

miserly which he has drawn down upon those who have unwarily joined him in a career of crime.

"His Excellency is resolved by every means in his power to suppress the wicked spirit which now disturbs the public peace, and towards the social improvement and the prosperity of the country. The constabulary will be increased in all disturbed districts, military detachments will be stationed wherever necessary, in aid of the civil authorities, and efficient patrols maintained, liberal rewards will be given for information leading to the arrest of offenders, and ample protection to all who come forward and prosecute them; in short, no exertion will be spared for rigorously enforcing the law against those by whom it is violated.

"The lord-lieutenant, therefore, warns all who engage, either in resistance to legal authority, or in attacks upon life and property, to abstain from such crimes, which will be followed by the severest punishment. He cautions the people not to join with the habitual perpetrators of outrage, nor to listen to the evil counsels of men who encourage opposition to the law for their own ends, and who will leave those they have deluded into crime to suffer its punishment. Above all, he thinks it his duty to make known the penalties that will be incurred by accessories to crime, and that all persons who are by law considered accessories who protect criminals against their pursuers—who afford them means to escape—who aid in their disguise—who mislead those who may be in search of them—or who harbour offenders in their houses.

"The hand of every one should be against the perpetrator of crime, and the law will pursue with rigour, not alone the culprit himself, but sentence to transportation or imprisonment all who give him aid, shelter or protection.

"By His Excellency's command.

"W. M. SOMERVILLE.

Dublin Castle, November 9, 1847.

A London correspondent of one of the morning papers tells a very good story of the lady of Mr. Bancroft, Am. Minister at the Court of St. James, which, whether true or not, we have had many a hearty laugh over. It is said that Mrs. Bancroft, in passing a fashionable dry goods establishment in Regent street, was greatly pleased with the appearance of some newly imported shawls, of which she stepped in to enquire the price, and, having selected one to her fancy, placed it upon her shoulders, paid twenty pounds over to the seller, and left the store for a promenade through Regent street, where she soon attracted such extraordinary attention as to cause her to suspect that all was not right about her. She accordingly hurried to her house and there found that in her admiration of the shawl, she had not observed a monstrous placard, originally placed there by the dealer as an inducement for purchasers, on which was marked in large black letters: "very chaste at £20!"

Remarkable Precautions for Louis Philippe's Protection.—One of the saddest circumstances which exist in this country is the extraordinary precaution which it is considered necessary to take for the safety of the king. There are for example, five large barracks, each occupied by regiments of elite, in the immediate vicinity of the Tuileries, and eighteen guard houses, each of which is continually occupied day and night by a troop of ready armed men, surrounding the palace. The palace itself is occupied by 250 national guards of the infantry battalions, and by twenty-five men of a regiment of horse. There are, besides, 350 soldiers of the line and a troop of 50 men of a cavalry regiment. At nine o'clock at night a detachment, composed of four companies, takes its station in the centre of the palace, and remains all night with loaded arms; 80 sentinels, with loaded arms, keep watch in and around the palace during the night; besides which patrols and detachments visit every part of the palace and the gardens every half-hour; 55 of the attendants in the gardens, and of the domestics of royal household mount guard in the royal apartments during every night, armed with double barrelled guns. In addition to all this multitude, there is a number of police-agents, aides-de-camp, adjutants &c., continually on duty. A secret passage leads from the palace to one of the nearest barracks, and some of the guard-houses are provided with ladders to enable the soldiers to enter the palace and gardens at any moment. —*French Correspondent of the Edinburgh Review.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Switzerland.—Accounts from Berne of the 4th instant state that the Diet met on that day to discuss the decree of execution, and give its sanction to the draft of a manifesto of the nation, explaining its reasons for recurring to extreme measures, in order to overcome the resistance of a rebellious minority. A portion of the troops of the Uri and Unterwalden have arrived at Lucerne,

and were to be stationed along the frontiers of Berne and Argau. A battalion of Schwytz had entered Zug to form the advanced post of the army of the League on the side of Zurich. On the 3rd a battery of siege artillery left Berne by the Friburg road. The delegates sent by the Grisons to Berne and Lucerne with proposals of peace, found both parties so little disposed to come to terms, that they did not proceed beyond Zurich and returned to their cantons. The Diet, after a discussion of four hours, adopted resolutions for carrying into execution by force of arms the decree of the Diet of the 20th of July last, respecting the dissolution of the Sonderbund, and the General-in-Chief of the federal troops was charged with the execution of the said decree. The Grand Council of Bale came to a resolution on the 6th to furnish the contingent against the Sonderbund called for by the Diet. Immediately after the passing of the decree of the Swiss Diet against the Sonderbund, the Executive Council of the Federal Government came to a resolution for the suspension of all relations with the cantons of the minority until further notice. The *Bale Gazette* of the 6th announces the departure from Zurich of the Russian ambassador, Baron de Krudener. Notwithstanding the fact that Baron Kaisersfeld, the Austrian envoy to Helvetic Diet, has left the Swiss territory, the concentration of the Austrian troops on the Swiss frontier is such that in the little town of Bregenz alone there are three battalions of infantry. These troops are provided with every means of crossing the lake at a moment's notice. Austria is prepared for emergency. Baron Kaisersfeld has taken up his quarters at Bregenz. As regards the military measures taken by Wurtemberg, the Stugard journals of the 2d November deny that any troops have advanced towards the Swiss frontier. Letters from Berne, of the 5th, state that the movement of troops in the direction of the Friburg frontier was continued. It was expected that a simultaneous attack would be made on Friburg on the west and east. The *Zurich Gazette* of the 6th says that news had been received there the night before from Bellinzona, that on the 4th the troops of Uri had penetrated into the territory of Tessino, and that an engagement between the advanced posts had taken place, in which two officers of Uri were killed.

Letters from Berne and Bale to the 10th, and the journals bearing date of the 11th, have arrived. The cantonal Government of Tessino had sent an official report of an affair between the Tessinese and the Uri troops on the St. Gothard. The Uri invaders consisted of some four or five hundred men, with four pieces of cannon. Besides two officers killed, a third, described as the commander, was wounded: The federal colonel Luvini, had arrived in the canton, and a junction was expected between the troops of Tessino and those of the Grisons, which were approaching; after which they would take the offensive under Colonel Luvini, and attack the canton of Uri.

The *Bale Gazette* of the 11th says:—"The attack on Friburg will not commence before the 15th or 16th. It is said that the Bale artillery will begin the attack on the side of Murten: orders have been given to this effect. At Lucerne no offensive movement has, as yet, taken place on this frontier. The troops all stand ready armed. It was said on the 10th at Zurich, that the Lucerne troops, who had started from the Bridge of Gilisk, had attacked and taken prisoners a post of the Zurich carabineers, who were at Klein Dieswyl, at the extremity of Freyemant, towards Lucerne and Zug. In Zug and Schwytz the bridge of Sihl had been set on fire, and three arches destroyed."

It is announced in a Berne journal of the 13th, that General Defour, the commander-in-chief of the Federal army, had fixed his head quarters on the 12th at Averanches, near Friburg, and summoned the city to surrender, giving the Friourgers twenty-four hours in which to decide. Negotiations were entered into, but were broken off on the 13th at noon, and the attack on the city was commenced. A skirmish took place on the road leading from Berne to Friburg, in which two officers of the canton of Vaud were killed, and several soldiers wounded. The Federal army, however, drove in the advanced posts of the Sonderbund troops, and having established its artillery in a position from which to bombard the city, the authorities seat to General Defour proposing terms of surrender, and negotiations were going on when the last accounts left.

An American house had offered to negotiate a loan of 3,000,000 francs for the Federal Government on very advantageous terms.

Singing School.

The Subscriber grateful for the past patronage he has received, begs to inform the people of Chatham that he purposes opening a CLASS for the purpose of giving instruction in the science of Music. Withpim's system, the one most approved in Britain, will be pursued. The class will be taught in Mr. Smith's School room. Terms and other particulars made known at an early day. Individuals wishing to join the class will confer a favor by notifying him early.

JOSEPH WINDSOR.

Chatham, November 30, 1847.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has removed from the store lately occupied by Haddow & Loudoun, to the adjoining store recently occupied by Henry C. D. Carman, Esquire, where he will in future carry on business on his own account.

ALEX. LOUDOUN.

Chatham April, 1847.

HARNESSES.

The subscriber has received, on Consignment,

- 10 sets strong double Harness, suitable for lumbering purposes,
- 30 Horse Collars, 30 pairs Blinders,
- 20 sets Reins, 60 Hame Straps,
- 10 pairs Neck Yoke Straps, which will be sold low for cash.

WM. J. FRASER.

November 8, 1847.

Long looked for come at last!

JOHN FRASER & Co., beg leave to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have now got to hand their supply of London

Fall and Winter Goods:

Consisting of—Boas, Muffs, Victorines, Cardinal Capes, Cuffs, Fur Caps, Cloaks and Cloakings, Mous de Laines, and Cachmeres, of the latest designs, Flannels, Orleans, Brocaded and Plain; Silk Velvets, in black, purple and blue Satinette, Black and Coloured Gloves, Blond Caps, Cloth Boots, Knitting Cotton, Ribbons, Fringes, Gimps, &c. &c. &c.

Books and Hats.

For sale by the Subscriber,

- Sears' History of the Bible.
- do Pictorial Illustrations do,
- do Bible Biography.
- do Guide to Knowledge.
- do Wonders of the World.
- do Sunday Book.
- do Pictorial Library.
- do History American Revolution.
- do History of Great Britain & Ireland
- do Information for the People.

Also—an assortment of Hats:—Black and low crown Hats, Silk and Beaver do.

JOHN RUE.

Chatham, July 5th, 1847.

TO TRAVELERS, A New Boarding House.

Mrs HUNTER begs respectfully to inform Ladies' and Gentlemen passing to and from Dalhousie, that they can be accommodated at her house on very reasonable terms, and she pledges herself to render their stay as comfortable as possible. Breakfasts, Dinners and Suppers, on the shortest notice. A few permanent Boarders can be accommodated. Good stabling for Horses.

Dalhousie, November 12th, 1847.

NOTICE.—All persons having any demands against the estate of PETER TAYLOR, late of the parish of Glenelg, county of Northumberland, Yeoman, deceased, are hereby required to render the same, attested, to the subscriber, the Executor of the said Estate, within three months from this date.

ROBERT LOBAN.

Chatham, 4th November, 1847.

NOTICE.—All persons having just demands against the estate of JOHN VONDY, late of Chatham, Surgeon, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within three months, to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

THOS VONDY, Administrator.

Chatham, 20th September 1847.

William Wilkinson,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c., office situate between the residence of Mrs Martin, and Mr Daniel McLaughlan's shop. Chatham, 2d November, 1847.

"Steamer Conqueror."

The above Steamer has discontinued running between Shediac & Charlotte Town for the present season.

W. H. & R. C. SCOVIL.

Shediac, November 17, 1847.

TEA, TEA.

The subscribers have just received, and offer for sale, cheap for cash, a quantity of superior, fine flavored Ninyong, Oolong, and Mohea SOUCHONG; fine Gunpowder and YOUNG HYSOON TEAS, in boxes of from 13 to 50 lbs each.

K. B. & W. FORBES.

Twenty-five Thousand Bottles sold the last year.

RELIEF WARRANTED.

Great New England Remedy for Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Complaints!

Hunter's celebrated Pulmonary Balsam or Cough Syrup.

This pleasant and agreeable Syrup is now being sold in vast quantities, for the very good reason that almost universal relief has been found by the thousands who have made use of it for coughs, colds, and lung complaints, within the past year.

It comes from a quarter where cases of consumption have been most frequent, and where it has heretofore been most fatal in its termination, owing to an ever changing climate. It is a scientific preparation, having been got up by one of the most skilful and successful physicians in New England.

Hunter's Pulmonary Balsam

Is a combination of ten distinct articles of medicine, each of which taken separately would be of service to a person afflicted with a cough or lung complaint. It is comparatively a new article, although it has been used for years in an extensive practice, with unparalleled success. Yet it is not more than one year since it has been put up in its present form for the purpose of circulating it. During this short time an almost incredible amount of it has been sold, whilst little effort has been made to increase its sale. It has depended upon its own merits, and thousands have been relieved and cured.

At one establishment, in Maine, 5 thousand bottles have been sold at retail within the last twelve months. More than fifty individuals who were pronounced decided and marked cases of consumption, in the city of Bangor and vicinity, have been entirely cured by the use of Hunter's Balsam. Frequent cases have occurred where strangers journeying for health, and passing where the article was kept, have been induced by the recommendations of others to purchase a bottle, and after using it, have sent from two to three hundred miles for it.

Hunter's Pulmonary Balsam is an agreeable syrup, and is warranted an effective remedy for coughs, hoarseness, colds, pain in the breast, influenza, hard breathing, liver and lung complaints, difficult expectoration. For adults and children in cold climates and warm. It has remained to a late day to discover an article so admirably adapted to these complaints, so powerful and effectual, and yet so perfectly innocent and mild. A single trial of it will do more to convince all of its merits than all they can see or hear on the subject. It is quite certain that no injury has ever been known to arise from its free use. An uncommon fact is that this remedy is a syrup, palatable and pleasant to the taste. Children take it with the greatest readiness.

600,000 Boxes sold the past year.

Indian Dyspepsia Pills,

For cure of costiveness, acidity of the stomach bilious habits, headache, dizziness, heart burning, pain in the side, lung and liver complaints.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion,

With costiveness, acidity of the stomach, heart burnings, bilious complaints, producing headache, pain in the side, loss of appetite, and general debility, can be remedied, removed, and entirely cured by the use of the Indian Dyspepsia pills. These pills have effected the most astonishing cures in hundreds of cases of the above complaints, and are an invaluable remedy, in an especial manner, for Dyspepsia. They are a mild and gentle Cathartic, operating mostly upon the blood, cleansing and purifying the same, and causing the digestive organs to perform their appropriate organs with regularity.

Costiveness.

Habitual costiveness is, if not removed in time, a cause of more than half of the disorders and pains to which humanity is subject. The medicines too generally had recourse to do more harm than good, as they weaken the peristaltic action of the bowels, and thus aggravate instead of removing the complaint.

Also in all bilious diseases, attended with pain in the side and right shoulder blade, with a dull, sallow countenance. In all Diarrhoeas, ague and fever, bilious fever and sick headache, they are an invaluable remedy.

For purifying the blood we do not believe these pills have their equal in the world.

30,000 Thousand bottles sold the past year.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

Cramp and Pain Killer,

Rheumatic and Cramp LINIMENT, is decidedly and without controversy the best article in the world for Cramp in the Limbs or stomach, pain in the stomach, bowels and side; Rheumatism in all its forms, stitches in the back or side, cholice, chapped hands, sore lips, colds, and tooth ache, inflammatory sore throat, and burns. Also Dr. Weld's STRENGTHENING PLASTERS, for pain in the side, stomach, and back; sold wholesale and retail by Curtis and Perkins, Bangor, and by

K. B. & W. FORBES.

Chatham, September 16, 1847.