LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

From Liverpool Papers to the 15th March.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Peers, on Friday evening, Earl Grey, in moving the second reading of two bills relating to convict discipline, took the opportunity to explain the whole plan of government with reference to secondary punishments. It is proposed to abolish totally from henceforth the punishment of transportation to Australasia, or any other British settlement more distant than Bermuda or Gibraltar, where the hulk system, as it exists at Woolwich, is already in operation. Offenders would in future be placed under a system of imprisonment similar to that now applied at Pentonville; the period of this imprisonment not to exceed eighteen months at the longest. When discharged from this preparatory state, they would be employed on the public works; the duration of this compulsory labour to be dependent on the conduct of the convict, who might, by good behaviour, abridge it as much as one-half, and might have wages accumulated for him till the time of his release should arrive. When released, he might go to Australia as a free emigrant, having his passage and the passage of his family paid for; or he might at his own expense retire to any foreign country; but he would not be permitted to remain in the United Kingdom. Lord Brougham thought that while it might be well to abolish the punishment of transportation generally, it still should be retained in the cases of prisoners above the lower ranks for whom it had great terrors. Lord Stanley objected to the new system on the ground that it would interfere with the demand for labour of the honest and deserving population, and throw the whole of the government employment on public works into the hands of the convicts. Lord Denman approved highly of the breaking up of the Norfolk Island establishment; but he could not contemplate without dismay the prospect of the total abolition of transportation.—The Duke of Richmond urged the Government to reconsider the plan. The bills were read a second time.

In the Commons, the order of the day was a committee of supply for the consideration of the ordnance estimates and the remaining navy estimates, which led to several preliminary discussions. Colonel Lindsay moved for a committee on the canteen system of the army, which betrays the soldier into habits of drunkenness. Mr. Fox Maule averred that the canteen system is convenient, perfectly under control of commanding officers, and capable of administrative improvement. After a smart discussion the motion was withdrawn. Mr. J. O'Connell brought forward a project by which the people now on the public works in Ireland should be employed under Government in the tillage of the land. He estimated the additional cost at two or three millions sterling; but declared that outlay to be absolutely necessary, and productive of returns, which the public works are not; and he suggested that it might be provided for by making the absentee landlords contribute. He also suggested a strong resolution calling on the landed proprietors to return to Ireland at least for this year. Mr. Labouchere showed that the proposal would be impracticable. Government is employing 700 000 persons on public works; a measure has just passed to provide food for the people, and thus labour would be set free; but nothing could be more mischievous than government's undertaking to cultivate the soil. The project did not obtain much support. It was emphatically opposed by Mr. Shaw and Mr. Bellow. Lord John Russell, without arguing the matter, thought it necessary to declare, in the most explicit terms, that the Government was determined not to adopt either of the propositions of Mr. John O'Connell. No motion was made, and the conversation dropped. The House having gone into committee, Colonel Anson brought forward the ordnance estimates. The amount for the current year is £2,697,127; being and increase of £135,553. Among the details, the principal facts stated were, that an addition of 1,200 men will be made to the artillery corps; and that of the sum voted for fortifications and defensive works, £205,000, the greatest portion will be devoted, this year, not to the colonies, but to this country. The several votes proposed were passed; and also some portion of the estimates.

In the Commons, on Monday, Lord Palmerston in reply to Mr. Hume, stated that the Government will not propose any repeal of the Act of 1845, relative to the Slave Trade, until the Brazilian government shall conclude a treaty which shall be a substitute for that Act. On the order of the day for going into Committee on the Landed Property (Ireland) Bill, Mr. Roebuck, in one of his characteristic, pointed and telling, though fretful and abusive, speeches, moved a resolution to the effect that any plans of relief for the distress of the Irish people by means of loans to the owners of property in Ireland, would be unjust and impolitic unless accompanied by a system of taxation, which would subject such proprietors already imposed on all property throughout Great Britain. Mr. Labouchere thought that, however just it might be as a general principle that Ireland should be taxed equally with this country, yet it would be a singular resolution to come to, at this juncture, when the distress in Ireland is unexampled. Both Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell, expressed opinions substantially the same with Labouchere. Lord George Bentinck also opposed Mr. Roebuck's proposition. After several hon. members had made observations, the House divided, when there appeared, for going into committee, 121; against it, 26—the amendment was therefore rejected by a majority of 95. The bill then passed through committee, with some amendments and additions.

In the House of Commons on the 9th March, Mr. Ewart brought forward his motion for the total repeal of the punishment of death. After taking a review of the various mitigations of our criminal code which had been made of late years, and after quoting a great mass of statistical returns to prove that crime had decreased as the severity of punishment had diminished, he inferred therefrom that the infliction of death was no longer necessary as a safeguard against crime. It also created a sympathy for the criminal instead of an abhorrence for his crime. It was not even useful as an example, for it was not invested with the pomp of a solemn ceremony, but was inflicted at an early hour in the morning, as if to withdraw it from publicity. He therefore called on the house to sacrifice old prejudices on the altar of civilization and of Christianity, and to give him leave to bring in a bill for the total abolition of capital punishment. Dr. Bowring seconded the motion in a short speech, in which he further enforced the arguments of Mr. Ewart. Sir G. Grey observed, that he could not assent to the sweeping measure recommended by Mr. Ewart, inasmuch as he proposed to abolish the punishment of death, not only in the most aggravated cases of murder, but also in cases of high treason, where life to an indefinite extent might be sacrificed by the guilty attempts of those who committed it. It was true, that since the year 1841 there were certain classes of crime on which capital punishment had not been inflicted; but it was also true, that since that time no case of murder had taken place in which the execution of the murderer had not followed. There had been, in consequence, a decrease in the number of murders committed of late years; and he attributed that result to the certainty with which extreme punishment followed the commission of the crime. He concluded by giving a direct negative to the motion. The motion was supported by Mr. Hume, Mr. Aglionby, and Mr. Brotherton, and the negative by Sir R. Inglis.—On a division the motion was lost by a majority of 49, the numbers being, for the motion, 41; against it, 81.

On the 12th, Mr. Baillie said that he wished to put a question to the noble lord, relative to the state of the corn markets. The noble lord was probably aware that the Ministry of Belgium had prohibited for some time past the exportation of corn from that country, that both French and Belgian agents had been in England making very large purchases of corn, and that it was anticipated, if these purchases continued to be made, prices would be very much enhanced, and scarcity would ensue. What he wished to know from the noble lord was, would her Majesty's Government feel themselves called upon in self-defence to prohibit the exportation of corn from our ports? Lord J. Russell: The hon. gentleman has asked me a question on this very important subject without giving me any notice that he had such intention.—(Hear, hear!) I will, however, at once tell him what is the general intention of the Government on this subject. We are perfectly aware that there is a great demand for corn in France and Belgium, and that prices are rising and are likely to continue to rise in those countries; but we are of opinion, generally speaking, that to prohibit the export of corn is a direct mode of preventing corn being brought into this country.—(Cheers.) We think that, in the case of an importing merchant, if he have a security that he can import his corn here, either for consumption here, or, if he should think proper to take it afterwards to another market, he will have every inducement to bring it here (Hear, hear!). We consider, on the other hand, that if he is told if it once comes here it cannot be taken away again, we shall drive him to avoid a market where his corn would be thus locked up, to go on some other calculation, and to import it to some other market. (Cheers.)

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The statement of the *Morning Post* of a dissolution of Parliament in June is not at all likely to prove correct. Whatever may have been the desire to bring the labours of the session to an early termination, and to obtain the assistance of a new Parliament before the harvest, we believe that the state of public business affords no probability of such an arrangement.—*Observer.*

THE STEAM-SHIP GREAT WESTERN.—The Great Western was offered for sale by auction, on Thursday, at the company's offices, Bristol. But, although she was stated to have cost £63,000, and to have been surveyed by Lloyd's and found in as good condition as at the first day, after having made ninety successive voyages, yet only £20,000 was offered for her, and she was withdrawn, as was understood, at the reserve of £25,000.

Trade is reviving in Paisley—so much so that the relief-committee expect to be able to cut off 200 portions per day of soup kitchen supplies.

A drawback of the duty is allowed on timber and brick used in building churches of the Establishment—but not for erecting any chapel or meeting-house of other religious persuasions in Great Britain. Timber required for *mines* is admitted free—but not for building any manufactory or other commercial edifice.

JUNCTION OF THE RED SEA AND MEDITERRANEAN.—A letter from Alexandria states that Mr. Stephenson, M. Talabot, and M. Negrelli, the English, French, and Austrian engineers now in conference with the council of the Ponts-et-Chausees, at Paris, on the plan sent over by Linant Bey for cutting through the Isthmus of Suez, are expected at Cairo with a view to that project; and that a joint-stock company will be formed, immediately on their return, for carrying the plan into execution.

IRELAND.—The most deplorable accounts from all quarters of starvation, famine, and death continue to be published. In some parts emigration is going on extensively. Landlords are compounding with insolvent tenants for the surrender of the lands, and facilitating their removal, while large bodies of independent farmers are seeking the improvement of their fortunes.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—The *Mayo Constitution* records nine cases of death by starvation, which inquests were held before J. Atkinson, Esq., Coroner, and says—"Mr. Atkinson very pertinently puts the following query: 'How is it that large sums of money are coming as relief, and yet the people are starving? There must be some mismanagement in some place.'—At a meeting of the Galway Relief Committee, the other day, several deaths from starvation were reported, and Mr. Blakeny, the Coroner, said the deaths were so numerous it would be impossible for him to procure juries; besides, the cause of death in all cases was too evident to need the incurring of expense on the public with a view of authenticating it.—The *Roscommon Journal* says—"Deaths by famine are now so prevalent in this part of the country that whole families who retire to rest at night are corpses in the morning, and frequently left unburied for days, for want of a coffin. The state of our poor is awful; the average number of deaths daily, from fever alone, is eighteen. There are upwards of 1100 inmates, of whom 600 are in typhus fever. The rural districts are in an awful way."—The *Sligo Champion* says—"The people are dying by hundreds of starvation, and those who do not die of absolute want are carried off by fever and dysentery, chiefly diseases which have been engendered by the scarcity of provisions. Coroners' inquests cannot now be looked upon as affording a correct account of the deaths from starvation."—The *Miami Herald* says—"Not a day passes over us but the most afflicting and horrifying occurrences take place in our neighbourhood. Various inquests have been held for the last few days by the coroners. The most thrilling records of suffering were recorded in the evidence of the witnesses, and the verdict returned by the jury in the majority of instances was 'Death from starvation.' But what are these to the hundreds that are daily pining away, and of whom no notice can be taken?"—Mr. A. O'Driscoll, in a letter to the *Cork Reporter*, says that in Crookhaven, "Twenty-five on an average die every day from want of food."—The *Longford Journal* says—"The ravages that disease and famine are making amongst our population may be gleaned from the fact that 292 persons died in our workhouse and the fever hospital attached, from the 1st of January to the 28th of February, inclusive.—The following is an extract of a letter, dated Dublin, March 8—"The most harrowing accounts have been received to-day from Sligo, Cork, Kerry, Leitrim, Longford, and other counties. The deaths from starvation are increasing to a most frightful extent, and fever and dysentery are spreading in all directions. I have seen a letter from a district in a southern county, which states that the board guardians now only admit to the workhouse persons suffering under fever and dysentery! Only think what a pest-house it must be! There appears to be a most lamentable deficiency of hospital accommodation, and the most direful consequences must follow, for it cannot be expected that pestilence will long be confined to the destitute classes."

Lord de Vesci, at his own expense, has sent out several families, numbering in all about eighty persons, to America, from the neighbourhood of Abbeyleix. His Lordship proposes sending many more as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed.

In Bandon workhouse on Saturday, the women, thinking, we suppose, that they were entitled to five like ladies, and that the public ought to be proud of supporting them, refused to assist in sweeping and cleaning the house.

Antrim is the only county in Ireland which has not touched a farthing of the government money. On the contrary, besides meeting the town wants by their own exertions, the inhabitants have contributed largely in aid of the sufferers elsewhere, from funds collected by subscriptions, by ladies' committees, bazaars, and through other charitable devices.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN CORK.—On Friday, a poor woman left her house in care of two children to go on some business. During her absence, a man entered and took a cake and a little meal, the only food in the hut, to allay his hunger. One of the children threatened to tell her mother, when he took a knife or razor, with which he severed her head from her body. The other child raised the alarm, when she was despatched in the same manner. On her return the mother found her two children dead. The perpetrator of the crime has been arrested.

VARIETY.

Disasters at Sea during the year 1845.—Principally upon our own coast.—The particulars of the loss of vessels enumerated below, have been published in the Sailor's Magazine for the past year.

Ships 64, barks 61, brigs 129, schooners 194, sloops 33, steamers 9.—Total, 490.

The above belonged to the following nations:

United States—Ships 23, barks 18, brigs 74, schooners 168, sloops 17, steamers 6. England—Ships 27, barks 28, brigs 29, schooners 17. France—Ship 1, barks 5, brig 1. Spain—Ship 1, barks 2, brigs 3, schooner 1. Sweden—Ship 1, barks 2, brig 1. Holland—Brig 1. Sardinia—Sloop 1. Total 442

To which are to be added 58 vessels lost in a single gale at Havana and Matanzas, making 490 in all.

The number of lives known to have been lost is 535. Twenty seven vessels are still missing.

LIGHT HOUSES, &c.—Appropriations have been made by the United States Congress for the following purposes:

In Maine.—For building a light house at Little River, in the town of Cutler, $5,000.—For re-building a light-house at Mount Desert Rock, $15,020.—For building a light-house at Prospect Harbour, in the town of Gouldsborough, $5 000.—For a spindle on the South Breaker, near White Head Light, $300.—For placing buoys on Trundy's Reef and Broad Cove Rock, in Muscle Ridge Channel, to wit, one at each of the following places: Bay Island Ledge, Hurricane Ledge, Shroves, Ledge, Spence's Head Island Ledge, Long Ledge, and Muscle Ledge, $2,000.

In New Hampshire.—For re-building the light-house on a rock called the Whale's Back, $25,000, inclusive of a former appropriation for a breakwater to protect that light-house.

In Massachusetts.—For such a beacon as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury, on a rock called the "Londoner," near Thatcher's Island, $6,000.—For a light-house on Minot's Rock, in Boston Harbor, $20 000.—For three spar buoys in Wellfleet harbor, four spar buoys at the mouth of Westport harbor, and for nine buoys and a beacon in Buzzard's Bay, $2,000.—For a light boat to be stationed near a reef of rocks at the entrance of the Vineyard Sound, called the Sow and Pigs, $10,000; or for permanent light-house on said reef, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem best.—For buoys on Halsey's Rock, Milk Rock, and three buoys on the spit, in and near the harbor of Edgartown; for a buoy at Rockport; for a buoy off Brant Point, Nantucket; for beacons or buoys on Harbor Rock, Cluin Rock, Elisha's Ledge, Fort Point, and Black Rock, in the harbor of Gloucester, $2,000; for a buoy on Ben Shoal, off Monamoy Point, $800; for a buoy boat on the East end of Tuckernuck Shoal, and one on the end of Great or Sandy Point Rip, $800.—For repairs to the causeway between the light-house and shore at Edgartown, $5,000.

DREADFUL MORTALITY.—The ship Thomas W. Sears, arrived at Boston on the 2d April, from Liverpool, after a passage of 60 days. When she sailed from Liverpol, she had 141 steerage passengers, but *twenty-four* of them died on the passage, of ship fever and dysentery. Dr. Smith, the Port Physician, boarded the ship, and found it to be in such a state of filth as to oblige him to forbid its being hauled up to the wharf until purified. He found about twenty of the passengers sick with the fever, who will have to be removed to the Almshouse forthwith, where a number of them, will, without doubt, die. And those who are now well, are in such a state of destitution as to render it probable that a number of them will get lodged in the same institution. As soon as Mr. Baillie, the Superintendent of passengers, boarded the vessel, the passengers commenced begging of him, and though many of them were interrogated, not one was found who possessed a copper! Six children were born in the vessel on her passage from Liverpool.—*Tra.*

More Emigrants.—The ship Sunbeam, arrived at Boston on Monday from Liverpool, with a large number of steerage passengers. She had on board 323 when she sailed, of whom sixteen died.

ETHER APPLIED TO VETERINARY SCIENCE.—The vapour of sulphuric ether has, we hear, been employed at the Royal Veterinary College, Camden-town, on a sheep and a horse, with the most decided success. The first-named animal was affected, and had been for many months, with an incurable disease of the hock-joint. On being brought into the theatre, she was caused to inhale the ether through a tube. The leg was amputated by Mr. Simonds without the slightest indication of pain whatever. The operation occupied about six minutes, and within twenty minutes from the commencement the animal was removed from the theatre restored to sensation and consciousness. The horse was labouring under a chronic affection of the near fore foot, commonly known by the name of the "navicular disease," for which the operation of "unnerving" is generally resorted to as a remedy. This is a very painful operation, and oftentimes the operator has to contend against the violent struggles of the animal, particularly at the instant the division of the nerve is effected. In this case, the ether was inhaled for about thirteen minutes, when the horse fell forwards, and the nerve on each side of the leg was divided by Mr. Spooner without the least manifestation of pain; a slight convulsive action of the limb, similar to that which takes place when a nerve of a recently killed animal is cut through, alone giving indication of sensation. Within twenty-three minutes this animal also had perfectly recovered from the effects of the ether. No restraint whatever was resorted to to keep the animals in the required position for these operations, and the inhaler employed was not one invented for the purpose, but an apparatus temporarily adjusted by Mr. Morton, until a more perfect one was obtained.

GALVANISM A PROTECTOR OF TREES.—A German journal states that the application of galvanism has been made in Austria for preserving trees and plants from the ravages of insects. The process is very simple; consisting only in placing two rings, one of copper the other of zinc, attached together, around the tree or plant. Any insect that touches the copper receives an electric shock, which kills it or causes it to fall to the ground.—*Galignani.*

Several Russian physicians are at present occupied in Egypt in investigations relating to the plague. They have everywhere found fellahs ready, for a trifling remuneration, to submit to operations, in order to test the long-disputed questions of the contagion and inoculation of the malady.

A Belgian gentleman is said to have discovered a simple means of distinguishing real from apparent death. It consists in establishing a burn of the second degree, if life remains a blister always rises, even in the absence of all sensibility; but if death has taken place, the burn produces no effect.

Valuable Business Stand to Let.

To be Let, and possession given on the 1st day of May next, that eligible Stand for Business of any kind, in Dock-street, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Calvert; also the Apartments over the same, affording genteel accommodation for a large family. The store and apartments will be let together, if desired.

March 27. CHARLES SIMONDS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will rent for the Term of Seven Years from the first day of May next, That valuable Stand for Business, situate on the South side of Peters' Wharf, at present in the occupation of Mr. John Hammond. Also, the Lot and Building adjoining thereto, now in the occupation of Mr. Henry Nichols. Also, several other unoccupied Lots, on both sides of the said Wharf.—Enquire at the Office of EDWARD B. PETERS, Esq. Barrister at Law.

CHARLES J. PETERS.

St. John, 27th March, 1847.

Valuable Business Stand in King-St. TO BE LET.

THE SHOP and HOUSE in King-street, at present occupied by Mr. FRANCIS MCDERMOTT,—well adapted for a Grocery, Dry Goods or Hardware Store, with Storage in the rear for from 1200 to 1500 barrels. The House has recently been put into complete repair, and fitted up in the most comfortable manner, with the Company's Water, Water Closet, &c. For further particulars apply on the premises.

March 27.—4i MNws

TO LET for one or more years:

From the 1st of May next—

THAT House in Sidney Ward, at present occupied by Mr Patrick Brown and others. Enquire of P. COMERFORD,

March 27. Shipping Agent.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD for Sale.

THE subscriber intending to leave St. John, offers that substantial recently built COTTAGE for Sale, standing detached, and pleasantly situated, having a frontage of 40 feet on Waterloo Road, and 80 feet on a reserved street. There has been no expense spared to make this a most desirable residence. Immediate possession would be given

Terms.—One-third Cash—remainder in four or five years, with interest. For further information, apply to LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER.

Waterloo Road, March 20, 1847.

FOR SALE, or TO LET.

THE well known House and Premises now occupied by DONALD MCLEOD, in Regent Street, Fredericton. For particulars, apply to the subscriber.

ALSO,—Will be sold by Public Auction on the 15th day of April next, if not previously disposed of—the whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Sofas, Chairs, Mahogany and Common Tables, Looking-Glasses, Feather Beds, Beadsteads, Cots, Sheets, Blankets, Pillow-cases, Quilts, Stoves, Franklins, Stove Pipe, Eight Day Time Pieces, Clocks, Silver Table and Desert Spoons, Silver Forks, Silver Candlesticks, Plated Candlesticks, Plated Branches, Silver Watches, Snuff Box set in agate, bound with gold, Sleighs, Buffalo Skins, a Mangle, Two Cows, a Calf, Kitchen Utensils, Earthenware, Six tons of Hay, Sixty cords of Wood, and other articles adapted for family use. DONALD MCLEOD.

Fredericton, March 17th, 1847.

FARM FOR SALE.

THAT well known FARM situated in the Middle Land, Parish of Kingston, owned and occupied by the subscriber, containing 100 Acres, 40 of which are cleared and under good cultivation.—It cuts annually from 15 to 20 tons of Hay, and has pasturage for fourteen head of cattle. The land is well timbered, and has on it a good frame Barn and comfortable Dwelling House.

If not disposed of before the 15th of April, it will on that day be offered for sale at Public Auction. For terms and further particulars, apply to BENAJAH MCKENZIE,

March 20, 1847. *On the Premises.*

HOUSES to Rent.

Possession given 1st of May ensuing.

A good two-story House fronting on Brussels Street, and near Mr. Irvine's Ship Yard; it has a neat Shop in the lower flat, and is an excellent stand for business.—Rent will be be low to a respectable tenant.

ALSO—A double HOUSE in CARLETON, fronting Mr. Clark's Ship Yard; the House is new, pleasantly situated, and is intended for two families.—Apply to G. & J. SALTER.

Saint John, February 6, 1847.

PORTLAND ROPE-WALK for sale.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Establishment, situated near the head of Simonds's Marsh. There is attached to it a good framed HOUSE, about 8 Acres valuable LAND, and a never-failing supply of Water—under lease for 21 years from 1st May, 1844, at the low Rent of £5 per annum, and renewable on the same terms, or improvements paid for.

There is in the above Manufactory:

An S to 10 horse-power Engine, made by T. Barlow & Co.

2 Laying-Machines, capable of laying up any size of Rigging required;

Small and large Jacks, for small Rope;

Spinning Wheels and Hackles. Also,

2 Spinning-Frames of 30 Spindles each;

1 Spreading-Gill; 2 Heads of Drawing;

1 Roving-Frame; 4 Heads of 2 Spindles each;—for manufacturing of Lines and Twines of every description, from Shoe Thread and upwards.

The above Machinery is in good order, and the whole Establishment will be sold low, and a liberal credit given, if applied for immediately.

The Premises can be seen at any time on application to Mr. Phelps, at the Rope-walk; and the terms of payment and any other information can be had at the Counting-room of

ROBERT RANKIN & CO.

St. John, Oct. 17, 1846.

Wharf for Sale,

Or, TO LET, from the 1st May Next:

THAT Large convenient WHARF, with DWELLING HOUSE and DEAL SHED, situate at Sand Point, (lot No. 10.) The Wharf is 300 feet long, and 132 feet wide at the lower end; with a sufficient depth of water for a vessel of 300 tons to load, and is considered the most convenient Wharf for Lumber in the City—now occupied by Messrs. J. WARD & SONS. Enquire at the Office of E. BARLOW,

Feb. 21. *North Market Wharf.*

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 726, fronting on Orange Street, 40 by 125 feet. Apply at this Office.

Sept. 26.

TO BUILDERS.

WE have on hand CALCINED PLASTER of excellent quality, which will be sold as low as any in the market.

FLEWWELLING & READING.

March 27. 10, *King Street.*

Household Furniture for Sale.

As the Subscriber intends to make an alteration in his Business about the 1st May next, he offers for sale the following splendid FURNITURE, at a low figure, for *Cash* or approved payment—consisting of—

5 DOZEN Mahogany CHAIRS; 3 pairs COUCHES, *hair cloth*; 3 SOFAS, do.; 4 Mahogany spring seat ROCKING CHAIRS; 4 do. Centre TABLES; 4 do. Breakfast ditto; Dining Tables; Mahogany WARDROBES and BOOK CASES; WASH-STANDS; Dressing and Drawing TABLES, and Chests DRAWERS;

FEATHER BEDS and HAIR MATTRESSES;

Mahogany high post and French BEDSTEADS; 600 Cane bottom CHAIRS, different patterns; 100 Rush & 2000 Wood bottom do., now finishing; Bird Eye Maple and Birch TABLES—together with every article necessary for housekeeping.

The public are requested to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

He is also prepared to make any article in his line at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for the above Goods.

☞ Cabin Chairs and Stools, Office Stools, &c

March 20. DANIEL GREEN, Junior.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of NEW CASKS, of various sizes, manufactured expressly for Oil Casks,—would make very superior and durable Water Casks for Ships; they will be sold low in quantities to suit purchasers, on early application to THOMAS NISBET,

Pres't. Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company.

Saint John, 20th March, 1847.

Selling off for CASH Only!

AT

Very Reduced Prices!!

The subscriber offers for Sale at the **Victoria Book Store**, his whole Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, comprising—

A LARGE collection of *Standard and Miscellaneous Works*; Superfine Laid and Wove Writing PAPER; Pocket Books, Card Cases, Albums, Drawing Pencils, Quills, Steel Pens, Wafers, Wax, Office Tape, Parchment, Ink, and Ink Powders, Slates, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, Blank Books, Picture Frames, Drawing Paper, Artists' Materials; Fulton & Knight's Pronouncing DICTIONARY; the TUTOR'S ASSISTANT, by Lawrie; the *Universal Spelling Book*, new edition, 1846; British Primers; Mother's Catechism; Gray's Arithmetic; Fogo's Geography, &c. &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

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

Maps of the British Provinces in North America; Plans of the City and Harbour.

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

March 6. V. H. NELSON.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

20 SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Bank of New Brunswick, 20 do. of the Capital Stock of the Commercial Bank—by early application to JOHN V. THURGAR.

March 27. *North Wharf.*

DRAFTS on Halifax.

DRAFTS on Halifax, N. S. at 3 days sight—to be had on immediate application to JOHN V. THURGAR.

March 27. *North Wharf.*

For Sale.

DRAFTS ON HALIFAX to the amount of Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds; by

February 15. JAMES N. C. BLACK.

Remittances to Ireland.

PERSONS wishing to remit money to their friends in the North of Ireland, can have Drafts on Londonderry, payable in the Country Towns, for sums above Thirty Shillings, by applying to (Feb.13.) WM. E. MOORE.

CHAIRS.

EX brig *Armagh* from Boston, on Consignment—100 Cane and Wood Seat Rocking CHAIRS; 50 Nursing Chairs; 36 Grecian pattern; 148 Bannister pattern; 4 Office Chairs and Cushions; 6 Bedsteads; 5 Patent Sinks.

March 13. HANFORD & SWEET.

American Superfine Flour.

35 BRLS. Philadelphia superfine FLOUR; 70 ditto GENESEE ditto;

30 do. RYE FLOUR; 25 do. CORN MEAL

Feb. 27. *HANFORD & SWEET.*

Fine Middlings FLOUR.

THE Subscribers have received per late arrivals—300 Barrels Fine Middlings FLOUR, which they will sell at the lowest market rates. ADAMS & KETCHUM.

TOBACCO.

Now landing ex *Esther Eliza* from New-York:

7 BOXE, 21 half-boxes, and 1 case TOBACCO, assorted brands, some very choice. For sale by

January 16. W. H. STREET.

Salt and Coal.

Per ship *Avon* from Liverpool—

5000 BUSHELS Fishery SALT, 1500 Sacks BUTTER SALT, 100 Tons best Cases Inco COAL, and 1400 STONE JUGS.

JOHN WARD & SONS,

Jan. 9 South Market Wharf.

Molasses and Oakum.

THE Subscriber has on hand—30 hhds. Prime Retailing Muscovado MOLASSES; 2 tons very superior OAKUM.—For sale at the lowest market rates. [Feb. 6.] JOHN WALKER.

HOLLAND GENEVA.

10 HHDS. fine Pale Holland GENEVA, just received ex *Duke of Wellington* from London. For sale by

Jan. 16. WILLIAM E. MOORE.

Stoves, Hollow-ware and Pig Iron

Landing ex *Nautilus* from Glasgow:

84 CANADA STOVES,—20 to 36 inch; 12 tons Hollow-ware,—well assorted; 100 tons PIG IRON,—No. 1. For sale low by

Nov. 7. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Anchors, Chains and Spikes.

Just received, ex *John Wilson*, from Liverpool—

6 BEST short link CHAINS, from ⅜ to 1¼ inch: 6 do. studded do. ⅜ to 1¼ inch,

1 best Wood-stock Anchor, 2Scwt. 3qrs. 18lb.;

1 do. do. do. 3?cwt. 0qrs. 18lb.;

12 best Iron stock Anchors, from 4 to 7 cwt.;

6 tons Spikes, assorted, 5, 6 and 7 inch.;

181 Plough share Moulds, 249 Anchor Palms.

Dec. 19. For sale low by WM. CARVILL.

Red Wood.

5 TONS of the above article, will be sold very low on application to JOHN ALEXANDER,

May 23. *Dock Street.*

SHEET IRON,

BOILER PLATE IRON, & TIN PLATES.

Landing ex *Belmont*—

8 TONS Sheet IRON,—No. 16 to 26, 10 tons BOILER PLATES, ass'd sizes,

20 boxes TIN PLATES,—IC and DC,

4 cases Cast-steel Axe Temper. For sale by

Oct. 10. WM. CARVILL.

Tea, Cheese, Dried Apples.

LANDING per *Flora*—2 casks Prime Cheese; 5 barrels DRIED APPLES;

10 chests fine CONGO TEA.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

March 20, 1847. 10, *King Street.*

PORK and GLASS.

50 BARRELS PORK; 150 boxes WINDOW GLASS, 7x9 and 8x10—just landed from schr. Flora, from Boston, on Consignment. HANFORD & SWEET.

March 20, 1847.

IRISH LINEN.

JUST received ex *British Queen* from Newry,—8 cases pure Irish LINEN; for sale low by

June 27 WILLIAM CARVILL.

A DAMANTINE CANDLES.—A few boxes of this superior description of Candles for sale by JOHN WARD & SONS,

November 7. South Wharf.

RAGS! RAGS!

CLEAN White and Coloured Cotton RAGS, purchased by the subscriber for cash in any quantity. [Aug. 31st.] B. MCCANN.

NUTMEGS.—100 lbs. of Fresh Nutmegs—For sale by (Jan. 2.) THOS. P. CRANE.

"LEMUEL GILBERT'S"

Patent Action Grand Piano Fortes

WILL be for sale by W. H. STREET, Esq. in this City, and may be found at the Music Store of Mr. S. STEVEN, who will be happy to exhibit them to any Ladies and Gentlemen who may wish to purchase.—*There is but one ÆOLIAN ATTACHMENT for sale.*

Old Pianos received in exchange, at fair value.

"L. GILBERT'S PIANO FORTES" are warranted to the purchaser, and if any defect is found in their workmanship to their injury, they may be returned at any time during the year, and the money will either be refunded, or others given in exchange.

Sept. 5—1¶

LANDING

This day, ex the Schr. Joseph Howe:

10 PUNCHEONS high proof RUM; 6 hhds. bright Porto Rico SUGAR.

For sale low, by JOHN V. THURGAR.

16th March, 1847.

Sugar, Molasses, Tar, Pitch, &c.

Now on hand and for Sale low:—

30 HHDS. very Bright SUGAR, 25 do. MOLASSES,

40 barrels COAL TAR, 50 barrels PITCH,

50 barrels No. 1, PICKLED HERRINGS.

March 6. G. & J. SALTER.

Molasses, Sugar, &c.

145 HHDS. Prime Retailing MOLASSES; 50 ditto SUGAR;

20 puns. High Proof RUM;

8 hhds MADEIRA WINE;

2 pipes low priced PORT do.;

15 bags Java COFFEE.

Just received, and for sale at low rates, by

Feb. 27. WM. E MOORE.

MOLASSES.—50 Hogsheads Prime Retailing MOLASSES—new crop.

March 13. HANFORD & SWEET.

BOLT COPPER, &c.

Now landing ex Perseverance, from Liverp o o

350 BARS ⅝, ¾, and ⅞ inch BOLT COPPER;

8 cases SHEET COPPER, 16 to 22 oz.;

10 bales POLLOCK and COD LINES—9, 12, 15, and 18 thread. Apply to

March 13. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Round and Flat IRON.

Landing ex Lady Caroline:

60 TONS BAR IRON, Refined and Common; for Sale by

March 6. WM. CARVILL.

To Ship-builders.

Oakum Pitch, Tar, &c.

6 TONS No. 1 OAKUM;

1 ton second quality ditto;

100 barrels PITCH and ROSIN;

40 barrels American TAR;

40 barrels Coal do.

10 barrels Russian do.

6 brls. Bright and Black VARNISH;

3 brls Williams' Patent do.

2 tons PUTTY, PAINTS and OIL.

CORDAGE—Tarred, and Manilla from 7 inch to 6 thread;

CANVASS, TWINES, &c.

The above, with a complete and well selected Stock of Ship Chandlery and other articles suitable for shipping, are offered for sale at the lowest market rates. JOHN WALKER,

Feb. 27. *Ward Street*

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING bought the Stock of W. H. SCOVIL, Esq. and moved into the Store lately occupied by him, offers his Goods for sale at a low rate for Cash or approved payments.

—ON HAND:—

10 doz. Rowland's Mill SAWS, all sizes;

40 doz. Mill Saw FILES, all sizes,

3 tons Pots, Bakepans, Spiders, Griddles, &c.

50 Tea Kettles, 200 SPADES and SHOVELS,

20 pair Fire Irons, 1 ton Sad Irons, &c.

And a general assortment of HARDWARE.

100 pieces Printed Cottons, 10 pieces Flannel, 45 pieces Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, 20 pieces Moleskins, 50 ends Cloth—blk & blue, 200 bundles White and Blue Warps,

20 chests Congou TEA, a superior article,

60 brls. PILOT BREAD, 30 brls. Corn Meal,

10 brls. BEANS, 20 brls. S'hne FLOUR,

20 brls. Fine FLOUR,

20 hhds. Boiled Linseed OIL,

20 hhds. and 12 brls. SEAL OIL,

40 boxes GLASS, 7x9, 8x10, and 10x12,

10 small sized ANCHORS, from 1 to 8 cwt.

JAMES N. C. BLACK.

☞ Having made arrangements with Mr. Scovil for the Sale of all CUT NAILS, TACKS, BRADS, &c. manufactured at his Factory, a constant supply will be kept on hand, and will be sold Wholesale and Retail, as formerly.

St. John, March 6, 1847. J. N. C. B

Flour, Sugar, and Molasses,

On Sale by the Subscriber.

10 HHDS. very bright Porto Rico Sugar, A few puns. good retailing Molasses, and a few half barrels very superior Superfine FLOUR—imported for family use.

March 13. JOHN V. THURGAR.

January 2, 1847.

NOW LANDING,

Ex Duke of Wellington, from London:—

5 HHDS. Choice OLD PORT, 20 qr. casks choice Pale, Brown, and Golden SHERRY,

10 hhds Schiedam GENEVA.

—IN STOCK—

Port, Sherry, Madeira, Lisbon, and other WINES, in wood and bottle; Pale and Brown Cognac BRANDY; Schiedam GENEVA; West India and New England RUM, in puncheons and hogsheads; London and Dublin PORTER and BROWN STOUT; Burton, London, Edinburgh, and other Scotch ALE; Cherry Brandy, Maraschina and other Liqueures, in pints and quarts; Congou and Souchong TEA, &c. &c. &c.—For Sale by RANNEY, STURDEE, & CO.

Prince William street.

MISS MAGEE,

Has received per ships Themis, from Liverpool, and John Craig, from London:—

A CHOICE selection of SATINS, Gros de Naples, French MERINO, COBURGS, *FURS, CLOAKINGS, VELVETS*, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, &c. &c.

ALSO,—Ladies' and Children's *BEAVER BONNETS*, Ladies' *CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, MILLINERY*, &c. Oct. 24.

Wholesale & Retail Warehouse,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

PARKS & HEGAN,

HAVE received per late arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, their usual extensive supply of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS, consisting of Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Woollen CLOAKINGS, COBURGS—plain and chequered; ORLE