



Winter Arrangement
FOR THE
FREDERICTON and MIRAMICHI
MAIL STAGE.

The Subscriber having entered into a Contract for conveying

Her Majesty's Mails,

Weekly, between Fredericton and Miramichi, via Nashwaak, begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage which he has hitherto received on the Southern route; and he now informs the public, that from and after the Fifth of January next, he will be prepared with comfortable Stages and good Horses, to carry Passengers and Luggage on the Fredericton route, and trusts that by strict attention to the comfort of travellers, the public will extend to him a liberal share of their patronage, on this route. Hours of starting as follows:—

Will leave the Royal Hotel, Chatham, every MONDAY morning, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and passing through Douglastown and Newcastle, will arrive in Fredericton on the following morning. Will leave the North American Hotel, Fredericton, every Friday morning at Ten o'clock, A. M., and will arrive in Miramichi on the following morning.

Each passenger will be entitled to carry with him a Trunk, not exceeding 40 pounds weight, a travelling bag, and hat box; all extra luggage, 2 1-2d per lb. All luggage to be at the risk of the owners. Passengers will please be punctual to the hours of starting.

The Southern route will be carried on by the subscriber as usual; and he will be prepared to forward passengers and luggage on either of the above routes, with extra stages, at all times, at reasonable rates.

WM. KELLY,
Miramichi, 11th December, 1846.

A. W. Hart & Co.,
Merchants & Forwarding Agents,
LIVERPOOL—ENGLAND.

—REFERENCES—
Liverpool Banking Co., Liverpool,
Lawrence Phillips & Sons, London,
Benjamin Hart & Co., Montreal, Canada.
A. W. H. & Co., receive consignments of Ships for sale. Also Cargoes of Timber, Deals, Wheat, Flour, and Produce. They also purchase every description of British Manufactures for Export.

Fall and Winter Goods.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of—
BROAD CLOTHS, in blue, black, brown, invisible green, and olives,
Cashmeres, Beavers, and Pilots,
Buckskins, Doeskins, and Tweeds,
Drills, Gambroons, and fancy Trowerings,
Vestings, in plain and fancy satin,
Valentia, &c. &c.; plain and fancy silks,
Shawls, in Paisley, Edinburgh, and plaid wool; do. in satin, thibet & Berlin wool,
Plaid and fancy wool Cloaking,
Orleans, Coburgs, and Merinoes,
Mous de Laine, Alpaca, and Victorines,
French and British garment and furniture Prints, newest patterns,
Ribbons in newest fashions, for caps and bonnets,
Ladies' furred, kid and Berlin Gloves,
Gents' fur, cashmere, and thibet do.
Lambs' wool, cashmere, and cotton hose,
lace, blondes, edgings, plain and fancy Netts, gimps and fringes, Muslins, in jacket, checked and striped, book and mall; twill'd and plain regatta and mixed linen Shirting, gingham, Scotch home-spuns, apron and furniture checks, Irish linens, diapers & dutks; ticks, osnaburgs, and holland; plaid & fancy moleskins, jeans, &c., flannels, in white, red, and yellow, Blankets, in rose, mauve, and witneys, grey and white cottons, sheetings, and warps, youths' and mens' fur, flush, and cloth caps; gents' beaver, silk, and glazed hats, cashmere mufflers in green, blue, and fancy patterns; gents' fancy scarfs, opera ties, and stocks, gents' neck and pocket silk handkerchiefs, youths' and mens' india robber, worsted and cotton braces, worsted and oil cloth table covers; mens', youths', and childrens' boots & shoes, in great variety; gents' linen shirts and collars, lambs' wool and flannel shirts, striped cotton and regatta do.; drawers and guernsey frocks, black cloth, valentia, and tabret vests, black cloth, moleskin, and tweed pants, dress and pea crab and blue Jackets; a large assortment of Books and Haberdashery, and tailors' Trimmings, with nearly every article in the GROCERY and LIQUOR TRADE; earthenware, leather, apples, onions, cheese, confectionary, corn brooms, water pails, feathers, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices. To those persons who have so liberally supported him since his commencement in business, he returns his sincere thanks, and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to ensure their future confidence. Any description of merchantable produce taken in exchange.
JOHN NOONAN,
Chatham, 14th December, 1846.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has removed from the store lately occupied by Haldow & 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, 27th April, 1847.

Stallion Lieutenant.

This superb Horse, sired by CAPTAIN, only 5 years old, formerly owned by the Hon. J. Casard, and at present by the subscriber, will be travelled during the season through the county. Notices will be posted of the several stopping places, in due time. Terms—each mare 25s. for the season, payable before the 1st of September, ensuing. Groom—5s. of the above in hand.

LAWRENCE GRENNAN,

Douglastown, 23rd April, 1847.

N. B. The above horse took a prize at the Northumberland Agricultural Show, in the year 1845.

SURROGATE COURT, COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND,

PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable within said County, Greeting.

Whereas ALEXANDER KEY, surviving administrator on the Estate of Patrick Henderson, late of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Merchant, deceased, had filed an account of his administration on the Estate of the said deceased, and hath prayed that the same may be passed and allowed.

You are therefore required to cite the creditors, and next of Kin, of the deceased, and all others interested in the said Estate, to appear before me, at a Court of Probate, to be held at my office, in the Parish of Chatham, within the said County, on MONDAY, the Seventeenth day of May next, at Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowing of the said account of administration on the said Estate.

Given under my hand and the Seal of this said Court, this thirteenth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and forty seven.

T. H. PETERS, Surrogate.

GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates for the said County.

Surrogate Court, County of Gloucester:

In the matter of the Estate of the late WILLIAM FLAHERTY, of Pokemouche, in the said county, Farmer:

Whereas John Flaherty, administrator of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, and Credits of the said deceased, hath filed his account against the said Estate, whereby he shews the claims against the said estate, so far as they have been ascertained, to amount to two hundred and sixty seven pounds, six shillings and eight pence; and the said administrator hath also by petition set forth that no personal property hath come into his hands to discharge these claims, or any part thereof; and praying that License may be granted him to sell all, of so much of the Real Estate of the said deceased as may be necessary for that purpose. Whereupon it is ordered, that the Creditors, Next of Kin, and all others interested in the said estate, be and appear at a Court of Probate, to be held at the Court House, Bathurst, on Saturday, the fifteenth day of May next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, to attend the examination and proof of the said accounts; and to shew cause, if any there be, why License to sell the said Real Estate should not be granted, agreeably to the prayer of the said petition.

HENRY W. BALDWIN,

Surrogate Judge of Probates.

ROBERT GORDON, Register of Probates.
Bathurst, 31st March, 1847.

Notice.

At a General Sessions of the Peace of our Lady the Queen, held in the Court House, at Newcastle, in and for the county of Northumberland, on Tuesday, the twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty seven

Ordered, that the undermentioned regulations be in force respecting Tax on Dogs, agreeable to an act of the General Assembly, made and passed in the ninth year of her Majesty's reign, entitled an act relating to Dog Tax in the several counties in this province, be in force within the limits of the undermentioned district.

That from and after the first day of May next, there shall be imposed the tax or duty of five shillings yearly and every year, upon each and every dog, which shall or may be owned or kept by any person residing on the front lots in the parish of Newcastle, which lie between the upper line of the farm of John Potter, Esquire, and the lower line of Patrick Hay's farm, in Douglastown, in the parish of Newcastle. That it shall be the duty of all persons residing within the limits above defined, who shall, from and after the said day, own or keep any dog or dogs, to affix a Collar on the neck of each and every such dog, with the name of the owner or keeper plainly and legibly marked thereon.

Extract from the minutes.

T. H. PETERS, Clerk of the Peace.

Rancheros seven miles from Vera Cruz.

A detachment sent out, found five bodies killed, amongst whom was Rev'd. Wm. H. Barnes.

Mr. F. M. Diamond has been appointed Collector of Vera Cruz, and Mr. Felix Peters Inspector.

Colonial News.

Canada.

MONTREAL, April 21.—Official information has been given to the Board of Trade by the Board of Works, that every arrangement is made for the earliest practicable opening of the Lachine Canal, and that they anticipate no delay after the river and lakes are navigable; and active preparations are making for commencing with vigour the operations on Lake St. Peter, with the view of obtaining a channel 150 feet wide and 14 deep.—(Gazette.)

TORONTO, April 13.—There is no doubt but the Telegraph, as a means of communicating short business transactions is of great benefit to the commercial community; but, as far as conveying news to the public at large is concerned, it has, for some cause or other, proved a failure, in Canada at least. Since the establishment of the Telegraph line here, it has not been found (with perhaps an exception or two) of any use to the papers. Sometimes one cause is assigned, sometimes another; but the favourite one is, "the wires are broken;" and by a facility almost this almost invariably occurs when there is any news.—Our readers will no doubt remember the delay in getting even the market quotations by the last steamer. The news of her arrival was telegraphed through at four P. M., on Saturday, but not a word further to the press.—Private communications were received, if not here, in Buffalo, and the consequence was that long before the papers could give the public notice of the prices of grain, etc., private speculators were in possession of it. This circumstance has been taken notice of by some of the western people, and commented upon pretty severely. We do not by any means wish to impute any improper conduct on the part of the managers of the Canadian line, on the contrary. They are dependent on the New York and Buffalo line, and with them must rest the blame. We think it right however, to let the public know how matters are managed, and they can judge of how much use it is likely to be to them while conducted merely for the benefit of speculators.

Novascotia.

Halifax Times, April 27.

St. George's Day.—Friday last, St. George's Day, was celebrated by the Sons of Old England, and the Descendants of Englishmen, in Halifax, with appropriate honors.—The St. George's Charitable Society took the lead in giving eclat to the Festival. At Sun rise, the St. George's Flag of the Society was displayed over Mason's Hall, the gathering place of the Society, where it floated throughout the day. The weather was unfavourable, which prevented the usual display of colours from the residence of the Members in Town, with some exceptions. The rain held up a little before ten o'clock, when it was determined that the Procession, for which the necessary arrangements had been made, should take place. The Flag of St. George was immediately hoisted over the residence of the President; the Vice Presidents, and the Marshal of the Society, and the example was soon followed in several parts of the City by the Members. Some of the Vessels in harbour, also honored the Day by hoisting their Flags. The Royal Standard was hoisted at the Citadel.

At ten o'clock the Members gathered strong to take part in the Procession, though not a few who lived at a distance, supposing that the weather would cause the celebration to be postponed, lost the opportunity of joining their countrymen.

The bells of St. Paul's chiming the hour for attendance at Divine Service, the Procession was arranged by the Marshal.

New Brunswick.

St. John Observer, April 27.

The frequent falls of snow and rain for two or three weeks past, have kept our streets in a most wretchedly muddy condition, particularly those in the lower part of the city, some of which are almost impassable.

The weather still remains unusually cold and backward; the rivers not yet open; and no attempts at cultivation.

many, saying that before the fall of Cracow, Austria, France and Sardinia, had offered arms and officers to the states of the Catholic league. The arms at a price so low that it was equivalent to a gift. The arms were accepted but the officers refused. In case of war the prince of Schwartzenberg was to have been placed at the head of the league, and had already laid plans for a campaign. This prince has travelled over the different cantons of Switzerland, and has had conferences with all the leading members of the Catholic party. Austria is said to have notified that she will not recognize any resolution of the twelve cantons against the Catholic league. Menaces were to be launched against the canton of Tessin, to operate a change in its line of policy; and all was prepared for the Catholic states to take the offensive. The Catholics of Argovie, St. Gall, and the Grisons, were to advance on Arau or Berne.

The aristocrats of Berne had done all in their power to make anarchy prevail, and to lesson the means of defence. A rising was also premeditated in the Tessin and in the Valais. The nobles of Bale alone rejected any connivance at these measures. On the fall of Cracow, France withdrew herself from this triumvirate, and Austria counselled a defensive instead of an offensive system. The same letter says that the Vorort ought to keep up an active surveillance on all strangers travelling in Switzerland with a view to make observations; that Switzerland ought to be duly represented at the court of the Tuileries, to point out to the French government the dangers that would arise from a partial occupation of Switzerland by Austria. The letter concludes by recommending a dissolution of the Catholic league, not from religious motives, but with a view to the maintenance of peace and order in Switzerland.

Mexican News.

From the Philadelphia Chronicle.

THE SIEGE OF VERA CRUZ.

I rode to the town to see what effort our shells and shot had on it. I was prepared to see much destruction, but was perfectly amazed. The town is, on the Southwest side, almost destroyed. The navy battery, six guns, three 32 pounders, and three 64 pounders. Paixhan guns, at times throwing shells, and others solid shot, did immense execution; also a 24 pound battery, worked by the army; but the citizens of Vera Cruz say the bombs did the most injury. They would fall on the houses, the weight carrying them through from roof to cellar, (in proportion to the strength of the floor,) and then burst, opening the house from top to bottom, and killing all within. Thousands had left the town, or the casualties, as regards life, would have been immense—as it was, the women and children suffered most. The loss of soldiers was comparatively small—they hept themselves in the Northern part of the town. Four sailors were killed this day; they were all captains of guns, and would not dodge at the flash of their opponents. On board a ship, you know, there is no use in dodging for one place is as good as another. They are trained to "stand to their guns." On shore it is different—sand bags are placed to protect those who are in action. The engineers requested the sailor officers to keep their men down. They were cautioned, and ordered to fall at the flash, but all would not do—they would jump on their guns, sight them, stand beside their piece, and look through the embrasures, and of course, were killed. Every sailor that was killed was struck in the forehead taking the upper part of the head entirely off. All wounds were slight, as they were contusions from sand bags, or splints from the roots of the chapatiel. One reason of the Mexicans giving up is, they feared a revolt of the troops. The suburbs, where the greater part of their wives lived, was completely destroyed; they begged their husbands to give up, and save their families from destruction. Many of the officers, at night, crawled up close to the walls, and represented the screeching, crying, and lamenting of the wounded, as being dreadful. Poor creatures, they must have suffered severely. They no doubt were short of provisions. They had no wheat, but plenty of beans, flour and rice. In the castle they were short of every thing except beans and rice. The blockade kept all salt provisions from their market.

Late from Vera Cruz.—The New Orleans Picayune, extra, of the 12th instant, states that a party of Americans on an excursion, were murdered by the