From Papers by the Second April Mail.

PARLIAMENT.

On Tuesday the 7th, the House of Lords adjourned, on motion of the Duke of Wellington, till April 21st. On that day, the Earl of Dalhousie stated the provisions of the measure which is to be introduced immediately after the Easter recess, to enable railway shareholders to withdraw their bills, and to wind up the affairs of their companies, if they shall think proper to do so.

In the House of Commons, on Monday evening the 6th, the adjourned debate on the coercion bill was resumed by Mr. Carew, who opposed the bill. Mr. O'Connell, and several other speakers, also opposed it. The O'Connor Don stigmatised the measure as one of a most unconstitutional and arbitrary character. The bill, he said, instead of being a boon, would be looked upon as a curse. If this bill passed, it would be impossible for market-men to attend to their business at all. It would aggravate instead of healing the evils of Ireland. Mr. O'Connell was of a similar opinion. The bill would increase those outrages which it proposed to put down. Mr. M. Milnes recommended some modifications in the bill. Mr. D. Brown said that the poor man's home would be rendered a prison by the bill. Lord Morpeth considered the measure necessary for Ireland. Mr. P. Scrope called upon Government to give the people employment in place of this measure, which would not put a stop to agrarian outrages. Lord George Bentinck thought the measure absolutely necessary, in order to protect Irish improvements, and in order that the hand of industry might not be arrested by the hand of the assassin. Mr. J. O'Brien here moved the adjournment of the debate, which motion was rejected by a majority of forty-six votes. Sir Robert Peel made a few remarks, when Sir W. Somerville thought the best way was to postpone the adjournment of the debate to that day three weeks. Sir Robert Peel said he should certainly strongly oppose any such amendment; and it was then withdrawn, and the House adjourned.

On Tuesday evening, the 7th, Sir Robert Peel stated the course Government intended to pursue with reference to the adjourned debate on the Coercion Bill. He proposed that the House should adjourn from the 8th, until the 17th inst., and on that day the adjourned debate should be proceeded with, and on the Monday following (the 20th inst.) the Corn Bill and the Tariff should be taken up. Mr. Wyse then moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the present state of legal education in Ireland, and the means for its further improvement and extension. When he had finished his speech in support of the motion, there were not forty members present—and the House accordingly adjourned.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday evening, no important business was accomplished. Sir James Graham informed the House that the scarcity of potatoes in Ireland was rapidly increasing, and that destitution in that country was beginning to be extreme. He laid on the table the official returns received from the Commissioners during the preceding week.

After some conversation, shared in by several Irish members, Sir Robert Peel expressed his satisfaction at the fact, that, though some prejudices had to be overcome, the introduction of Indian corn was already effecting a social revolution in Ireland, by exciting in the people a taste for a higher description of food. The Irish people were discovering that they could work longer and better, and were altogether in better condition, by the use of meal, the produce of Indian corn, than by the use of that watery food, potatoes. At present, however, Indian corn was only admitted into Ireland on a sort of suffrance, under the authority of a treasury order; the bill which would fully legalise the importation was still waiting the decision of Parliament. The guarantee of an act would inspire confidence. Let it not be forgotten, too, that we required foreign wheat to mix with our own at a cheaper rate than the present duty of 16s. permitted; and if we could get oats and barley-meal at a duty of one shilling, instead of five or six, it would be a great and desirable addition to our own supply, and he had no doubt that an immediate importation would follow. At present there was no treasury order, except in the case of Indian corn, and all operations in the grain trade were in a state of great uncertainty. Under these circumstances, he appealed to Irish members to withdraw their opposition to the first reading of the bill for the Protection of Life and Property in Ireland, and allow it, on their re-assembling, to pass that state, with a reserve as to its future progress.

A discussion arose, shared in by Mr. Hawes, Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Caleb Powell, and Sir James Graham, and during which Mr. Thomas Duncombe severely censured the government for their pertinacity in forcing on the Coercion Bill, thus placing a stumbling-block in the way of the Corn Bill. Their conduct had raised doubts in the minds of the public as to the sincerity of ministers in their commercial measures. The subject ultimately dropped, and the House adjourned for the Easter recess.

House of Commons, April 17.—Mr. D. Browne wished to know whether the government had received any official intelligence respecting the fearful state of parts of the south of Ireland. He alluded to the fact more particularly of wagons and other conveyances loaded with wheat and flour being seized by the people in several parts of Ireland.

Sir R. Peel assured the hon. gentleman that both his hon. friend (Sir J. Graham) and himself had received information from time to time, from the proper authorities, with respect to the outrages which had been recently perpetrated in Ireland, and with respect to the sufferings of the people from the want of food, caused by the failure of the potatoe crop. He must say that these accounts testified to the strength and forbearance with which the people had borne their sufferings (hear). Outrages had been committed, the perpetrators of which must be punished—(hear)—and steps had accordingly been taken by the executive to punish those concerned in them; and the hon. gentleman and the house might rest assured that every means had been taken to diminish and altogether suppress these outrages. With respect to the sufferings of the people, the government had taken steps, by the introduction of maize and other food into Ireland, to alleviate them; but he could certainly assure him that the exertions of the government to accomplish this would be greatly facilitated, and the people of Ireland consequently benefited, by the house passing the corn bill without any unnecessary delay.

(From the London Morning Chronicle.)

The Corn Bill and the Canadas.—The gentlemen who opposed the Canada Corn Bill as the first inroad on the sacred system of Protection, who last year drove the last nail into the coffin of the sliding scale by their ridiculous obstinacy about the admission of Australian flour, are now in a perfect twitter about our unhappy colonies. One of the reasons assigned by the Protectionists for spinning out the debates on the Corn Bill and Tariff, so that neither might leave the House of Commons till after the Easter recess, was, that time might be given to our Colonies (by which they meant only the North American Colonies) to express their opinion on a subject so vitally interesting to them. The remonstrances of Canada, at being stripped of a protection which was represented as the foundation of its prosperity and loyalty, would, we were told, put quite a new face on Sir Robert Peel's comprehensive measures. It was asserted that one of the main motives of the indecent precipitation with which he was charged, was the desire to hurry his measures through Parliament before the storm of transatlantic wrath could scare him from his wicked undertaking. Well, the time required has been gained. The news of the intended encroachments on its corn and timber monopolies has reached Canada, and Canada has returned its answer. Instead of all the hubbub with which we were threatened, we find marks of little but absolute indifference. What expressions of opinion are noticeable, indicate satisfaction, or, at any rate, a disposition to accept the proposed changes as things of course. We must confess that we expected somewhat more excitement of an unfavourable kind. We never, indeed, imagined that the Canadians set much store by these monopolies, or would feel any great alarm: but we thought that party might deem the changes fit subjects for assailing the government, and stirring up whatever little popular prejudice might be available into a semblance of public discontent. There exists in Canada a violent opposition, and the Government is regarded with hostility, not merely by the Liberals, who are excluded from it, but by some portion of the old ultra-Tory party, who are thrown into the background. There seems not to be enough dissatisfaction for either of these two parties to work upon. * * * But the Canadian parliament has met. The subject of the commercial changes was brought under its notice by the Governor General in his opening speech. What is the consequence? Are all pre existing parties broken up, and the legislature divided into friends and opponents of Protection? Is the new commercial policy the subject of an amendment, or much indignant speech? Nothing at all of the kind. An amendment is moved, but not the slightest reference is made to corn or timber. The Opposition endeavour to pick up all manner of holes in the speech, but none in the free trade part of it. On the contrary, the subject is noticed by supporters and opponents of the Government only in terms of praise. * * * Little backing out will our Protectionist friends find in Canada when they renew the debate on the Corn Bill, or make that great stand on timber, of which we have had threatening notice. They will get no remonstrances from the colony, except from a few not very important bodies of merchants, acting under the designation of Boards of Trade. Proofs of popular excitement, or perilled connexion between the colony and the mother country, they will have to await for a long time. In truth, the Canadian lion is as sleepy, dumb and timid a beast as its British brother. Or, rather, are not both equally delusions?—phantoms such as the wise man of the "Proverbs" describes as raised by the cowardly imaginations of a class of men, with whom he was apparently much vexed in his day, and who still exist, to the vexation of every man who would do aught of good to his kind?

Command of an Experimental Squadron.—Sir Francis A. Collier, K. C. B., Commodore Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard, is to command in chief the experimental squadron of line-of-battle ships and steamers to assemble at Portsmouth as soon as possible. The line-of-battle ships ordered to assemble at Spithead, and to proceed to sea on a lengthened cruise of experiment and exercise, are the three flag-ships (three-deckers) Trafalgar, St. Vincent, and Queen; the Rodney, Albion, Superb, Vanguard, and Canopus, two-deckers (the latter expected from the West Indies); and the fifty-gun frigate Raleigh. To the above it is expected will be added subsequently the Constance, fifty, and the two new twelve-gun brigs, Contest, and Recruit. The squadron of steamers will be the Terrible, Retribution, Gladiator, Devastation, and Rattler, and probably the Avenger, and one or two others. Sir Francis Collier has left Woolwich for Portsmouth to hoist his broad pendant; but in the course of a few days, in all probability he will hoist a rear-admiral's flag, as he will be included in the expected list of promotion, being the eleventh Captain from the head of the present list.

Flogging in the Navy.—It is stated that the Lords of the Admiralty are determined to put an end to the practice of flogging in the navy, except in extreme cases of misconduct; and that any officer having recourse to that mode of punishment either frequently or on unsufficient grounds, will be considered unfit to command, and be shelved as quickly as possible.

The Militia.—A circular from the War office intimates that the militia regiments will most probably be embodied in the course of the following spring for the month's training, and possibly afterwards for permanent service.—*Globe.*

Within the past two or three weeks the bounty paid to recruits upon their enlisting in the infantry regiments has been raised from £3 17s. 6d. to £4. The Bounty upon enlistment into cavalry regiments is now also raised, the sum paid being £5. Formerly the bounty paid by the infantry was £3, and by the cavalry £4.

The Government have taken up shipping for the conveyance of troops to India. The following embark a regiment at Gravesend for Bombay, which will be the 10th Hussars:—The Larkins, Brahmin, Hindostan, and Persia.

The following embark a regiment from Portsmouth for Bombay, which will be her Majesty's 8th Regiment from that garrison:—the Mary, Duke of Cornwall, John Fleming, Anne Armstrong, and Duke of Portland.

The following embark troops from Cork for Calcutta, and will carry out her Majesty's 24th and 32d Regiments:—The Edmundsbury, British Sovereign, Eclipse, Coromandel, Gen. Palmer, Aurora, Lahore, and Duchess of Northumberland.

Two additional companies are to be added to the present establishment of the Royal Marine Artillery, without increasing the "strength" of the corps. The distribution will be as follows:—94 divisional companies, each consisting of 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 5 serjeants, 5 corporals, 3 drummers, 84 privates—total 100; and seven artillery companies, each consisting of 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 7 serjeants, 7 corporals, 3 bombadiers, 120 gunners—total 145: the strength of this branch of the Royal Marine Corps will then be 1015.

The Electra, 18 guns, which had been ordered to Africa, has received counter instructions to proceed to the Pacific.

The British ship of war America is shortly expected home from the western coast of South America. She will be the bearer of 2,000,000 of dollars.

Eighty or a hundred thousand balls are often fired in the course of a military action without killing or wounding more than 500 men.

A letter from an officer engaged in the Aliwal affair, observes, that it was a superb sight to see the 16th Lancers, with the native cavalry, breaking through the Khalsa square, the former cutting up their opponents at every side. Rich shawls and gold bracelets without end fell into the hands of the victors.

The Army of the Sutlej.—There is one little circumstance connected with a portion of this gallant army of so touching a character, that we cannot forego the delight of recording it in our columns. Amidst the din of battles and the wild hurrahs of victory, the wail of distress from his native land reached the Irish soldier on the remote banks of the Sutlej. His heart responded to the call, and within a few days the Irish soldiers subscribed no less than £840 to the relief of their suffering fellow-countrymen, and this sum they placed in the hands of their veteran commander Sir Hugh Gough, himself an Irishman, for transmission to the scene of distress. Having thus discharged their duty to the God of Charity, they went with lighter spirits to the stern performance of their military duties to their Sovereign and their country.

Sir Henry Hardinge has been elevated to the peerage by name, style and title of Viscount Hardinge, of King's Neuton, in the county of Derby.—Sir Hugh Gough has also been created a peer, to be styled Baron Gough, of Chinkeangfoo, in China, and of Maharajpore and the Sutlej, in the East Indies.

The dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has been conferred upon Major General Sir Henry George Wakelyn Smith, of Aliwal, on the Sutlej, Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable military Order of the Bath, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

There is a rumour that Her Majesty will visit the Highlands of Scotland in the Autumn, and that she will sojourn for some time at Blair Athol.

Mr. Grayson has been appointed manager of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, at a salary of £4000 (!) per annum. This salary is nearly equal to that of a cabinet minister.

The saw-mills at Rotherhithe, London, belonging to Virtue & Co. were totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning.

Capt. Joseph Stevens, of Northumberland, America, has obtained a patent for a new kind of fence, which promises to be a great improvement. The posts are made of clay, burnt like brick. The Captain has been offered $3000 for the invention.—*Liverpool Journal, April 18.*

The late Victories in India.—Our readers will, we doubt not, peruse with interest the following extracts from the French paper *La Presse*, on the late glorious triumph of the British forces in India:—"The conquest of the Punjaub is the most important event in Indian history since the fall of the empire of Mysore: it is the completion of the gigantic work commenced by Clive just a century ago, and followed up by Hastings, Wellesley, and their successors with such persevering skill.—England, mistress of the Ganges and the Indus, reaches the natural limits of her empire from east to west. On the north, the Himalayas scarcely restrain by their barrier of 8000 metres this covetous genius, always ready to overflow its boundaries. If, however, the policy of England be carried on in conformity with wise principles, she will not go beyond; and this seems to be the gist of Sir Robert Peel's words in concluding his speech to the House of Commons with the expression of a hope that henceforth peace will no more be disturbed in India; which, probably, means that England for some time hence will not seek a quarrel with anybody. * * * Whatever may be the prejudices of individual politics, it is impossible not to admire this great destiny of the English people, bursting, in its irresistible expansion, the last barriers which are opposed by the lethargy of the east to European activity. By it, it must be hoped that trade will, at no distant period, resume its ancient routes through the massive continent of Asia, intercepted for 800 years by the savage suspicions of Islamism. If the right of nations and equity have often to complain of the means employed by England to attain her object, *it is only just to admit that no nation more extensively fulfils its providential mission.* In one and the same year she opens to herself China, establishes herself in Borneo, and crosses the Polar Sea. The conquest of the globe, commenced in the 16th century by Spain and Portugal, is completed in the 19th by England! Is it not time for France to have her turn?"

The Whale Fishing.—Vessels are almost daily passing the Caithness coast on their way to Davis's Straits. No fewer than eleven are being fitted out from Peterhead this season. The successful issue of last year's fishing is inducing a greater number to enter on the speculation than in any previous year. Upwards of 25 vessels bound for Greenland and Davis's Straits, have arrived at Lerwick; 19 have left for Greenland, and 1 for Davis's Straits, carrying with them from 20 to 30 hands, each, from the Shetland Islands.

Massacre of the Crew of the Ship Mary.—From information received it appears that this vessel, which sailed on a whaling expedition three years since, to Sydney, was wrecked off the Woodlark Islands, where seven of the crew perished, and of the remainder, (in retaliation for some offence committed by one of them,) 28 were subsequently massacred by the natives, one only having escaped to tell the dreadful tale.

The Shipwrecks on the Coast of Patagonia.—The opinion of the shipmasters now at Cameron's Bay is, that no fewer than 300 ships from different parts in England, Scotland, and Ireland, as well as from France, and other foreign ports, are on the coast in search of guano and other valuables, from latitude 44 degrees 30 minutes, to 45 degrees 30 minutes south. About 3,000 tons of the former and some crystallized ammonia have been shipped to Liverpool and Glasgow, at this date, from Coloney Island, and another on the north side of this bay, leaving but a few hundred tons to load from this place. One small cargo had arrived from the southward by a schooner called the Liverpool, from London, the captain of which vessel stated that a pretty fair quantity may be loaded there before April, but not in proportion to the tonnage waiting for it. The hurricane of the 3d instant (so far as known) has certainly proved disastrous in its effects, from the subjoined list of casualties or losses:—The barque Edwards, of Sunderland, Capt. Cuthbertson, a total wreck, crew saved; the bark Exporter, of London, Capt. Northwood, ditto; the bark Integrity, of Liverpool, Captain Hutchison, ditto; the bark Eagle, of Liverpool, Captain Kerr, ditto; the bark Achilles, ditto; the ship Minerva, of Liverpool, Captain Bursley, ditto; the ship Mercy, of London, captain, mate, and 13 hands drowned; the brig Elizabeth, total wreck, crew saved; the Brilliant, of Liverpool, Captain Payne, ditto; the brig Jane Dixon, Capt. Smith, ditto; the Catherine, of Whitehaven, Capt. Coffee, ditto; an American whaling schooner, ditto; an American whaling schooner, to the northward, ditto; a French ship, sternpost and rudder gone; the brig Mary, of Liverpool, seriously injured in hull and materials. Several ships have lost anchors and chains, their names unknown to me. It will be some time ere the full extent of damage is ascertained. I left Liverpool in July last, as agent for a Liverpool house, and have been here four months; put cargo on board some of their vessels, which left previous to this gale, and was on board the Integrity when she and the other vessels suffered. [The above is taken from a letter in the *Times*, dated "Cameron's Bay, Patagonia, Jan. 24," and signed "John M'Leod."]

A London correspondent of the Fredericton Head Quarters writes as follows:—

The *Pictorial Times* has recently changed hands, having been sold to a Joint Stock Company, of which Lord Brougham is at the head, for £32,000; they take over the property in June; the present Proprietor has sunk more than £60,000 in establishing the paper. I presume, the new Company which has purchased the paper, is the *debris* of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, who have recently brought their labours to a close, as far as regards Penny Magazines and Penny Cyclopedias, Biographies, &c., finding their occupation gone. The improved class of cheap literature, published by Murray, Knight, Chambers, Bogue and Bohn, &c., have driven them fairly out of the field; so they are now fain to resort to illustrated periodical literature, in which they may have scope for their efforts and can work up their old wood cuts, of which they must have a large stock on hand.

It is edited by Mr. F. Hunt, a surgeon of Greenwich, who started some time ago, Hunt's London Journal, and is one of the sub-editors of the *Daily News*. Mr. Hunt is assisted by Mr. Barker, better known as the "Old Sailor," and one or two other writers.

It is reported that the Millionaire Sir Andrew Spottiswoode, the proprietor of the *Pictorial Times*, is ruined by Railway speculations. The adverse legal decision recently given against him as a Director in one Company, having brought about this catastrophe. Hosts of writs were, it is said, poured in upon him in succession, by scheming Solicitors and litigious shareholders. His princely funds were more than ample to meet over and over again, any just liabilities he had individually incurred; but when he was singled out (from being a wealthy capitalist) from among the many Directors in public Companies, as the scape goat against whom engineers, advertising agents, solicitors, &c., might freely sue with the certainty of recovery, he found it useless to defend further actions, and acting under advice, is said to have surrendered his property—£1500 a year being allowed him to live upon; this is a hard case, and should prove a lesson to speculators. Besides his office of Queen's Printer, and having one of the largest printing establishments in the Metropolis, he was also proprietor of the United Service Gazette, Chairman of several Railway Boards, and held shares in an immense number of gas, water and other public Companies. He has a splendid Mansion in Carlton Terrace, and a beautiful country seat, Broom Hall, in Surrey.—No man was more popular—more business-like in his habits, or more generally esteemed—and no one had heretofore been so fortunate in his ventures and speculations, until the Railway panic set in.

The Season Abroad.—The Paris papers speak of the extraordinary precocity of the present season, as noticed in Holland. On the 8th of March the trees were covered with leaves, the peaches and apricots in flower, the strawberry vines in the open air were not only in blossom, but in some cases had the fruit as large as peas. Green peas were planted for the second time at Zorlen, beans sowed in January were nine inches high and already in flower. At Moordrecht, a farmer had sent his cows to pasture on the 19th of January, when the grass was sufficiently grown for their nourishment, and butter had been made from their milk. The Groningen Gazette states that the potatoes planted in the autumn were in some cases ripe, and at the market of Hasselt, a large quantity of new potatoes had been offered for sale.

Repeal of the Imperial Duty on Flour imported into the Colonies.—In reply to a memorial from the Board of Trade at Montreal, praying that, in consideration of the injury which the Memorialists apprehend from the anticipated change in the Corn Law of the Mother Country, Her Majesty's Government would recommend the repeal of the Provincial Act imposing a local duty of 3s. per quarter on Foreign Wheat imported into Canada,—that the Imperial duty of 2s. per barrel on Foreign Flour brought into the Province may be repealed, and that Grain, Flour and Meal, of whatever origin, may be introduced from Canada into the United Kingdom free of duty; a despatch from Mr. Gladstone, Colonial Minister, addressed to the Earl of Cathcart, under date of the 1st of April, has been laid before the Parliament of Canada, from which the following are extracts:—

"I have to instruct Your Lordship, to acquaint the Memorialists that, if Parliament shall adopt the changes in the Corn Laws of this Country which have been submitted to their deliberation, Her Majesty's Government will regard the local duty of 3s. on Corn as an exclusively Provincial Question, and if the Legislature of Canada shall think it expedient to pass an Act for the repeal of that duty, Her Majesty will not be advised to disallow the measure.

"2. You will state to the Memorialists that, according to the view of Her Majesty's Government, any proposal to alter the Imperial duty on Flour imported into Canada should follow and be dependent on, but should not precede the abrogation of the 3s. duty.

"3. That, with respect to their application for the free introduction into this Country of Grain, Flour and Meal, of whatever origin, Her Majesty's Government regret that they do not think it entirely compatible with the spirit of the Commercial Treaties between this Country and other Powers, to revive the system which once prevailed, of allowing the introduction of Goods from Colonies, at Colonial duties, with reference, not to their origin, but solely to their place of Export.

Montreal Railroad.—We are happy to announce to our readers that a Convention has been entered into by the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Companies, by which it is agreed that the St. Lawrence terminus of the road shall be on a wharf extending to the navigable waters of the St. Lawrence opposite Montreal, and the Atlantic terminus shall be on a wharf extending to the navigable waters of Portland harbour. The work is to be commenced without delay, and to be completed within a stipulated time.—*Port. Adv.*

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Washington, May 1.—The expectation that Great Britain will make an offer is now entertained, from the reason that Congress has given the Notice the form of an invitation to an amicable adjustment, and because the Senate has suspended action on the Oregon Jurisdiction Bill, after receiving the Notice, with an assurance from the President of his own wish that the negotiation be resumed in such a manner as to lead to a speedy adjustment; and having knowledge, at the same time, that no acts that can be construed into an aggression or menace will pass Congress. The British Government will then, it is believed, make an overture, and a very fair and reasonable one—one that two-thirds of the Senate will gladly accept. That offer will not probably reach this government till the 20th of June. The British Government well knows that she can expect nothing South of Forty-Nine, and that whatever offer she makes, must be based on that parallel, or line of division. I am not prepared to say that the Senate will not yield the common navigation of the Columbia River, without limit as to time, but I am certain the President will not. A treaty may be defeated on that point, if Great Britain insist upon it.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, April 29th, Mr. Jarnagin introduced a joint resolution, setting forth the Mexican delinquencies, and authorizing the President to appoint Commissioners to sit upon and determine the claims of our citizens upon Mexico. The preamble to this resolution sets forth the repeated outrages, permitted by Mexico, upon the persons and property of our citizens, through a long series of years; the repeated endeavors we had made, in a friendly manner, to obtain redress; the refusal of Mexico to pay her acknowledged obligations; the recent rejection of our Minister, and of every friendly overture, which leaves to our Government NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO MAKE A PEREMPTORY DEMAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

In the House of Representatives on the 28th, Mr. Adams was interrupted by a message received from the President of the United States, announcing that he had yesterday signed and approved a joint resolution concerning the Oregon territory.—[The Notice.]

Express to the U. S. Fleet in the Pacific.—An officer of the U. S. Navy left this city, yesterday evening, in the Missouri Mail, on his way to Fort Leavenworth, where he is to obtain an escort to conduct him over the plains and mountains to California. He is allowed, we understand, one hundred days to perform the trip, and is charged with instructions to the U. S. Navy now in the Pacific.—*St. Louis Reporter of 22d April.*

From California.—A letter from San Diego, Jan. 27th, received by the New York Express, via Mexico, states that California was never in a worse state, the civil and military power are at open war, and that a war between California and the United States is hourly expected, in which event the Americans will be fleeced. The Provincial Assembly commences shortly, when it is the intention to declare California independent of Mexico. The best thing that can be done, provided it can be maintained.—All the Missions are either sold or rented. But little or no rain has yet fallen, and the prospect is that one half of the cattle will die for want of pasturage.

Mexico.—The Washington Union takes occasion from some remarks in the Baltimore American, to speak as follows. We quote the paragraph because it appears to contain more meaning than lies at the surface.

The "American" is not so impatient in waiting for the President's course in regard to Mexico, as it was in asking for the terms upon which he would negotiate with Great Britain. We commend its present forbearance and discretion. In both cases, perhaps, the government may have information not in the possession of the public, and in both cases it may be right to "leave it to act in its own time," though in both it is responsible to the country for the proper conducting of the public affairs. We presume the administration has the Mexican case under its best consideration, and will act in its own good time, without waiting upon Santa Anna, or for a new revolution, or playing at all the part of what Walter Scott calls "a waiter upon Providence."

A New Orleans letter in the National Intelligencer says,—"Our government are sending more troops down to General Taylor. The steamer Telegraph took two companies from here last week. Before all the accounts are footed up and paid, I expect it will be found that Texas is one of Uncle Sam's dear bargains. She belongs to us now, however, and must of course be taken care of."

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 14, 1846.

A DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the Half Year ending 11th instant, will be paid to the Shareholders, on or after the 14th proximo.

By order of the Board.

G. P. SANCTON, *Cashier.*

Bank of New Brunswick,

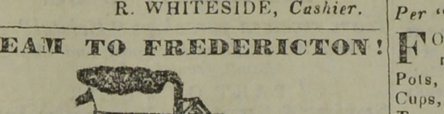
3d APRIL, 1846.

A DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits for the Half Year ending 31st ult., will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 16th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors.

R. WHITESIDE, *Cashier.*

STEAM TO FREDERICTON!



Hour of starting, 6 p. m.

The Steamer FREDERICTON

WILL run regularly between Saint John and FREDERICTON, as soon as the River is clear of ice, leaving INDIAN TOWN on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at Six o'clock, and leaving FREDERICTON on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, at the same hour. ☞ The FREDERICTON will go through the Falls to Saint John to receive FREIGHT, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at tide time.

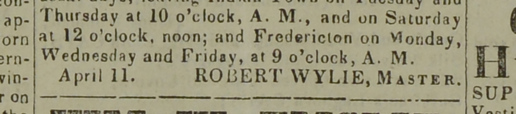
This Steamer is very comfortably fitted for Passengers, and is well adapted for Freight having a good Cabin on deck fer stowing Dry Goods in, also good Tarpaulins to keep all Goods from being damaged by wet weather. She has a low-pressure engine and copper boiler, all in first-rate order.

FREIGHT going by the Steamer *Fredericton* will be received at the Wareroom at Indian Town at all times, free of expense.

☞ For further particulars, enquire of Captain MOREY on board, or to

ISRAEL MERRITT, AGENT,
Indian Town.

March 28.



The steamer NEW-BRUNSWICK

HAS commenced running on the River between Saint John and FREDERICTON, on her usual days, leaving Indian Town on Tuesday and Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M., and on Saturday at 12 o'clock, noon; and Fredericton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

April 11. ROBERT WYLIE, MASTER.

WM. W. EMSLIE,

Boot and Shoe Maker,
North Side KING STREET, second shop below Germain Street,

MOST respectfully tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage they have hitherto afforded him, and begs leave to hope that after an experience of nearly 28 years in this Province, with a determination to exert himself to the utmost of his abilities, a close attention to punctuality, and a constant desire to meet the wants and wishes of a discriminating public, this patronage will be extended.

He continues to manufacture all kinds of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES of the most approved workmanship and style, of the latest fashions, and of the best materials which can be found in the Province. Gentlemen's Boots, when required, made with elastic Spring Shanks, also manufactured here, to give a preference to home, or native manufacture being Mr. E's principle, convinced that such are much cheaper in the wear than spurious foreign articles made only for sale.

Mr. Emslie would call the attention of the public to his present general assortment of fine and strong BOOTS and SHOES, as a sample of what he can do. All orders punctually attended to.

Saint John, April 25, 1846.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Manufactory in the Building lately occupied by Mr. H. S. Gault, as a Soap and Candle Manufactory, in rear of Harris & Allen's Foundry, where he will keep constantly on hand a large supply of SOAP, CANDLES, &c. of his own manufacture, wholesale. Orders left with Mr. JOHN BRYDEN, Dock-street, will be punctually attended to.

April 25. ANDREW SCOTT.

STONE-CUTTING, &c.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and would inform them that he continues to execute all orders in his line with faithfulness and punctuality, at his Yard, foot of Princess Street, opposite Chubb's Brick Building, where HEAD and TOMB STONES, lettered in a superior manner, may be had at all times, and CUTTINGS in GRANITE, MARBLE, and FREE STONE, will be executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. WILLIAM SLEETH.

St. John, 18th April, 1846.

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is wanted of a person of the name of *ALEXANDER SMILEY*, a native of the Parish of Raphoe, County Donegal, Ireland, supposed to be at present an inhabitant of this Province.—By him or his heirs communicating with the Subscriber, they will hear of something greatly to their advantage.

R. ARMSTRONG,
Carleton Steam Mills.

Saint John, 22d April, 1846. 2¶

BRUSHES! BRUSHES!

MANUFACTURED AT THE
Provincial Penitentiary.

EVERY description of Brushes—made of the best bristles only—in workmanship and finish equal, and in material superior, to those imported.—Comprising: Clothes, Hair, Hat, Scrub, Shoe, Horse, Black-lead, Paint and White wash Brushes, of various prices and patterns—well deserving the attention of dealers.

The above can be had in any quantity (not less than a dozen of any one description) on application to the Secretary at the Office of W. H. Street, Esq. where specimens can be seen.

April 25.—4‡

FRESH SEEDS!

Received ex Robert Rankin, from Boston:

A SUPPLY of Garden and Flower SEEDS, warranted the growth of 1845. *On hand*—50 bushels TIMOTHY SEED, raised in New-Brunswick; Red and White CLOVER.

For sale by W. O. SMITH,
April 11. *Market Square.*

TIMOTHY SEED!—Ex the *North America* from Boston:—6 barrels TIMOTHY SEED; will be sold low from the Wharf by (May 2.) HANFORD & SWEET.

Timothy Seed.

20 BARRELS of best quality *Nova Scotia* Timothy SEED—Just received per Schr. 'Armide,' from Halifax.—For sale by

April 25. THOS. P. CRANE.

APRIL 25th, 1846.—*Per Isabella*—8 tierces RICE; 50 bushels BEANS; 300 barrels CORN MEAL. ESTEY & BLACK.

McKIBBIN'S IMPROVED ROOFING FELT.

3000 SHEETS, ex *Demerest*, of much better quality than that which we had before, for sale by

March 28. ALLISON & SPURR.

Iron, Steel, Anchors & Chains.

Landing this day ex New Zealand.—

220 TONS best refined IRON—well assorted;
150 do. English IRON—all sizes;
20 do. best BOILER PLATE;
10 do. SWEDISH IRON;
7 do. Cast Steel Axe-temper Sanderson Bros.;
10 do. best OAKUM;
5 do. Angle IRON—assorted sizes;
20 bars best Ham'd Scrap Iron—5 in. to 7 in. round, and 5 to 7 inch octagon;
700 boxes Liverpool SOAP;
23 tons SPIKE NAILS—4½ to 10 inches;
80 do. COAL, for steam purposes;
25 bags HORSE NAILS;
24 ANVILS and 30 VICES,
20 pairs Forge Bellows—24 to 34 inch;
6 casks Miners' SHOVELS;
83 dozen long handled SPADES;
1 cask Iron WIRE, assorted;
1 do. Copper do.—No. 26.

—ON HAND—

200 tons Refined IRON—Banks' best;
200 do. English Iron—assorted;
10 do. Sheet Iron—No. 16 to 24;
5 do. PLOUGH PLATES, 2 inch to 5 inch;
10 do. Refined Round Iron, ¼ to ½ inch;
10 do. Swedish Iron;
50 Anchors, iron and wood stock, 1 to 25 cwt.;
30 CHAIN CABLES—⅝ to 1⅝;
10M. FIRE BRICKS; 100 boxes Tin Plates;
5 tons STEEL—Cast, Hoop L, and C C N D;
2 do. Share Moulds—single and double.

Daily expected ex Agnes and Ann:—

100 tons No. 1 PIG IRON;
50 do. Bar Iron, Monkland;
15 do. HOLLOW WARE, assorted.

Ex Sygnet:—

30 tons English Iron, ⅜ to ½ inch round.

Ex Spartan:—

30 tons best Refined Iron.

All of which will be sold on moderate terms.

April 11. WILLIAM CARVILL.

HARDWARE,

Per "DOUGLAS," and "DEMEREST."

FOUR casks now open containing an assortment of Britannia Metal Candlesticks, Tea Pots, Snuffor Trays, Table and Tea Spoons, Egg Cups, &c.; a variety of Painted and Japanned Tin ware and Chamber Candlesticks; *best* German Silver Spoons and Forks, Sauce Ladles, Sugar Tongs, &c.; a few first-rate Hand, Ripping, and Buck Saws, Chisels, Drawing Knives, Shingling Hatchets, Box-wood Rules, Iron Braces with and without Bits, Caulking and Creasing Irons, Brace Bits, Whip-saw Files, Sailors' Sheath Knives; Brad, Moulding, Sash, Plow, and Match Planes; Brass Taps, Percussion Caps, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Canister Powder, &c. &c. MARSH, late DRURY,

March 28. *Prince William-st.*

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

THE subscriber has received per late arrivals, part of his Supply of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS, which comprises a great variety of Plain and Fancy ORLEANS, COBURGS, DE LAINES, BALZARINES, and Muslin GINGHAMS; Printed and Furniture COTTONS; Grey and White ditto; ditto SHEETINGS; *Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, and Tweeds*; Cassinetts, Gambroons, Moleskins, Cantoons, Grand Drills, Fancy VESTING,

CARPETING and HEARTH RUGS, Cotton Warps; Muslin Trimmings; a great variety of Worked Collars, SHEMIZETTS & *Berthas*, of the newest shapes; Cambric and Lawn Handkerchiefs; Furniture and Hair Cord DIMITY, Quilting; Corded and Royal ROBES; Toilet Covers; Cotton Fringes; Berlin Wools, &c. &c.

CHARLES PATTON.

☞ The remainder expected by first arrivals from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde.

St. John, April 18, 1846.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

GILCHRIST & INCHES

HAVE received per ships 'Bristol' and 'Juno' from Liverpool, *part* of their SPRING SUPPLY, in Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Vesting, Orleans, Coburgs, Hosiery, RIBBONS, &c. The remainder of their Stock daily expected.

Market Square, April 11, 1846. (Obs&NBr)

VICTORIA HOUSE,

11th April, 1846.

First Spring Importations!

Per "Bristol" from Liverpool, and "Bow yer Smith" from the Clyde—

BROAD CLOTHS, in Blues, Blacks, Browns, &c. &c.; Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins and Tweeds;
Marseille, Valantia, Cashmere & Satin Vestings;
Turc Satins, Gro de Naps, Orientas, &c.
Ottomans, Organdies, Balsarines and DeLaines;
SHAWLS in Paisley, Canton, Lama & Cashmere;
French & British & Garment & Furniture Prints;
Twilled and Plain Regatta Shirtings, &c.
Irish Linens, Lawns, Diapers and Hollands;
Grey and White Cottons, Sheetings and Warps;
Youth's and Men's Cloth CAPS;
Ladies' Straw BONNETS (newest shapes);
PARASOLS, Umbrellas, &c.

J. DOHERTY & CO.

N. B.—Further supply of Spring and Summer Goods per first ships from London, Liverpool and the Clyde. J. D. & Co.

GOLDEN FLEECE.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers have received by the 'Bristol' and 'Juno', part of their Spring Supply, consisting of—

CARPETINGS, RUGS, Shawls, plain and printed Orleans, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Calicoes, Marseilles and Corded Robes, Toilet Covers, Table Linens, Striped, Check'd and Jaconet MUSLINS, Victoria Lawns, Brocade-diced and striped Furniture Dimities, Ribbons, Moleskins, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Doeskins, &c. &c.

Ap 11. DOHERTY & McTAVISH.

LONDON HOUSE!

Market Square.

SPRING GOODS!!

Received per ships Britannia and Juno from Liverpool:—

PART of the usual extensive assortment of SILKS, WOOLLENS, COTTONS, LINENS, &c. &c. &c.

St. John, April 11, 1846.

Per the "Britannia:"

6 HHDS. LINSEED OIL;
30 casks 6½ to 10 inch SPIKES;
35 casks assorted Board NAILS;
20 boxes DC TIN; 10 ingots Block TIN;
274 slabs ZINC. *Also, for sale:*
50 kegs London WHITE LEAD;
350 assorted LOOKING GLASSES;
20 brls. Bright VARNISH.

JOHN KINNEAR,
April 11. Prince William Street.

FORKS.

50 DOZEN HAY and MANURE FORKS, for sale Cheap, by

THOS. R. GORDON,
April 18. *Market Square.*

Just received,

Ex "Robert Rankin," from Boston—

40 BAGS Java COFFEE,
40 Do. Buckwheat MEAL,
25 Do. ONIONS; 10 do. PARSNIPS.

—IN STORE—

100 Barrels Mess PORK,
12 Hogsheads Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.

For sale low by I. & J. G. WOODWARD.
Jan. 3.

No. 4, North Wharf.

ESTEY & BLACK *have for sale:*

1000 BRLS. American S'fine Wheat FLOUR,
1000 do. Mill Superfine, Fine, and Middlings,
500 barrels RYE and CORN MEAL,
200 barrels superior NAVY BREAD,
100 barrels Mess and Prime PORK,
100 barrels Mess BEEF,—*superior article for Ship stores.* —ALSO—
50 chests Fine CONGO—*strong—at reduced prices,* —ALSO—
20 puns. superior retailing *MOLASSES*,

With an extensive assortment of HARDWARE, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. very low for Cash. *April 4, 1846.*

CHAIRS, LEATHER, &c.

Received by the *Lavinia Clarke*, and other late arrivals from Boston, and for sale:

500 CHAIRS, consisting of—Cane and Wood-seat, and Cane-back Rocking Chairs, and a variety of Cane and Wood-seat of other kinds—all warranted to be made of well-seasoned wood;
120 sides SOLE LEATHER;
110 do Upper Leather, 40 leather-top TRUNKS;
5 handsome Sofas, 120 doz. com'n Tumblers;
20 as'd STOVES, 10 brls Salæratus;
10 barrels Lard and WHALE OIL;
25 doz. CASTOR OIL;
25 chests best SOUCHONG TEA;
1000 lbs. DRIED APPLES.

With Solar and Camphene LAMPS, Feather Beds, No. 1 Soap, Hair Mattresses, Jars and Kegs Snuff, &c. JOHN KINNEAR,
March 21.

Molasses, Cigars, &c.

Landing ex schr. Catherine, from Matanzas:

86 HOGSHEADS MOLASSES;
7 barrels HONEY;
15 barrels ORANGES;
50M. CIGARS—choice brands.

For sale by *JARDINE & CO.*
March 21, 1846.—6‡

Cigars, Glasgow Soap, &c. &c.

Per Brothers from Boston—

20,000

"MANUEL AMORES" HAVANNAH CIGARS, *Genuine;*
3,000 LADIES' CIGARS, "Manuel Amores";
Bent's Crackers, Hickory Nuts, Castile Soap, &c.

From New York—5,000 Cuba Cigars.

Just received—

1 ton Boyd & Son's *best quality* Glasgow Soap;
10 chests very fine Congo TEA.

For sale cheap by J. MACFARLANE,
March 14. Market Square.

Flour, Hams, &c.

EX 'Robert Rankin,' from Boston—100 bbls. PITCH; 150 do. Superfine FLOUR; 5 do. HAMS; 8 do. Dried APPLES; 10 do. Navy BREAD; 4 ditto Groat ditto; 25 dozen Corn BROOMS, will be sold low from the wharf by

April 25. HANFORD & SWEET.

Flour, Corn Meal, Corn, Bacon, &c.

Per Brig 'Islam,' from Baltimore:—

50 BRLS. Extra Howard-street Family FLOUR,
450 barrels SUPERFINE FLOUR,
24 barrels Fine FLOUR; 59 pieces BACON,
2000 bushels Yellow Corn, 20 kegs No. 1 Lard.

Per schr. 'Chief Sachem,' from New-York:

133 barrels Middlings FLOUR, 15 quarter casks pure VINEGAR.

Per schr. 'Brothers,' from Philadelphia:

200 barrels CORN MEAL, 75 brls. PITCH,
50 barrels Wilmington TAR,
10 barrels OIL CAKE—a valuable article of Food for Cattle.

Per schr. 'Fame,' from Halifax:

45 chests CONGOU TEA,
2000 bushels OATS.—The above Goods will be disposed of at lowest market rates from the Wharf, or to arrive. ALSO, IN STORE—
130 barrels Extra Oswego Superfine FLOUR,
250 barrels Superfine FLOUR,
75 barrels RYE FLOUR,
300 barrels Fine and Middlings FLOUR.

April 18. ADAMS & KETCHUM.

Sugar, Molasses, Flour, Beef, &c. &c.

Per recent arrivals:—

30 HOGSHEADS bright SUGAR,
75 Puns. prime retailing Molasses,
200 Brls. prime BEEF and PORK, in bond,
500 Do. Wheat Flour, Rye Flour & Corn Meal,
25 Do. Mess PORK,
250 Quintals CODFISH and POLLOCK,
50 Barrels No. 1 gibbed HERRING,
20 Do. No. 1 SHAD,
75 Do. Navy and Pilot BREAD,
22 Bags COFFEE; 15 Brls. White BEANS,
20 Brls pale and straw-coloured Seal OIL,
10 Do. Cod do.
30 Do. Coal Tar, 40 do. Raw do. 25 do. Pitch;
Boxes TOBACCO, Chests TEA,
Brls. Split PEAS; Logwood, Redwood;
Casks Boiled & Raw OIL; Kegs Paint;

With a general Assortment of other GOODS—for sale wholesale and retail.

☞ Prices low and Terms liberal.

April 11. G. & J. SALTER.

No. 4, North Wharf.

CUT NAILS.—100 kegs CUT NAILS, domestic manufacture, from 3 to 4 inch Flooring Brads. *Also*—1000 lbs. Salmon, Herring and Shad TWINE; 100 dozen Cod and Pollock LINES. *Also*—50 dozen long handled Irish SPADES, at a low price. *Also*—Clover and Timothy Seed. Apl. 18. ESTEY & BLACK.

WINES, ALMONDS, &c.

JUST LANDED:—

18 QR.-CASKS Sicily MADEIRA;
5 do. PORT WINE,
10 cases Muscatel WINE;
5 bags Soft Shell ALMONDS;
19 cases Pepper SAUCE,

On Consignment and will be sold low by

April 25. W. H. STREET.

TEAS on Consignment.

50 CHESTS Fine CONGO TEA received this day, for sale by

March 28. *HANFORD & SWEET.*

Blue BROAD CLOTHS.

Just received, and in course of landing this day:—

3 CASES of Super and extra Superfine BROAD CLOTHS, well laid in, and well adapted for the St. John market.—Will be disposed of on moderate terms, by

April 4. *JOHN V. THURGAR.*

CHAIN CABLE.

120 FATHOMS 1⅜ inch CHAIN, (new,) for sale, by JAMES SMITH,

Feb. 28. *Courtenay Bay.*

NEWLY OPENED,

And Great Bargains offered,

At the LIVERPOOL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

No. 5, Water-street.

THE subscriber has received per late arrivals from England, a new and splendid assortment of CLOTHS and ready-made CLOTHING of every description, suitable for the Winter season, and assures his customers they will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Goods, before purchasing elsewhere, as his motto is—"Quick sale and light profits."

His stock comprises various coloured CLOTHS. The stock of ready-made GARMENTS are as follows:—Frock COATS, of various shades, from 20s. to 60s.; a large assortment of Beaver, Pilot and Flushing Coats, from 15s. to 50s.; fine Blue JACKETS, of all qualities, from 15s. to 30s.; PANTALOONS of all descriptions, from 4s. to 25s.; VESTS, from 3s. to 25s. Seamen can be fitted out with all things necessary for a Sea Voyage. Blue, Red and Guernsey Shirts, Drawers, Socks and Stockings; HATS and CAPS of all kinds; Trunks, Carpet Bags; McIntosh and Oil Cloth Coats and Jackets; and a great number of other articles, too numerous to mention.

P. S.—Gentlemen leaving their measure can have their garments made in the latest fashions, at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit.

Sixteen Journeymen Tailors wanted, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. None need apply except men of sober and industrious habits.

Country Merchants and Pedlars purchasing CLOTHING by Wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call, as he sells cheap, on liberal terms.

Persons in the Country by sending Homespun, Mitts, Socks, &c. on consignment, will find their orders honestly and strictly attended to, by

HUGH O. TOOLE,
Oct. 18. *Sign of the Grand Turk.*

Stoves, Stoves, &c.

The subscriber has now on hand and is selling at *REDUCED PRICES!!*

COOKING STOVES, of 20 different patterns,
FRANKLIN do. of 15 do. do.
CLOSE WOOD, do. of 9 do. do.
ROUND COAL, do. of 3 do. do.
TIGHT AIR, do. of improved construction,
STOVE PIPE of all sizes, with elbows to suit.

PLOUGHS of seven different patterns, with and without wood-work; Boilers, Furnace Doors and Bars; Sash Weights; Pots, Bake Pans, Tea Kettles, Sad Irons; House Pumps and Lead Pipe; Deep Sea, Hand, and Net Leads,

TIN WARE, &c. &c. &c.

And is prepared to execute orders in IRON, BRASS, or LEAD Castings, at short notice.

☞ I beg leave to call attention to my Improved "Hatheway's" COOKING STOVES; they have been found to effect a saving of *one half the fuel*, and cook better than any Stove in use. THOMAS C. EVERETT.

St. John, 27th Sept. 1845.—Head Quar.

On Consignment.

Ex "Demerist," from Liverpool—

72 BARS 3 4 COPPER;
38 do. 5 8 do.
20 do. 7 8 do.
30 do. 1 do.
20 do. 1 1 8 do.
20 do. 1 1 4 do.

For sale by JOHN ROBERTSON,
March 28, 1846.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR

AND

Wholesale & Retail Grocery Store,

DOCK STREET,
In Mr. Robertson's Brick Building, next adjoining Mr. Thomas Parks'.

The Subscribers have received by the ships Dundonald, Envoy, Avon, Mary Caroline, Marshal Bennett, Speed, and other arrivals, the following Goods, which, with their Stock in Store, will be sold at the lowest prices possible for approved payment:

10 HHDS. Martell's Old Cognac Brandy;
5 pipes do. ditto ditto;
2 hhds. Pale do. ditto ditto;
5 pipes Vineyard & Co's ditto ditto;
5 hhds. ditto ditto ditto;
5 hhds. Otard, Dupuy & Co's ditto ditto;
15 hhds. Holland GIN—*Schiedam;*
2 puns. Scotch Malt WHISKEY;
10 hhds. SPIRITS;
10 brls. SPIRITS—100 per cent. over proof;
3 hhds. very superior Old Port WINE;
2 qr.-casks ditto ditto;
3 hhds. MADEIRA WINE;
3 hhds. SHERRY WINE—very superior;
1 butt Pale do. do.;
3 hhds. Spanish RED WINE;
Barrels London Porter, Burton, Alloa and East India Pale ALE;
10 barrels New York CIDER;
20 chests TEA—a very superior article;
100 half chests TEA;
1 hhd. Loaf Sugar; 5 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar;
20 bags COFFEE—Laguira & Old Gov't Java;
20 boxes TOBACCO—among which are some very superior Honey Dew;
5 boxes Aromatic Tobacco; 5000 Principee CIGARS; 1 chest very superior Indigo;
10 boxes best London STARCH;
20 boxes SOAP; 10 boxes Tobacco PIPES;
120 whole, half, and qr. boxes Bunch Muscatel RAISINS; 5 boxes Cooking Raisins;
1 brl. LIQUORICE; 1 brl. French Currants;
10 dozen London PICKLES, assorted;
10 sacks FILBERTS; 1 sack ALMONDS;
5 bags Black PEPPER; 5 bags PIMENTO;
10 brls. Extra Fine PILOT BREAD; Boxes Sugar & Soda Bread; 6 brls. Groat do.;
Day & Martin's Blacking—paste & liquid;
Boxes 7 9, 8-10, 10 12 Window GLASS;
5 kegs Ox NAILS; 5 kegs Horse Nails;
20 boxes TIN PLATES, IC and IX;
1 cask IRON WIRE, ass'd, No. 8 to 15;
1 cask Iron RIVETS, ass'd; 230 Metal Pots;
5 bales CANDLE WICK;
100 reams Wrapping PAPER, assorted;
50 gross Matches; 20 doz. Brooms; 50 pairs Ox Bows; 12 nests Tubs;
50 do. Clothes Pins; Wheel Heads; Wool Cards;
20 dozen Ratan Driving Whips; a large assortment of Whalebone and Gut Riding and Driving WHIPS;
50 dozen Cut Glass and Plain TUMBLERS;
1000 pieces Room Paper; 500 sides Sole Leather
300 sides Upper Leather; 20 doz. Calf Skins;
400 pairs Men's Strong BOOTS; 100 pairs Fine BOOTS, &c. &c.

R. & A. GRIER, Dock Street,
Dec. 27 also, at their Store, King street.

NOTICE TO Ship Owners, Masters, and Agents.

THE subscriber has received per ship Themis, a complete assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY, &c. consisting of—

CORDAGE, assorted;
Marline, Houseline, Hambro' Line;
CANVAS;
Deep sea Lead, Hand Lead and Log LINES;
Sail, Roping and Whipping TWINE;
Tar'd and White OAKUM;
Brass and Wood COMPASSES, assorted;
Pump Leather and Tacks;
Log Slates and Paper;
Log Glasses, 14 and 28 sec.
Deck Lights, assorted;
Ship Scrapers—wood and iron handles;
Mops and Handles;
Thrums, Sail Needles;
Ensigns and Union Jacks, assorted sizes;
Bunting, assorted colours;
Paint and Deck Scrubbers;
Paint and Scouring Brushes;
Nails and Spikes, assorted;
Signal and Cook's Lanthorns;
Pitch and Rosin;
Stockholm, American and Coal Tar;
English and American Black } VARNISH;
Ditto Bright }
Williams' Patent }
London and Liverpool White Lead;
Sperm, Seal, Raw and Boiled Oils;
Spirits Turpentine;
BEEF and PORK;
Navy and Pilot BREAD;
Preserved Meats, Soups, &c.
Ash and Spruce Oars; Handspikes;
Boat Hooks and Staffs;
Mast Hoops; Jib Hanks.

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN WALKER, WARD STREET.

☞ Shipping supplied with Water, Scows, and Timber Gear for loading, on the most reasonable terms. July 12.

Health for All!

PATRONISED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.

Holloway's PILLS!

Copy of a letter from His Grace the DUKE OF PORTLAND *to Mrs. Ann Mellish (one of his tenants), whom his Grace was pleased to send as a Patient to the Proprietor of this extraordinary Medicine.*

"Madam.—If Mr. Holloway will undertake to Cure you perfectly, when the cure is complete, I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may shew him this letter. SCOTT PORTLAND."

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a letter from the Most Honorable the Marquis of Westminster, K. G.

Lord Westminster has just received Mr. Holloway's Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks. *Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 2.*

This inestimable Medicine, being composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or any other deleterious subtances. Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character*, and at every stage, however long-standing or deeply-rooted.

OF THE THOUSANDS Cured by its agency, many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period, (by *persevering* in its use) have been RESTORED to Health and Strength, after every other means had failed.

ALL DISEASES, (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz. a want of purity in the blood and fluids), are Cured by this *Wonderful Medicine*, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and add strength to the bones and sinews.

THE AFFLICTED need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the MIGHTY POWERS of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be restored to the blessings of Health.

TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Inflammation,
Asthmas,	Jaundice,
Bilious Complaints,	Liver Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,	Lumbago,
Bowel Complaints,	Piles,
Colics,	Rheumatism,
Constipation of Bowels,	Retension of the Urine,
Consumption,	Sore Throats,
Debility,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery,	Syphilis in all its stages,
Erysipelas,	Tic Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever cause &c. &c.
Head-ache,	
Indigestion,	

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

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot. *August 17, 1844.*