The Courier.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1847.

LATER FROM ENGLAND!—We are indebted to Mr. Thomas Hanford for a Boston Courier of Wednesday last, received by the Schooner *Joseph Howe*, containing a Telegraphic despatch of the news by the American Steamship Washington, which arrived at New York on Tuesday last.—She left Southampton on the afternoon of the 24th October, and had heavy westerly gales for nine days.

There were continued failures at Liverpool, and no general amelioration in the community. The Bank of England was affording some relief. Flour was steady, and in demand; inferior descriptions dull. Cotton had fallen a half-penny within a week. Corn was down one to two shillings.

There was great distress in the manufacturing districts. In Lancashire there were 50,000 men, with their families, unemployed. In Manchester there were 22,000 on short time or unemployed. Outbreaks were expected, and government was collecting a large military force to overawe any insurrection. At a large sale of colonial produce at Liverpool, only two bids were made.

Willmer & Smith's European Times says that all clamour about the potato disease had subsided for the present.

The accounts from Ireland are very gloomy.

There were apprehensions of great distress this winter in the Highlands.

A deputation of the London Bankers had had an interview with Lord John Russell on the 23d of last month. A deputation from Liverpool had also had an interview with him. The impression prevailed that government would not interfere. Sir Robert Peel had had a conference with the Ministers, and then went to Windsor. During the week ending on the 24th, there was an unabated pressure in the money market in Liverpool, and at Manchester it was more severe than before. One Bank at Manchester, and another at Newcastle had failed. The Bank had given relief to Mr. Littledale of Liverpool, who is connected with the Royal Bank which gave rise to a better feeling in the public mind. The failures noted are Berry, Young & Co., Livingston & Co., Perkins, Schussens & Mullens, and Barton, Irlam & Higginson. The liabilities of the latter firm amount to a million pounds and are calculated to do much mischief. Napoleon Bertrand, Brook & Wilson, Gratebrook & Son, W. Jones & Co., James Logan, Molyneux & Hurlbut, Scholes, Tetlow & Co., Verrien & Gielis, Warden & Co., have also failed. The Bank returns give an increase of bullion of £22,000.

The London papers are full of the monetary crisis. Consols have touched 78, and closed at 79 3-4. The Observer thinks that the pressure is a little relieved. There were rumours of changes of the Ministry in England. Outrages upon life and property in Ireland were of daily occurrence.

The Bishop of London had had a stroke of paralysis.

A bridge over the Danube gave way when the Arch Duke Stephen of Hungary was passing, and 80 persons were missing.

The account of a reconcilation between the King and Queen of Spain is confirmed.

Two black Plenipotentiaries from Hayti had presented letters to the French government.

In Switzerland war appears imminent, and a dissolution of the Sunderbund was determined on; by force if necessary.

It is stated that the three Northern Powers would interfere. Accounts from Naples lead to the interference that the insurrection had been crushed. Italian affairs were still unsettled. In Greece the Insurgents maintained themselves in strong positions. The cholera was advancing North and East.

The evacuation of Ferrara had been indefinitely postponed.

OVERLAND MAIL.—Another conspiracy had been discovered at Lahore. Canton was quiet.

The discouraging intelligence from England by the 19th of October Mail, is likely to have a serious effect upon the trade of this Province. A number of persons now employed in Ship-yards, at Saw-mills, and in other departments of the Wood trade of the country, will, in all probability, be thrown out of employment. This added to the great influx of pauper emigrants this season from Ireland—particularly the last cargo by the ship *Æolus*, which has been landed upon the payment of £250—betokens a hard winter for our overburthened citizens. The Common Council have taken up the matter of the distressed emigrants, and passed some resolutions, which we subjoin.

At a Common Council holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Wednesday the 10th day of November, A. D. 1847—

Read a communication from Dr. William Harding, Health Officer of the Quarantine Station, relative to the Passengers by the Ship *Æolus*, from Ireland, as follows—

"*St. John, 4th November*, 1847.

"To His WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

"SIR.—Having been called upon by your Worship for a Report to represent the alleged peculiarities of the Passengers by the *Æolus*," I beg to state, that I [illegible] but very inadequately convey the true features of the case; but these peculiarities are strikingly apparent by inspection, which will at once inform the beholder that ninety-nine of every hundred must be supported by the charity of this community, or otherwise, as justice demands.

"As reasons for this conclusion, I can only make the assertion as above,—they must be seen to be fully understood. Among these reasons, however, I will enumerate one or two: There are many superannuated people, and others, of broken-down constitution, and subjects of chronic disease, lame, widows with very large helpless families, feeble men (through chronic disease, &c.) with large helpless families; in fact, all those causes which rendered them paupers upon the hands of their landlords, are now in existence, with added force, from recent disease, &c., to fasten them upon us. And that nearly four hundred, so glaringly paupers, are thus sent out; who so tame as would not feel indignant at the outrage?

"I am, your most obedient servant,
"W. S. HARDING, *Health Officer*."

And thereupon the following Resolutions, submitted by His Worship the Mayor, are unanimously passed:

Resolved, that this Board are wholly unable to suggest measures by which this already grievously-overburthened community can shelter and support such an unheard-of mass of misery thus heartlessly thrown upon our shores, at this inclement season of the year.

Resolved, that as all the Public Buildings erected for Alms-House purposes are already filled to overflowing with Irish Pauper Emigrants, and no other houses being available for their accommodation, either in this City or the adjoining Parish—this Board cannot but apprehend the most fearful consequences from the want and exposure to which these distressed people will necessarily become subject; and no other remedy, in the opinion of the Common Council, can be had to arrest the evil, except by inducing a large portion of those lately arrived in the *Æolus*, and others, begging from door to door, to return to their native country.

Resolved, that a free passage, with provisions and water, should be afforded to all those in such circumstances as may accept the same.

Resolved, that this Board deeply regret that one of Her Majesty's Ministers, the Right Honorable Lord Palmerston, either by himself or his authorized agent, should have exposed such a numerous and distressed portion of his tenantry to the severity and privations of a New-Brunswick Winter, unprovided, as they are, with the common means of support, with broken down constitutions, and nearly all in almost a state of nudity.

Resolved, that the Clergy be requested to use their influence in inducing these distressed people to accept a passage to Ireland upon the terms proposed.

Resolved, that a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to Her Majesty's Government.

And it is ordered that the foregoing Resolutions be published in the "New-Brunswick Courier" of Saturday next.

Extract from the Minutes.
J. WILLIAM BOYD,
Common Clerk, &c.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The following is a list of the Lecturers, with their subjects, who will occupy the platform at this useful and popular Institution in the course of the approaching lecture season, which, as we announced on a former occasion, commences on Monday evening next.

Nov. 15—M. H. Perley, Esq.—Introductory Address: including a view of the industrial resources of the Province.
22 & 29—Rev. Mr. Wishart—Recent Sciences.
Dec. 6—Mr. Geo. E. Fenety—The Improvement of the Mind.
13—P. Stubs, Esq.—Our Mechanics.
20—Rev. Mr. Lawson—On Habit.
27—D. S. Morrison, Esquire, (of St. Andrews)—On Education.
30—Ditto Ditto—The Fixed Stars.
Jan. 3 & 6—Thomas B. Wilson, Esq. (of St. Andrews)—The Jews.
10—Geo. Otty, Esq.—The Birds of New Brunswick.
17, 18, and 20—Rev. Mr. Brooke—On Eloquence.
24—Hon. Mr. Wilmot—On Colonization.
31—Mr. Foulis—Geology.
Feby. 7 & 10—Rev. Mr. Elder.
14—Mr. John Boyd—The demand of the age upon [illegible] for increased intel- [illegible]
21—[illegible]
28—[illegible]
March 6 [illegible]
10 [illegible]
In[illegible] d to in- [illegible]
timat[illegible] phy and

Chemistry will be introduced on the Friday evenings, to which Apprentices of Mechanics will be admitted free of charge, in compliance with the wish of the Provincial Legislature.—The former course to commence on the 19th, and the latter on the 26th November, and to be continued alternately throughout the season.

His Lordship the BISHOP OF FREDERICTON arrived in this City late on Saturday evening, and early on Sunday morning, His Lordship, accompanied by the Rev. Thomas W. Robertson, Rector of Lancaster, proceeded to Pisarinco, and consecrated the new Church lately erected at that place.

This makes the third new Church that has been consecrated in that Parish since January last; a circumstance, we believe, unprecedented in the history of the Church in this Province.

The Parish of Lancaster is now provided with a comfortable Parsonage, and four Churches, which speaks much for the zeal of the young Rector, as well as for the liberality of the Parishioners.—The Church at Pisarinco received the name of "Saint James."

Statement of the Revenue of the Province of New Brunswick, for the Quarter ending 30th September, 1847, as compared with the corresponding Quarter of 1846.

	1846.	1847.
Ordinary Revenue,	£8,142 7 11	£9 216 0 7
Export Lumber Duty,	6,067 1 2	5 351 18 11
Light House Duties,	1,106 6 11	1 103 8 0
S. & D. Seamens' do.	555 9 10	508 6 6
Pass. and Emigt. do.	211 0 6	1,810 4 9
From the Customs,	7 639 14 8	7 121 19 8
Loan Fund,	1 326 13 10	1,681 6 0
Incidental Revenue,	4,162 14 6	1,080 0 0
Receipts in aid,	0 0 0	7 9 2
Totals,	£29 281 9 4	£27,783 13 7

POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Free transit of Letters and Papers suggested.

By an Extract of a Despatch from the Governor General to Sir John Harvey, published in the Nova Scotia Royal Gazette, it appears the object of the late delegation to Montreal was to discuss the arrangements necessary to be entered into, before the controul of the Post Office Department was given up to the Provincial Authorities. The Post Office will, therefore, be brought under the consideration of the Legislature at its next Session; and it would perhaps be well, in the mean time, to take up and discuss the best way of securing to the Provinces the greatest benefit from this Department.

It is generally admitted that one of the principal causes of the present inefficiency of the Post Office is the high rates of Postage, which from their amount, by closing the Department, as a general medium of correspondence, have created and fostered the now almost universal custom of transmitting letters by private conveyance. In any measure taken up by the Legislature, this custom ought to be done away with: not by Legislative enactment, for that would be powerless; but by furnishing to the public a means of communication more speedy, secure, and cheap, than any other that may be found. If this be done (and the method by which it may will be shewn) the Post Office would be rendered what it ought to be, an eminently useful Department. The Post Office in this country ought to be not only an accommodation to the public in transmitting letters, but, as recognised by Lord Clanricarde, the Postmaster General, in his despatch of 13th August, 1846, to the Lords of the Treasury, the pioneer of civilization, or, as his Lordship expresses himself, "to afford the means of extending civilization, instead of, as at home, following in its train." If this view of the character and duties of the Post Office be correct, the deplorable ignorance, which exists in many remote settlements, of what is passing around them in the world, is sufficient to shew that some energetic measures should be adopted to prevent its perpetuity, by extending the mail routes to every village and placing the means of knowledge within the reach of all; and the increased expence of such an extension, apart from its equity, ought to be viewed as an expenditure for educational purposes, and as such allowed to rank with schools and colleges.

The first part of the system that should be introduced, would be, to extend mail routes into every village, and thus place the medium of knowledge in every man's power; and the second, to ensure the usefulness of such a system, no postage whatever should be taken by the Department, but a free transit of both letters and newspapers permitted and encouraged. If the Post Office were established on this extended and liberal principle, its necessarily increased expenditure would be amply returned by the general advance of knowledge and the consequently improved and more elevated moral, social, and political character of the colony.

The important consideration of how the Post Office is to be supported under the *no postage* system then naturally presents itself; and, viewing the subject in the light of a question of pounds, shillings and pence, it is not considered that the plan proposed is of so expensive a character as at first might be imagined. Having no exact data upon which to rely, it may be assumed that the average rate of postage taken in this Province is eight-pence on each letter, and that the amount of postage received by the Department is equal to the expenditure.—If an uniform rate of two-pence be made, it is evident that the letter correspondence will have to increase 400 per cent., and if the postage on newspapers be taken off, perhaps 600 per cent. to make the income equal to what it now is.—Hence a large deficiency will have to be provided for by the Legislature to maintain the establishment even in its present state of efficiency; and, in the first instance, the lower the rate the greater the deficiency to be provided for. Thus, suppose the expence of the Department in this Province to be £6000 per annum, if the rates be reduced to one-third of what they are at present, the deficiency to be provided for by the House of Assembly will be £4000; if one-fourth, £4500; if one-sixth, £5000; and if one eighth, or a penny postage, £5250. The apprehension of this deficiency occasioning such a loss of revenue as would leave an amount insufficient to cover the expenditure, has hitherto prevented the Government in adopting a low rate of postage. Lord Clanricarde states, there were reasonable grounds for this apprehension, "especially as the Commissioners of Post Office Enquiry in British North America in the Report which they made in December, 1841, unequivocally expressed the opinion that a great reduction in the rates 'must necessarily bring the receipts far below the expenditure of the department,' and again, 'whether the higher rate mentioned in the address from the Canadian Legislature, or such as are at present in force in the United Kingdom, and which Sir William Colebrooke thinks ought to be adopted in New Brunswick, in either case the reduction will be very large,' and 'must inevitably occasion a serious deficiency in the Postal Revenue,'" &c. The best opinions upon the subject are, therefore, that a deficiency will occur in the Post Office revenue which must be provided for by the different Legislatures, and paradoxical as it may appear, it is believed that the deficiency to be provided for by the Legislatures will not be greater in case of a free transmission of letters and papers than if a low reduced rate of postage were established. The labour and expence of the department is at present very much enhanced from the very fact of keeping accounts. If accounts were not kept, some of the clerks in the office of the Deputy Postmaster General, constantly engaged in auditing and making up accounts, would not be required: the most laborious duties of the Surveyor in travelling from one part of the Province to the other, inspecting Post Offices and giving instructions to Postmasters, would be unnecessary: the present intricate and laborious mode of making up the mails, and charging and taking credit for postage, would be avoided; the duty of the different Postmasters constantly forwarding month after month their Forms No. 2, Forms No. 3, Monthly Bye Sheets, with Blue Bills, Way Accounts, Abstracts, Receipts, Quarterly Accounts, &c. &c. sufficient to puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer would be saved, and an immense quantity of valuable stationery, consumed by the present machinery, would not be required. And independent of the additional labour thrown on the Postmasters by keeping accounts, the expense to the Province of the Post Office keeping accounts may be estimated at £1000. If an uniform or average rate of one penny on each letter be established (the revenue now collected from an average of eight-pence being about £6000) the whole machinery, labour and expence of keeping accounts would be for the purpose of collecting £750; hence, there is a postage tax absorbed in its collection. If this were thought advisable, a further saving might be effected by reducing the commissions of Postmasters in the same proportion as they would be relieved from their labours, and the expense of the establishment in this way further curtailed. It may, therefore, be fairly assumed, that the expense of the present Post Office system is much more than what it would be, provided no accounts were kept, as the amount of postal revenue derived from a low rate of postage. No argument, then, can be sustained, whether it would be better to have postage or no postage. But admitting that the revenue arising from the increased transmission by mail, in consequence of the low rate of postage, more than paid the expence of keeping accounts, how would the question stand? The Post Office establishment is supported by a tax levied at the Post Office window. If it cost some £1000 to support the Post Office by collecting the revenue in that way, more than what it would to maintain it by admitting a free transit of letters and newspapers, why be wedded to a system which is so much more expensive and less efficient? The question then comes up, whether it would not be better for these Provinces, having a large surplus revenue raised avowedly for the purpose of repairing roads and bridges, promoting education, and developing the resources of the country, to extend the principal of those grants to the Post Office? Bridges are built, great roads sustained, bye roads opened and improved, schools liberally provided for by the Legislature; the Post Office alone supports itself by a system of direct voluntary taxation. If the Legislature did not build bridges and open and sustain roads, travelling would be impossible; if the grants to schools were discontinued, nine-tenths of the Parish Schools would be closed. Why then allow the Post Office to languish under a system which is in opposition to the feelings and habits of the country, instead of extending its influence and sphere of operation to all? An objection may be urged against supporting the Post Office by a grant from the general revenues of the country as unfair and oppressive to those who do not use the Post Office: the same objection will apply in case the Legislature provide for the deficiency occasioned by a low rate of postage, and is inconsistent in those who would be willing for the Assembly to pay a part of the expences of the establishment; but the objection is not correct in fact. It is true a person may not send a letter by the mail once a year, yet he is benefited by the facility of intercourse it affords among his neighbours, and indirectly he pays postage. For instance, every merchant pays postage, and this charge is considered in calculating the prices of his wares, and persons dealing with him have not only to pay to the merchant their proportion of the postage expended, but his per centage on that amount, as upon every other item of legitimate expence connected in carrying on his business. And were the inquiry pursued it would be ascertained that indirectly more postage is paid by the present system than if the amount were paid by the Legislature. But the Post Office is a general establishment for the benefit of all, and of which all either directly or indirectly receive the advantage. The Colonial Post Office is an extension of the Post Office establishment in England, where there is no surplus revenue to dispose of; if the controul of the Post Office is to be given up to the Colonies let a department be created suited to their state and circumstances, instead of taking that adapted to an old, populous and highly cultivated country.

In this Province a tax of one per cent. is levied upon certain articles imported into it, to pay off the funded debt—a tax like this would amply pay the expence of the Department. Should this be thought unadvisable, let a poll tax be collected; but let the Department be sustained in any way rather than by the continuance of a system which so strongly militates against ourselves—a system which is a direct tax upon knowledge, retarding information, and robbing the Province of that intelligence which would elevate the character of its inhabitants. It may be said that a low rate of postage will not have this effect; it is thought, however, that those who calculate largely upon the increase of correspondence to make up the deficiency occasioned by a reduced rate of postage can hardly have reflected that such is contrary to the best received opinions on the subject, or upon the difficulty of breaking the inveterate custom of private letter carrying—a custom which is contrary to the present Post Office law, but for the violation of which no public officer ever dreamed to prosecute, and a custom, it may be asserted, which will be continued until the public be better accommodated by the Post Office than by private conveyance. It is notorious that the system of forwarding letters by private conveyance is universal, pervading all classes, from the Executive Council down, and that wherever facilities of private intercommunication are afforded the Post Office has but little to do. Between St. John and Fredericton the steamers and stages are almost loaded with letters, while the mail scarcely carries one; yet no attempt has ever been made to punish such open violation of the law. It may be urged that if a low rate were established, all this correspondence would be sent by mail; to reason thus would be to argue against what is the case now, for there is a fixed and deeply seated disinclination among the public generally to pay postage in any shape; in illustration of which may be mentioned the well known fact that very many Magistrates, who may be considered as a fair index of public feeling, to whom the Royal Gazette is gratuitously sent as an official paper, refuse to take it from the Post Office, on account of the halfpenny charged on each number. It may therefore be fairly asserted that if any postage whatever be taken at the Post Office so long will the "saving postage" system be continued, the newspaper press will have but a limited circulation, and every chance of private conveyance adopted.

Having thus adverted to the system which ought to be introduced, it would be well, briefly, to refer to the details such a measure would render necessary. In such a system, British North America should be considered as one country, without reference to the arbitrary divisions into Provinces. The Mail Routes should be divided into two classes—General Mail Routes and Local Mail Routes; the former, extending from Province to Province, as, for example, from Halifax, through New-Brunswick, to Quebec; from Halifax to Prince Edward Island, &c.; and which Mail Routes should be sustained by grants from the Legislatures of the different Colonies, whose respective proportions would be determined by the population of each Colony. The latter, the Local Mail Routes, extending from place to place within the bounds of each Province, to be supported by such Province; the first to be under the control of the Provinces generally—the last, under the control of each Province. A free transit of newspapers and letters, not exceeding a certain weight, all over that weight to be prepaid—an extension of mail routes, and establishment of Post Offices, wherever Schools are maintained—payment of officers by salaries, to be drawn quarterly from the Treasury—a total abolition of accounts, whereby loss to the department, or to the public, would be avoided—a money letter record to be established—postage stamps of different rates to be issued by the Provinces, to be issued on payment of their value, as is done in this Province in the case of Marriage Licences, to enable letters and papers to be prepaid when necessary.

This view of the subject, it is thought, will meet the requirements of the British Government, in giving up the control of the department, prevent that difficulty of detail which would arise in adjusting the proportion of expenditure for each Province, prevent any difficulty, arising from the claim for Post Office accommodation in the different Provinces, simplify extremely the routine of the department, diminish the relative expense, lessen the labour, avoid the danger of defaulters in the department, increase the circulation of newspapers and letters, relieve the publishers of periodicals from the expence of exchanges and transmitting and receiving news, and from the general facilities of inter-communication it would afford, be one of the best and cheapest means ever adopted in a new country for "extending civilization."—*Communicated.*

The Rev. W. N. Boyer, Assistant Minister in the Parish of Portland, having been appointed to Richibucto, proceeded on Thursday morning, with his family, by the land route for that place, followed by the good wishes of many of the Parishioners, who highly appreciated his valuable services.

EMIGRANT HOSPITAL.—The report from the Hospital this week is as follows—

In Hospital, on the 5th inst. - - - 477
Admitted since, - - - - - - - - 73
——550
Discharged, 31; Died, 21, 55
——
Remaining in Hospital, - - 495

Of the above, four died a few hours after admission.

MELANCHOLY.—Charles, aged 18 years, and Ovid, aged 12, sons of James Long, Esq. of Cocaigne, were unfortunately drowned by the upsetting of a birch canoe, in which they, with a lad named Dysart, were pursuing wild fowl, near the bridge at that place, on the 3d instant.—Charles discharged his gun while standing in the frail bark, and was thrown into the water by the recoil, and the canoe upset. He sank, apparently stunned by the blow. His brother had nearly gained the shore when he sunk. Dysart was taken up almost exhausted.

Two colored men, named Leck and Francis, were drowned at Sheffield on Sunday evening last by the sinking of a boat containing a warp attached to an anchor. They were employed as raftsmen.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held at Dundas, Kent County, on the 18th October, and adjourned until the 23d, by James Long, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Clement Chandler, son of Mr. James Wilmot Devenland, Artist, alleged to have come to his death by maltreatment from one of his schoolmates, of more mature age. A post mortem examination was made by Doctor W. Y. Theal, [illegible] that the said Clement Chandler Devenland came to his death by an injury inflicted in the abdomen, but from whose hand or in what way it could not be satisfactorily ascertained.—*Observer.*

THE TRIAL OF LIBBEY, who, under the most atrocious circumstances, it may be remembered by our readers, attempted to murder his wife on the 24th of June last, at St. Stephen, came on here, yesterday, before the Hon. Judge Parker—Counsel for the Crown, J. W. Chandler, Esq.; for the Prisoner, George J. Thompson, Esq.,—when the Jury returned the following verdict: The Jury find the Prisoner not guilty, upon the ground that he committed the act in a state of insanity. Libbey has, therefore, been remanded into custody, there to await the pleasure of the Lieut. Governor.—*St. Andrews Gazette, Nov. 10.*

William Cheswell, who was found guilty of a most brutal crime in the County of Kent, and sentenced to be hung on the 2d instant, has received a respite from the Provincial Executive for three months.

SMALL POX.—This loathsome disease has made its appearance at Woodstock, and we learn from the Reporter of yesterday, that one of the diseased persons arrived at Fredericton on Wednesday. The authorities should endeavour to guard against the spread of the disease in the Province.

FREDERICTON, Nov. 10.—*Court of Oyer and Terminer.*—Judge Street having presided in the Court of Nisi Prius until the civil cases were disposed of, His Honor Judge Carter took his seat on the Bench on Friday last for the trial of the criminal cases on the Sheriff's Calendar. A person named O'Brien, who was indicted for assaulting James Taylor, Esq., J. P., while in the execution of his duty as a Magistrate, was found guilty, and immediately sentenced to eight months imprisonment in the Penitentiary at hard labor. The other, and we believe the greatest offender in this assault, has fled from Justice, leaving his Bail to pay the amount of their recognizances. We trust this sentence will teach turbulent people that Magistrates are not to be assaulted with impunity.

The trial of the persons accused of riot on the 12th of July last, commenced yesterday. Twenty-one individuals were arraigned on the same indictment, and their trial is still proceeding. For the Prosecution, J. A. Street, Esq., Q. C., for the Defence. L. A. Wilmot, Esq., Q. C., and Wm. Watts, Jr., Esq. It is probable these trials will occupy the Court during the remainder of the week.—*Head Quarters.*

FLOUR.—The news from England by the steamer Caledonia, had the effect of causing a slight reduction in the price of Flour in the United States. Genesee was sold in New-York on Monday last at $6,37 to $6,44, and Western at $6,25 to $6,37. The following is the remark of one of the evening papers of that day:—

"The market is so unsettled that quotations cannot be correctly given. Prices are nearly nominal, and no dependence is to be placed upon them. There is no activity in any article. Cotton holders are at a stand still."

Passengers in the ship Yeoman, for England, sailed on Sunday last—Mrs. Gallaway, (Lady of the Rev. J. C. Gallaway,) child, and servant, Mrs. Pullen, (Lady of Lieut. Pullen, R. N.) child, and servant, and Mrs. Jamieson.

In the Infanta, from London—Miss Haws, and Miss Lakeman.

Passengers in the steam ship Cambria, from Halifax for Liverpool, on the 3d instant—Hon. Judge Bliss and Lady, Miss Bliss, Miss L. Bliss, Miss Robinson, Lewis Bliss, Esq., Master J. W. Bliss, Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, J. D. W. Spurr, James Alexander, and Mr. Lee.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, November 13.

Flour and Meal.—The stock is very light of United States Flour, and no Rye Flour or Corn Meal in market. Mill Flour selling at 40s. to 41s. 3d. per barrel.

Molasses.—stocks light; Clayed, 1s. 6d.

Sugar.—A large supply—sales of bright at 38s. 9d. to 40s.

Timber and Deals.—No sales of Timber; Deals, £5 to £5 10s.

Freights.—To London, £5 10s.

Exchange.—On London, 9½ per cent. pm.; New-York and Boston, 1 per cent.

A CARD.

The Rev. THOMAS W. ROBERTSON, for himself, and on behalf of his Parishioners, tenders his heartfelt gratitude to those kind friends in St. John, Carleton, Portland, and elsewhere, who have so kindly assisted him in the erection of a Parsonage, and three Churches, since his appointment to the Parish of Lancaster, without which, together with the hearty co-operation of his Parishioners, neither of the above would have been, at this day, in existence.

Such extreme liberality, (which deserves, at least, to be publicly acknowledged,) will not soon be forgotten.

MUSQUASH RECTORY, Nov. 9, 1847.

☞ The Rev. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., will deliver his Valedictory Discourse to the Congregation at Union-street Church, to-morrow evening, preparatory to his departure from St. John on Saturday next, on his visit to England for six months.

The Pulpit will be regularly supplied, during the absence of the Pastor, by the Rev. CHARLES MACKAY, late of St. Andrews, Canada East.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

the great remedy for
CONSUMPTION,
And the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the
PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a
DISEASED LIVER.

In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY has been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the LIVER to a healthy action, and in many instances effected PERMANENT CURES, after every known remedy had failed to produce this desired effect.

Besides its astonishing efficacy in the disease above mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remedy in ASTHMA, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.

☞ For sale by PETERS & TILLEY, King-street, St. John.

HALSEY'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

ONE year has now elapsed since this great and good medicine was first made known to the public, yet within which time thousands have experienced its good effects. Invalids who have been given over by their physicians as incurable have found relief and been restored to sound and vigorous health by this wonderful remedy. [illegible] They act directly on those vital organs of the stomach, liver, kidneys, &c. which secrete the fluids and separate the impurities from the blood. While they purge from the stomach and bowels all bilious and morbid matter, they cleanse and renew the blood, thereby destroying the seeds of disease. HALSEY'S PILLS do not weaken, but give strength and animation to both body and mind. They neither cause griping or any inconvenience whatever. The patient is better able to attend to business while under their influence than before taking them. Their action is innocent, yet efficient; are mild in operation, yet powerful in restoring health. The great amount of good these Pills have done for the sick and afflicted have induced thousands to commend them to their friends and the public. Individuals of rank and integrity have testified to the world in favor of their extraordinary virtues.

Frankford, July 15, 1846.

Dr. G. W. HALSEY:

Sir;—During the last ten years, I have been dreadfully afflicted with the Dyspepsia and habitual costiveness. I was so bad sometimes that for nearly a week nothing would pass my bowels, which caused headache, dizziness, and at times partial insanity. The doctors could do nothing for me. Their medicine gave me much pain and griping, and after weakening my system very much left me worse than before taking it. I was at last induced to procure a box of your Pills, as they were recommended to me by the Rev. Mr. COLBURN of this town. I took them according to the directions which came round the box, and they affected me different from any medicine I had ever used. Their action was perfectly harmless and soothing, and appeared to animate my spirits. I had taken them but three times before my health began fast to improve, and by the time I had finished the box I was entirely restored from my protracted illness. It has now been four months since I left off taking them, during which time I have not had any symptoms of a return of the disease, and my health is as perfect as it was at the age of twenty, although I am now nearly forty.

Your's, &c. JAMES H. STONALL.

☞ For sale at the Store of the Subscriber, 8, Brick Buildings, North Wharf, at 1s. 3d. per box, and liberal allowance for wholesale purchases; and at the several Sub-Agencies in the Provinces—see Phœnix Advertiser, &c.

H. G. KINNEAR,
Sept. 5. *General Agent for the Provinces.*

MARRIED.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. S. Busby, Mr. Solomon Hopkins, to Miss Margaret Rafter, both of the Parish of Portland.

At Loch Lomond, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, Mr. John Whittington, to Miss Mary Ann Burley.

At Fredericton, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. John M. Brooke, Mr. Alexander Harper, of Boiestown, to Catharine, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Smith, Architect, of that City.

On the 8th instant, by the same, Charles A. Hartt, Esq., Barrister at Law, of the City of St. John, to Eliza, daughter of the late William Taylor, Esq. of Fredericton.

At the Parish Church, Norton, King's County, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Scovil, Rector, Mr. Edwin W. Lamoreux, to Miss Elizabeth W. Gidney, both of the Parish of Norton.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning, after a long and painful illness, in the 35th year of her age, Mary, wife of Mr. John Moloy, and second daughter of Mr. William Finn, Senr., of this city, leaving a husband and four small children with a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their loss.

On Wednesday morning, after a short illness, in the 49th year of his age, Mr. John Brown, a native of the County of Kent, (England.)

On Thursday, 11th inst. after a short illness, in her 62d year, Emma Burr, (coloured woman) and an old resident of this City. Funeral to-morrow (Sunday) at two o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

At Sussex Vale, on the 6th instant, Stanley, last surviving son of Mr. William Hayward, aged one year; and on the morning of the 10th inst., Sophia Ann, wife of Mr. Wm. Hayward, aged 37 years. Mr. Hayward has now to mourn the loss his wife and five sons, within a short space of time.

At Norton, King's County, on the 13th October, Mrs. Elizabeth Gillies, relict of the late Mr. Jesse Gillies of Springfield, in the 81st year of her age. Mrs. Gillies had lived to see her children of the fourth generation having had 13 children, 86 grand children, 145 great grand children and 7 great great grand children, in all 251.

At Kennebeckasis, on Thursday the 11th inst. Mr. Benjamin Elston, in the 79th year of his age, departing this life in full assurance of Christ's pardoning grace. He was a native of New Jersey, and one of the Loyalists, who came to this Province in the year 1783.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED,

Monday—Ship China, Cremor, London, 44 days—R. Rankin & Co.
Tuesday—Barque Governor Douglas, Garde, Bristol, 42—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Cremona, Dunn, Liverpool, 58—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
Perseverance, Robinson, London, 34—N. S. Demill, ballast.
Wednesday—Ship Lotus, Watson, Bristol, 42—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
Lisbon, Fisher, Liverpool, 37—Eaton & Ray, general cargo.
Plymouth, Sims, Liverpool, 66—C. McLauchlan, ballast.
Moodkee, Howland, Wexford, 51—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
Brig William, Charlton, Sunderland, 61—John Mackay, coals.—On the 27th ult. lost Thomas Plumpton, seaman, overboard.
Henry, Young, Newfoundland, 17—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
Clare, Allan, Yarmouth—C. McLauchlan, ballast.
Schr. Kate, Slocomb, Boston, 4—C. E. Cross, assorted cargo.
Isabella, Hilton, Boston, 11—Jas. R. Sweet, assorted cargo.
Martha Brae, Martin, Halifax, 8—Master, sugar, beef, &c.
Sisters, McAuley, Portland, 3—Master, molasses and hay.
Edwin, Nisbet, Eastport—Master, flour.
Steamer Admiral, Rogers, Boston—Jas. Whitney, passengers and merchandise.
Thursday—Ship Infanta, Haws, London, 29—John Haws, ballast.
Barque Hirundo, Dickson, Glasgow, 38—R. Rankin & Co. merchandise.
Brig Peterel Mabee, New-York, 8—J. & R. Reed, flour and wheat.
Mary & Jane, Clark, New-York, 13—Geo. Thomas, flour, wheat, &c.
Jane, Morgan, New-York, 4—Geo. A. Lockhart, flour, &c.
Brigantine Sarah, Johnston, New-York, 7—L. H. Waterhouse, flour, barley, &c.
Arcturus, Herrington, New-York, 7—R. Rankin & Co. flour, wheat, &c.
Schooner Conquest, Stewart, New-York, 14—G. Thomas, assorted cargo.
B. Hunting, Foster, New-York, 10—H. Gilbert, flour and wheat.
Judith Ward, Anderson, New-York, 10—H. Gilbert, flour and wheat.
Sterling, Holmes, New-York, 5—Geo. Thomas, flour, wheat, &c.
Woodlands, Walker, Boston, 5—G. & J. Salter, sorted cargo.
Friday—Barque Gilmour, Wright, Bristol, 38—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Tweed, Wellinger, Wisbeach, 40—John Mackay, ballast.
Brigantine Brookline, Spates, Eastport—G. Thomas, flour and meal.
This Morning—Schooner Joseph Howe, Scott, Boston, 3—Master, assorted cargo.
Susan, Bray, Alexandria, 13—J. & R. Reed, wheat.

COASTWISE.

Sunday—Salisbury, Green, Truro, deals & turnips.
Ophir, Lyons, Petticodiac, deals and butter.
Wm. Henry, Edgett, Petticodiac, potatoes & oysters.
Lark, Patterson, Cornwallis, potatoes, &c.
Active, Campbell, Douglas, deals and shingles.
Mary B., Trenholm, Cornwallis, potatoes.
Providence, Fullerton, Cornwallis, potatoes, &c.
Monday—Beverley, Evans, Lepreaux, deals.
Adventure, Darland, Wilmot, cattle, cheese, &c.
Barbara, Porter, Annapolis, cordwood.
Maid of Erin, (s.) Leavitt, Annapolis and Digby, passengers, &c.
Herald, (s.) Chisholm, Annapolis and Digby, passengers, &c.
Tuesday—Jasper, Sanders, Westport, potatoes.
Geo. Gordon, Smith, Fishing Voyage, fish.
Wednesday—Crown, Parker, Annapolis, cider, &c.
Ellen, Lyon, Sackville, butter and barley.
Matilda, Farnsworth, Granville, potatoes, &c.
Packet Lily, Beeler, Digby, cordwood & charcoal.
Thursday—Onslow, Ludlow, Welchpool, fish.
Peeler, Saunders, New Edinburgh, fish & potatoes.
Satellite, Kay, Welchpool, fish.
Perseverance, George, Musquash, deals.
Linnet, Cline, Welchpool, fish.
Spray, Balsam, St. Andrews, cordage.
Wilmot Packet, Harris, Wilmot, potatoes & sheep.
Friday—Lark, Lord, Welchpool, fish.
Lucy, Morehouse, New Edinburgh, sheep & potatoes.
Herald, (s.) Chisholm, Windsor, passengers.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Nov. 6—Liddell, Richardson, Cork.
Mountaineer, Greenhow, Liverpool.
Czar, Moore, Dundee.
Emma, Christie, London.
Jenny Lind, Card, London.
9—Lady Gordon, Scurr, Bideford.
Lockwoods, Errington, Cork.
Aldebaran, Barras, Newcastle.
10—Governor Douglas, Garde, Dublin.
Chancellor, Dudne, London.
China, Attridge, Cork.
Sophia, Spence, Cork.
Lotus, Watson, Bristol.
13—Moodkee, Howlin, Cork.
Dealy, McNeal, Bantry.
Gilmour, Carter, Bristol.

CLEARED.

[illegible] and deals—C. McLauchlan; Barque Pallas, Hargrave, Cork, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Brig Fairy, Rees, Liverpool, deals and sleepers—T. E. Millidge; Charlotte, Perry, Demerara, boards and scantling—J. Fairweather; Brigt. Emily, Kinney, New York, coals—J. V. Troop; Schr. Richmond, Kyffin, Boston, coals—William Thomson.

8th—Schr. Abigail, Smith, Boston, coal—Wm. Thomson; Eliza Ann, Crowell, Boston, coal—W. Thomson; Mountaineer, Fitzgerald, Hallowell, (Maine,) chalk—I. D. Andrews.

9th—Ship Juno, Moran, London, deals and railway sleepers—Allison & Spurr; Barque Orbit, Larkin, Cork, timber and deals—Jas. Kirk; Brig Ellen Forestal, Bunbury, Limerick, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Schr. Eliza Jane, Holder, Boston, boards and scantling—J. R. Sweet; John G. Faxon, Smith, Boston, scantling—I. D. Andrews; Eliza Taylor, Eldridge, Boston, plaster—Master.

10th—Ship Swan, Taylor, Bristol, timber and deals—Charles Brown; Barque Selma, Patullo, Dundee, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co; Wm. S. Hamilton, Duggin, New Ross, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Brig Cybele, Rodger, Dundee, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co; Competitor, Goudy, Cork, timber and deals—John Robertson; Schr. Sophia, Clark, New-York, coal—Allison & Spurr.

11th—Ship Belmont, Grant, Bristol, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Catharine, Robertson, London, timber and deals—John Wishart; Barque Glasgow, Marshall, Hull, timber and deals—John L. Marsh; Oromocto, Kinney, Cork, timber and deals—John Robertson.

12th—Barque Aberfoyle, Williams, Cork, timber and deals—John Robertson; British Queen, Bell, Londonderry, timber and deals—Wm. Howard; Linden, Yorke, Gloucester, timber and deals—James Kirk.

13th—Barque Queen, Watson, Hull, timber and deals—John Robertson; Prince of Wales, Brown, London, deals—Wm. Davidson; Brigt. Elizabeth Hastings, Thorne, Jamaica, fish and lumber—N. Milby.

Schr. Hesperus, Melick, from this port, for Boston, was dismasted on the 29th ult. in the rip off the Gull Rock, near Briar Island, and was towed into Westport on Sunday morning. She arrived here yesterday, in tow of the steamer Maid of Erin, to refit.

Schr. Dolphin, Holder, hence, at New-York on Tuesday last.

Arrived at Shediac, 28th ult. barque Free Trader, Bell, Liverpool, 32 days.—Cleared, 23th, barque Severn, Kenny, Liverpool.

Barque Volant, at St. Andrews, 9th instant, from Liverpool, fell in on the 6th ult. in lat. 48 10, lon. 18 20, with the ship Lord Wenlock, of and for Liverpool, from Africa, with a cargo of palm oil, in a sinking condition, and, notwithstanding that a violent gale was blowing at the time, succeeded in taking off Captain Kane and crew, 32 in number. On the 10th, the master and eight of the crew were put on board a Dutch ship bound to Amsterdam.

Brigt. Widow, Gorum, of this port, from Quebec, in going into Halifax on the morning of the 5th instant, went ashore at Red Buoy Shoal. She was got off in the evening.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace,
Saint John, November 8, 1847.

THE following Persons have been duly appointed and sworn, under the Act of the General Assembly, 7 Will. 4, Cap. 12, to act as Special Constables in the vicinity of the City of Saint John, viz:—William Baird, George Cameron, George Earle, James Earle, Francis S. Jones, David Odell, Samuel Wellington Odell, Henry Pidgeon, Shubel Stevens, and Samuel Taylor.

J. WILLIAM BOYD.
Clerk of the Peace, &c.

A Social Evening Meeting

WILL be held in the School-Room of Union Street Church, on WEDNESDAY Evening next. Several Ministers of different Denominations are expected to address the Meeting. Tickets (2s. 6d. each) may be obtained at Miss Farley's, King-street, and at Messrs. McMillan's, Prince William-street. Tea to be on the table at 7 o'clock. E. SANCTON, *Treasurer.*
Nov. 13

A CARD.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful thanks to Captain Thomas Reed, and Captain T. M. Smith, also to a number of Boatmen, and several inhabitants of the City, for their exertions in preserving his property from fire, while lying at York Point Slip, on Tuesday last.

CHAS. M. MURRAY,
Nov. 13. Master of Wood-boat *Primrose.*

Wanted to Charter.

A VESSEL from Three to Four Hundred Tons, for a safe Port in Ireland. ADAMS & KETCHUM.
Nov. 13.

Commissariat Contract.

SEALED Tenders will be received by Assistant Commissary General EDWARDS, at the Commissariat Office in Saint John, until 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 24th November instant, from persons disposed to perform the TRUCKAGE for the Military Department in the Garrison of Saint John, during the year 1848. The Tenders to state the *Rate per Cent*, less than the subjoined prices for which the parties are willing to undertake the service.

For the Garrison of Saint John.

For each load of Baggage, Stores, or Provisions, conveyed between the following places:—

Between the Queen's Wharf or any part of the Barrack enclosure and Indian Town, -	4s. 0d.	Currency.
Between the same places and either of the landing Wharves in the several Wards in the City, - - - - - - -	1s. 9d.	do.
Between the same places and the Magazine or Guard House at Fort Howe, - - - -	4s. 0d.	do.
Between the Long Wharf or Rankin's Wharf in Portland and the Magazine at Fort Howe, - - - - - - - -	2s. 0d.	do.
Between the Magazine at Fort Howe, and King's Queen's or Duke's Ward, - - - -	2s. 6d.	do.
Between the Magazine at Fort Howe and Indian Town, -	2s. 6d.	do.
Between either of the landing Wharves in the City and Indian Town, - - - - -	3s. 0d.	do.
Between the Queen's Wharf, and any part of the Barrack enclosure, - - - - - - -	1s. 0d.	do.
Between the Queen's Wharf or any part of the Barrack enclosure and Fort Carleton,	5s. 0d.	do.
Carting Coals to the different Guards, - - - - - -	5s. Cy. per day.	

The Contractors to furnish Sleds, Drays, or Carts, at the option of the Commissariat, and payment will be made quarterly in Silver Money at the Army rate. Sufficient security will be required. Blank forms of Tender (Manuscript Tenders will not be accepted.) and any further information will be given on application at the Commissariat Office in Saint John.

Commissariat, New Brunswick,
St. John, 13th November, 1847.

Notice to Mechanics.

TENDERS will be received until the 22d inst at 12 o'clock, noon, for building a STEAM FERRY BOAT, for the Portland and Lancaster Steam Ferry Company, to be constructed agreeably to the model and specification to be seen at the office of the subscriber.

Tenders will also be received, as above, for furnishing an ENGINE of 20 horse power, with Boilers, &c. complete, suitable to propel the said Steam Ferry Boat.

The lowest Tender, if approved of, will be accepted. ISRAEL MERRIT, *President.*
Indian Town, N. B., Nov. 13, 1847.

Public Notice.

A FURTHER Instalment of Ten per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the *South Bay Boom Company* is required to be paid into the Commercial Bank on or before the tenth day of December next. *By Order.*
Nov. 13. A. McL. SEELY, *President.*

☞ NOTICE ☜

IS hereby given, that Captain Isaac Anderson, Master of the Schooner *Joseph Howe*, picked up at sea on the 30th day of October last, (Brier Island bearing East distance 10 miles) a Gang of Standing Rigging, with some remnants of Sails, and other materials, supposed to have belonged to a Topsail Schooner.—The owner can have the same of the subscriber by proving property and paying expense. If the above named Property is not claimed in three months from this date, it will then be sold at public Auction.

T. C. TOBIAS, *Collector of Excise.*
Annapolis, 3d November, 1847.—pd

To the Fishermen.

THE American Net and Twine Manufacturing Company offer for sale to the Fishermen of the British Provinces, all the varieties of NETS, SEINES and WEARS or HEDGES, adapted to their wants. For Gilling, a superior flax and cotton twine is made use of; for Wears cotton is exclusively used, as it is less expensive and will do more service, and is not so liable to rot. Persons in want of any kind of Twine, Nets, Seines, or Wears, can learn all particulars and receive samples per mail, or otherwise, by applying for them.

WM. STOWE, *Agent*
American Net and Twine Manufacturing Co.
No. 12, Commercial street, BOSTON.
Oct. 2.—7w.

R. K. ADDISON, M. D.

Graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Philadelphia.

OFFICE in the Commercial Hotel Buildings, West side of King's Square. Nov. 13.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late DOMINICK SEELY, of Greenhead, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months, at the Office of J. G. Campbell, Esq. Attorney at Law; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment.

JAMES MURPHY, *Executor.*
6th November, 1847.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of MARGARET DEAN, late of the City of Saint John, Spinster, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the subscriber, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to MARGARET DEAN, *Administratrix.*
St. John, 12th Nov. 1847.—3m

☞ NOTICE. ☜

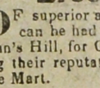
THE Subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of CLELAND & DAY, for the transaction of a *General Commission Business*, at 63 Commercial-street,

SAMUEL CLELAND,
W. H. DAY.
Boston, Nov. 8, 1847.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A YOUNG Woman, named CATHARINE WADE, from Philadelphia, is now in this City, in search of her Brother, MICHAEL WADE, who landed in St. John on the 5th July last. He is a native of Mount Bellew, County of Galway, Ireland. She would feel thankful to any person who would let him know that she is here, waiting for him. He is supposed to be in the Country. Please address, (if by letter) BERNARD DEERING, to care of Robert Ray, Esq. St. John.
Nov. 13th, 1847.

Passage to Liverpool.



THE well-known fast-sailing Ship
THEMIS,
WILLIAM LEIGHTON, Master;
Will sail for Liverpool on or about the 20th inst. and has superior accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers. Apply to the Master on board, or at the office of CHARLES BROWN,
Nov. 13. *Custom House Building.*

Brooms! Brooms!

OF superior appearance and substantial quality can be had at the ST. JOHN NURSERY, Chipman's Hill, for Cash. Dealers desirous of retaining their reputation in the above article—this is the Mart. Nov. 13.

SELLING OFF:

The extensive Stock of Dry Goods, at the
MANCHESTER HOUSE, Market-square.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the Public, that in consequence of his giving up the Retail department of his business, he is now selling the whole of his extensive Stock of Dry Goods at greatly reduced prices,—consisting of

Superfine CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Fancy Trowserings, VESTINGS, Flannels, Blankets, Counterpanes, Gala Plaid and All wool CLOAKINGS, Shawls, Silks and Satins, Velvets, Coburgs, Orleans, CARPETS and Hearth Rugs, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c. WM. HOWARD.
Nov. 13.

FLOUR and BUTTER.

Ex brig Sarah, from New York—
600 BRLS. Superfine Wheat FLOUR; 24 tubs Prime Dairy BUTTER.
Ex the Schooner Jane, from New York—
150 brls. Superfine Wheat FLOUR, now in course of landing, and will be sold low.
Nov. 13. ADAMS & KETCHUM.

CORDAGE, &c.

Received per ship "Hirundo," from Glasgow:—
20 TONS CORDAGE, assorted, from one inch to eight and a half inches,
1 bale Seaming TWINE,
1 bale containing Herring and Shop TWINE,
1 bale Long Lines—which they offer for Sale low while landing.
Nov. 13. MORRISEY & SHIVES.

Raisins, Pork, Beef, Lard, &c.

LANDING this day from sundry vessels, on consignment:
150 boxes bunch Muscatel RAISINS (crop 1847)
100 halves and quarters ditto ditto;
50 kegs of two qualities ditto ditto;
10 barrels Mess PORK,
10 do. do. BEEF, } very superior;
10 do. Leaf LARD,
10 cases containing 1500 pairs Men's, Womens and Children's Gum RUBBER SHOES;
10 puns. bright Molasses; 25 bales Wadding;
25 barrels SWEET POTATOES;
12 ditto Silver-skinned ONIONS;
5 barrels Cranberries; 3 do. Quinces;
5 barrels HICKORY NUTS;
50 dozen Sime's Domestic CORN BROOMS;
20 dozen do. ditto Corn BRUSHES;
10 cases do. ditto Friction Matches.
For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.
Nov. 13.—3w. Her&Obs 3w.

Genessee FLOUR.

Landing this day for the Subscriber, ex Schr. *Sterling* from New York—
150 BRLS. Genessee superfine FLOUR, 40 barrels and half-barrels Extra ditto for Family use. WM. THOMSON,
Nov. 13. *Nelson-street.*

Biscuit and Pilot Bread.

Ex *Woodlands* from Boston:
50 HALF-BARRELS and Boxes Soda, Sugar, Water and Butter Crackers.
And to arrive per *Debonair* from New York—barrels PILOT BREAD, of finest quality.
Nov. 13. BERTON BROTHERS.

Sugar & Beef.

Landing ex schr. *Martha Brae* from Halifax.
10 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, 40 brls prime BEEF, super. quality.
For sale low by THOS. P. CRANE,
Nov. 13 *Prince William-street.*

Hams, Buckwheat, and Rice.

PER Kate, from Boston—9 Tierces RICE, [illegible] Smoked HAMS, 43 bags Buckwheat Meal.
Nov. 13. T. HANFORD, *Johnston's wharf.*

FLOUR.

Now landing ex brig *Sarah* from New York.
115 BARRELS superfine FLOUR. Ex *Brookline* from Philadelphia 100 brls. superfine Flour, 125 do. RYE ditto.
For sale low from the Wharf by
Nov. 13. J. R. SWEET.

FALL IMPORTATIONS!

LEEDS HOUSE, Prince Wm. street.

A LARGE assortment of Gala and Wool PLAIDS, Striped Orleans and Cobourg Cloths, Plain Orleans Lustres and Coburgs, and French MERINOS in various colors, Tweed Doeskins, Broadcloths and Kerseymeres; Welsh Saxony, Lancashire and Serge FLANNELS; Checked Saxony Flannels; Printed Orleans, onies and Merinos; Poil de Chevre and Hearth Cloths; Albion Checks; Vestings; Printed tons; Grey and White Cottons; Twilled Swansdown Cottons; Plain, Fancy and Check MUSLINS; Furniture Prints; Dimities; reens; Damasks; Fringes; Domets; Sheetings Cottons; Cotton and Linen Ticks; Osnaburgs Silesias; Embossed and Figured Lining Cottons with a large quantity of other DRY GOODS.

Also, Bonnets and Trimming; Silk VELVETS; Cap and Bonnet Ribbons; Bonnet and Cap Flowers; Velvet and Batiste Flowers; Cap Borders; Gimps and Fringes; Velvet Ribbons; Cord Braids; Cashmere, Kid, Thibet, Cloth and Berlin Gloves; Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs; broke Ties and Boas; Mufflers; Children's Gloves in sizes; Men's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Stocks, Opera Ties, Shirt Fronts, and Collars; Ladies' Neck Ties and Mitts; Men's Wool Merino Vests and Drawers; Hearth Rugs; Mats; Carpeting; Lustre Aprons and [illegible]; HOSIERY generally; Fancy Satins; Sarsnet; Black Striped Moreen and Oriental; Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs; Braces; Ruches; Laces, Irish Linens; French Cambric & Lawn Diapers; Moleskins; Cotton Velvets; Crapes; Lisle Gauzes; Red Flannels;

FURS, BLANKETS, SHAWLS; are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest Cash prices. BENJ. CROWTHER.
Nov. 13.—Chron. Obs. MNws. 2m.

Sugar, Coffee, Filberts, &c.

Per *Jane* from New York, on Consignment:
100 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR; 38 bags super'r Maracaibo COFFEE;
25 bags Washed FILBERTS;
25 brls. New Haven and New York Prime BEEF; 20 barrels [illegible]
20 barrels CHAMPAGNE CIDER;
Now landing at Custom-house Wharf, and to be sold on advantageous terms to the purchaser previous to expenses being incurred on the same.
November 13.—3i H. G. KINNEAR.
[Obs 3i, Her 6i, NBruns 3i, Fred Rep 3i]

Bread and Biscuit.

Per brig *Brookline* from Philadelphia, Consignment—
25 BRLS. fine Table PILOT BREAD, 75 barrels NAVY ditto.
50 barrels, halves and fifths, Sugar, Lemon, Soda, Tea and Table Crackers and Biscuit.
Nov. 13.—3i For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.
[Obs 3i, Her 6i, NBruns 3i, Fred Rep 3i]

Mess Pork, Rice, Beans, &c.

Now landing per "*Woodlands*" from Boston
15 BARRELS Mess PORK; 5 casks RICE;
2 casks SALERATUS; 25 brls. PITCH
15 barrels COAL TAR; 25 bushels BEANS
For sale low. G. & J. SALTER.
November 13.

Fancy HAT, CAP, and FUR Store.

BLAKSLEE & CO.
King-street, St. John, N. B.

HAVE just received a large assortment of Gents, and Youths' London Beaver and Gossamer HATS; FUR CAPS, in South Sea Seal, Otter, Dog, Lamb Skin, [illegible] lett—newest styles; Misses Black and Drab [illegible] ver BONNETS, CAPES, VICTORINES, Muffs, Round and Flat BOAS, in Sable, Fitch, Fox, Silesian squirrel, Stone Martin, Ermine, &c. An extensive assortment of Gents, Youths and Boys' CLOTH CAPS, of every description and style:

Gents Silk Neck and Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, Satin Scarfs, Shirt Fronts, self-adjusting Stocks, Collars, Mufflers, Comforters, UMBRELLAS, TRUNKS, of every description;
Gents' Travelling Bags, Ladies Travelling [illegible]
A large assortment of *Buffalo Robes*, Wolf and swansdown Lamb Skins;
Also—Manufactures every description of [illegible] Lawn, and Elastic Glazed Hats;
Silk HATS, American Fall style;
10 Cases *India Rubber Shoes*, a first rate and latest style.

The above Goods will be sold at their usual rates. Wholesale and Retail. Orders from Country punctually attended to.
Nov. 13—2m.

Tobacco, Tea, &c.

Ex Schooner *Jane* from New York
30 BOXES TOBACCO, 20 chests CONGO TEA, 10 bags COFFEE, 10 casks CHEESE.
For sale low. WM. PARKS & SON
Nov. 13. *Water street.*

APPLES.

Just landing ex brig *Petrel* from New York
50 BRLS. first quality selected N. Y. PIPPINS, from the celebrated [illegible] ham Farm.
These Apples are of a quality rarely to be met with, and never before brought to this market.
Nov. 13. ANDERSON & ROBERTS.

Grapes, Raisins, &c. &c.

Just received from Boston, per 'Joseph Howe.'
50 KEGS GRAPES, 50 boxes RAISINS, 2 boxes ORANGES, 4 boxes LEMONS.
Sale by R. THOMSON,
November 13. Prince William [illegible]

Barley, Glasgow Soap, &c.

Landing ex *Hirundo* from the Clyde
40 BOXES best Glasgow Soap, 2 ditto WHITE do.;
10 barrels WASHING SODA,
35 barrels Pot and Pearl Barley,
10 do. Split Peas, 40 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
30 boxes and 20 half brls. Soda, Sugar and [illegible] Crackers, 5 barrels Mess Pork,
Ex *Debonair* from New York—
25 barrels PILOT BREAD of finest quality.
And to arrive—
21 hhds. Bright PORTO RICO SUGAR.
Nov. 13. BERTON BROTHERS.

WANTED,

A RESPECTABLE YOUTH, from [illegible] who is a good Accountant, to act as [illegible] and take charge of a set of Books. Enquire at this Office. Nov. 6.