimore, boards, &c.; Brigt. Waterloo, Crowell, Halifax, Alewives; schr. Joseph Howe, Scott, New York, boards.

12th—Elwin, Leonard, Cork, timber and deals.

SUPERFINE FLOUR.

Just landed from on board the schooner *Debonnaire*, from New York—

200 BARRELS, and more hourly expected, of the Best SUPERFINE FLOUR, (Genesee) which is offered for sale by the subscriber. H. BELL.

☞ Enquire of THOMAS BELL, Lower Cove.

October 6

Patent

Gutta Percha Soles,

For Ladies' and Gentlemen's

BOOTS & SHOES.

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

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

S. K. FOSTER,

29th sept. *Corner of King and Germain sts*

BRASS'S HOTEL,

WINDSOR, N. S.

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

JAMES GILDRED,

29th sept.—3m. *Windsor N S.*

FALL GOODS.

Just received per ship "Themis" from Liverpool—

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

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

JAMES HOWARD.

Oct. 6. *King street*

The French Language.

MONSIEUR LOUIS LE CHAUDELEC, thankful for the patronage he has received since his residence in this City, begs leave to announce that he will on the first October next open an evening class for young Gentlemen at his residence in Charlotte street, for instruction in the French Language.

Private Tuition given, and Schools attended.—For terms and particulars apply at the residence of the professor. 22d sept.

RUBBER SHOES by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, 18th Oct., the subscriber will sell at his store, at 11 o'clock

23 CASES Rubber Shoes consisting of 2265 pairs Womens', Youths', Mens', and children's common Gum Rubber SHOES;

250 pairs assorted manufactured do.

150 do Gentlemen's Fur Lined do.

In Lots to suit purchasers.

Oct. 13. H. G. KINNEAR.

MASONIC SOIREE!

THE Brethren of Carleton Union, Lodge, No 707, will hold a SOIREE, at the Masonic Hall, Carleton, on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 7 p. m.

Transient and Visiting Brethren with their Guests are respectfully requested to join.

Those who intend to participate in the festivities are requested to procure their Tickets before Monday evening next, of Brother Henry Nase.

October 13.

To Parents, Trustees, or Guardians.

SUMS of MONEY from £30 upwards can be obtained for Children by easy Monthly Payments to the

New-Brunswick Benefit Building Society, and Savings' Fund,

Prince William street, St. John.

Trustees—William Wright, Robert F. Hazen, and Henry Cunlin, Esquires.

EXAMPLE:—

The payment of 3-2-1 per month will secure £30

Do. 19-7-3d do do. 120

Do. 22-3-4 do do. 240

payable in July, 1850,—other sums with other terms of payment in proportion.

By this means a child now in its first year can have £30 secured to it on attaining its majority by a first outlay of £3 only; the subsequent instalments of the present investment of £36 will secure the same results.

Or—a child 9 or 10 years of age can be secured a handsome sum on becoming of age—either for a marriage endowment or to commence business upon.

In case of death the whole amount paid in can be withdrawn with the accumulated interest thereon

Application to be made to the Secretary

CHARLES L. STREET

Oct. 13.—1m Secy and Treasurer.

(Observer 1m.)

Printing Ink.

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

Oct. 13 T. A. PADDOCK

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND WHITE PINE LOGS.—Apply to

Oct. 13. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

PAINTS AND OIL.

Ex Kent, from London—

500 KEGS Bradram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD;

300 kegs Green, Red, Black, Yellow and Brown PAINTS;

1 ton Powder of RED LEAD;

20 kilds Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL.

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

To Let.

THE House in Duke Street, next above Charlotte Street, at present occupied Mrs. Halsall.—Enquire of Mrs. E. DURANT.

October 13.

Spruce Saw LOGS,

WANTED.

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

Oct 13, 1848. Indian Town.

SPRUCE DEALS, BOARDS,

and Scantling.

The Subscriber offers for sale:—

1,000,000 FEET Bright Gang-sawed DEALS.

100,000 fourth quality ditto;

Merchantable and Refuse SCANTLING,

Merchantable and Refuse BOARDS and Refuse DEALS.

JOHN B. TRAVIS,

Sept. 8.—3m. Indian Town.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately:—

THE subscriber's House at Indian Town, formerly owned and occupied by Alexander McGuire, as a dwelling House, Bakery and Grocery.

JOHN B. TRAVIS,

Sept 8 Indian Town.

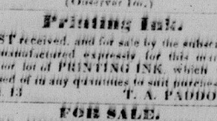
On hand and for sale by the subscribers:—

10 BOXES Conrad's 5's;

34 do. Alley's 8's;

15 do. Holland's 8's; 15 do Wicklif's 16's;

The above has been recently received from New York, and will be sold low for Cash or approved payment. (Aug. 4.) J. & H. HAMM.



Grand Orange Lodge.

AN Emergent Meeting of the GRAND ORANGE LODGE of New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, will be held at the Hibernian Hotel, City of St. John, on FRIDAY the 13th October next, at 7 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the present state of the affairs of the Institution,—of which all persons interested will take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the R. W. D. G. M.

A MEETING of the District Orange Lodge of Odd Numbers will be held in the Portland Lodge Room, on Monday the 16th inst. at 8 o'clock, P. M. The members thereof are respectfully requested to be punctual in their attendance.

N. B.—The W. M. of each of the Numbers are requested to notify the officers of this Lodge to be present. Oct. 6. (2m) By order of the D. W. M.

INVINCIBLE, No. 16, are requested to meet in their Lodge Room, on Tuesday evening next. R. N. By order of the W. M. Oct 13

CARLETON TRUE BLUES, No. 11—The brethren of True Blues are requested to meet in their Lodge Room on Wednesday evening next at 7 o'clock R. N. By order of the W. M. Oct 13

RODEN, No. 8—The brethren of Roden, are requested to meet in their Lodge Room, on Thursday evening next. Regular night. By order of the W. M. Oct. 13.

HAT, CAP, AND FUR STORE,

Corner Prince Wm. Street and Market Square.

Received ex *Kent*, from London, and to arrive ex Peruvian—

THE Fall and Winter stock of HATS, CAPS, and FURS, manufactured expressly for the subscribers and warranted good and cheap.

Gents. Beaver and Satin Velvet HATS;

Gents. and Youths' Fur Caps, South Sea Seals, Nutria;

Attraction, and sable Furs—*Newest Patterns.*

Ladies Cardinals Mufs, Boas, Victorines, and Cuffs, in French Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Grey Squirrel Ermine, and British sable Furs—*Latest Fashion.*

Ladies Beaver Bonnets and Riding HATS, Cloth and Fancy Caps in every variety for Gentlemen, Youths and Children.

Fur and Black Gloves; Fur Coats, superior for Travelling.

Buffalo Robes; Strung Bear.

Hat Cases, Cap Covers, Brushes, Umbrellas, Tropies.

Gold Lace, every variety Glazed Hat and Cap in Lace and Silk.—Wholesale and Retail.

Oct 11. LOCKHART & CO.

Fancy Goods, ex Kent.

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

LADIES CAPES of Velvet, Brocade, Victorine Lace and Cord—do F, each Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Grey Squirrel, Ermine, and British Sable Tuts.

Paris Blond Net, Black Silk Laces.

Egyptian, American, and German Laces, Thread and Narrow Edgings.

Crape Patting, Blond, Silk Ruche.

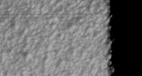
Cambric Handkfs, French and Mounting Flowers.

With a large assortment of SHAWLS, CLOAKING Cloths, Trimmings, Vestings, Blankets, &c.

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

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

October 13th, 1848.



HATS, CAPS, &c.

LATEST STYLES.

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

October 18, 1848.

Winter Styles in Dry Goods.

LEEDS HOUSE.

The Importation of WINTER GOODS *for this season will in part consist of*—

CLOAKINGS in Gala and Woolen Plaids; French and Anglo Merinos; short, striped and Checked Mohairs, Lustres, and Coburgs; Saxonies; Checked Flannels; Orleans, swansdowns, canony Welsh and Lancashire Flannels, Serges, Brown CLOTHS, Tweeds, Doeskins, Caps, Hats, &c. &c.

FANCY GOODS.—Velvets, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons, silk Trimmings, Gloves, Watered and Brocade satin, Grade Naples, Berlin Wools shawls in fancy plaids, Cashmere, Celestial, and Cloth; Neck Ties, Muffiers, Pembroke Hose, Children's Hoods, &c. &c. Also in

Hosiery,	Cotton Goods,
Haberdashery,	FURS, Blankets,
Small Wares,	Silk Mercury,

the usual well assort. of stock.

BENJAMIN CROWTHER.

Prince Wm. street, 29th sept.—2m

LONDON HOUSE,

Market Square.

New Fall GOODS!

September, 1848.

"Per THEMIS," from Liverpool:—

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Swanskins, Serges, CLOAKINGS, Various Materials for Dresses, Camlets, Velvets, Paramatta, Linens, Lawns Diapers Linings, Moleskins Kerseys, Kerseymeres, Doeskins, Vestings, Mufflers, Canaus Cloth, Lestings: Grey, White and Printed Corrosse; Jeans, Aprons, Moreens, Bed Tick, and a stock of Haberdashery, &c. &c.

Oct. 6, 1848. T. W. DANIEL.

NEW GOODS.

Just received per QUEEN, from Liverpool:—

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

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

JOHN HASTINGS.

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

29th sept.

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

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

30 HHDS old Cognac BRANDY—*Martell's Hennessy's and Otards;*

10 hhds. finest PALE GENEVA;

5 hhds. and 10 qr. Casks Choice OLD PORT;

10 hhds. } *Choice PALE BROWN and*

10 qr casks } *GOLDEN SHERRY;*

5 hhds. and 10 qr. casks L. P. MADEIRA;

2 hhds. very old and choice old Jamaica RUM,

5 pans. Islay and Cambeltown WHISKEY;

10 cases finest SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE,

10 cases Liqueurs, Cherry Brandy and Maraschino,

10 casks best PORTER and Brown Stout—in pint and quart bottles;

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

RANNEY STURDEE & CO.

Oct 6 *Wine Merchants, Prince Rm st*

RUBBER SHOES.

Per Emily from Boston:—

23 CASES Rubber Shoes consisting of—

2265 Pairs Womens', Misses', Youths'

250 pairs assorted manufactured do.

150 pair Gents Fur Lined do.

For sale at Raymonds building, 21 Dock st. by

Oct 6. D. G. KINNEAR.

SUGAR & MOLASSES,

On Consignment—The Cargo of the Brigantine *F. L. Fall*, Vad. master, from Nevis:

160 BGLS SUGAR;

75 Puncheons Molasses;

1 cask, 2 kegs TAMARINDS, 4 pipes RUM,

10 casks and Packages of HARDWARE, and DRY GOODS, which will be sold low from the Wharf, by (sept. 1) T. HANFORD.

Royal Mail STAGE.

PASSAGE to ST. ANDREWS.

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

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

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

Aug. 18. W. H. WILLIAMS.

FARE REDUCED TO BOSTON.

Forward Passage, 3 dollars.

CABIN $5.

THE seagoing steamer *Maid of Erin*, Capt. LEAVITT, will leave the North Wharf for Portland, every TUESDAY morning at 8 o'clock, a. m. Passengers going by this conveyance will arrive at Boston by Friday, on Wednesday afternoon without charge of removal baggage.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to THOMAS PARKS.

July 28, 1848.

☞ Passengers going by this conveyance will be at sea only one night.

PEOPLE'S LINE!

For Eastport, Portland, and Boston,

THROUGH BY RAILROAD OR BOAT.

THE new and splendid steamer *SENATOR*, Captain Samuel Seymour, will leave for the above places on TUESDAY morning next at 8 o. c., Returning will leave Boston every FRIDAY at 5 p. m.

☞ This Boat was built expressly for this route and is in every respect adapted for the safety and comfort of the Travelling Public.

For Freight or Passage please apply at the Steam Boat Office, Peters Wharf.

August 28. H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.

CHARLES E. POTTER,

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

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

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

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

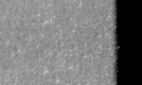
☞ SHIP GILDING, of every discription, shall receive prompt attention at moderate charges.

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

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

Commercial HOTEL,

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



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

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

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

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

ROBERT WETMORE,

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

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 Eccoto Cooking Stoves, Charcoal Furnaces, Water Urns, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.—For sale low by JOHN S. WESTLOTORN.

Sept. 8. *King's Square.*

H. S. SCRIBNER,

Tailor,

Prince William Street—St. John, N. B.

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

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

He would also call attention to his stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

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

—ALSO—

Fine Lambswool, Merino, and Cotton SHIRTS and DRAWERS;

Fine Linen Shirt Fronts and Collars;

Fine White Shirts; Satin Neck Ties, Scarfs, Stocks, Cravats; Cotton Socks; Silk and Indian Rubber Braces; knit do.; Web do;

Pocket Handkerchiefs; Scarlet and White Night Caps, &c. &c.

July 13.

St. John Daguerrian Rooms.

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

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

Pictures taken singly or in groups, in any weather, with or without Uniforms, and neatly inserted in Rosewood Frames or Cases, or set in Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Rings &c.

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

COOL RETREAT!

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

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

Sept. 1. JAMES SORLIE.

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

Poetry.

GIRL OF THE BLUE EYE BRIGHT AND BEAMING.

Oh, for the time of the Summer's dawn,
To hear the lark his carol singing;
Oh, for a walk on the due-clad lawn,
When health from every breeze is springing.
Oh, for the shade of hawthorn tree,
With the mid-day sun is gleaming;
Oh, for such hours to spend with thee,
Girl of the blue eye bright and beaming!

Oh, for the time of the evening's close,
With not a breath its peace destroyed;
Oh, for a share of its sweet repose.
But not alone the bliss enjoyed;
Oh for the hearth and the winter drear,
When joyous hearts with love are teeming;
Oh, for such hours with the to share,
Girl of the blue eye bright and beaming!

Oh, for a life 'mid scenes like this,
Unclogged by worldly wealth or splendor;
Oh, 'twere a life of radiant bliss,
Shared with a feeling of heart and tender;
Oh, what a fairy scene might be,
In a land where Freedom's flag is streaming;
'Twere heaven on earth to be there with thee,
Girl of the blue eye bright and beaming!

Important to the Public!

SPRING AND SUMMER

CLOTHING!

The subscriber has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of GOODS, consisting of:—

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, Cashmeres, Cassinets, Buckskins, Velvets Satins, &c. with a large assortment of MATTRASSES Hammocks, Blankets, Sheets, Rugs, a superior article of OIL CLOTHING, Glazed, Beaver, and silk HATS,—high and low crowned, latest styles; Cloth and glazed Caps; silk and lawn Covers for do; Belts and sheaths; Knives; Lambswool, Merino and Cotton Shirts and DRAWERS; Regata and heavy striped do: White Cotton do., with Linen trimmings: Linen Fronts, and Collars; Red and Blue Flannel and Serge Shirts; with an assortment of Tailor's Trimmings, and almost every article in connection, suitable for a GENERAL CLOTHING STORE.

And, as heretofore, having made up in the concern a great part of the Cloths into Fashionable Spring and Summer CLOTHING of the latest styles he is now prepared with his large stock of Ready made Garments of every fabric, style and finish, for the farmer or labouring man, the gentleman of fashion or mechanic, the seafaring man, and all others; which will be hereafter proffered for sale to the public at lower prices than ever before known.

It is almost unnecessary to point out to a discerning public the vast benefit arising to the Province generally by having your Clothing made up in the place. You may safely say that every imported garment you purchase, you are actually sending one fourth of the cost unnecessarily out of the country, not to speak of the great injury you are entailing on a large class of industrious people in your own city. It is high time to look seriously into this matter, and to tell those people who import that they are the real enemies of the country, and that their slops you do not want; but patronize those, and those only, who always get their Clothing made up in the City, and sell them at a cheaper rate than imported garments can possibly be obtained; and these Goods you will now find at the

CITY CLOTHING STORE.
JOHN ANDERSON.

City Store Store,
14,—Dock Street.—14.

JUST received at the City Store store, a genera assortment of Cooking and other STOVES as a glance over the following imperfect list will shew, —and amongst which will be recognized the names of some too well and favourably known to need note or comment:—

FRANKLINS—various sizes;
Priam and Wager's Airtight;
HATHEWAY—three sizes;
VICTORY, 3 do.; Diamond Empire, 4 do;
Atwood Empire, 2 ditto;
Hartshorn and Ames, and Charles 1st, for wood or coal;
Box and Cylinder Stoves, of various patterns;
Ships Cabin and Forecastle do.;
CAMBOOSES;

Together with a general assortment of Hollowware

☞All articles in Copper, Tin, sheet Iron, lead zinc, made and repaired at the shortest notice, on reasonnable terms.

Oct. 15. W. WESTLOTORN.

CARD.

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

STOVE DEALER,

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

J. S. WESTLOTORN.

N. B. Orders received at the above establishment for all kinds of SHIP and MILL Castings.

St. John 4th August, 1848.

LADIES' SHOE STORE,

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

THE subscriber informs the Ladies and Families of the City and Province generally, that he has just received per ship Boadicea, an additional supply of

LADIES' FASHIONABLE BOOTS and SHOES, of the newest style and best quality.

☞Orders from all parts of the Province punctually attended to.

August 25. [cour 3in] S. K. FOSTER.

PALE SEAL OIL.—For sale by the subscriber, 10 barrels first quality Pale Seal OIL.

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

Paper Hangings, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. &c.

Just received on Consignment:—

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

JOHN KINNEAR.
19th sept. Prince Wm. street.

MINERVA
Life Assurance Company,

54, King William street, Mansion house, London

TRUSTEES.

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

DIRECTORS.

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

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

AUDITORS.

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

PHYSICIANS.

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

SOLICITOR.

John Saunders Bowden, Esq., 66, Aldermanbury.

BANKERS.

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

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

The SECOND division of Profits, was made on 23d June, 1847, for the five years ending 31st December, 1846. The clear divisible surplus was then £30,269 7s. 9d. four-fifths of which, have been distributed according to the provisions of the Deed of settlement, among the Policy holders an AVERAGE REDUCTION ON THE PREMIUMS PAYABLE until the next division in 1852, of 31½ per cent; or gave an equivalent REVERSIONARY BONUS, averaging £3 13s. 5d per cent. on the sums assured, on 53½ per cent. on the *Premiums received thereon, during the last five years.*

Among the advantages of the Company are the following:—

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

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

No appearance before the Court of Directors required.

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

WM. THOS ROBINSON,
Actuary and Secretary

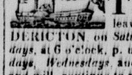
The Quinquennial division will be made in June 1852; and all persons assuring by the participating scale prior to 31st December, 1850, will be entitled to share therein.

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

☞Tables of Rates of Premium, and every information can be obtained by application at the office, o

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO., St John,
August 4. *Agents for w Brunswick.*

Steamer "New-Brunswick."



THE Steamer "NEW-BRUNSWICK" will leave Indian Town for FREDERICTON on *Saturdays, Tuesdays*, and *Thursdays*, at 6 o'clock, p. m., and Fredericton on *Mondays, Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*, at the same hour and will continue to run (as above) until further notice. THOMAS M. SMITH,
May 5. Agent.

Steamer St. JOHN.

THIS fine Steamer is now plying between sain John and Fredericton. Her days and hours of starting are as follow:

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

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

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

For further particulars, apply of Captain AKERLEY on board, or to

ISRAEL MERRITT, *Agent.*
May 5. Indian Town.

For Windsor.

A Steamer will leave for Windsor every Tuesday evening Tide for the season, commencing next Tuesday afternoon at 4 P. M. Apply to

April 7, 1848. JAMES WHITNEY.

☞For Annapolis every Saturday, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Fare Reduced.

Twice a week to Windsor. Twice a week to Digby & Annapolis.

THE steamer *Commodore*, will commence next week to run Twice a Week to DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS, and Twice a Week to Windsor, and reduce the Fare on the latter route to $4 Cabin, and $2½ Forward. She will leave for Windsor every MONDAY & THURSDAY evening, and, returning, leave Windsor every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning at high water. For DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS every Saturday and Wednesday Mornings at 8 o'clock, and returning leave Annapolis every Monday morning, and Wednesday evening.

JAMES WHITNEY.

July 21, 1848.

☞The Cabin Fare to Halifax ex *Herald*, is also reduced to $6.

☞A Boat will be out on the route to Sackville and the Bend next week

COPPERSMITH'S WORK.

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

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

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

ROBERT WALLACE.

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

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

August 1. H. G. KINNEAR.

LADIES SHOE STORE,
Germain street,

NEXT STORE BUT ONE TO FOSTER'S CORNER.

The subscriber has just received per ship *Acadian* from London:—

A NEW and handsome assortment of Ladies, Girls' and Children's Fancy **Boots and Shoes**, of various qualities and patterns:
Women's Leather SLIPPERS, 1s. 9d.;
Ditto Seal Skin ditto, 2s and 2s. 6d.

☞Further supplies daily expected per ships *Boadicea* and *The Duke*.

☞Wholesale and Retail.

August 1. S. K. FOSTER.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

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

St. John CLOTHING MART,

Water street—Old Stand, Stephen's Brick Building

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

CLOTHING MADE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT:

A Great Variety of fine and superfine FROCK and Dress COATS; Do. Beaver, Pilot Frock, and OVER COATS, of every shade and quality, get up by Olivers new style of cutting, richly trimmed;
PANTALOONS in great variety—plain and figured Cassimeres, Checks and stripes;
VESTS—In rich Silk Velvet, Satin, Cassimere Valentia, Tollinett, and Plaid;
SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTH JACKETS—In blue, black, brown, and Invisible Green; Ditto fine beaver, Duffield and Pilot Cloths. Youth's Clothing, of every description, made to order. Mackintosh and Water proof, Coats. Lambswool Shirts and Pants, plain and ribbed; Regatta and heavy striped SHIRTS; White Cotton, with linen fronts; white red and blue Flannel, plain and twilled;
Gents' silk and satin Handkerchiefs and Scarfs; satin stocks, plain and figured; 3 cases of capes for sock-kin, cloth, plush and seletie caps;
Beaver, silk and gossamer HATS; glengarry and blue bonnets; umbrellas;
Travelling Bags and Trunks; silk, india rubber and cotton braces; Hosiery, in great variety.

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING:

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

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

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

F. NEILL.

CHEAP
Hardware and Cutlery.

T. R. GORDON,

CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE & DOCK-ST

Has received, and offers at low prices for Cash—

250 BAGS SPIKES, rose and clasp head Nails, Boat, Clout, Horse, & Ox Nails;
10 Smiths' Bellows, 8 Anvils, 1 bushel VICES,
200 pairs Horse Traces, 50 Ox & Logging Chains,
1 cask Plate Hinges;
2 casks Curled HAIR and Hair Seating,
6 casks Tinned and Enamelled Tea Kettles, sauce pans, Stew pans, Mortars, Preserving Kettles, Coffee Mills, Italian Irons, Glue Pots,
1 cask Weights and *Grocers' Coffee Mills;*
3 casks *Improved Smoothing IRONS;*
5 crates japanned Coal Hods, scoops, scuttles, Dus, Pans, and Cinder sifters;
4 bales IRON WIRE, 6 bales Wire Riddles,
1 cask Lamp Shades,
6 cases Mill, Pit, and Circular SAWS, (Hooles Staniforth & Gray, and other makers,)
114 GRINDSTONES, ass'd sizes, 12 to 20 inches,
1 cask Lead PIPE, 2 casks SHOT, 5 rolls *Sheet LEAD*, 1 case *sheet COPPER;*
1 cask sheet ZINC, 5 cases AUGERS;
15 tons Pots, Ovens, Boilers, Fry Pans, Fire Dogs Oven Covers, &c.,
50 Heavy Stoves—20 to 30 inch;
1 bale Chalk Lines, 1 cask best Red CHALK,
82 casks GUN POWDER, 3 cases GUNS and PISTOLS,
5 cases *Sanderson Brothers & Co's* best Cast STEEL, 10 cwt. Blister STEEL,
22 dozen Spades and Shovels,
3 casks well assorted Table Knives and Forks, and Pen and Pocket Knives, superior quality and very cheap, having been manufactured expressly for the subscriber.
54 Casks and Cases containing—Locks, Hinges, Latches, Screws, Fire Irons, And Irons, Japanned Brass, and Plated Candlesticks, and snuffers and Trays Curtain Bands, Pins, and Rings; Cornish Ends; Tea Trays, Knife and Bread Baskets, Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots; Hot Water Jugs; Gas Fittings; Wool Cards; Wheel Heads, Curry Combs, Ox and Horse Cards, Flints, Percussion Caps, shot Belts, Powder Flasks, sparrow bills, shoe Thread and Hammers; Gimblets, PLANES, and Plane Irons, Cam's Chisels and Gouges, Drawing Knives, &c.; Harness Mounting, Coffin Furniture, and CORD; shoe paint, white wash, black LEAD, scrub and hearth Brushes; Plate baskets, slop Kettles, Water Cans, Files and Rasps, brass and iron Castors, table catches and Screws, Window Furniture, Rules, Compasses, &c.; Sleigh Bells, Fox and Rat Traps, steel Yards Mops, Scales &c. &c.

December 3.

Baths! Baths!

AS the Bathing season is now drawing nigh, the Subscriber would call the attention of those who have not provided themselves with a Bathing apparatus, to call and examine his varied assortment of BATHS, namely—Shower, Stretching, and Slipper Baths; Roman or Hip Baths, Children's do.; Foot Baths, &c.

ROBERT WALLACE,

A few doors North Trinity Church, Germain st.
St. John, N. B., April 7, 1848.

☞The above are all manufactured from the best material and warranted.

IRON & SPIKES.

Now landing ex ship *Isa* from Liverpoopool:
30 TONS common Bolt IRON, assorted;
60 bags Deck SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch.

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

July 11. THOS. F. RAYMOND. Nelson st

Vicker's Files.

1031 DOZEN *Vicker's* Mill, hand saw frame saw, Bastard, Cabinet and other FILES and Rasps, just received per Progress, and for sale cheap by

T. R. GORDON.

JAMES AGNEW,

Corner King and Cross Streets, St. John, N. B., June 12th, 1847.

HAS just received per Royal Mail Steamer, via Halifax, an extensive assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES, SILVER PLATE rich JEWELLERY, NAUTICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS, &c., which together with a large and well assorted Stock on hand, is offered Wholesale and Retail, at his usual moderate prices, for good payment.

P. S.—Chronometers repaired and rated with the utmost accuracy.—Watches, Clocks, Nautical and Philosophical Instruments corrected and adjusted in the most scientific and mechanical manner

Soda Water! Soda Water!

THE Subscriber has for sale, a large assortment of Soda Water Founts, and Counter Ornaments, which he will sell low—cheap for cash—all warranted of his own manufacture.

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

HARDWARE.
No 2, North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Are receiving from ship WANDERER, and other late arrivals—

23 CASKS and cases containing a good assortment of LOCKS, Latches Hinges, screws, PLANES, Plane Irons, Chisels Rules, Hammers, Saws, Pocket & Table CUTLERY Scissors and sheats, *John Wilson's* shoe, Butchers' and Cooks' KNIVES, Brass and Enamelled PRESERVING KETTLES, Tinn'd, Untinn'd, and Enamell'd TEA KETTLES, and Saucepans GUNS COFFIN MOUNTING, Counter SCALES and Weights, sad Irons, Wire Window Lattice Hoes, Cowbells, Fire Irons, JAPANNED Canisters, Trays, Candlesticks, &c. &c.; HAIR CLOTH, Curled HAIR, and a variety of small Iron and Brass Wares.

—ALSO—

6 tons SHORT LINK CHAIN, ¼ to ⅝ inch,
210 bags CUT NAILS, 10 bags Clasp do.
1 package Blacksmith's VICES,
1 cask Pump TACKS,
8 dozen *BALLAST SHOVELS,*
10 bundles spring STEEL.

—ON HAND—

HOOLE & CO's Gang, Circular, Cross Cut, Pit, and Hand Saws, *Vicker's, and Marsh and Shepard's* Files, Hay and Manure FORKS, Iron and steel Shovels, steel socket shovels, short and long handled Spades, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils and Vices, HOLLOWARE, Glass, Putty, Paint, and Oil. May 26, 1848.

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

Now landing ex ship NEW ZEALAND—

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

Ex "Orleans" from Liverpool—

2 best proved STUD CHAINS, 60 fms. ⅞ in, with Shackles complete;
4 best proved Stud Chains, 75 fms., ⅞ & 1 inch, with Shackles complete;
1 best proved Stud Chain, 90 faths., 1⅛ inch, with Shackles complete;
7 best proved short link Chains, assorted, from ⅝ to 1⅛;
6 best iron stock ANCHORS, ½ to 8 cwt;
8 best wood stock Anchors, from 10 to 27 cwt;
200 bags diamond deck and rose head SPIKES, ass'd, 5 to 10 inch;
12 best *Blacksmiths'* ANVILS, 12 do. do. *Vices.*

—IN STOCK—

50 tons English Bar and Bolt IRON, well assd,
150 tons refined do. do. (Hunt & Brown's);
10 tons 'Swedes' IRON, assorted;
20 tons small round refined IRON, ¼ to ½ inch;
5 tons HOOP IRON, assorted;
5 tons Plough Plate IRON, assorted 2 to 5 in.;
5 tons 'Sanderson's' best CAST STEEL,
2 tons 'Naylor's' best do., do.;
3 tons best Blistered Steel, Hoop L & CCND,
2 tons spring and shear STEEL, assorted;
400 share Moulds and Anchor Palms;
250 bolt COPPER, assorted, ⅜ to 1⅛ inch;
150 bolts PATENT METAL, 5-8 to 1⅛ inch;
5 tons Liverpool OAKUM;
100 doz Long handle Irish SPADES,
100 Miners' Shovels, 30 doz. Ballast do.;
60 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES, ass'd. 28&46 in.;
6 tons HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots, Pans, Bake Ovens and Covers, and Griddles;
140 TEA KETTLES, assorted, Nos. 1 to 6;
50 bundles Iron WIRE, Nos. 6 to 18;
100 pieces Irish LINEN, (very superior).

Daily expected per ship *Commodore*, Pritchard, master:—

50 tons BOLT IRON, assorted sizes;
Per *Caroline Lesure*, Patten, master:—
40 tons No. 1, Garisherrie PIG IRON.

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

WILLIAM CARVILL.

Nelson street, June 6, 1848.

ST. JOHN COFFEE HOUSE
AND GENTLEMEN'S
Oyster Saloon,

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

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

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

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

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

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

June 2. T. W. HENERY.

FURNITURE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has ready for inspection at his Ware Rooms in Germain street, a select assortment of Mahogany Sofas, Couches, Centre Tables, Rocking, Lounging, and Drawing Room Chairs. Also a variety of Butternut Furniture, together with a large stock of Cane and Wood seated Chairs, Birch Tables, Post and French Bedsteads, &c., all of Domestic Manufacture, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

DANIEL GREEN, JUNR.

June 2, 1848.

SALT!—Landing ex ship *Thomas*, and for sale by by the subscribers—6000 Bushels Liverpool SALT

J. & H. HAMM.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

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

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

100 Chests superior Congo TEA, 1 ton Madras INDIGO.

☞A further supply daily expected.

May 26. WM. HOWARD.

Long Handled Spades.

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

For sale cheap for approved payment by

May 26. WM. CARVILL.

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of TISDALE LYON, late of Sussex Vale, Yeoman, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within twelve months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to MARGARET A. LYON, *Administratrix.*

Sussex Vale, 21st June, 1848.

☞NOTICE.

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

Creditors are requested to present their demands to E. L. JARVIS, who is authorised to collect all debts due to the said firm.

EDWARD L. JARVIS,
G. MURRAY JARVIS.

11th July, 1848.

RE-OPENED.

The well known "DOUGLAS ARMS INN," on the Nerepis Road, formerly Mather's.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his numerous friends and the Public in general, that he has leased the above Establishment which has been rebuilt in a splendid and commodious style, and in every way suitable for the convenience and comfort of Travellers and Private Families—and that the House is now open for the accommodation of the Public. All who visit the *Douglas Arms Inn* may rest assured that every attention will be paid to secure their comfort and happiness.

March 10, 1848. OLIVER BYRAM.

Tobacco, Pails, Oranges, &c.

Ex steamer 'Maid of Erin,' from Boston.

10 BOXES (Grant & Williams brand) best Honey Dew Tobacco;
30 Dozen Painted Pails; 5 Nests Tubs;
15 Boxes large and Sweet ORANGES, in fine order; 6 butts superior Cider Vinegar; 5 barrels ONIONS—For sale at Hammond's brick building 20 Dock street.

August 1. H. G. KINNEAR.

Mr. James P. P. Lester,
SURGEON,

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

Mr. L's present place of residence is at his Fathers' in Charlotte street, where he may be found at all hours. July 7, 1848.

BREAD & CRACKERS.

Per brigt *Ellis* from Philadelphia, on consignment,

25 BRLS, No 1 PILOT BREAD,
15 do No 2 ditto.
70 half and third barrels Family CRACKERS,
40 do do do Sugar BISCUIT,
40 do do do Soda ditto; Watson's manufacture—for sale by

H. G. KINNEAR.
August 15 No 20 Dock street

High Price for Music.

JOSEPH PRICE, Master of the Queen's New Brunswick RANGER'S BAND, begs to return thanks to his numerous patrons for the encouragement he has hitherto received at their hands, begs to inform them that he is now prepared with an excellent QUADRILLE BAND, to attend BALLS, EVENING PARTIES, &c., and having engaged the services of some Musicians lately belonging to the 33d Regiment, he is confident of giving satisfaction to those who employ him. Any number of Musicians can be furnished from 2 to 8.

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

What was it old, as the legend goes,
Which made rocks dance as if they had toes,
Set old oaks skipping like lambs on the green,
And sapplings, as never before was seen?

Music.

November 5, 1847.

COFFIN WAREROOMS.

second door North Trinity Church, Germain street, st. John, N. B.

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

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

☞A Hearse may be obtained on application as above.

Nov. 5, 1847. M. N. POWERS.

☞REMOVAL.

MR. HENRY CARD, Organist and Professor of Music, has changed his place of residence from Mecklenburg, to Dorchester street, opposite the residence of D. Scovil Esq., where he will be happy to receive applications from his friends and the public in general for employment in the branches of his profession. May 5th, 1848—tf

Sand's Arcade, Prince Wm. street.

Marsh, late Drury,

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

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

Exchange Re-opened.

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

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

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

WILLIAM H. GARDENER.

IRON.

Now landing ex Barque *Tadmor*, Bowie Master,

1910 BARS 389 Bundles } Common and Refined IRON,

Well assorted. For sale cheap for approved payment. WM. CARVILL.

15th sept. *Nelson street.*

WINDOW GLASS.

PER ship *Themis* from Liverpool:—180 quarter and half boxes 7x9, 8x10 and 10x12 best *Sheet WINDOW GLASS.*—For sale at Hammond's Buildings, 20, Dock street, by

22d sept H. G. KINNEAR.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

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

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

GIN! GIN!

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

Sept. 15. J. & H. HAMM.

DR. MANLY HARDY'S

JAUNDICE BITTERS,

For Jaundice and Bilious Complaints.

German Pain Killer,

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

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

Hardy's Columbian Anodyne Liniment, or,

Liquid Opodeldoc,

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

Marden's Horse and Ox Liniment,

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

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

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

By the Queen's patent.

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

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

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

As a preventive medicine, and an antidote to the consumptive tendencies of the climate, it is invaluable. As a remedy for severe and obstinate coughs Inflammation of the Lungs, croup, &c. it is unrivaled. But the Proprietors so confident of the merit of this great remedy, in the worst forms fo consumption, that he prefers to have it used by the DYING INVALID, rather than by persons afflicted with some simple and less dangerous disorder of the throat and lungs;—this may seem strong language, but it is the result of experience in thousands of cases, sustained by the most intelligene and unimpeachable testimony. It is not pronounced an infallible remedy in all cases, but it is THE MOST INFALLIBLE remedy known to the civilized world. It is the best preventive of hereditary consumption—it is the best defender against the influences of climate—it is the best remedy for incipient consumption—and it is the great and only remedy for that fearful *softening of the lungs—inflammation of the membrane, and tuberculous decay*, which are the last effects of that dreadful scourge, and which are erroneously supposed to be beyond the reach of medical aid;—the agent or proprietors of other medicines dare not claim for their preparations a power like this: they know that in no case have such effects been produced;—the grand object and purpose of the common 'remedies' is simply to *give relief—not to cure*: this is easily done by ny intelligent Physician or Druggist; but while dallaring with these delusive compounds, the patient rapidly declines, and every day places him farther and farther beyond the reach of hope.

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

[From the John Bull, newspaper, London.]

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

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

By special appointment PETERS and TILLEY, No. 2, King street, St. John, Sole Agents for the Province of New Brunswick. Aug. 10

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

August 11. H. G. KINNEAR.

LINENS,
Received per Kate Kearney,
FROM LIVERPOOL:—

75 PIECES Fine IRISH LINEN—for sale at COST AND CHARGES.

The Subscriber would call the attention of the Public to the stock now on hand, imported by *KETCHUM & CO.* which he is selling at 10 per cent. below the sterling Cost.

FRANCIS CROZIER.
July 7. *Prince Wm. street.*

FOR SALE, a superb toned Patent *Equalization* PICCOLO PIANOFORTE, by WORNUM [Patentee] in handsome Rosewood case.—Apply at this Office. August 4, 1848.

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

August 2 H. G. KINNEAR.

Window Glass and Sugar.

BY the *Themis* from Liverpool: 6000 feet Window Glass, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 12x14 in 25 and 50 feet packages; 6 tierces Crushed Sugar.—For sale by (sept. 22.) JOHN KINNEAR.