The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1849.

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The Observer,

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

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.*

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

Just received per 'Widow,' from New York:

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

Sept. 12. *King's Square*

New and Cheap

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

JUST RECEIVED—A well selected Stock of PAPERS, in Foolscap, blue and yellow, Fine and Superfine POTS, large and small POSTS, ditto NOTE, with ENVELOPES to match; CAP and POST, Ruled; Blotting, Tissue, Cartridge, Music, Crayon Drawing, Wall, Wrapping, and other PAPERS.

BIBLES, Testaments; Prayer, School, and Miscellaneous BOOKS.

Steel Pens, Quills, Inks and Ink Powders, Slates and Pencils, Lead Pencils, Sealing Wax and Wafers, India Ink, Indian Rubber, Red Tape, &c.

LEDGERS, Journals, Day Books, Cash Books Pass, Memorandum, and other Blank Books.

COPY LINES and BOOKS, ruled and plain.

Bills of Lading; ditto Exchange.

☞ *Book-Binding carefully attended to.*

A. FRASER.

DOCK STREET, *Saint John,* 13th June, 1848.

BRASS'S HOTEL, WINDSOR, N. S.

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

JAMES GILDRED,

Sept. 26.—3¶ *Windsor, N. S.*

NOTICE.

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

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

THOMAS NISBET.

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

☞ NOTICE.

HAVING occasion to be absent from the City for a short period, I have, by Letter of Attorney, fully empowered Mr. GEORGE F. THOMPSON, of this City, Painter, to adjust claims, make payments, and transact my business during my absence; and any arrangements made with Mr. THOMPSON, on my account, will be equally effectual as if made with myself.

JOHN J. HOGAN.

November 27th, 1848.—[Cour.]

NOTICE.

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

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,
JOHN STEWART.

St. John, January 1st, 1848.

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

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

THOS. BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING,

January 1st, 1848.

NOTICE.

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

MARY PADDOCK, *Executrix.*

St. John, Oct. 31st, 1848.

☞ NOTICE.

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

Sole Executrix.

Saint John, June 24th, 1848.

PALE SEAL OIL.

LANDING ex "Charles" from Halifax:—20 Casks PALE SEAL OIL,—for Sale by

October 24. JARDINE & CO.

Boston-made Stocks.

SELF-adjusting SATIN STOCKS;
Long-end ditto ditto;
French Bombazine STOCKS, with bows,
Do. Plain Satin and Bombazine ditto,
Do. Plaited with Silk Velvet ditto,
Do. Fancy imitation Handkerchiefs do.

The above are superior to the English make in fit, durability, and appearance.

GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Pantechnetheca, Dec. 12.

Ladies' Shoe Store,

GERMAIN STREET.

Just received per ship *Portland:*—

LADIES' Superfine Black Cloth BOOTS,
Do. do. Grey (Queen's Pattern) do.
Do. French Merino BOOTS—a beautiful article,
Do. *Rich Black Satin Dress BOOTS,*
Do. White and Black Satin SLIPPERS,
Do. Fancy SLIPPERS—new styles,
Do. Kid and Enamelled Opera SLIPPERS,
Do. French SLIPPERS—various patterns,
Do. Fashionable Bronze Opera Kid Slippers.
Girls' Cloth BOOTS, and Pruncella Walking Boots,
Do. white and black Satin, black and bronze Kid SLIPPERS.

Together with a great variety of BOOTS and SHOES of the Finest description, and Warranted.

—ALSO—

A very large assortment of the Cheapest BOOTS and SHOES for sale in this City.

Dec. 5, 1848. S. K. FOSTER.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

—ON HAND—

12 BARRELS fresh ground OATMEAL;
10 cwt. Prime CHEESE;
200 firkins Cumberland BUTTER;
20 barrels PORK;
10 barrels Nova Scotia CIDER.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

Dec. 19. *No. 10, King Street.*

STOVES, &c.

Received this day per Brigt. "Jane Allison," from New York—

A LOT of Ornamented Hall and Parlor STOVES; Cooking ditto, various sizes; Bed-room Franklins; Hollow Ware, &c.

JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,

Nov. 21. *King's Square.*

Boot and Shoe Store.

Just received at the *Brunswick* Shoe Store, per ship Peruvian, an assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Girls, Boys' and Children's WARES, of the latest Fashion, *Patent Leather,* manufactured expressly for this climate.

LADIES' CLOTH BOOTS, Patent Leather golosh'd, lined with shammy,
Do. all cloth Boots, lined with shammy, very neat, scolloped button piece,
Do. cloth Boots, patent leather vamp'd, do. top pieced,
Do. pruncella Boots, patent leather and cordovan Adelaide golosh'd,
Do. all pruncella Boots, sizes from 1 to 9,
Do. Slippers, do. do. do. do.
Do. Kid Opera, black Satin Slippers, and Armazine Silk do.
Girls' Pruncella BOOTS, thick soled,
Do. ankle strap Shoes, do.
Infants' golosh'd Boots; patent cap'd do.; leather do.
Women's tie Shoes, single and double sole,
A great variety of Women's cheap Web Slips.—All of which will be sold cheap for CASH.
A good assortment of Men's BOOTTEES, which will be sold very cheap.

FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

Corner Germain and Princess streets, Nov. 7.

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 Trowsers' 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,

October 10. *King Street.*

Fall and Winter Goods!

Received per "Themis," from Liverpool—

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

Per *Kent* from London—

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

J. & H. FOTHERBY.

Market Square, Oct. 17, 1848.

28th October, 1848.

MORRISON & CO.

have received per *Columbus,* a further Supply of

New Fall & Winter Goods,

in addition to those ex Queen, Bethel and Kent.

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

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, Canada Cloth, Lastings; Grey, White and Printed COTTONS; Jeans, Aprons, Moreens, Bed Ticks, and a Stock of Haberdashery, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Per 'Bethel,' from Glasgow, and 'Kent,' from London:

An assortment of Shawls, Woollen and Gala Cloakings, Muslin de Laines, Cashmeres, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Lace, Neck Ties, Silk and Satin Cravats, Scarfs, Stocks, &c; Pilot, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Doeskins, Vestings, Braces, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Russia Crash, &c. Also, a variety of MUFFS, Boas, Victorines, Cuffs and Cardinals, with a Stock of Fur and Cloth CAPS.

Oct. 10. T. W. DANIEL.

The Garland.

THE WINDS.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

We come, we come, and we feel our might,
As we are hastening on in our boundless flight,
And over the mountain, and over the deep,
Our broad, invisible pinions sweep,
Like the spirit of Liberty, wild and free!
And ye look on our works, and own 'tis we;
Ye call us the Winds, but can ye tell
Whither we go, or where we dwell?

Ye mark, as we vary our forms of power,
And fell the forest, or fan the flower,
When the hare-bell moves and the rush is bent,
When the tower's o'erthrown, and the oak is rent,
As we waft the bark o'er the slumbering wave,
Or hurry its crew to a watery grave;
And ye say it is well, but can ye trace
The wandering Winds to their secret place?

And whether our breath be loud and high,
Or come in a soft and balmy sigh,
Our threatenings fill the soul with fear,
Or our gentle whisperings woo the ear
With music aerial, still 'tis we;
And ye list, and ye look, but what do you see;
Can ye hush one sound of our voice to peace,
Or waken one note when our numbers cease.

Our dwelling is in the Almighty's hand,
We come and go at his command,
Though joy or sorrow is in our track,
His will is our guide, and we look not back;
And if in our wrath ye would turn away,
Or win us in gentlest airs to play,
Then lift up your hearts to HIM who binds
Or frees at his will the obedient Winds.

DRINKING SONG.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

DRINK friends, drink deep—the noon is nigh;
Drink, and forget your care;
The sultry summer suns are high—
Drink, and your strength repair:
The deer, that from the hunter flies,
The warrior red with slaughter,
The camel 'neath the burning skies,
Quaff deep the crystal water!

Our father Sun, the example's given,
Our mother Earth, also;
He, jocund, drinks above the clouds,
She, blushing, drinks below;
Pledge high, pledge long the friends you love,
To absent wife and daughter,
Or blooming maid who rules your heart,
Drink deep—but *only water!*

Miscellaneous.

NEW-ORLEANS.

This already important, and rapidly increasing emporium of commerce, the principal port of entry in the state of Louisiana, forms the subject of an article in the November number of that peerless Commercial Miscellany—"Hunt's Merchant's Magazine," from it we condense the following information; and as our trade with this great city will at no distant period be vastly increased, any thing connected with it must necessarily prove interesting.

The city of New Orleans is situated on the banks of the Mississippi, 92 miles from its mouth, and is in the latitude 29 57 North, longitude 90 8 west; 953 miles below the mouth of the Ohio, 1149 below the Missouri, and 1397 south-west of New York. The present site of the city of New Orleans was fixed on by Bienville in 1718, who left 50 men to clear the ground and erect the buildings. The following year the river rose to an extraordinary height, and as no dykes had been erected the place was overflowed, in consequence of which the site was for some time abandoned. In 1721 a survey of the passes of the river was completed when it was found that the bar at its mouth was a deposit of mud, 500 feet wide, 600 feet in length, and having the depth of 11 feet of water. The principal deposite was in 1722 removed to New Orleans according to orders. The next year Charlevoix came to New Orleans from Canada, and found 100 cabins, a wooden warehouse, and two or three dwelling houses with a population of less than 200 souls. A negro was at this time worth 126 dollars, rice $3, and a quarter cask of brandy $30. At this time a company of Germans were induced to settle on the present site of the city; and in 1721 the Jesuits and Ursuline nuns arrived. The property allotted to the latter becoming very valuable was sold in 1824. In 1763 Clement XIII. expelled the Jesuits from the dominions of the Kings of France, Spain, and Naples; and their property in Louisiana was seized, and sold for $180,000. The same property is now worth $15,000,000. In 1764 British ships first traded in the river; they used to make fast to a tree and trade with the people on its banks.—New Orleans during its last year's subjection to France, exported $250,000, and its population was 3,100. The Spanish government revived the trade; and the city continued to progress rapidly notwithstanding a fire occurred in 1788 which consumed 900 houses. The first newspaper was published in 1794; and the following year the citizens of the United States got liberty to deposit their goods in the city for a period of ten years. In 1796 the Carondolet canal was completed. In 1801 Louisiana was ceded by Spain to the French republic, and in April 1803, Bonaparte, as first consul, sold it to the United States for $15,000,000. The population of the province at the time was 42,000, and of the city, only 8,000. In 1804 New Orleans was made a port of entry and delivery, and a city charter was granted the following year. The first steamboat descended the river in 1812, in 259 hours from Pittsburg.

The city of New Orleans is preserved from inundation by a levee, or raised bank, which extends a considerable distance. In 1816 the levee about nine miles above the city broke through, and the back streets were inundated three to five feet. The city proper takes the form of a parallelogram, and the whole including the suburbs and Lafayette, is five miles in a line with the river, with an average width of half a mile. The houses are of brick, and no wooden houses are allowed to be built within the fire limits. The houses are described as generally handsome, and the public edifices numerous and elegant. The city is abundantly supplied with water from the river, and by means of steam power is forced to its remotest limits. Gas was introduced in 1834. In 1844 a disastrous fire occurred which consumed seven blocks of buildings. The population and wealth of New Orleans after its cession to the United States increased rapidly. The former were in 1810, 24,000, in 1820, 41,000, in 1830, 50,000, in 1840, 102,000, and it is thought that at the next census in 1850 it will exceed 160,000. The business season is from the beginning of November to the last of June; and during this period the river in the vicinity is crowded with ships from all parts of the world, and steam boats from the interior.

The position of New Orleans as a vast commercial emporium is at once apparent. It is already the depot of the mighty "west," and is probably destined at no far distant day to be the half way house of the trade of the world. It has been estimated that if the Mississippi valley was as densely populated as England, it would contain *five hundred millions* of inhabitants. The regions known as such are bounded by the Rocky Mountains and Mexico on the West, the Gulph of Mexico on the South, the Alleghany Mountains on the East; and on the North by the lakes and the British possessions. The whole contains as many square miles as continental Europe, with a soil at once rich and variable, to suit every variety of product. The Mississippi is navigable 2100 miles—and 3000 may be acheived; the Missouri stretches 3900 to the Great Falls—five thousand miles from New Orleans; and the Yellow Stone, Ohio, as well as a dozen other rivers are all tributary, and all pour their wealth into the main artery—the Mississippi, which floats their inexhaustible supplies to the great reservoir—New Orleans. The Mississippi valley has at the present time a population of about *ten millions.*

It is not necessary to enumerate the immense quantities of cotton, tobacco, sugar, flour, pork, lard, &c. &c., which are received at, and exported from this vast depot. But a statement of the number of arrivals at New Orleans is indispensible to convey an idea of its importance. The year ending August 1848, shows the following as the result: Ships 955, Barks 509, Brigs 462, Schrs. 795, Steamships 206—total 2,927 arrivals from sea. The number of steamboats which arrived from the interior, during the same period, were 2,977. The Census of 1840 gave eight Commercial, and 375 Commission houses in foreign trade; 1,881 retail stores; 32 Lumber yards; six Iron furnaces; and tanneries, tobacco manufactories, cotton factories, &c. &c., of considerable importance. Three sugar refineries produced to the amount of $700,000. The newspapers of the city employ a capital of $162,000. The total capital employed in manufactures, was $1,774,200. All the above property and growing importance has been the result of American enterprise seizing hold of unsurpassed facilities for foreign and domestic commerce; but with education at an extraordinary low ebb, viz., two colleges, 105 students; 10 academies with 440 students, and 25 schools with 975 scholars.—*Halifax Times & Courier.*

CALIFORNIA.

(From the Sandwich Islands "Polynesian.")

It is impossible to foretell the final results of the recent gold discoveries in California. Doubtless many of the reports which have reached here are exaggerated; but that the placera yields the greatest profits of any mines yet discovered, there can be no doubt.—The Russian gold mines are now annually producing a large amount. Veins of golden sand were first discovered in Ural in 1819, and in Siberia in 1829. The product of these mines for the first few years was not large; but for the last four or five years the most brilliant results have been experienced. The gold taken from the Russian mines in 1846 amounted to $20,000,000, and for 1847 greatly exceeded that amount. If the placera discovered in California is as extensive as it is reported to be, immense quantities of gold will be thrown into market. In Russia the mines are under the control of the Emperor; but in California every man stands an equal chance. If the product is as large as reported to be here, every man engaged in digging will soon amass a fortune; and thousands will flock into the country. Some idea of the effect which the news will produce in the United States may be formed by the excitement which it has caused here. The idea is prevalent here that the government of the United States will take possession of the gold region. Such portions of it as is included in the public domain, they have a right to exclude the diggers from, they occupying the position of trespassers. Land owned by private individuals they are bound to protect; but it is doubtful whether there is sufficient force now on the coast to do so. The U. S. Ship Ohio, Commodore Jones, was to visit San Francisco and on his arrival there it will be known what measures will be adopted by the government in relation to the gold region. Although it would be an easy matter to blockade the river and stop supplies, it would be difficult to march a force up the river and drive the trespassers off. Many here feel a deep interest in knowing what course will be pursued in relation to this matter. A set of desperate fellows have collected there ere this, and an attempt to stop the operations will result in bloodshed. Owing to the utter neglect of agricultural operations, provisions will be scarce and probably command high prices. If the emigration is large this fall, suffering must ensue.

A large body of Mormons left the Old Bluffs in May last, for California, and probably the body encamped at the Salt Lake settlements will come into the valley which will centre there; but probably not less than of the Sacramento on the receipt of the news of the gold discoveries. It is impossible to calculate the number, 20,000 will be in California by the 1st of next January. Another year will witness an emigration of 50,000. This immense throng will arrive in the country entirely destitute, and food must be imported to feed them until the next harvest. The effect will be a rapid increase in the commercial transactions of the Pacific. A cash market will be afforded for the produce of Oregon and Chili. A practical demonstration of the importance of producing an export here is now given by the great opening in California.

It would be impossible to form any correct estimate of the immense mineral wealth of California; it will need time to develope its resources. Gold, quicksilver, iron, copper, lead, sulphur, saltpetre, and numerous other mines, have been discovered in various sections of the country. The water power facilities are numerous, and the climate is represented as being very fine.—The true El Dorado, the long looked-for place, has at length been found.

Besides the minerals with which California so richly abounds, she possesses other valuable resources, which, when properly attended to, will be a great source of wealth to the country. She possesses a varied soil, capable of producing every description of vegetable substance necessary for the consumptive use of her own inhabitants, and for exportation.—Wheat, it is said, produces from forty to fifty fold, under very imperfect cultivation, and a hundred and eighty fold have been obtained. Wild oats and mustard cover the country. Grapes of very fine flavor and in great profusion, grow in various sections. Apples, pears, peaches, and quinces, are common all over the country; and in some parts, limes, oranges, and figs are found. Cotton and tobacco are capable of being reared there.

The growth and prosperity of California will open a more extensive market for the staple articles of export of the Sandwich Islands, such as coffee, sugar, &c. Let the more general cultivation of the coffee plant and sugar cane be encouraged by government, and it will eventually prove a great source of national wealth. These staples are capable of being produced here in great abundance.—California may for the present be the great place of attraction, but eventually these islands will still be, as they now are, the centre of civilization and business operations in the Pacific. We predict that in twenty years' time, or less, Honolulu will be a flourishing city.

THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The following description of the city, known abroad only by the above name, but by its inhabitants by the name of YERBA BUENA, is copied from the California Star, a paper now discontinued, because its conducters have found more profitable employment than the income of their publication afforded. It is apparently the description of a careful observer, drawn upon the spot, and therefore may be regarded as an original authority:—

Yerba Buena, (San Francisco) the name of our town, which means "good herb," is situated on the south west side of the principal arm of San Francisco bay, about five miles from the ocean, on a narrow neck of land, varying from four to ten miles in width—the narrowest place being sixteen miles southwest of the town. It is in lat. 37 45 N. This narrow strip of land is about sixty miles in length, extending from the point formed by the bay, and the ocean, to the valley of San Jose. The site of the town is handsome and commanding—being an inclined plane of about a mile in extent from the water's edge, to the hills in the rear. Two points of land—one on each side, extending into the bay, form a crescent, or small bay, in the shape of a crescent, in front, which bears the name of the town. The points afford a fine view of the surrounding country—the snow-capped mountains in the distance—the green valleys beneath them—the beautiful smooth and unruffled bay in front and on either side, at once burst upon the eye. There is in front of the town a small island, rising high above the surface of the bay, about two miles long, and one wide, which is covered the greater part of the year with the most exuberant herbage of untrodden freshness. This island is about three miles from the principal anchorage. Here vessels of all nations rest in safety and peace, and their flags are displayed by the aromatic breeze. Two hundred yards from the shore, there is twenty-four feet of water, and a short distance beyond that as many fathoms. The beech immediately in front of the now business part of the town is shelving, but it will no doubt in a short time be filled up and become the most valuable part of the place.

The climate here is, in the winter, which is the rainy season, damp and chilly. During the balance of the year it is dry, but chilly, in consequence of the continual strong winds from the North and North West. There is but little variation in the atmosphere throughout the year; the thermometer ranging from fifty-five to seventy degrees Fahrenheit. Yerba Buena is one of the most healthy places on the whole coast of the Pacific—sickness of any kind is rarely known amongst us. The salubrity of the climate—beauty of the site of the town—its contiguity to the mouth of the bay—the finest harbor on the whole coast in front—the rich and beautiful country around it, all conspire to render it one of the best commercial points in the world. The town is new, having been laid off in 1839, by Capt John Vieget; and notwithstanding all the troubles in the country, has gradually increased in size and importance. It now contains a population of about five hundred permanent citizens. Two years ago there were but about two hundred. Three miles South is the Mission Dolores on Mission creek, surrounded by a small valley of rich and beautiful land. The water from this creek can easily be brought by means of aqueducts to any point to supply vessels. For the supply of the citizens the best of well water is obtained in every part of the town, by boring the distance of forty feet. In going South from Yerba Buena, the traveller passes over this narrow neck of land; a most delightful region, interspersed with hills, valleys and mountains—the valleys rich and beautiful—the hills covered with tall pines, red-wood and cedar, that have withstood the tempests and whirlwinds of a century, and the mountains rising in majestic grandeur to the clouds. In passing out, the valley of San Jose opens to the view in all the loveliness of the climate of Italy and beauty of the tropics.

The valley is about sixty miles in length and ten in width. The Pueblo, which means an incorporated town, is the principal place of business for the valley, and is about five miles from Santa Clara, the landing, on the bay, or as it is termed here, "the embarcadaro." Passing on from here north-east, the traveller in a few hours ride, reaches the Straits, which separate the Susisun bay, formed by the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers from that of San Pablo. Here it seems that the accumulated waters of a thousand years had suddenly rent the opposing mountains asunder, and flowed with tremendous force to the great bosom of the deep. On the north side of the bay, from the straits to Sousilito, is one of the finest districts of country in all Upper California. Next to Yerba Buena, Sousilito is the best point on the whole bay for a commercial town. It is seven miles a little east of north from this place, on the opposite side of the bay, and has long been a watering point for vessels. An attempt has recently been made to lay off and build up a town at the straits, to supersede the two last mentioned places. It will, no doubt, however, be an entire failure. San Francisco bay being the safest and most commodious harbor on the entire coast of the Pacific, some point on it must be the great mart of the western world. We believe Yerba Buena is the point, commanding as it does now, all the trade of the surrounding country, and there being already a large amount of capital concentrated here. The town of Yerba Buena is called in some of the old maps of the county San Francisco. It is not known by that name here, however. The town takes its name from an herb to be found all around it, which is said to make good tea; and possessing excellent medicinal qualities, it is called good herb, or Yerba Buena.

California is bounded by Oregon on the North, the forty-second degree of north latitude being the boundary line of the two territories; on the East by the Rocky Mountains, on the South by Senora or Lower California, and on the West by the Pacific Ocean; its extent from North to South being about the same. The Sacramento and Jasquin rivers have each a course of from 300 to 400 miles; the first flowing from the North and the last from the South, and both emptying into the Bay of San Francisco at the same point. They water the large and fertile valley lying between the Sierra Navada and the coast range of mountains. This noble valley, the first in California, and one of the most magnificent in the world, is about 500 miles long, and 50 wide.

A letter from Commodore Jones, commanding the U. S. fleet in the Pacific, dated San Francisco, states that much anarchy prevailed on board the ships, the officers and men having been attacked with the gold fever, many of the petty officers of the Ohio, flag ship, and other vessels, having deserted, and fled in search of gold.—Merchant ships are deserted by their entire crews, and impossible to procure men at any rate. A perfect gold mania prevailed.

COLUMBUS.

As scarcely anything relative to this wonderful man when alive is without interest, so even that which befel him after his death is not the least curious or remarkable part of his history. He died at Valladolid in 1506, and his funeral obsequies were celebrated with much pomp, and his body deposited in the parochial church of Santa Maria de la Antigua of that city. In 1513 his remains were transported to the Carthusian monastery of Las Cuevis, at Seville, in the chapel of St. Ann, in which chapel were also deposited those of His son Diego, who died in the village of Montablan, on the 23d February 1526. In 1536 both bodies were removed to Hispaniola, and interred in the principal chapel of the cathedral of the city of San Domingo.—Here they were permitted to remain undisturbed until 1795, when on the occasion of the Island of Hispaniola being ceded to France by treaty, the Spanish authorities wishing to pay honors to the memory of that "*general of the seas,*" the remains of the Admiral were exhumed and conveyed to the Island of Cuba.

On the 20th December, 1795, the most distinguished persons of San Domingo, the dignitaries of the church, and civil and military officers, assembled in the metropolitan cathedral. A small vault was opened above the chancel, in the principal wall. Within were found the fragments of a leaden coffin and the remains of a human body.—These were carefully selected and put into a case of gilded lead, secured by an iron lock, the key of which was delivered to the archbishop. The case was enclosed in a coffin covered with black velvet, and ornamented with lace and fringe of gold. On the following day there was another grand convocation at the cathedral. After this a funeral sermon was preached by the archbishop. At four o'clock the same afternoon, the coffin was transported to the vessel, with state and ceremony, with a civil, religious and military procession, banners wrapped in mourning, chaunts and responses, and discharges of artillery. The most distinguished persons of the several orders took turns to support the coffin, which was received on board a brigantine called the Discoverer, which, with all the other shipping, in the port, displayed mourning signals, and saluted the remains with the honours due to an admiral.

From St. Domingo the coffin was conveyed to the bay of Ocoa, and there transferred to the ship of war, San Lorenzo, which arrived at Havana, island of Cuba, on the 15th January, 1796. The principal authorities repaired on board the ship, accompanied by the superior naval and military officers. The remains were removed, and were conveyed to land in the midst of a procession of three columns of boats. Two followed, in one of which was a marine guard of honour, with mourning banners and muffled drums. In the other were the commandant general, the principal minister of marine, and the military staff. In passing the vessels of war in the harbour, they paid the due honour to an admiral and captain general of the navy. On arriving at the Mole, the remains were met by the governor of the island, accompanied by the generals and military staff. The coffin was then conveyed between files of soldiers which lined the streets, and formally delivered to the governor and captain-general of the island, the key given up to him, the coffin opened and examined, and the safe report of its contents authenticated. This ceremony being concluded, it was conveyed in grand procession, with pomp, to the cathedral. Solemn ceremonies to the dead were performed by the bishop, and the mortal remains of Columbus deposited in the wall on the right side of the grand altar.

Since the above date, no further mention is made on the subject of the mortal remains of the discoverer. It were to be hoped that they might henceforth be permitted to rest in peace until the hour when both quick and dead shall be summoned by the sound of the trump of the Archangel of Heaven.

International Communication.

The Rev. Mr. Churchill, a gentleman well known in the provinces generally, has recently delivered an interesting lecture at the Mechanics' Institute in Quebec, upon International Communication. The following is an extract from the lecture, published in the Morning Chronicle of that city:—

"As an illustration of our meaning, let us observe that one great reason of the prosperity of the neighbouring Union, even amidst political and social elements of opposing force, has been the general information possessed by all classes of the community, even from their childhood, of the geographical position and natural capabilities of the several States. It has been to them the study *of their world.* We have seen it in the very atlas of the boy, and while we have been deprecating in these books, the apparently undue prominence given by them to the several states of the Union, compared with other parts of the world—we have overlooked the fact that this has been one great element of their success. The minds of their youth have been made well acquainted with the world in general, but particularly intimate with every feature commercial, political, national, and social, in their great confederacy. It would have been well for Great Britain if its wide spread colonies on which the sun never sets, but through which the morning gun and the roll-call of her bugles form an invisible belt of communication round earth and sea; if, I say, its colonies had been placed less as a *terra incognita* before the youth of the last generation; and it would have been well for her colonies, if a geographical prominence and precision had been secured for them in their books and Atlases of elementary instruction, and their rising youth had been better instructed in the knowledge of our British Colonial possessions. It is true that some of these have only lately developed their importance, but there are others that are venerable in this history of their connection with Great Britain, and yet but little known, even to their immediate neighbours.

Newfoundland was a possession of the British Crown in 1583, and yet still but little known. The youth of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick know little of Canada; and the rising generation of this Province, little of these, its immediate neighbours. Even the governmental departments, and the merchants themselves, have been limited in the knowledge of each other's resources and interests. It is only a very short time since the produce of these colonies was permitted to be brought duty free into this Province, while the claims of free trade were heard above the clamour of protectionists over every part of the world.

There was a day when a literary protective duty, if I may use this expression, seemed to exist in the high price of books, as though it were to act as a barrier against the acquisition of knowledge by the poor. What a wonderful revolution has been witnessed in this department. One cheap publication alone—Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, has done more by the diffusion of cheap, useful, and interesting information, for the people to break down this monopoly of knowledge by the higher classes during the last fifteen years, than the previous literature of a whole century has done. And with this acquired momentum, what a host of auxiliaries has started into existence. There has been a complete revolution in the whole extent of the educational department, and our province is largely sharing in the boon; while to fill up interstitially the required amount of information suited to the age, the establishment of literary societies, public reading rooms, Mechanics' Institutes, and popular lectures, have been the supply created by the demand."

HER MAJESTY'S CHRISTMAS BOUNTY TO THE POOR.—On Monday the Royal alms were distributed by command of her Majesty, by the Rev. Mr. Goodenough, the sub-almoner, at the Almonry Office, Middle Scotland Yard, to poor aged men and women, who received the royal Christmas Bounty of 5s. each. As early as two o'clock in the morning the recipients began to assemble, and at five o'clock about 400 had collected in the vicinity of the office, which opened at six o'clock, and continued paying till nine o'clock at night, between 500 to 600 receiving the bounty, all being above sixty, a great many ninety, and three upwards of a century old.—*London paper.*

TRUTH AND KINDNESS.—In the minds of the best of men there is, always has been, and always will be, some difference of opinion as to what is true; but everybody knows and feels what is kind.

THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

[From the London Morning Herald, January 8.]

Our readers are well aware that we had been from the first opposed, from principle and from conviction, to the pretensions of LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. * * * * *

To affairs of all kinds, and more especially to public business, M. BONAPARTE is entirely new. Of the 41 years of his life, he has not spent five in France. He has lived the greatest part of his existence in Holland, in Germany, in Switzerland, in Italy, in America, and in England. To all the public men in France he must, therefore, necessarily be a complete stranger. Of the feelings, wants, and wishes of the people of France he can know but little, unless at second hand. Even the language of the country over which he is called on to preside he speaks and writes imperfectly. It cannot for a moment be doubted, that though supported by five millions and a half of votes, for the most part the votes of small shopkeepers and proprietors, he is opposed by all the higher and more intelligent classes—by the rank and property of the noblesse—by the higher commercial men and manufacturers—by the great majority of the *bourgeoisie*, and the great majority of the learned professions. The sincere and moderate Republicans dislike and mistrust him, believing him bent on ulterior personal objects. The Henriquinquists hate his name, envy his success, and loathe his Government and Presidency; and though some of them voted for him in every part of France, yet it was with a view to use him for their own objects, and without any liking for his person or the least love for his Government.

The same may be said of the great mass of the Louis Philippists and the partisans of a Regency. They voted for a Bonaparte because it was a change—because they believed a sham would be substituted for a sincere Republican—because they deemed his election the foreshadowing of an empire, and the empire the foreshadowing of a monarchy and a restoration. But, notwithstanding these facts, still it cannot be denied that, at least, four millions of men—of humble and lowly men, if you will—sincerely voted for Louis Bonaparte,—a fact of the utmost significancy, and which should never be lost sight of in dealing with French politics. This fact alone, we repeat, induces us to look more favourably on the acts of the new President than we should otherwise scan them, and to accord to him a measure of indulgence which he does not intrinsically merit.

But, with all our disposition to deal leniently with a man placed in very difficult and trying circumstances, we cannot but say that M. Bonaparte has ever since his election shown himself conspicuously unfitted for the situation to which universal suffrage has raised him. Fitful, proud, punctilious, boastful, he has displayed a wilfulness of most unhappy augury, and it is evident reads his own rights in a way as little conformable to the views of the Cabinet as to the views of the National Assembly. We do not look for, and we never expected from the new President, the grave, the dignified, the reserved demeanour of a WASHINGTON. We never expected from the spoiled child of a spoiled child, that moderation of character, that promptitude of intelligence which must be the fruit of self-culture and self-control—self-culture and self-control which made Washington a major general of Virginian militia at 19, and at 21 a commissioner appointed to define the boundaries between France and Great Britain, under the treaty of Utrecht.

But with the recent example of the cool and imperturbable career—the serene intrepidity—the admirable judgment—the prompt intelligence—and exquisite good sense and parliamentary tact of his predecessor—Cavaignac—we had hoped that President Bonaparte would not have assumed pretensions never claimed by the descendants of St. Louis and Henry IV.—never even urged by the representative of the monarchy of the Barricades—(for in virtue of the barricades he reigned, not "*parceque, mais quoique Bourbon*"—to use the words of his family lawyer Dupin)—pretensions never claimed even by that reigning and governing Monarch, Louis Philippe d'Orleans.

The prerogatives of grace and pardon are royal, not presidential prerogatives—the prerogatives of amnesty and liberation are royal, not presidential attributes, and have always, in modern times, at least, been exercised under responsible advisers.

Pretensions such as these, whether Presidential or Imperial, so speedily and so injudiciously put forward, are indeed of the worst omen, and augur but little for the future peace and tranquillity of France.

We by no means deny that between a certain class of intriguing politicians and the assembly, the President is placed in a position of difficulty. But he should, above all things, eschew secret and irresponsible advisers. Secret and irresponsible advisers may shipwreck Presidents, as they have too often heretofore shipwrecked Princes; and we caution and warn the new President of France against such dangerous advisers and allies. Within the coming week it is very likely that both domestic and foreign affairs in France may assume new phases. The ministry may retire—the assembly may be dissolved—a resolution to interfere on behalf of the Pope, in conjunction with Spain and Portugal (though one can scarcely fancy such egregious folly—such spiritual Quixotism), may be unwisely and unhappily determined on.

But, with a financial deficit of 560 millions—with a President such as now reigns and seeks to govern—with such a soldier as Changarnier to back him, to a certain extent, there is no saying to what startling events one false step may lead.

Of one thing only are we certain. A great part is yet reserved to Cavaignac, and he may have an opportunity of playing that part much sooner than the unthinking imagine.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—We are happy to have it in our power to say that much unnecessary alarm has been created by the reports circulated respecting the health of the noble and gallant duke. The fact is—we state this on the authority of a gentleman who came to town yesterday from visiting his grace at Strathfieldsaye—that the illustrious duke was out shooting a few days ago in the domains surrounding the ducal residence, and while out, it being a damp morning, his Grace caught a slight cold, which has never assumed so severe form as to cause the slighest alarm to the members of his family who are with him at Strathfieldsaye.—*Ib.*

ARRIVAL OF A CALIFORNIAN.—The Pittsburg Despatch of the 23d inst. thus notices the arrival of a lucky gold digger in that city:—

Mr. J. H. Wright, late of California, whence he sailed about seventy days since, passed through our city yesterday on his way to Philadelphia. He speaks in glowing terms of this modern (perhaps ancient) Ophir, and exhibited some fine specimens of the virgin ore. His brother and himself have the nice little sum of $80,000, gathered in a short time. He intends going back to make further speculations in the gold region.

There is a late arrival from California bringing intelligence that a region of gold, richer than any yet known, has been discovered north of the former *placer*. The United States storeship Lexington was to leave for the United States. When this vessel sailed she already had on board $500,000 in Gold dust for the United States.—[Washington Union.

SNOW IN THE GOLD REGION.—The New York Herald publishes a letter, dated at Muzatlan, Dec. 20th, which purports to bring the very latest news from Mexico. We copy the only sentence which differs materially from the stories heretofore received:

The latest dates from California, arrived here by the schooner Buro, are equally flattering in relation to the gold region. The washings had ceased, owing to the cold weather, and *the whole region was covered a foot deep with snow.* Some parties had built log cabins, and intended to pass the winter on the spot.

The Mormons declare that the discovery of the Gold mines in California, is the result of their selection of that country for their abode. In other words, they consider it a special interposition of Providence in their behalf.

The Philadelphia *Gazette* says a person departed in the ship *Grey Eagle* for California, who was a defaulter to the amount of 20 or $30,000.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 6, 1849.

CIRCUIT COURT.—We insert to-day the Presentment made by the Grand Jury at the recent Circuit Court, some part of which might be liable to misconstruction unless it were stated at the same time that the presiding Judge in his Charge suggested for the consideration of the Grand Jury, and the Magistrates and Members of the Common Council then present, a prospective separation of the office of Clerk of the Peace and Inferior Court from that of the Common Clerk, not merely on the ground of the duties being too multifarious for one person, without the aid of a Deputy, but as having no necessary connexion with each other. The reason particularly assigned by His Honor for taking up the subject at this time was the great want there existed of some legal gentleman to attend to the Criminal business of the City and County, with whom the Magistrates might consult at all times, and the Government or Attorney General correspond; by whom the necessary evidence might be secured in time: and more especially upon whom the Judges might call for assistance and inquiry upon the applications made for the bailment of prisoners and other similar matters. The smallest private interest was better attended to in this respect than that of the public. The hearing on such applications ought not to be entirely *ex parte*, but upon notice to, and (where necessary) the attendance of the Crown Officer, who would also see to the recognizances being properly taken.

At present this important part of the Province was left without any resident Crown Officer upon whom the duty could be devolved, and His Honor could suggest no better arrangement for supplying the defect than the separation he proposed, which would be attended also with another benefit in enabling the Common Clerk to take the examinations of insolvent confined debtors of the City Courts, on application for support, for which increased facilities should be given if the present system of imprisonment for the smallest sums was allowed to continue. On this subject in general His Honor did not recommend an entire abolition of imprisonment for debt, but his observations went to shew that by the operation of the Bankrupt and Gaol Limits Acts, it was *practically* abolished in almost all cases of large debts, and as it affected persons in the higher and middling ranks of life; and it was the very poorer persons who suffered most under it, more misery being inflicted on a debtor of *five shillings*, than one of five thousand or fifty thousand pounds, no matter under what circumstances the debts were contracted, or inability to pay produced.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.—The following Presentment of the Grand Jury in attendance at the Court of Oyer and Terminer in this City, was read in open Court on Thursday the 25th ult.:—

We, the Grand Jury, previously to our adjournment, desire to present to the Court a few remarks in response to the Charge of His Honor Mr. Justice PARKER, at the opening of the present Court of Oyer and Terminer.

We fully concur with His Honor in believing intemperate drinking to have been the chief incitement to the commission of most of the offences which we have been called upon to enquire into. And believing also that drunkenness is everywhere the parent of other crimes, we hold it to be the duty of every member of society, to assist in devising and carrying out plans for the eradication of this great evil.

We concur with His Honor in thinking that no good need be expected from increasing the duties on the importation of spirituous liquors, which would but increase the amount smuggled; nor from withholding in every case the licence to sell such liquors, as that would be sure to increase the consumption of them. We would, however, enjoin more circumspection on the Authorities in granting licences, and call upon the Magistrates to enforce the strictest compliance with the conditions upon which these licences are granted. And while we adopt these and such other means as individually or collectively, in private life or in the performance of our public duties, we may deem best calculated to diminish and prevent drunkenness in our own generation, we are fully aware that too much cannot be done in the way of providing religious and moral instruction for those who are to succeed us. To our pulpits and schools, aided by the example of parents and guardians, must we look, rather than to special enactments, for a diminution of the various sorts of intemperance which now so fully abound. And we feel that we have cause for rejoicing in the fact that the subject of Education has been of late kept prominently before the Legislature of this Province.

In compliance with His Honor's request we have visited the County Gaol, and regret to have found that so many poor debtors, and for comparatively trifling amounts, should have been confined and become a County charge for their but too scanty diet. But while we fear that to abolish imprisonment for debt would afford too strong temptations to dishonesty, we are fully of opinion that no private creditor should be allowed to compel the public to feed his debtor. And we trust that ere long the acts relating to the recovery of small debts may be so amended as to enable the *pauper* debtor, after arrest, to obtain an immediate examination, before the Clerk of the Peace or some other proper officer, and an order for support during imprisonment at the expense of the creditor. We are also of opinion that a more summary and less expensive mode of obtaining judgments in the City Court might be adopted with advantage both to creditor and debtor.

We approach the subject of a division of the offices of Clerk of the Common Council and Clerk of the County Sessions with much diffidence: feeling with His Honor on the one hand that to perform the duties of both offices an efficient man must severely tax his best energies, but fearling on the other that, while the affairs of the City and County of St. John are so intimately connected and their interests in so many cases blended, much confusion and contention might result from a division of these offices before the proposed amendments in the City Charter shall be effected.

We cordially join with His Honor in his well deserved tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Peters, who so zealously and efficiently performed the various duties of those two offices; but while we admit that to any successor to those duties close application united with considerable professional acquirements are indispensibly necessary, we are unwilling to urge at the present moment a division of these offices if the difficulties which His Honor has pointed out can be otherwise obviated.

Having disposed of the several Bills which have been sent before us, and having thus briefly noticed the supplementary remarks made by Mr. Justice Parker in his Charge, we beg that His Honor will accept our acknowledgment of the philanthrophy and intelligence which dictated those remarks, as well as our assurance that we are at all times ready to receive opinions from the Bench upon all matters relating to our moral and social government.

We take this opportunity also to notice with much satisfaction that the Grand Jury of the last December Sessions have suggested that an improvement should be made in our City Police system, as also that the old City Burial Ground should be properly enclosed and ornamented; both of these objects we are very desirous of seeing accomplished.

We would also recommend that more efficient means be taken to enforce the attendance of witnesses in criminal prosecutions. And we regret to have to conclude our remarks with an expression of dissatisfaction that an individual indicted for larceny to a very considerable extent should have been allowed to effect his escape from trial at the present sitting of this Court, through want of due care in taking bail: the amount in which he was recognised having been, we think, too small, whether his sureties be responsible men or otherwise.

Respectfully submitted.

E. L. JARVIS, *Foreman.*

Grand Jury Room, St. John, 25th January, 1849.

SCHEDULE of Persons confined in the Gaol of the City and County of Saint John, during the Quarter ending the 5th December, 1848, under and by virtue of Processes issued out of the City Court of the City of Saint John, and Magistrates' Courts in the Parish of Portland, together with their amounts, &c.

No. of Persons committed for sums under £5.	No. of Persons committed for sums under £4.	No. of Persons committed for sums under £3.	No. of Persons committed for sums under £2.	No. of Persons committed for sums under £1.	Allowance to Debtors same as Criminals,	Cost to County, 25 Debtors: 357 days in all,	Number of Prisoners laid out on their time,	Number bailed out on the Limits,	Number paid Claims,	Number discharged by Creditors,	City Court,	Magistrates' Courts, Portland,	
96	66	28	8	25	1 lb. Bread, 1-2 lb. Beef, each p. day.	Bread, £2 3s 4d. Beef, £3 4s. 6d.	18	23	6	19	76	20	

Remarks.—In this list are not contained the names of any Tax defaulters from the City.

The Court adjourned on Thursday last, after a session of upwards of three weeks, every civil cause on the Docket having been disposed of. The following criminals were sentenced on Thursday:—Thomas Creighton, to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, with hard labour, for obtaining money under false pretences. Wm. Kinread, to 18 months, with hard labour, for escaping from the Penitentiary.

Previous to adjournment, the Jurors presented the following address to His Honor Judge Parker, who made a very feeling and appropriate reply:—

To the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PARKER, *presiding at the Circuit Court holden in and for the City and County of Saint John.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,—

We, the Petit Jurors in attendance at the present sittings of this honourable Court, beg to convey to your Honor our warmest thanks for the kindness and urbanity of your Honor towards us during these protracted sittings, and also beg to express our gratification at the expeditious manner in which the business has been proceeded with thereby, saving so much of our time, and which we consider is attributable to the judicious regulations made by your Honor at the commencement of the sittings:—and we beg to return to your Honor our gratitude for the privileges granted to us during the progress of the Court, tending, as they have, to our comfort and enjoyment.

We earnestly hope your Honor may be long spared to fulfil your judicial duties in this Province.

The following Petition to the Legislature has been got up by our Agricultural Society, and is being signed:

To His Excellency, and the Hon. the Legislative Council, and House of Assembly.

The Petition of the Members of the Saint John Agricultural Society, and others interested in Agriculture, sheweth—

That your Petitioners, believing that the future prosperity of this Province depends very much on the introduction of an improved mode of Agriculture, and being of opinion that that end will be best attained by means of General Agricultural Shows, Model Farms, and Agricultural Schools, do therefore pray, that a Provincial Board of Agriculture be appointed, and sufficient funds placed at its disposal to carry out the objects.—And your Petitioners, &c.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening, Mr. McLardy delivered a very interesting lecture to a full house, on the *Distinctive Characters and Varieties of the Human Race.* Notwithstanding the many conflicting speculations and hypothesis that exist on this subject, the lecturer declared that the various differences which exist are not sufficient to impugn the belief that all people have had one common origin. The Christian is preserved from all difficulty on this point, we conceive, by the simple statement of the Apostle, that "God hath made of one blood, all nations of men that dwell on the face of the earth."

Next Friday evening, P. LeSueur, Esq., will resume the subject which he commenced last Friday evening—"The History of the Compilation of the Canon of Scripture, the various translations and other circumstances which have attended the transmission of the Sacred Oracles down to the present time."—We hope the importance of this subject will draw as good an attendance this week as there was on the former occasion.

On next Monday evening, Mr. Boyd will deliver a Lecture on the "Importance of a right knowledge of Character,"—a subject which having never before been treated upon in our Hall, and one in which our young friend will have ample scope for his observing faculties, we trust he will on that occasion be greeted as formerly with a crowded audience.

CITY CHARTER.—On Tuesday last, the draft of the new City Charter was passed in Common Council, by a vote of 6 to 5. The bill was subsequently read before the Grand Jury, preparatory to its being sent to the Legislature.

The vote stood thus:—*Yeas*—Aldermen Needham and Lockhart; Assistants Fairweather, Keans, McAvity and Dunham.

Nays—Aldermen Harding, Vanhorne, Wetmore and Bond; Assist. Hagarty.—Assistant Beatteay absent.

A great Railroad meeting was lately held at Quebec, at which a number of spirited resolutions in favour of the Halifax and Quebec Railway were unanimously adopted. The meeting was attended by all the principal merchants and other leading gentlemen of the city.

A public meeting was to be held yesterday at Newcastle, Miramichi, to take into consideration the proposed line of railway from Halifax to Quebec. The meeting was called by the High Sheriff; in compliance with a numerously signed requisition.

Another American Steam Ship at Halifax.—The American steam ship *United States*, Capt. Hackstaff, 22 days from Southampton, for New York, put into Halifax on Tuesday last, for a supply of coal. She experienced very rough weather on the passage. The royal mail steamship *Canada* left England four days after the *United States*, and arrived at Halifax three days and a half before her, thus making a difference of 7½ days in favour of the Canada.—The United States has 50 passengers and a large cargo of goods. She is the largest and finest of the American steam ships, her tonnage being nearly 2,500. She sailed again for New York on Friday afternoon.

The steamer *Unicorn* sailed from Halifax for New-York on Thursday last, to fit out for a voyage to California.

COLD.—The Thermometer, this morning, was 12 degrees below zero.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

On Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, escorted as usual by the Heads of Departments, the Military Officers of the Garrison, and the Members of the Common Council of this City, arrived at the Province Building, and was received with the honours usual on such occasions. The large Council Chamber was densely crowded; and not the least interesting part of the spectacle was, that the benches on the left were fully occupied by the Ladies. His Excellency's speech is, it will be seen, rather longer than similar documents in former years; but every paragraph of it is full of interest to the people of this Province, and exhibits a character of deep and anxious research on the part of His Excellency, and his Government. His Excellency opened the Session with the following SPEECH:

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

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

"It is with great satisfaction that I now for the first time meet the Legislature of this Loyal Province. I know that we have in view a common object—the fulfilment of our duties to Her Most Gracious Majesty, and the welfare of the People in this part of Her Dominions.

"The birth of a Princess since your last meeting will be hailed by you as a subject of sincere congratulation.

"I regret that the Commercial Interests of the Province have been, and still are, in a state of considerable depression, but I rejoice to see those signs of revising Trade and prosperity in the Mother Country which will necessarily benefit the Commerce and Industry of this Province—whilst we suffer however, indirectly, from the revolutions which yet disturb so large a portion of Europe—we may well be thankful that we feel none but their remote effects.

"The force of Law and the supremacy of the Civil Power in the Mother Country have demonstrated most strikingly the excellence of those Institutions, in the maintenance of which we have a common interest. We owe unfeigned gratitude to that Divine Being who has upheld the integrity of the British Empire, and has spared us the bloodshed and tumult with which it has pleased Him to visit so many great and powerful Nations.

"At a time when other Countries are making such gigantic efforts to increase facilities of intercourse, by the construction of Railways, we cannot properly abstain from doing our utmost to promote objects of the same character.

"The Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's Government, have made their Report on the proposed Line between Halifax and Quebec, a copy of which will be laid before you. I believe the destiny of these Provinces, is, under Providence, involved in this question more than in any other which I can name.

"I believe that the elements of great future prosperity in the North American Colonies, depend for their immediate developement on Public Works of this description. I am convinced that no sacrifice which tends to secure their execution, will ultimately be found too great, and I most earnestly recommend to your favourable consideration any scheme for promoting them which may be consistent with good faith and sound financial principles. A Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State on this subject will be laid before you, and will show you that its importance is duly appreciated at home.

"The means which your liberality placed at the disposal of the Government in the last Session, have been duly applied in Surveying the Ground for the important Branch of Railway between Shediac and the City of Saint John.

"With a view to the extension of our Commercial Intercourse, the improvement of the River St. John appears to be next in importance to the subject of Railways. Our object should be, so far as is practicable, to throw open the inland communication by steam between the Bay of Fundy and the River St. Lawrence. A measure relating to this subject will shortly be submitted for your consideration, and I trust the Canadian Government will be anxious to co-operate in securing an object of equal importance to both Provinces.

"The Immigration from the Mother Country of the year just expired, has, with the exception of a single vessel, been entirely free from the disasters which marked that of the previous Season.

"I am desirous that you should take into consideration the means of so conducting our Land Sales, as to secure the Settlement of industrious Emigrants; and I earnestly recommend to you, the suggestions made in a Despatch from her Majesty's Secretary of State, which will be placed in your hands, together with a Report prepared by the Executive Council in this Province.

"Our Agriculture has been partially successful; and I need not, I know, observe to you, that it has increasing claims on your attention. I have rejoiced to find this conviction prevailing in all parts of the Province, and I look forward to such zeal and such enterprise, on the part of our Legislature, and our people, as will hereafter turn our ample resources to the best account. It will become a matter of the gravest consideration for you, how this disposition may be fostered and encouraged.

"In another Staple Branch of Industry, the efforts of our people have been, I believe, successful; and I rejoice to hear that the steps taken by the Government, in the last Season, to protect the Fishery at the Grand Manan, have contributed to this success.

"Measures of importance, in connection with the Criminal Law, will be laid before you.

"The Act for the improvement of Common Schools will require, at your hands, some further consideration and amendment. Your previous efforts in this good cause, convince me that you appreciate its importance.

"It is a source of pleasure to me to express my belief that I shall now be able to carry out the Act relating to the Indian Reserves in such a manner as will at once meet the wishes of the Legislature, and promote the welfare of the Indian Population. I rely on your readiness to do all that is possible to aid me in attaining both objects.

"The subject of the Post Office has occupied my anxious attention, and is now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. Where joint action is essential with reference to the interests of all the British North American Colonies, great care is required in adjusting the various parts of any measure; but I am glad to inform you, that Her Majesty's Ministers propose to obtain the powers necessary for dealing with this subject, by applying for an Act of the Imperial Parliament in the Session about to commence.

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

"I have directed the Returns of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure to be submitted to you. I wish the Account were more prosperous than you will find it to be; but I am happy to say, that notwithstanding the large appropriations made during the last Session, the Public Credit has been satisfactorily maintained, inasmuch as the Warrants have been promptly met on demand at the Treasury, the Instalment on the Funded Debt has been discharged, and a large part of the Debentures issued under the Act of 1839, for rebuilding the Burnt District in Saint John, has been taken up.

"A portion of the expenses incurred in connection with the Emigration of 1847, has been repaid by the Imperial Government, and the remainder will probably be transmitted in a short time.

"Certain Despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, relating to the Public Expenditure in this Province, and the mode in which the Duties for the purpose of raising a Revenue should be imposed, will be placed before you.

"I feel confident that, whilst you will adopt the least objectionable mode of levying the necessary funds, you will grant such Supplies as the Administration of the Government, and the maintenance of the Public Credit, require. All this may, I am satisfied, be done with a just attention to proper economy.

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

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

"I have much pleasure in informing you that the Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners on the Boundary between this Province and Canada, is now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. I hope therefore, for a speedy termination of all the embarrassments which have been caused by the pending state of this dispute.

"The great resources of this Province in its Soil, its Minerals, and its Fisheries, call upon you for such measures as may best develope its real wealth. Among such measures, none can be more important than those relating to Railways, on which I have already touched. A little reflection will shew that the execution of these works on a large scale, implies a state of Public Credit satisfactory to Capitalists, that such a state of credit depends on confidence, that confidence must be based on a conviction of the stability of our faith, and the sufficiency of our resources—that nothing can promote such a conviction so much as a steady economy, resting on a system of judicious responsibility on the part of those who control and expend the Public Money. I cannot but hope that the principles now admitted, with reference to the Government of this Province, may facilitate measures of this description. The Members of my Government will be ready to lead the way, and I, as Her Majesty's Representative, shall at all times be happy to co-operate with you in such measures."

[*From the Reporter.*]

On the return of the Members to the Lower House, His Honor the Speaker read the Speech; upon which Mr. Wark rose and said, that every Hon. member must feel convinced that during His Excellency's short residence in the Province, he must have been employed in acquiring the information necessary for promoting the public business. The Speech comprised the varied subjects of Commerce—Agriculture—Emigration—the settlement of Lands—Education—the Fisheries—and several other important topics, not the least of which was the contemplated Railway.—In older countries Railways were made as a means of transporting the produce of one City or district to another; but here the subject was intimately connected with the very improvment of the country in an Agricultural point of view, without which improvement this Province can never attain the eminence to which it stands entitled. He felt no disposition to find fault with what had already been done; for an advance of our population in 20 years, from 75,000 to 200,000, showed a degree of improvement not surpassed by any of our neighbours; and our Towns, Villages and Settlements were highly creditable to the Province; but in the present position of affairs, there was an intimate connection between the erection of Railways and the internal improvement of the country; and he therefore hoped that the clause in relation to the former, would meet with the warmest approbation of the House. It was, he believed, supposed that we would have a short Session; but if all the subjects adverted to in His Excellency's Speech were duly considered and acted upon, it would at least be an important one.—(Here Mr. Wark moved the Address in answer, which he read in his place, and which was next read from the chair by his Honor the Speaker.)

Here Mr. Street observed, that he thought this a novel way of disposing of the Address. The old way had always been to bring it before the House through a Select Committee; and although he felt no disposition to find fault with the speech—which he had heard read rather imperfectly—he yet did not feel disposed to respond to it without proper consideration. He did not know whether the knowledge of the Hon. mover of the Address were intuitive, or whether he might not be a member of the Government; but he felt surprised at the promptitude with which he had prepared an Address in answer to a Speech so recently delivered by the Head of the Government.

Mr. Brown observed that the method proposed was certainly novel here, but it was that adopted by the Imperial Government, and would probably assist us to facilitate business. He thought highly of the Speech, and also of the answer proposed by the hon. member, (Mr. Wark), but formerly the Speech as well as the Address was examined paragraph by paragraph, and if the present method did not interfere with the necessary investigation, he could have no objection to its adoption. He supposed that the Address had been handed to the hon. mover, by a member of the Executive.

The Hon. Attorney General said the House had been told that this was a novel mode of proposing the Address, but it should be remembered that several novel things had been introduced during the last two or three years. He would also tell the learned member (Mr. Street) that it was the mode adopted both in Canada and Nova Scotia; and further, that it was strictly British and Parliamentary. The great object was, to save the time generally occupied in the discussion. It was not however the object of the Government to press the Address immediately; for they feared not investigation, and would not shrink from acknowledging the Address as their own. Let any hon. member who wished to do so, bring in an amendment, and such a course would be the proper way to test the strength of the Government. It was well known that last year he had refused to act on the select committee named for framing an answer to the Speech; because he had ever thought that it should be done by the Government; and now he was, as a member of the Government, prepared to abide by his former opinion.

Mr. Ritchie stated that he was quite pleased at the position in this instance assumed by the Government; and the only question was, whether the Government had pledged itself far enough, in reference to the developement of the means and resources of the country. There were the Shediac Railway, the Official Salaries, Agriculture, and the consolidation and improvement of the Bankrupt Law, not so much as named in the Address, and they were all subjects of the greatest importance.

Mr. Boyd briefly observed that he thought the House had better adopt the Address, as he felt confident that no select committee would prepare a better one.

Hon. Mr. Hazen observed that the hon. member (Mr. Street) must have been jesting; as he (Mr. H.) could not suppose him ignorant of the usages of the Imperial Parliament, and the method adopted both in Nova Scotia and Canada. The Government had brought in the Address in accordance with the responsible system last year adopted in that House; and if the hon. member (Mr. Street) wished to return to the old way, let him say so. The Address would come up at a proper time for discussion; and then the learned member from St. John, (Mr. Ritchie) would have an opportunity of making such observations as he pleased.

Dr. Earle remarked, that the question was not whether the House wished to adopt the *old* or *new* way; but whether the Government was prepared to adopt and carry the Address, and take the responsibility. It was however necessary that due time should be given for consideration.

Mr. Carman said it was a question whether the House would in dispensing with the services of a Select Committee to frame the Address, dispense also with other Committees, the Road one for instance—and leave the whole with the Government. He could state as a member of the Select Committee, that last year they were occupied two days, in endeavouring to find the meaning of the Speech, and two days more in deciding upon the answer.

Mr. End said that he attached no importance to the old way merely because he thought it the best. He would not regard these public documents as mere wind, nor shut his eyes and ears to the importance of properly investigating them, as a representative of the people. The Speech might be a very good one, and non-committal answers were generally returned in such cases; but he saw no propriety in the Government first framing a Speech, and then giving it an answer. He would judge and act for himself. He knew not whether to suppose the honourable mover had dealings with Satan or the Government, in possessing himself of the Address; but he thought with the learned member from St. John, (Mr. Ritchie) that it might be improved, and where the subject of economy is introduced, an attack might be made upon the atrocious salaries of Public Officers.

Hon. Mr. Hazen very briefly remarked, that if the Select Committee of last year could not understand the Governor's Speech, that circumstance was more owing to the obtuseness of the Committee, than the ambiguity of the Speech.

Mr. Street expressed himself satisfied with the promised opportunity for discussion.

Dr. Thompson spoke against the adoption of any measures from Nova Scotia. He would be sorry to see the day when the House would be annoyed in its discussions, as they were in Nova Scotia. He was opposed to the new method under consideration. (Here the learned Doctor moved the printing of blank copies of the Speech, upon which Mr. Ritchie rose and said, that the time was come when the public printing must be set up for public competition. The present expenses for that service were enormously high.

Hon. Mr. Partelow coincided with Mr. Ritchie: he had, he said, been always of the same opinion, and a Select Committee should be named to take the subject into consideration.

Here Hon. Members commenced moving the usual Committees, and upon the Road Committee being moved by the hon. Mr. Partelow, Mr. Wark rose and said he hoped that the Committee would not any longer be compelled to act in the dark, and carry on the old method of recommending Grants, which in their rejection by the House must afterwards be a source of great mortification to the movers. He would therefore wish to see the Government take this duty upon themselves.—[Hon. Mr. Partelow. "That will be done."]—The naming the Committees was then proceeded with, among which there is one, on motion of Mr. Ritchie, to report on public printing.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot, after some prefatory remarks, moved a resolution for a select Committee to report upon the expenses of all the Public Departments, with a view to their reduction. These enormous salaries were not, he said, to be tolerated, in view of the vast amount of destitution and suffering in the country.

Hon. Mr. Partelow observed, that the subject embraced in the Resolution, was now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

The Hon. Attorney General said, that so far from avoiding this question, the Government was anxious for its investigation—they courted Responsibility. It was a subject which had long and seriously engaged the attention of the Government, and it continued to engage it with the view of making reductions, beginning almost at the highest, and descending on a graduated scale downwards.

Dr. Earle said that as the subject was under consideration of the Government, he hoped the hon. member would withdraw his motion. Nothing ever was required more in this Province than the reduction of the public salaries, which were beyond measure too high for the means of the country. It was absolutely necessary that the *hundreds* and *thousands* of the Officials should be reduced to a standard suitable to the resources of the Province. The extraordinary amount of public salaries had induced an improper desire for Office and habits of dissipation, in the minds of the young men of the country, who ought to be taught to depend upon their own resources, rather than upon public patronage.

Mr. Brown felt delighted with the pledge given by the Government. Many of the misfortunes under which the province labours—such as the failure of the potato and wheat crops, and the depression of commerce—were beyond human control; but the matter under discussion, was under the control of the House, and he trusted it would be attended to. He had always thought that £300 per annum, was a handsome allowance to a public officer, and he rejoiced to think that his opinions would now be responded to.

Hon. Mr. Hazen here made a brief observation to the effect that the naming of £300 was absurd; but that it would be found the Government had gone as far as could be expected. One thing was certain, the expenses of the Legislature might be greatly reduced, and nothing should be lost in so doing.

Mr. Tibbits followed on the side of retrenchment, and Mr. R. D. Wilmot withdrew his Resolution, in view of the action to be taken by the Executive.

Yesterday, the House was occupied during the greater part of the day in the reception of Petitions, Nothing further was done; but the consideration of His Excellency's Speech comes on to day, (Friday.)

On motion of Mr. Wark, *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with the Education of the Youth of the Province, and to report thereon to the House.—*Ordered.* That Mr. Wark, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. S. Earle, Mr. Carman, Mr. Hannington, Mr. Brown, and Mr. End, be the Committee for that purpose.

Mr. Hazen moved for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt in certain cases. Leave granted.

RAILWAY MEETING AT BAY VERTE.—At a meeting of the Freeholders and inhabitants of Bay Verte, and the neighbourhood thereof, in the County of Westmorland, on the subject of the proposed Railway from Halifax to Quebec, held at Bay Verte on the 26th day of January, 1849, pursuant to public advertisement:

John Carey, Esquire, was called to the Chair; Mr. Thomas C. Chapman was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

1. *Resolved unanimously*, on motion of Mr. Thomas C. Chapman, seconded by H. Buckerfield, Esq., That the contemplated Railway connecting the three Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, is one of great importance both to Great Britain and Her Majesty's North American Colonies: that the future welfare of these Colonies in a great measure depends upon its construction; and that it is the duty of the Colonial Legislatures to render every assistance in their power to the projectors, and also the duty of every individual who feels an interest in the welfare of his country to assist the undertaking.

2. *Resolved unanimously*, on motion of Mr. Nelson Beckwith, seconded by Mr. John Reid, that this meeting will most readily and heartily approve of any Legislative measures that may conduce to the success of this Grand Trunk Line of Railway, either by grant of Crown Lands, or by such pecuniary aid, as the Revenues of the Province will justify. That a "breadth of way" may be given through all the Crown lands the road will pass over, also one-half of all the Crown lands to the distance of one mile on each side of the said Railway; and on this subject the meeting feel confident they are expressing the feelings of every inhabitant of this part of the country.

3. *Resolved unanimously*, on motion of Mr. Stephen Goodlet, seconded by Charles T. Prescott, Esq., that the House of Assembly of this Province have the approbation of this meeting if they pledge an equal amount of the public Revenue towards payment of the interest on the capital expended with that to be contributed by the Province of Nova Scotia, and that a hearty co-operation of the Provincial Legislatures should be evinced during the coming session.

4. *Resolved*, on motion of Alexander Munro, Esq., seconded by Mr. Joseph C. Harper, that this meeting will afford every encouragement and aid in their power to promote the construction of this great public undertaking; and as an evidence of its sincerity, we pledge ourselves, individually, to make a free grant of "breadth of way" over all lands we may possess, whether cultivated or uncultivated.—Also, that a Committee be appointed to prepare a petition to be presented to the Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, respectively, embodying the above Resolutions.

5. *Resolved unanimously*, on motion of Mr. Thomas C. Chapman, seconded by Charles T. Prescott, Esq., that the Chairman, William H. Buckerfield, Esq., and Alexander Munro, Esq., do form such Committee—to which the Secretary of the meeting be added.

6. *Resolved unanimously*, on motion of Chas. T. Prescott, Esq., seconded by W. H. Buckerfield, Esq., that a subscription paper be prepared signifying the aid which each individual subscriber may be willing to give to the undertaking, either in land, materials, or labour, to be respectively paid for in Stock or Shares in the proposed road, which land, materials, or labour, to be taken at a fair valuation in the usual way.

7. *Resolved unanimously*, on motion of W. H. Buckerfield, Esq., seconded by Mr. Joseph C. Harper, that the Secretary of this meeting be requested to transmit a copy of the minutes thereof to each of the Provincial Secretaries of the different Provinces, for their information.

8. *Resolved unanimously*, on motion of Charles T. Prescott, Esq., seconded by Mr. Daniel Carey, that the thanks of this meeting be given to W. H. Buckerfield, Esq., for his attendance, and the zeal he has on all occasions evinced in relation to the undertaking.

JOHN CAREY, *Chairman.*

The Chairman having left the Chair, a vote of thanks was tendered for his kind and able services while in the Chair.

QUEBEC AND HALIFAX RAILWAY.

Major Robinson, in closing his Report on the Quebec and Halifax Railway, says, "The following extract from the Report of the late Lord Durham, Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Governor General of British North America in 1839, is so apposite and just, and bears so strongly upon the subject under consideration, that it is conceived no better conclusion can be made to this Report than to insert it."—Lord Durham says:

"These interests are, indeed, of great magnitude: and on the course which your Majesty and your Parliament may adopt with respect to the North American Colonies, will depend the future destinies, not only of the million and a half of your Majesty's subjects, who at present inhabit those provinces, but of that vast population which those ample and fertile territories are fit and destined hereafter to support. No portion of the American continent possesses greater natural resources for the maintenance of large and flourishing communities. An almost boundless range of the richest soil still remains unsettled, and may be rendered available for the purposes of agriculture. The wealth of inexhaustible forests of the best timber in America, and of extensive regions of the most valuable minerals, have as yet been scarcely touched. Along the whole line of sea coast, around each island, and in every river, are to be found the greatest and richest fisheries in the world. The best f

powerful British State which, supported by the Imperial power of the mother country, may bid defiance to all the United States of America.

The means to this end, the first great step to its accomplishment, is the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway.

The small pox has broken out at Chatham, Miramichi, and at Charlotte Town, P. E. I. The mail packet from St. John's, N. F., arrived at Halifax, also has several cases on board.

The steamer *Admiral*, lately running between this port and Boston, is advertised for sale in the New York papers.

TELEGRAPH ACROSS THE ATLANTIC!!—Among the petitions presented to the U. S. Congress last week, was one for aid in constructing a line of electric telegraph *across the Atlantic!!!*

AGRICULTURE.—We learn from the Miramichi Gleaner of the 23d instant, that the Annual Meeting of the Northumberland Agricultural Society was held at the Eagle Hotel, in Newcastle, on the 17th instant, and that the turn-out on the occasion was highly creditable, numbering among those present nearly all the respectable and influential gentlemen in the place. The official report says:

"The samples of Grain, Timothy and Garden Seeds, and the Domestic Manufactures—not omitting the Cheese and Butter—were all admirably good.

"The weight of the different sorts and qualities of Wheat, (as may be seen by referring to the Annual Report) ranged from 65 to 61 lbs. per Win. bushel; Oats from 44 to 42 lbs.; Barley 54 to 53 lbs.; Peas 68 to 67 lbs.; and Timothy Seed 46 to 45 lbs."

This quotation of the weight of the different sorts of grain exhibited, is worth a thousand theoretical arguments to prove that the country can produce its own bread. Under a proper system of agriculture, there cannot be a doubt on the mind of any reasonable man, that New Brunswick is capable of supporting a population twenty times more dense than it is at present, and have bread enough and to spare without importing an ounce of wheat or flour of any description.

We rejoice to learn that in Northumberland, Gloucester, and Restigouche, agricultural pursuits are beginning to command that attention, and those engaged in them, that respect and consideration which is suicidially denied them in other parts of this Province, and we sincerely hope that the present unparalleled depression in business will have the effect of stirring up the public, generally, to appreciate the neglected agricultural resources of this fine Province. In years that have recently passed, New-Brunswick has paid nearly £300,000 per annum for bread stuffs of foreign growth before they reached the mouths of the consumers, besides a large sum for pork and other salted meats. It is almost incredible that this outlay, every shilling of which might have been saved, should have been permitted so long to drain the life-blood of the commerce of the country. But it is never too late to reform, and the daily increasing attention which agricultural pursuits receive from the respectable portion of the inhabitants of the Province, affords a well-grounded hope that the days of agricultural neglect are past, and that a more stable source of prosperity than timber-getting is about to be pursued by the hardy and industrious yeomanry of this country.—*Fred. Head Quarters.*

Yesterday, the Sons of Temperance of this City, and several from the neighbouring Divisions, had a grand display in their Regalia. The procession commenced at the Temperance Hall, and drove round the Town for upwards of an hour. There never was such an imposing display in Fredericton. The first conveyance was drawn by ten white horses, after which fifty Teams, all loaded with the "Sons," moved in procession. The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, now holding their quarterly Session here, were accommodated on the great Team, and must have felt justly proud of their position, as the original Pioneers of the Order. The whole procession was placed under the superintendence of Mr. Alexander P. Miller, as Grand Marshal; and we believe his arrangements were excellent. Not the least imposing part of the display, was the appearance of the Cadets, in their neat costume; the perfect pictures of health, hope, and happiness.

In the evening, an excellent dinner, under the superintendence of Captain Barker, of the New-Brunswick, was given in the Temperance Hall, in honour of the Grand Division. Upwards of 100 "Sons," and other gentlemen, partook of this repast. The most perfect good nature prevailed throughout; and several good speeches were delivered on the occasion.—*Fredericton Reporter, Friday.*

A day or two ago, we took a short drive to examine the vicinity of the Iron Ore in Kingsclear, about six miles from this City. The spot which we particularly examined, and from which we procured specimens, now to be seen at this Office, is on the farm owned by Messrs. John and James Sutherland, on the verge of the River, where there is also a fine bed of clay, with lime stone in its vicinity. The Ore is said to extend far and wide throughout the Settlement, and appears to us to be precisely of the same character with that now in a course of preparation near Woodstock. This notice will, we hope, induce men of capital, who know the true value of the discovery in this convenient section of the country, to call and examine for themselves.—*Ib.*

The Montreal Pilot understands that in the Spring the British Mail for Canada will be landed at Boston, or New York, (as the case may be,) and forwarded thence to Montreal as formerly; and that the outward mails will also pass through the United States. It is further stated that an arrangement is likely to be made, by which letters to and from the United States and Canada may pass the frontier *without being pre-paid*, and that an Officer of the London Establishment is now at Washington for the purpose of effecting the desirable object.

LATEST FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—Our Newfoundland dates, received by the arrival of the Margaret, reach the 13th ult.

The Legislature of the Island was intently engaged in the business of session. The tariff is the prominent subject of legislation, but the Fisheries and Agriculture also engage a reasonable degree of attention.

Several thousand persons, recently formed a "Temperance Procession" and marched through the city of St. John's.—*Halifax Times & Courier.*

Colonel Duncan McGregor, Inspector General of the Constabulary Force of Ireland, has been made a Knight Commander of the Bath. Col. McGregor, formerly commanded the 93rd, Sutherland Highlanders, in this Garrison; but he is better known to the world generally as the commanding officer of the troops on board the ill-fated *Kent*, Indiamen, which vessel took fire and was burned during a gale of wind in the Bay of Biscay. On that trying occasion, when the *Cambrian*, brig, bore down to the rescue, Col. McGregor gave the memorable order, that the people were to leave the burning ship in "Funeral order—the officers last."—*Ib.*

BARBADOS.—The Barbados Mercury of the 26th Dec., states that rain had fallen very abundantly, and the prospects of the sugar crop were highly encouraging, promising a larger yield than ever before known. The whole island was in a flourishing condition.

A collision had occurred between the House of Assembly of the Island and the Governor (Sir Wm. Colebrooke's) Council, and it was expected that the Assembly would be dissolved.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The New York Herald gives a table of the vessels which have sailed from different ports in this country, up to this date, with passengers for California, of which the following is a recapitulation:—

For San Francisco direct in 80 vessels,	4,476
Via the San Juan, in one vessel,	2
Via Vera Cruz, in two vessels,	215
Via the Brazos, in two vessels,	219
Via Chagres, in 14 vessels,	807
Total thus far, in 99 vessels,	5,719

From the Honolulu "Friend," we learn that 20 vessels, amounting to 2700 tons, have sailed from the Sandwich Islands for California, and 7 more are advertised to follow.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

The Golden Valley of California is five hundred miles long and fifty miles broad—about as large as all Ireland.

Insurance has been refused in Boston on ships for China touching at San Francisco. The insurance companies will not run the risk of a crew deserting at San Francisco.

Mortality on Shipboard.—The British bark Thames arrived here yesterday morning, after the long passage of 68 days from Liverpool, with 313 passengers, 70 of whom are sick with ship fever, and three died on the passage; the sick were all landed at the quarantine dock, and the majority of them were so feeble that the doctors found it necessary to have stimulating drinks given to them, as they were taken ashore. The were covered with filth and vermin, with scarcely any clothing. The mate of the Thames was conveyed to the hospital in a dying state, and the captain was also very sick. Dr. Harris states that there are now over 700 sick in the hospitals at quarantine, and laying two in a bed, and that this increase of 70 will make it very difficult to find accommodations such as the sick require.—[New-York Express of Tuesday.

LOSS OF H. M. BRIG MUTINE.—H. M. Brig *Mutine*, Commander Palmer, was totally lost near Venice, in the Adriatic, on the 21st December. The ship's company were fortunately all saved except five persons. The *Mutine* was the second of five experimental brigs recently built by the British government,—one, the *Ospray*, we think, having been previously lost on the coast of Africa.

The Widow's Friend.—A Mr. Allan recently deceased in Scotland, has left £20,000 to form a fund for the relief of Widows of respectable character. Annuities of not less than £5, and not more than £15, are to be awarded to applicants.

WAR OFFICE, Dec 29.—1st Foot.—Capt. C. H. Dowker, from 6th Foot, to be Captain, vice Isaac, who exchanges.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Flour in fair demand for Eastern trade. $5,44a56 for city and Brooklyn. $5,50a63 for Ohio and Michigan. $5,56a63 for common Genesee. Prime Mess Beef $17. Corn Meal $2,94.—Freights to Liverpool 2s, and 7d. For Glasgow 2s 6d, and 7 1-2d.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—Freights are advancing on account of the number of vessels going to California. The Cholera has disappeared.

☞ The next Mail for England will close at the General Post Office in this City to-morrow (Wednesday) 7th inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon.

FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS

Die annually in England of CONSUMPTION. In the New England States, the proportion is one in four or five. In Boston, probably, one in four. In the city of New York, sixty-seven died in two weeks in December of this disease. It is less prevalent in the more northern latitudes, as Russia, Canada, and among the Alps of Switzerland, where the winters are long and severe, and there are fewer sudden changes.

No theory can be more welcome to the human mind than the one which establishes on good grounds the hope for prolonged existence. If the allegations of those who are at least entitled to veracity may be believed, there is a preventative and a remedy.

The great Author of Nature has provided us with a remedy for Consumption, and the diseases leading thereto, which are so fearfully common in our country? Has He left us to find relief from that fatal scourge by ransacking other lands? No, the best Nature's own Remedy, is at our hand. The Wild Cherry and the Pine furnish us with a cure, where a cure is possible.

One of the most important discoveries of the age, in ameliorating the condition of this large class of suffering humanity is

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Which has been before the people some few years. This valuable medicine was first discovered and introduced in the year 1838, since which time its success has constantly increased the demand, until it has become one of all not THE MOST POPULAR REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, in its incipient stage, ever known.

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

HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.

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

MARRIED.

At Sussex Vale, on the 22th Dec. by the Rev. Thomas McGhee, Rector, Mr. Simon P. Piers, to Miss Hannah Barber, both of the Parish of Sussex.

On the same day, by the same, at Studholm, Mr. John English, of Springfield, to Miss Lydia Ann, daughter of Mr. Abraham Johnson, of the former place.

At Sussex Vale, on the 24 Jan. by the same, Mr. James Thompson Dysart, to Miss Catharine Piers, both of the Parish of Sussex.

At the same place, by the same, on Thursday the 11th Jan., Mr. David Alton, of Hampton, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Mr. John Jeffries, of Sussex.

At Edinburgh, on the 26th December, by the Rev. Dr. Paul, St. Cuthbert's, the Rev. J. C. Fowler, Minister of Rathe, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Andrew Steele, of Crosswoodhill, Esq., W. S.

DIED.

On the 29th ult. at her residence, Chipman's Hill, Prince William street, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. John Harris, in the 50th year of her age—a native of Somersetshire, England. She departed this life in full prospect of endless happiness, leaving a disconsolate husband and a bereaved family, to mourn their irreparable loss.

On Wednesday evening last, aged 36 years, Margaret Ann, wife of Mr. Thomas P. Crane, and daughter of Simon Fitch, Esquire, Walbrooke, Nova Scotia.

On Wednesday last, Captain John Battles, in the 59th year of his age, leaving a wife and four children to mourn their loss.

On Thursday, the 1st inst. of consumption, Mary Lavinia, third daughter of Captain Caleb Slocomb, formerly of Wilmot, N. S., in the 20th year of her age, in sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection.

On Thursday last, Mr. Bernard O'Cain, aged 62 years. He was a native of Banagher, County Derry, Ireland.

On Saturday the 3d inst., at the residence of S. Hoyglue, Esq., Mecklenburgh street, Mrs. Christiana Totten, in the 79th year of her age.

On Saturday evening last, Mr. George F. Gove, Merchant, aged 27 years, youngest son of Mr. Jeremiah Gove, of this City.—His remains will be interred from his father's residence, near the Centenary Chapel, on Wednesday next, at two o'clock.

Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Casewell, youngest son and child of Mr. Geo. A. Garrison, aged 9 years.

At Indian Town, on the 26th ult. Agnes A. M., youngest child of Mr. James Coleman, aged 5 months.

At Indian Town, on Thursday, Jan. 25th, of small pox, Alexander E., third son of Mr. John S. Brown, aged 24 years.

At Long Reach, on Thursday evening last, Charlotte, wife of Mr. James S. Whelpley, and second daughter of the Rev. James Cookson, in the 30th year of her age—leaving a husband and two children, with a large circle of relatives and friends, by whom her death is much regretted.

At Fredericton, on Thursday last, Elizabeth, wife of Deputy Assistant Commissary General Plant, in the 26th year of her age.

On the 23d ult. at Woodlands, in York County, in the 65th year of her age, Anne, wife of Mr. Robert Leslie, formerly of Tullintram, in the Parish of Cumber, in the County of Londonderry.

At Chatham, Miramichi, on the 22d ult., Margaret, wife of Mr. John Fraser, Merchant, aged 27 years.

At Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, on the 24th ult. Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Rev. William Temple, having just entered upon the 22d year of her age. Her illness was protracted and painful, the result of cold taken twelve months ago, but borne with that submission and cheerful patience, which a strong confidence in the atonement of our Lord Jesus Christ alone can inspire. Her end, *eminently*, was peace.

At Eastport, on the 23d ult. of bilious fever, John Patterson, Esq. aged 70 years, formerly of Campo Bello.

At Eastport, on the 18th ult. Miss Elizabeth Andrews, aged 27 years.

On the 16th Dec. of small pox, on board the schr. *Relief*, on her passage from St. John to Alexandria, Mr. William Ryan, aged 21 years. He was buried on Goat Island.

Drowned at Honolulu, 28th Oct., John Smith, cook of the Whale Ship James Stewart, of this port.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Schr. Susan, Bray, Alexandria, 12—L. H. Waterhouse, wheat and segars.

Monday—Barque Medium, Crosby, Yarmouth, 1—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Schr. Joseph Howe, Scott, Boston, 2—master, assorted cargo.

Peruvian, Fleming, Boston—Master, assorted cargo.

Brig Richard Cobden, Coldfleet, Turk's Island—J. Fairweather, salt.

CLEARED.

Jan. 30th—Schr. Nelson, Mills, Cork, deals, scantling, &c.—G. & J. Salter.

Feb. 3rd—Brigt. Juverna, Reed, Barbadoes, boards, shingles and fish.

Whale ship Athol, Capt. Collin, of this port, arrived at Honolulu, Oct. 20th, with 1750 brls. of whale oil and 50 of sperm on board. She shipped to England from Sydney, in March previous, 900 brls. sperm oil and 1300 of whale.

Arrived at Honolulu, 14th Oct. whale ship James Stewart, Kenney, of this port, with 1300 bbls. sperm and 1500 black oil.

Barque Harmony, at New York on the 31st ult., on the 9th Jan. lat. 37 lon. 41 05, fell in with bark Ada Alice, of this port, from N. York for Belfast, with a cargo of corn, took from her the captain and crew. She was full of water.—The A. A. belonged to Messrs. Eaton & Ray, of this city, and was insured.

The ship Uriel, at Boston, reports having fallen in with, 11th Jan. lat. 37, long. 63, barque Alpine, Currie, of Halifax, from New York for Ireland, with flour and corn, in a sinking condition, having been in contact with an unknown vessel. Took off the officers and crew, 12 in number.

Arrived at New York, Jan. 31st, ship America, Cornish, Liverpool, with loss of fore and main top gallantmasts.—Feb. 1st, barque Olive, Olive, Liverpool. At Boston, Jan. 30th, brigt. Openango, Alexandria.

Arrived at Savannah, January 20th, barque Tadmor, Bowie, Greenock.—At Charleston, 21st, barque Argyle, Fletcher, Yarmouth, N. S.—At New Orleans, 19th, ship Osceola, Thomas, Liverpool.

Cleared at Boston, Jan. 31st, bark Kate Kearney, Hue, Cork. At Providence, 30th, brigt. Widow, Gorum, Bristol, R. I., to finish loading for Barbadoes.

GALWAY, Jan. 1.—The Enterprise, Lyons, from New York, in 12 days, met with very heavy gales,—carried away bulwarks, jib-boom, &c. and was obliged to throw overboard thirty tons of her cargo, (Indian corn.)

CALLAO, Nov. 6.—Arrived ships Emigrant, Price; Thomas Fielden, Lawson, and Sea, Lawson, from Liverpool; and sailed (19th) for Chinchas Islands, to load guano.

Discovery of Minerals.

R. FOULIS, Member of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, Civil Engineer, and Analytical Chemist, begs to inform persons interested in the discovery of MINERAL PRODUCTS, that for a reasonable remuneration he Inspects, Analyzes, and Assays Metalic Ores, and executes Geological Surveys.

Queen's Square,
St. John, Feb. 6th, 1849.

TO LET,

A HOUSE situated in a healthy and pleasant part of Lower Cove, near the residence of George Wheeler, Esq.—The House is new and well finished, and will have every convenience suitable for a genteel family.—Enquire at the office of this paper, of Mr. JOHN COIGLEY, Custom House Building, or of the subscriber.

February 6. P. Y. MALCOLMSON.

TO LET,

STORE No. 3, in *St. Stephen's Building*, fronting on King's Square.—Possession given immediately.

Also, STORE No. 4, adjoining the above, with DWELLING apartments above the Store.—Possession given on the first of May next.—Apply to JOSEPH STEPHENSON.

February 6, 1849.

TO LET,

THE STORE in Water Street at present occupied by Mr. F. Neill, Clothier.—Apply to

February 6. E. STEPHEN.

TO BE LET,

FROM first May next—One double OFFICE in Brick Building fronting on Market Square.—Apply to J. & H. FOTHERBY.

February 6.

SHOPS to Let.

THE Subscribers, having taken Mr. Street's Premises in Prince William and Water Streets, will Lease for One Year from 1st May next, the Building in Prince William Street now occupied by them. *ALSO, for a term of Years.*—The Iron covered range of Buildings belonging to them between Water and Ward Streets.

Feb. 6. JARDINE & CO.

OFFICES to Let.

FOUR OFFICES over the Store in Prince William Street occupied by the Subscribers, for One Year at low rents.

Feb. 6. JARDINE & CO.

New-Brunswick STONE Works,

PORTLAND BRIDGE.

P. CORMACK,

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

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

NOTICE.

THIS is to inform the Medical Practitioners and others in the Country, who have made it a practise to write to the undersigned for VACCINE LYMPH, per Mail, that he is not the Vaccinating Surgeon of the Provincial Vaccine Institution, having resigned that office several years ago; and that he is therefore not prepared to comply any longer with their demands, which up to this time he has done, but would cheerfully remit LYMPH when provided with it, if the application is made free of expense to himself.

J. BOYD, M. D.

St. John, 9th January 1849.—1m.

JANUARY, 1849.

Nails, Spikes, Chains, Anchors, &c.

FOR SALE.

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

Lines and Twines.

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

Jan. 30. W. TISDALE & SON.

S. K. Foster's Shoe Store,

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

Boys' and Youths' strong BOOTS, suitable for the season.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and is daily receiving, Boys' and Youths' strong BOOTS, suitable for the season, of domestic manufacture and warranted good.

Jan. 2. S. K. FOSTER.

TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.

Landing ex schr. "Kate," from New-York:

1 BARREL Scotch SNUFF,
10 boxes TOBACCO.

Ex "Brothers," from Boston:

50 drums Elema FIGS,
2 frails ALMONDS,
1 bale WICKING,
1 barrel Carbonate of SODA,
20 boxes "*Nectar*" TOBACCO,
5 dozen Hickory AXE-HANDLES.

For sale by JARDINE & CO.

St. John, Jan. 23, 1849.

SUGAR.

Just received, ex schr. "*Charles*," from Halifax—

15 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR for Sale at lowest market rates.

December 5. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Sales by Auction.

Valuable Water Lots

To Let at Public Auction for 21 years.

By consent and permission of the Trustees of Corporation Property.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3d January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Market House in Sydney Ward, will be Let at Public Auction to the highest bidder, the following very valuable Water Lots, in the Lower Cove, in Sidney Ward, for 21 years from the first day of February next, viz.:

LOTS numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; eight Lots laid out between Charlotte-street Slip and Sidney Ward Market Slip, each fronting 50 feet east and west by 60 feet.

Lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,—eight Lots laid out between Sidney Ward Market Slip and Germain-street Slip, each fronting 50 feet east and west by 100 feet.

Lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,—nine Lots laid out between Germain-street Slip and the property formerly occupied by the late David Hatfield, Esq., deceased, each fronting 50 feet on Germain-street Slip and running back to the property aforesaid 60 feet.

The Plans of these Lots will be publicly exhibited at the time and place of leasing, and the terms and conditions upon which they are let will also be made known at the time and place aforesaid.

G. VANHORNE.
THOMAS McAVITY,
Dec. 19. *Committee.*

☞ *The above Sale is Postponed until WEDNESDAY the 7th of February next.*

January 16, 1849.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

On TUESDAY the tenth day of April next, at twelve o'clock, noon, on the corner of King's Square, in front of the premises hereinafter described:

ALL that certain Lot of LAND and Premises, fronting twenty-eight feet on the North side of King's Square, in this City, and extending back on the line of Sydney street, preserving the same breadth, one hundred feet, known as Lot No. (110) one hundred and ten, on the Map or Plan of the City of Saint John, with the Dwelling HOUSE and all Buildings and Improvements thereon standing and being.

Such sale to take place under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage made and executed by DAVID GABEL, and ELIZA his wife, to me, bearing date the thirtieth December, 1846, and duly registered in the office of Register of Wills for the City and County of Saint John, on the nineteenth day of January, A D. 1848.

Dated January 2d, A. D. 1849.

SOLOMON HERSEY.

HEMLOCK LOGS Wanted.

A QUANTITY of HEMLOCK LOGS will be wanted early the ensuing Spring. Also, a quantity of FLOORING for the erection of PIERS or WHARVES at *South Bay.*—For particulars apply at the Office of the "South Bay Boom Company," Indian Town. THOMAS McMACKIN,

Secretary South Bay Boom Company.

23d January, 1849.—[Head Quarters.]

TO LET,

And possession given 1st May next:

Two Flats of that pleasantly situated HOUSE in Princess street, belonging to the subscriber, suitable for one or two families.—Also, the SHOP under the same, which will be conveniently fitted for a Grocery or other business.

ALSO, for Sale, the beautiful BUILDING LOT, 40 by 100 feet, adjoining the above.—Apply to SAMUEL BUSTIN.

St. John, 30th January 1849.

COTTAGE--for Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell the COTTAGE at present occupied by him, in Morris Street.—It is in every respect a desirable residence for a small family.

Terms liberal. [Jan. 30.] A. JARDINE.

TO LET,

And Possession given now, or on first of May.

THE BRICK STORE in Water Street, lately occupied by A. HEGAN.—Also, Two STORES in Ward Street, as well as Four HOUSES which may accommodate respectable families.

St. John, Jan. 30, 1849. BENJAMIN SMITH.

TO BE LET,

And Possession given on the first day of May next,

THE Fire Proof BRICK STORE on Nelson Street, now occupied by Mr. KAYE.—Also, the Store in rear of said Building, which would make a capital Warehouse in connection with the one Mr. Kaye now occupies.

BENJAMIN SMITH,

St. John, Jan. 30, 1848. Agent.

TO LET,

From the first of May next, for one or more years:

THAT pleasantly situated and well finished HOUSE, in Germain street, belonging to the Subscriber, and at present occupied by His Worship the Mayor of the City. W. H. Street, Esq.—There is a Stable and Coach-house in the rear; both Water and Gas are taken into the House; and there is also a well of water in the Cellar. The House is 10 by 30 feet, two stories and a basement.—Apply to THOMAS NISBET.

January 23d, 1849.—[Col. Adv. & Cour.]

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 1, 1848. OLIVER BYRAM.

Steamer "Rowland Hill"

FOR SALE.

THE good, substantial, and very fast sailing Steamer ROWLAND HILL, as she now lies above the Falls, with all and singular her Machinery, Engine, Tackle, Apparel, Boats, Furniture, and other appurtenances whatsoever belonging to said vessel.

The Steamer Rowland Hill is in good condition, and can be got ready for immediate use.—The Vessel can be viewed where she at present lies. A List of the Vessel's Stores and Furniture can be seen, and all requisite information made known, on application at the Counting Room of JOHN V. THURGAR,

January 16. North Market Wharf.

Flour and Onions.

To arrive per Brig "*Raska*:"—

100 BRLS. Superfine FLOUR. Landing ex schr. *Nelson*—

40 Barrels Silver Skin ONIONS, on Consignment—For sale for Cash.

GEORGE THOMAS,

Jan. 9. *South Market Wharf.*

Pilot Bread, Crackers, Biscuit.

Ex schooner "*Relief*," from Philadelphia—

50 BARRELS No. 1 and 2 Wattson's best PILOT BREAD; 50 half and third Brls. CRACKERS; 50 do. do. Sugar BISCUIT: 50 do. do. Soda BISCUIT.—For sale at Hammond's buildings, 20, Dock street, by

Nov. 28th, 1848. H. G. KINNEAR.

To intending EMIGRANT from New-Brunswick!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office,
CANADA WEST.—TORONTO, 20th Nov. 1848.

Just Received:

125 FRANKLINS, assorted; 1 ton HOLLOW WARE;
1 case Stove Linings; 1 package Mica, &c.

For sale by JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,

Jan. 16. *King's Square*

HARDWARE!

T. R. GORDON,

Corner of Market Square and Dock Street,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VICKER'S flat, round, half-round, square, and three square bastard, hand, and smooth FILES.—three square taper (4 to 9 inches), Pit and Circular Saw (4 1-2 to 12 inch), double and single cut Mill (6 to 15 inch) FILES; Horse and Shoe Rasps; *Stub's* best Files.

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

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

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

CANADA STOVES, 26 to 36 inch.

CROWN GLASS, 8x10 and 10x12.

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

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500 lbs. LIST

For sale by GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Pantechnetheca, Jan. 23.

French Bombazine Self-adjusting STOCKS,

SUPERIOR to SATIN in point of durability and appearance.—For Sale by

GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Pantechnetheca, Jan. 23, 1849.

STOVES.

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

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

For sale by JOHN S. WESTLOTORN,

January 2. *King's Square.*

Ground & Unground Saleratus.

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

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

Warranted PURE—dire

Poetry, &c.

GENIUS AND INDUSTRY.

As Learning o'er his fountain hung,
Two infants wander'd by;
The eldest boy was Genius named,
The other Industry.
Beneath the stream they had been told
A treasure lay conceal'd;
So both plung'd in to gain the prize
The waters were to yield.
Firm Industry kept diving on,
Nor turn'd aside his eye—
While Genius swam across the tide,
To catch a golden fly.
With joy the insect he ensnares,
But ah! his pleasure flies!
When mounting from the deep, he sees
Industry with the prize.

STRANGE SCENE.—A few evenings since as Professor Anderson was about to commence the performance of his celebrated wedding-ring trick, when he inquired if any lady in the room would favour him with her wedding-ring for a few minutes. An old lady said he might have her's, if he would assure her he would return it safe. The Wizard pledged his word to return the ring uninjured. As soon as he had got it fairly in his possession, he took a hammer and commenced breaking the pledge of love into pieces, when the old lady got up, and exclaimed with a scream—"Is that my ring my poor husband put on my finger?" Not thinking the old lady intended anything serious, the Wizard replied in the affirmative, when the old lady, scrambling through the crowded pit, got upon the stage, and the following extraordinary scene took place, which was listened to with a fixed attention by the audience, (as if Miss Faucit and Mr. Calcraft had been there, acting one of their most impassioned scenes):—She seized the pieces, which the Wizard had broken, and looking on the fragments of her ring, exclaimed, "You are a fiend! a monster!! the devil himself!!! The curse of an old woman be upon you! May the spirit of him who placed that ring on my finger for ever haunt you!—I see him now, pointing at me—mocking me!—telling me that the tie of Heaven is broken, which bound us together on earth, and that we shall not meet hereafter!" The distracted woman, in a state of frenzy, seized the Wizard by the hand, and said—"If you have any pity for a heart-broken widow—as you love the happiness of your own mother, restore my ring, or I shall go mad!" The Wizard, alarmed at the old lady's excitement and powerful language, replied—"My good woman, I will not harm your ring, for, look, it is on your finger!" The old lady, in a fit of joy, fainted, and was carried from the room.—*Dublin paper.*

A COCKNEY'S UNCERTAINTY.—An English Cockney, who had been on a tour through the States, and was now on his way back to his fatherland, said (in his mother tongue) that the greatest luxury he found in New York were the hoisters; but, much as he liked them, he had eaten them for two years before he had learned whether they were spelled with a haitch or a ho!—["Catlin's Notes.

NEW GOODS.

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

BEAVER, Pilot, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Kersey, Buckskin, Doeskin, and Tweeds, Stocks, Braces, Lambswool Shirts and Pants;
A variety of new material for DRESSES,
GALA PLAIDS and CLOAKINGS,
Hosiery and Gloves of every description,
SHAWLS, SCARFS, and Handkerchiefs,
Gimps, Fringes, and Fancy TRIMMINGS;
APRONS, FLOWERS, Laces and Veils;
MUFFS, BOAS, and VICTORINES,
CRAPES, VELVETS, Persian and Satin,
Gro de Naps, Satincts, Oriental and Watered SILKS,
A large lot of BONNET RIBBONS,
Plain and Twill'd LININGS,
Printed COTTONS and Fancy GINGHAMS,
HOMESPUNS and REGATTA STRIPES,
FLANNELS, BAIZE and DRUGGETS,
LINENS, Lawn, Damask and Diaper,
Hollands, SHEETING, Duck and Osnaburg,
Buttons and Tailors' Trimmings;
Grey, White, and SHIRTING COTTONS;
Fur, Cloth, and Sealette CAPS;
MUSLINS, Collars, and Habit Shirts;
Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES;
Rose, Bath and Witney BLANKETS;
A large lot of FAMILY MOURNING.
The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices.
Oct. 10. W. G. LAWTON.

Canada Top Coats!

JUST finished, and ready for inspection, a lot of very superior Canada TOP COATS, same quality as those sold by us last winter, and inquired so much after during the last month.
GARRETT & SKILLEN.
Pantechnetheca, Dec. 12.

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

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.
TWO Thousand Pieces handsome FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS;
500 yards Bordering for ditto;
30 Ceiling Centres and FIRE SCREENS;
100 Toilet and Dressing Glasses;
35 dozen assorted LOOKING GLASSES;
15 boxes assorted sizes Looking-glass Plates;
160 dozen MUSICAL FRUIT;
60 dozen Shaving Boxes; 20 sets Dish-covers;
13 sets Fire Irons; 15 assorted Fenders;
50 quires Grass Paper; 81 doz. Drawer Knobs;
24 pair Brass Candlesticks;
35 doz. Knives and Forks; 6 doz. ass'd Brushes
30 doz. Razor Strops. For sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
October 3. Prince Wm. Street.

New FALL and WINTER GOODS!

LIVERPOOL HOUSE,
Prince William Street.

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

FRENCH Satins, Gro de Naps, Orientals, and Persians;
Black and Coloured SILK VELVETS;
Black CRAPES, PARAMATTA;
New Fancy Bonnet Ribbons, Laces and Edgings,
Ladies' FURS;
A large variety of HOSIERY & Winter Gloves;
Ladies' and Gent's White, Black and Coloured French Kid GLOVES;
New Fancy Prints, Cotton Velvets;
Black and Fancy Orleans, Coburgs, Alpacas and Mohairs;
Woollen and Gala CLOAKING & SHAWLS;
Superfine Broad CLOTHS, in Black, Blue, Invisible, Rifle, Mulberry, and other colours;
Beaver and Pilot Cloths, in Black, Brown, Blue, Drab, Claret;
Black and Fancy CASSIMERES and Doeskins; Satinetts and Tweeds;
An assortment of Gent's Fancy Silk Velvet and Barahtea VESTINGS;
Gent's Plain and Fancy Satin Stocks, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs;
Best Witney BLANKETS, White and Regatta Shirtings;
Bleached Cotton and Linen Sheeting;
Grey Cottons, Linens and Diapers; Knitting Cottons, Linen Threads;
One case Buttons, and Fancy Coat Bindings;
Fancy Woollen and Cotton Druggett,
Three-ply superfine CARPETING;
Also—1000 Bundles Cotton Warps; 100 pieces Homespun, and 100 pairs Stout Country Socks.
VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
Nov. 11, 1848.

No. 10, KING-STREET,

OCTOBER, 7th, 1848.

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

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

Just arrived per *Kent* from London:—
12 hhds. *Martell's* Dark and Pale BRANDY
10 do. Pale Hollands GENEVA;
10 cwt. *Coleman's* STARCH;
20 kegs ditto MUSTARD, SF, and DSF;
All of which they will sell at the lowest market rates, for Cash only.
FLEWWELLING & READING.

NAILS and SPIKES.

Ex ship *Portland* from Liverpool—

37 CASKS 6dy, 10, 12, 20, 24, 28 & 32dy, fine rose Wro't NAILS;
15 casks 6dy, 8, 10 & 12dy, fine wro't Clasp do;
25 casks 8dy, 9 & 10dy, Horse Shoe NAILS;
35 casks 6, 6½, 7 & 9 inch Deck SPIKES;
30 casks 5, 7, 8 and 9 do. Rose head do;
13 casks 1¾, 1¾, 2, 3, 3½ and 3¾ inch Boat Nails,
31 casks 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼ and 3½ Sheathing do.:
Which with his former lot in store and those by the Peruvian, make his assortments of Goods in this line very complete and well worth the attention of purchasers—at Hammond's buildings, Dock-street, by H. G. KINNEAR.

JARDINE & CO.

Are receiving ex *Olive Branch* from Boston:—

20 BOXES ORANGES;
5 do. LEMONS;
5 Drums Sultana RAISINS;
10 barrels DRIED APPLES;
50 bags old Government Java COFFEE.
St. John, Jan. 2, 1849.

Castor Oil, and Axes.

Just received, and for Sale.

26 DOZEN pint and half-pint BOTTLES of CASTOR OIL;
12 dozen NARROW AXES.
JOHN KINNEAR,
Dec. 5. *Prince Wm. Street.*

No. 1, South Market Wharf.

Receiving ex *Queen* from Liverpool—

1 TON Iron Ware (ass'd), 2 do. Block Bushes
2 cases *Thompson's* Scotch Screw Augers.
1 do. Mill Saws *(Hoole, Staniforth & Gray's)*
1 cask London Glue, 5 dozen Iron and Copper Coal Scoops.
300 fathoms short-link CHAIN, 3-16 to ½ inch.
1 cask Horse Traces and Ox Chains, 40 Plough Moulds; 2 casks assorted Hardware,
Which are offered at low rates for cash, by
W. TISDALE & SON.

India-Rubber Shoes, Castor Oil, &c.

By the "*Olive Branch*," from Boston—

4 CASES containing 260 pairs Ladies' India-Rubber Buskin SHOES;
2 Boxes Ground CINNAMON;
8 Matts CASSIA; 40 doz. CASTOR OIL.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
January 2. *Prince Wm. Street.*

LANDING

Ex ship "Kent," from London—

2 PIPES & 10 hhds. Old Cognac BRANDY,
10 half pipes best Pale GENEVA;
25 casks London Pale ALE;
50 casks London BROWN STOUT;
Best Pale and Golden Sherry, in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.—For sale by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
17th Oct. 1848. *North Market Wharf*

Winter Styles in Dry Goods.

LEEDS HOUSE.

The importation of WINTER GOODS *for this Season will in part consist of—*

CLOAKINGS in Gala and Woollen Plaids; French and Anglo Merinos; Shot, Striped and Checked Mohairs, Lustres, and Coburgs; Saxonics; Checked FLANNELS; Orleans, Swansdowns, Saxony, Welsh and Lancashire Flannels, Serges. Broad CLOTHS, Tweeds, Doeskins, Caps, Matts, &c. &c.

FANCY GOOD.—Velvets, Cap and Bonnet Flowers and Ribbons, Silk Trimmings, Gloves, Watered and Brocade Satin, Gro de Naples, Berlin Wools; SHAWLS in Fancy Plaids, Cashmere, Celestial and Cloth; Neck Ties, Mufflers, Pembroke Boas, Children's Hoods, &c. &c. Also in
Hosiery, Cotton Goods,
Haberdashery, FURS, Blankets,
Small Wares, Silk Mercery,
the usual well assorted Stock.
BENJAMIN CROWTHER.
Prince Wm. Street, Sept. 26, 1848.—2m

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 foot.
S. K. FOSTER,
Oct. 10. *Corner of King and Germain-sts.*

FANCY GOODS, ex Kent.

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

LADIES' CARDINALS, MUFFS, BOAS, Victorines and CUFFS—in French Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Grey Squirrel, Ermine, and British Sable Furs.
Paris Blond Net, Black Silk LACES.
Egyptian, American, Point, and German LACES,
Thread and Narrow Edgings,
Crape Puffing, Blond, Silk Rouche,
Cambric Handk'fs, French and Mourning FLOWERS,
With a large assortment of SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, Trimmings, Vestings, Blankets, &c.
To arrive per Peruvian—Cloths, Blankets, Warps, and a variety of FANCY GOODS—latest London fashions.
VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
10th October, 1848.—[Chron. & Alb.]

RAISINS.

Landing, ex schr. "Nelson," from Boston—

100 BOXES, 50 halves, 50 quarters, } Bunch RAISINS,
25 boxes layer RAISINS,
10 casks Sun ditto,
20 kegs GRAPES—For Sale by
November 21. JARDINE & CO.

By the Peruvian, from Liverpool:

HALF-A-TON BB, No. 3, 4 and A SHOT;
25 dozen bottles CASTOR OIL;
Half a chest SWEET OIL; 1 chest CASSIA;
5 hundred weight Servants' Friend;
5 ditto ALUM; 10 boxes PIPES;
100 gross Long CORKS;
20 kegs Superfine MUSTARD;
5 kegs Queen's BLUE.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Nov. 7. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Fall and Winter Goods.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WAREHOUSE,
Prince William Street.

J. & J. HEGAN

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

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

Also on Hand—100 Dozen Boys Country Socks and Mittens, with a large quantity of Homespun Cloth, and Men's half Hose, at cost price.
October 31.

Great Importation of WOOLLEN GOODS.

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

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

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

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

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

The Subscriber respectfully invites the attention of wholesale and other dealers to the before-named Goods, which he feels assured will be found well deserving the attention of all, which he will sell low for approved payments.
GEORGE BEATTIE,
Oct. 31. *Johnston's Wharf*

CARD.

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

STOVE DEALER,

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

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

FRANKLIN STOVES.

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

FRANKLIN STOVES,

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

☞ Register GRATES made to order.
WILLIAM TURNER,
Blacksmith, Nelson Street
St. John, 15th August, 1848.—3m.

No. 1, South Wharf.

Received ex "Columbus," from Liverpool:—

ONE Ton "Naylor's" best CAST STEEL, for AXES,
One ton Sleigh Shoe and Blister STEEL,
One ton Sparrowbills; 100 bags Cut Nails, ass'd.
Fifty bags SPIKES—4 to 9 inch,
Two casks BLOCK BUSHES, 1 cask BORAX,
One do. barn-door Hinges, two do. Cart Boxes,
Five hundred feet 9x7, 10x8, 12x9, and 12x10 WINDOW GLASS,
Six casks containing Locks, Hinges, Sleigh Bells, Files, Knives and Forks, Heel Plates, Whip Thongs, Brushes, Sad Irons, Fire Irons, &c. &c.—which, with the stock on hand, comprising a perfect assortment of IRONMONGERY, and CUTLERY, is offered at exceeding low rates for CASH.

☞ Seventeen bales Salmon, Shad and Herring TWINE, Cod and Pollock LINES, Shoe Thread, &c. shortly expected.
Oct. 31. W. TISDALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS, cheap for cash.

THE Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith: Gallery of Nature.
Dickens complete Works.
Lord Brougham on Instinct.
Capt. Marryatt's Novels.
Crookshank's able Book.
Fowler on Love, Marriage, and Offspring.
Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures.
Combe's Constitution of Man.
The Works of Theodore Hook.
Cooper's Sea Tales.
350 Miscellaneous Novels, ales, and Stories.
N. B. A large number of the above works have been received on Consignment, and will be sold 20 per cent below the publisher's prices, at the Victoria Book Store. V. H. NELSON,
June 6. *King-street.*

Fishing Lines and Twines.

Just received per the *Peruvian* from Liverpool:

10 CASKS containing Salmon, Shad, Seine, and Herring TWINES.
Also—Cod and Pollock Lines, from 9 to 18 thread.
For sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.
Nov. 14.

Saint John, New Brunswick,

26th September, 1848.

New Fall and Winter GOODS,

per ships "Queen, and Themis," from Liverpool.

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

PILOT and Beaver CLOTHS, in all Colors,
Broad Cloths, do.
Black Cassimeres and Doeskins,
A large and splendid assortment of Trouserings,
Witney BLANKETS in all widths,
Point Makinaw do do.
Horse Blankets, do do.
White FLANNELS, do do.
Red and Blue do. do do.
Kerseys for Drawers,
Regatta SHIRTINGS,
Bed TICKS,
Patent CANVAS,
Cotton Sheets and Sheetings,
Grey Factory Cottons,
White do do.
Ladies' Aprons, SHAWLS,
Hosiery, Shirts,
Plain and shaded Wool Cravats,
Printed Bandana Silk Handkerchiefs,
Black do do.
Black Brussels do.
British Corahs do.
Osnaburghs, Jeans, Apron Checks,
Scotch Ginghams, Jacconets, Braces,
Black and Brown Hollands,
Marinos, Silicias, Casban Shalloons,
Coat Facings,
White and Color'd Counterpanes and Marseilles Quilts,
CLOTH CAPS,
An immense variety of Printed COTTONS,
And a large assortment of other staple GOODS, much too numerous to be particularised.
Also received, two cases "Dell's" Patent BED WARMERS.
GEORGE BEATTIE.
Wholesale Warehouse, Johnston's Wharf,
Sept. 26, 1848.
N. B. A further supply of staple Goods to arrive per "Columbus." [M. News.]

Chains, Spikes and Nails.

Ex ship Peruvian from Liverpool—on consignment:

50 CASKS, each 2 cwt. 1-4, 5-16, 3-8, 7-16, and 1-2 inch CHAINS,
50 casks, each 2 cwt 1 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, 6, 6 1-2, 7, 7 1-2, and 9 inch DECK SPIKES,
15 do. do. 5, 6, and 7 inch Rose head SPIKES,
15 do. 2, 2 3-4, 3, 3 1-4, and 3 1-2 inch Boat Nails,
14 do. (100 lbs. each) 4d. and 7d. Ox and Horse Shoe NAILS,
5 do. (210 and 210 lbs.) 12d. and 14dy. fine clasp wrot NAILS,
27 do. (assorted qualities) 8, 10, 12, 14, and 20dy, wro't BOARD NAILS.
Which with his Stock on hand of intermediate sizes, and articles of this description, will enable the undersigned to supply every call on as advantageous terms as any in the market. [Nov. 7.] H. G. KINNEAR.

Spikes, Sheet Lead, and Augers.

The subscribers have just received per "Queen, from Liverpool:

130 BAGS SPIKES, 4 1-2 to 8 inch,
4 Rolls SHEET LEAD,
16 Dozen Thomson's Screw AUGERS,
which will be sold low for prompt pay.
Sept. 26, 1848. C. & W. H. ADAMS.

No. 10, King street.

Just received from Cumberland:

50 FIRKINS Prime BUTTER,
150 lbs. FEATHERS, good quality;
for sale low for Cash.
oct. 31. FLEWWELLING & READING,

GENEVA.

Now landing ex "Peruvian" from Liverpool:

15 HHDS. Best Pale GENEVA.—For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR,
Nov. 14. North Market Wharf.

A NATURAL REMEDY

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

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

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

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

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

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

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

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

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

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

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

CAUTION.

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

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
(Indian Purgative.)

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Selling off for Cash only.

at very REDUCED PRICES!!!

The Subscriber offers for sale at the

VICTORIA BOOK STORE,

his whole Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, comprising—

A LARGE collection of STANDARD and MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

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

SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

MAPS OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA.

PLANS of the CITY and HARBOUR.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY, designed for use in Schools throughout the British Colonies, by JAMES PATERSON, LL. D., Principal of the Grammar School, St. John, N. B.
August 15. *V. H. NELSON.*

SHIP CHANDLERY,

Peters' Wharf.

THE undersigned has received per ships *Themis* and *Howard*, from Liverpool, an Extensive Supply of—

Compasses: Deep Sea and Hand Log Lines,
Binnacle Lamps, Log Glasses,
Telescopes, Paint and Dusting Brushes,
Long and short handled Varnish Brushes,
Sheet LEAD, Stockholm TAR, VARNISH,
150 gallons prepared Wood OIL, for the prevention of Dry Rot.

*** The above, in addition to an extensive Stock on hand, constitute a complete and well selected assortment of every article in his line, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates.
October 26. JOHN WALKER.

JUST RECEIVED

Ex ship "Kent," Smith, Master, from London:

10 HHDS. Fine Crushed SUGAR,
5 casks Day & Martin's Blacking,
100 chests TEA; 25 cases London STARCH,
20 kegs MUSTARD,
10 barrels White Wine VINEGAR,
3 caroteels Zante CURRANTS,
1 box fine ISINGLASS,
4 cases SALAD OIL,
30 boxes Muscatel RAISINS,
1 case MACCARONI,
5 baskets Double Gloster CHEESE,
1 case Cayenne PEPPER.—For Sale by
Oct. 10. JARDINE & CO.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

HALSEY'S

FOREST WINE!

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

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

Wild Cherry, Dandelion, Yellow Dock, and Sarsaparilla!

With other valuable Plants whose properties are still more powerful.

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

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

SAVED FROM DEATH!

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

Dr. G. W. Halsey:—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life. When I commenced taking them, I laid at the point of death, with Dropsy, Piles, and Asthma. My physicians had given me over as past cure, and my family had lost all hope of my recovery.—While in this dreadful situation, your Forest Wine and Pills were procured for me, and before I had finished the first bottle of the Wine and box of Pills, I experienced great relief; my body and limbs, which were greatly swollen, became sensibly reduced. Hopes of my recovery began now to revive, and after continuing the use of your medicines for about a month, the Piles and Asthma were completely cured. The Dropsy, with which my life was placed in such great danger, was also nearly gone. I have continued the use of your medicines until the present time, and I now enjoy as perfect health as ever I did in my life, although I am more than sixty years of age.

I ascribe my recovery entirely to the use of your excellent medicines. Several of my neighbors have also used them with similar success in obstinate complaints, and I can cheerfully recommend them to the public. Yours respectfully,
Newark, Dec. 19, 1847. N. MATHEWS.

Great cure of Liver complaint of Ten Years standing!

New-York, Jan. 9, 1848.

DR. HALSEY—Dear Sir: Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver, from which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years—and, having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicines, I have recovered my health, notwithstanding all who knew me thought my case incurable. Previous to taking the Wine and Pills, I had recourse to the best medical treatment, but continued to grow worse to an alarming degree. Some of my friends spoke despairingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies; and, I doubt not, but what there are hundreds who are dissuaded from taking your excellent medicines, in consequence of the deception and inefficiency of many advertised remedies put forth by unprincipled men, in flaming advertisements. But, what a pity it is, that the deception used by others should be the means of dissuading many laboring under disease from making trial and being cured by your excellent remedies. Humanly speaking, they have saved my life; when I commenced making use of them, I was in a wretched condition, but began to experience their good effects in less than three days; and, in six weeks from the time I purchased the medicines, to the great surprise of all my friends, I was entirely cured, and had increased fifteen pounds in weight, having taken one box of the Pills and two bottles of the Wine. Would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same remedies. Yours, &c.
JAMES WILSON.

☞ Seven hundred certificates from physicians, clergymen, and individuals, of known respectability, have been given, testifying to the great cures made by "*Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine and Pills.*"—Among them is the cure of Mr. John Syms, of 525 Pearl-st. New York,—cured of Affection of the Liver and bad Cough, after having been given over by his physicians, who pronounced his case seated Consumption. A child of Mr. William Bowers, Broadway, New-York, who had been dreadfully afflicted with Scrofula, of four years standing, cured in less than six weeks time.—Mary J. Brown, daughter of the Rev. James R. Brown, of Disease of the Heart and incipient Consumption. Others of Jaundice, others of Piles, others of General Debility, others of Gravel, Female Complaints, &c. &c.

☞ For Sale in St. John, by H. G. KINNEAR, Hammond's Building's, 20 Dock-street; and at the Proprietor's General Depot, No. 2, Courtland-street, New-York. Sept. 19, 1848.

Astonishing Efficacy OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

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

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

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

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

☞ In all Diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples,