...then the resources of ... n annual instalment, ... end of 20 years, would ... replace the capital to ... l or greater profit. At ... nual contributions of the ... out payments to the State ... ernment, education, and ... s. A large portion of the ... s or leases would be trans- ... treasury for public purposes; ... ne to the same thing, a portion ... elf, a half or two-thirds, the ... included in the general price ... territory, might be reserved ... educational and municipal ...

...he most obviously just prin- ... elf should be the Custom ... d, in a new country, where ... erfere to prevent the adop- ... racted ly just, it is to be hop- ... al fountain of State revenue ... diverted into its right chan- ...

...bula rasa of British North Ame- ... s to the British Government a ... opportunity of establishing a system ... nd civil economy, involving an incal- ... unt of mutual and reciprocal benefit. ... ry itself, when intersected by railways, ... begin with, the best of all foundations ... em of national *currency;* for surely food- ... land, yearly increasing in value by cul- ... ilities of interchange and inter- ... would be the best of all securities ... ventional State money, presenting an in- ... ible means of carrying out, on a large and ... al scale, whatever improvements of a public ... ter New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Ca- ... nay require to enable them to maintain the ... race with the United States and Europe.

...dy of official Reports * presented to the ... Assembly, embracing details relative to ... rces of New Brunswick, its adaptation for ... ent, the natural history of its timber forests, ... ter of the eastern harbours of Nova Sco- ... pon the introduction of wooden railways ... tric Telegraphs into British North Ame- ... just been republished here by order of the ... nent; together with a Blue-book of copies ... of correspondence with the Colonial- ... ve to the construction of railways in ... sh colonies. The general question, ... evidently intended to form matter of ... nsideration during the present recess. ... ta furnished in these Reports by Mr. Per- ... r Majesty's emigration agent for New ... k, we have, with some labour, prepared ... ing particulars, which, in a tabular form ... xhibit the extent and capabilities of the ...:—

County.	Acres Granted.	Acres Vacant.	Total Acres.	Acres Cleared.	Population in 1840.
Restigouche,	156,979	1,109,581	1,266,560	6,579	3,161
Gloucester,	332,902	704,538	1,037,440	11,681	7,751
Northumberland,	986,168	1,993,832	2,980,000	25,323	14,620
Kent,	396,398	640,002	1,026,400	20,413	7,477
Westmorland,	677,440	301,000	878,440	not stated.	18,360
Albert,	233,700	199,860	433,560	25,000	5,660
Saint John,	309,147	105,673	414,720	not stated.	25,710
Charlotte,*	317,245	466,115	783,360	35,135	18,178
King's County,	662,752	187,168	849,920	69,452	14,464
Queen's County,	514,204	477,076	961,280	43,089	8,2[illegible]
Sunbury,	377,078	405,002	782,080	12,262	[illegible]
York,*	940,914	1,230,686	2,201,600	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carleton,*	811,403	4,480,598	5,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

...RKS.

... lime and marl. Good ... Chaleur. Interior un- ... perages 64½lb. to the ... fisheries. Large ex- ... 37,000 tons of timber ... 563 new tonnage regis- ... harbours and extensive ... grazing and agricultural ... s and flagstones. Shad ... from Dorchester across ... opposite Prince Edward's ... Excellent freestone, gypsum, ... (with outbays) 245,000 tons of ... deals, planks, &c. Large ... possesses steam saw mills, ... breweries, &c. 21,833 new ... ulating country, with ridges of ... valley land. Admirably adapted ... abundance of sea manure. ... abounds in salt, gypsum, and marl. ... re are iron ore and extensive seams ... bituminous coal. ... here is a large lumber trade. Ag- ... ted. Good alluvial land. ... In York C... ty is the Town of Fredericton, cap- ital of province. Several very promising settle- ments.

Carleton County—Excellent soil in valley of Tobique. Fine slate. Large deposit of iron at Woodstock. Abounds in timber of finest quality.

New Brunswick consumes annually about one million sterling of British goods; being at the rate of £5 per head of the present population.

...836. ... rmed by ... Council, co... owing exten- ... place, the survey has been completed ... nent, at an outlay of £10,000; and ... now about to be commenced. Along ... land, 200 feet on each side of the ... whole length, involving the possession ... ge of all lands to be settled contigu- ... ilway, a grant of 20,000 acres has been ... ed upon the Company, to be selected in ... ent blocks. All the timber, fuel, and ma- ... cessary for the construction are also con- ... with a guarantee of 5 per cent. on the ... of capital subscribed in England—the local ... eholders being amply satisfied with the com- ... ercial prospect, and refusing to participate in this guarantee; and, above all, and especially im- portant as respects the systematic colonization and advancement of the provinces, power to form branches to all parts of New Brunswick, ... commensurate privileges.

To every class of Great Britain the settlement of British North America is a subject of deep im- portance and interest; and now that a new oppor- tunity thus presents itself to the statesman of effectively encouraging the plantation of those mag- nificent provinces, it is indeed most desirable that no false step, as in the case of New Zealand and almost all our modern colonies, be taken in the outset. The principle which seems to actuate Earl Grey, and in which we thoroughly concur, is, make *Colonization* as systematic and methodi- cal as you will, but let *Emigration* be entirely spontaneous. In other words, clear land, make surveys, build towns, lay out roads, establish mu- nicipal, educational, religious, and other institu- tional attractions of civilized life, by the agency of ... bined capital and hired labour; in a word, ... morally and physically, the field of enter- ... it can be made sufficiently attractive—if ... discouragements which have hitherto damped ... energies of the yeoman, and frittered away his ... moderate capital, and thrown the poor Irish or En- ... sh labourer a burthen upon colonial, instead of British poor rates, be removed, capital and labour will of themselves flow to the settlement; the cap- italist compa... ny will reap a rich reward for its in- ... stment in ... *preparation;* the yeoman will willing- ... ge or rent of lands from which he ... return; and the English, Scotch, ... died labourer will—it is within the ... possibility—eat meat!

...nciple of colonisation adopted in most ... periments has been to sell lands at such ... shall embrace preparation and systema- ... tion to the requirements of a transplant- ... ciety. ... ut, most unfortunately, the sites cho- ... have bee... for the most part, at the antipodes; ... the prep... ation fund has been swallowed up ... passage-money of paupers—has been all ex- ... in the transmission of labour. We believe ... his circumstance, as much, perhaps, as official ... so fiercely denounced, the mercantile over- ... ss of the New Zealand Company, the imbe- ... of mis-Governors, the grasping avaricious- ... land jobbers, the jealousy of Quixotic mis- ... or the opposition of wondering abori- ... at the bottom of the New Zealand fail- ... Earl Grey and the present zealous Go- ... of New Brunswick, Sir Wm. Colebrooke, ... is principle of *preparation;* and the lat- ... a despatch dated the 27th April last, also ... another essential point on the notice of Lord ... —a no less valuable element in colonial pro- ... that the agricultural *bona fide* settler should ... ssion *on credit*. For, truly, that price ... very inadequate to supply a fund for adap- ... the purposes of a community, which the ... sides his necessary investment ... erials, is able, generally speak- ... two on the nail" for some 50 or 100 ... Un... ar a town site. Supposing, for ... of a town, with accommo- ... surrounding it, on some con- ... ed line of railway. To ... nd; to lay out and ... to construct ... —*Liverpo...* ... ndation o... the new ... cilities fo... much be... the ... vestment which is not ... up that ... occur ... render ... downs ... neces... town...

"At the turn of the road, a little way down from the ruined hamlet, is the churchyard of Ballysally. This last resting-place is well enclosed, and neatly planted. Within the enclosure there are many flat tombstones and grass-covered graves; and here the evicted families, numbering nearly 400 souls, took shelter, and for four consecutive nights slept under the canopy of heaven, huddled together, 'God tem- pering the wind to the shorn lamb.'

"Michael Quinlivan had seven in family in fever at the time he was ejected. Mrs. Collins had seven in family in fever under similar circumstan- ces. It would be tedious and unnecessary to par- ticularize every case of pressing misery and dis- tress.

"Of the unfortunates over one hundred were and are in fever. In many cases, those who were cast out on the world found temporary refuge in the houses not yet thrown down. The number of in- mates become doubled and trebled. The great majority, however, are in huts—some erected against the churchyard wall! Two watchmen are employed day and night to keep off intruders from building up sheds against the walls of the roofless tenements. These men perform their revolting du- ty with rigour and strictness. Those who consent- ed to pull down their houses got from twenty to forty shillings compensation, together with the roof and thatch. Men, women, and children are now getting out-door relief, and when that ceases they must go to the workhouse. This is my plain, un- varnished tale, of which I was put in possession by the fevered, the convalescent, and the healthy. I heard their stories, simple and truthful as I be- lieved them, from their own lips, and I have en- deavoured to convey them through the press with- out exaggeration."

On this statement the *Dublin Freeman's Journal* of Monday remarks:—

"The *Limerick Examiner* brings us the details from its special correspondent of one of the most harrowing scenes of extermination we remember to have read of, even in this unhappy land, where our noble peasantry are wont to be treated rather as pestiferous vermin than as those for whom God crea- ed the soil, and whose labour, under his blessing, im- parts its luxuriant fertility. The extermination is said to have taken place on the property of the Earl of Cork, and in his name. Surely it was not with his cognizance—surely the noble earl, when he be- comes acquainted with the facts, will take means to make what reparation is now possible to the unfortunate sufferers, and not allow his conscience to be lulled as were those of the men who used his name on this awful occasion, by giving some few shillings with the torn thatch and broken roofs of their levelled houses as compensation to the evict- ed wretches."

Here the subject has been warmly taken up.—The *Morniag Chronicle* of Wednesday remarks:

"Our Irish correspondence contains an account of one of the most shocking cases of wholesale ejectment of tenantry that we have ever had the pain of recording. The scene of this outrage upon humanity was near Charleville, in the county of Cork. On the 13th of July, according to the state- ment, and in the village called 'Glen,' on the estate of the Earl of Cork, ejectments were executed by the sub-sheriff of Cork, aided by the military and police force, on forty-eight tenants. Their houses or cabins were thrown down, and the forty-eight families, numbering about 400 human beings, were turned out upon the high road. Of these it is al- leged that more than *one hundred were suffering from fever*. They were obliged to take refuge in a neighbouring churchyard. The churchyard of Ballysally, we are told, contains many flat tomb- stones and grass-covered graves; and among those graves the ejected families slept for four consecu- tive nights, huddled together. * * * * We have not time or room at present to comment upon these sickening details. The feeling which they inspire is, that the proper place for those who perpetrate such acts is the bar of a court of crimi- nal justice. We shall look for particular informa- tion respecting the administration of poor relief in the district where these ejectments have taken place. In such districts, at all events, there must be no shrinking from the collection of rates, what- ever be the effect upon the landlords. But the duty of the Government, in this respect, is a subject to which we shall speedily recal the attention of our readers."

Manning the Navy.—Another alteration has been made by the Admiralty in the complement of sea-going ships. The following are the principal changes: First-rates of the first class to have 1000 men instead of 950; ditto of the second class, 950 instead of 920. There are to be four classes of second-rates, which are to have respectively 850, 820, 750, and 720 men. The complement of the third-rates to remain as before. The second-class of fourth-rates are to have 450 men instead of 430. Fifth-rates to be in four classes instead of three, and are to have respectively 350, 330, 320 and 310 men. Four classes of steam-vessels are made fifth-rates, and are to bear 300, 270, 250, and 200 men each respectively. Sixth-rate sailing craft to remain as before; but four classes of steam-vessels have been made sixth-rates, and will bear 240, 230 195, and 175 men. The sloops are reduced to three classes of sailing vessels, and will have 145 130, and 80 hands. Five classes of steam-vessels have been added, respectively to carry 160, 140 135, 120, and 100 men. Gun-brigs, schooners and cutters are to be in five classes; two of sailing- vessels, to have 65 and 60 men; three of steam vessels, to have 60, 60, and 55 men. The officers to be employed in the various rates are to be near- ly as before.

Charge of Piracy.—At the assizes at Exeter, on Monday, George Rose, John Harult, Richard Thomas Lacy, John McPhee, Robert Craig, Robert Wright, Daniel McLean, Charles Moffatt, Thomas Stratton, and James Nettles, were brought to trial on a charge of piracy.

It was stated for the prosecution that the prison- ers were two of them mates and the others marin- ers on board the ship *James Campbell*, a barque of three hundred tons burden, bound to Batavia and Singapore. The vessel sailed from Glasgow on March 5, under the command of William Graham. On the 29th of March, when the vessel was off Cape Finisterre, the captain spoke sharply to Strat- ton, who was at the wheel, ordering him to leave the helm and go and grease the masts. This Stratton peremptorily refused to do. All hands were then ordered on deck, and the captain direct- ed the mates to have the masts greased, and to or- der the men to do it. They refused, stating that it was the duty of the boys to grease the masts.— The captain, to compel them, ordered the beef that was cooking for their dinner to be carried aft to his cabin, and, on the men showing a disposition to re- sist, he armed himself with a cutlas, and threaten- ed to "cut down the first man who dared to inter- fere with him." The steward then carried aft the meat, and the captain went down to dinner. After dinner, when he went on deck, the men surrounded him, put handcuffs on him, and ordered him below. The crew then altered the vessel's course, put her under the command of Rose, and arrived in Ply- mouth on the 8th of April. The crew immediately surrendered the vessel in to the charge of the au- thorities of the port, and they were taken into cus- tody on the charge of revolt and piracy.

The captain was called to prove this statement, and on his cross examination he admitted that he had been confined six months for an assault on the steward of the *Grange*; that he was fined £5 for an assault on his steward at Madras; and that there had been altogether about twelve charges against him for assaults upon the crews under his command.

Two of the boys on board were called to corrobo- rate the captain's evidence. In reply to counsel for the prisoners, they said the captain had behaved with great violence after he had ordered the dinner of the men to be taken aft. He flourished his cut lass round his head, and, addressing them in abus- ive language, threatened to cut down the first of them who should lay a finger on the beef. They said it was the duty of the apprentices to grease the masts, and that it was considered degrading to the men if they were compelled to do so when there were boys on board. It was usual to grease the masts once a week, and they had been greased on the day before the alleged mutiny, so that there was no necessity for the order, which was given by the captain as a punishment to the crew. The boys thought the crew had reason to consider their lives in danger, and said the men appeared fright- ened when the captain was flourishing his cutlass. It appeared also that the disturbance took place on a Sunday, and the men considered the order to grease the masts particularly grievous on that day.

The points relied on for the defence were, that the order issued by the captain was tyrannical and unnecessary, and that the crew were justified in putting him under restraint to protect themselves from his intemperate conduct.

In leaving the case to the jury, Mr. Justice Wil- liams said the law of England was, that the sea- men were not justified in making a revolt, and in imprisoning the captain, by reason of the captain having been unjust or unreasonable in his orders. In his opinion, a revolt on the part of the seamen was justifiable on one view of the case, and on one only. It was not justifiable unless the conduct of the cap- tain had been such as to afford reasonable ground for concluding that, unless the men had imprison- ed him, the crew would have been in danger of their lives.

The jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty* in fa- vour of all the prisoners. Some applause followed the announcement of the verdict, but it was imme- diately checked by the learned judge, who ordered the prisoners to be discharged. Upon the applica- tion of counsel, his lordship ordered the prisoners' "register tickets" to be returned to them, in order that they might be enabled to get employment in another vessel.

The trial created very considerable interest, and the court was crowded to excess. It was under- stood that £150 had been subscribed in Glasgow for the purpose of defending the prisoners, and that a further sum had been raised in Exeter.—*Britan- nia, July* 31.

Turkey.—*Constantinople, July* 17.—The cam- paign in Kurdistan has at last been opened in the most glorious style. An extraordinary express ar- rived at the Porte on the 15th, with the important intelligence of a complete victory having been gain- ed at Dergul over the insurgents, in which more than 1200 Kurds were left on the field of battle.

The details are to the effect that Emir Pacha, commanding the right wing of the Turkish corps d'armee, preceded the main body, and on the 15th of June entered the Hakary mountains. At first he met with great opposition from the insurgents, and this caused him to move in a very cautious manner. On the 17th, two hours before midnight, the Turks were attacked, and fought with great valor, much to their disadvantage, till the dawn of day, when, rushing forward, they attacked the ene- my most vigorously and quickly put them to flight, with a loss of 1200. The loss of the Turks is va- riously estimated at from 500 to 800 killed and wounded.

Emir Pacha on the 19th, after a forced march, arrived before Daghderin, the stronghold of Bedr Khan Bey, and, agreeably to instructions from the Porte, twice summoned the Kurds to surrender, on a promise of mercy; but the latter determined to listen to no terms, and to try the weight of their own wild valor against the discipline of the Turks. After a fight of 12 hours, in which prodigies of he- roism were displayed, the castle was evacuated by Bedr Khan Bey, who made good his retreat to the mountain fastnesses of Evrak.

On the other hand, it appears that the main body of the Turkish army, under the command of Os- man Pacha, had entered the Hakary mountains at Kalkandire, with 12,000 men and 19 pieces of light artillery, and that on the 14th of June, while cross- ing the Behutan, he met a strong body of Kurds, led by Khan Mahmoud, of Van; an engagement took place, and the enemy was dispersed, leaving 400 killed on the field of battle: their chief him- self fled, and had joined Bedr Khan Bey at Evrak.

Footnote: * Reports relating to the project of constructing a railway, and a line of Electro Magnetic Telegraph, through the province of New Brunswick, from Hal- ifax to Quebec. Presented to the Legislative Coun- cil and Assembly, 3d February, 1847. Printed by order of House of Assembly, Fredericton: J. Simp- son. Reprinted by Clowes and Sons, London: June, 1847.

(From the Britannia, July 31.)

EVICTION OF TENANTRY AT CHARLEVILLE.

The Irish papers contain accounts of a distress- ing scene at Charleville, the property of the Earl of Cork, caused by the forcible removal of a num- ber of poor and destitute tenants, and the entire destruction of their huts. We give the details from the correspondent of the *Limerick Examiner*, who professes to have seen what he describes. It would be rash to pronounce any opinion on this transaction until the facts are more fairly before the public. But, as this is one of the most re- markable cases of eviction that has lately oc- curred, more particularly under the present circum- stances of the country, we give the first account published of it at length, and shall continue from week to week to insert all the statements on one side and the other which appear in the public jour- nals. The materials for forming a true judgment on the policy and humanity of these removals will not then be wanting. The abstract right of the owner, perhaps, may not be disputed; but life has claims to the protection of the state as well as pro- perty; and, surely, it is a question for considera- tion whether some measures cannot be adopted to prevent the recurrence of scenes so disgraceful to any civilized age. The annexed account is from the local paper we have mentioned:—

"Charleville, July 23, 1847.

"I went without delay to the old Cork-road, or Glen, the scene of the eviction. This is, or rather was, a suburban hamlet, leading from the main street of Charleville. There were fifty-eight houses in it. There were forty thrown down, and eighteen to be. The land upon which these houses were built was held by Miss Anster (sister to Dr. Anster the gifted translator of 'Faust') under the Earl of Cork. Either her term expired, or she surrender- ed the holding, and thereupon ejectments were served upon all the holders on the part of the Earl of Cork. On the first day of April they were all served, and on the 13th of July (this month) the sub-sheriff of Cork, aided by the military and po- lice force proceeded to execute. As I went along to view the work of desolation, the first object that attracted my attention was the roofless shells of many tenements on one side of the road, and tem- porary huts raised with wattles and old pieces of timber, thinly covered with sooty straw, with which the demolished houses had been thatched, on the other. In these huts, unfit for swine, I saw many fever-stricken creatures lying on a little discolored straw, with hardly a vestige of bed or covering.— 'There,' said one of those who accompanied me, 'is a poor woman recovering from fever, whose mother I saw fall from weakness and disease when she was about to reach a cup of water to the lips of her daughter.' 'And there,' said another eager- ly, 'is the house of the widow Reilly; afraid that, if she did not obey, she would not get the roofing materials as the usual gift in such cases, was forced to go up on the roof of her own house to tear off the thatch with her own unwilling hands.' 'And see,' said a third, 'in that shell is James Thomas, with his wife and child lying down in fever, with- out any friend or relative to assist them or take care of them in any way whatever.'

"In one of the dilapidated dwellings a person named William Lyons resided under the care and protection of his brother; the former was a lunatic for fourteen years. When the vengeance of the law was exhausted upon the house, the poor fellow wandered in melancholy about the country, 'away from the haunts of men,' coming occasionally in the evening to look upon the spot of his birth and his affections. It was a sad story; and the brother, who loved the maniac the more because of his ca- lamitous visitation, said to me with tears, 'I didn't care so much, sir, about myself, only for him.' *

Copartnership Notice.

THE Wholesale and Retail business heretofore carried on by Messrs. PARKS & HEGAN, will be continued by the subscribers, on their own account, under the firm of

J. & J. HEGAN.

JOHN HEGAN,
JAMES HEGAN.

St. John, May 1, 1847.

Wholesale & Retail Warehouse.

J. & J. HEGAN

Have received, per ships Britannia and Maranham, from London, Chester and California, from Liverpool, and Queen Pomare, from Glasgow, part of their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, comprising—

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Fancy Trowserings;
Plain & Fig'd Silk, Satin, Velvet, Cashmere and Marseilles VESTINGS;
A large assortment of Newest Materials for Ladies' DRESSES;
Plain & Fig'd Orleans, Coburgs & Saxonies;
Cashmeres, Llama Cloths, and De Laines;
Black & Col'd SILKS, Satinetts, & SATINS;
Very rich (new style) Dress SILKS;
A splendid Assortment of Ladies' SHAWLS, SCARFS, & HANDKERCHIEFS;
Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Parasols, &c.
MUSLINS, Muslin Collars, Laces & Edgings;
Fancy Cap Netts, Lace Veils, Fringes, &c.
Gents' Scarfs, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, and Neck Ties;
Grey, White & Printed COTTONS, LINENS, Lawns, Osnaburg, Sheetings, &c.
TICKS, Regatta Stripes, and Homespuns;
TABLE CLOTHS & Covers, Dish Mats, small Wares, &c.
Counterpanes, Dimity, Furniture Prints, &c.
Damask and Watered Moreens, Oil Cloths;
CARPETS, Hearth Rugs, and Door Mats;
Straw and Tuscany BONNETS, by the case.

The above Stock has been carefully selected in the best markets, and will be sold at the lowest Cash Prices.

☞ The remainder expected per *Helen*, from London, *Thomas* and *Prompt*, from Liverpool, and *Orbit*, from Glasgow.

Prince Wm. Street, May 1, 1847.

MISS MAGEE

HAS received from London and Manchester, per Ship *California*, part of her SPRING STOCK of Rich *SILKS, SATINS, Shawls, HANDKFS., DELAINES, MUSLINS, PRINTS, &c. &c.* with a good assortment of Straw, Tuscan, and Fancy BONNETS, which will be sold much lower than those of previous importations. The remainder of Stock expected per *Maranham* from London. April 17, 1847.

MORRISON & CO.

Have received per ships California from Liverpool, and Great Britain from Clyde, part of their

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

consisting of—

PLAIN and Silk Striped Lustres, Cobourgs & Orleans;
Printed Orleans, Cobourgs, DeLaines & Saxonies;
Fancy Cambric, Muslin & Organdie DRESSES;
Paramatto, Crapes and Crape Trimmings;
CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins & Tweeds;
Cashmeretts, Cassinetts, Gambroons & Mogadores;
VESTINGS—in rich French Figured Velvets & Satins;
Do. in Plain & Printed Cashmeres & Quiltings;
An elegant stock of Gents' Silk & Satin Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, De Joinvilles, &c.
Gents' & Youths' White & Coloured Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs;
A large assortment of CRAPE CHECKS, &c. for *Children's Dresses;*
DAMASKS & MOREENS, with *Fringes* and Trimmings to match;
Marseilles & Toilet QUILTS & COVERS, White and Coloured COUNTERPANES;
MUSLINS, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols;
Plain & Twilled Silesias;
Linings & Lining Muslins;
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS;
8 4, 9-4 & 10 4 Plain & Twilled Cotton & Linen SHEETINGS;
Plain & Twilled REGATTA SHIRTINGS;
Moleskins, Cantoons, Drills & Ticks;
Red & White FLANNELS; Baizes.

Also, per Queen Pomare, from Clyde:

An extensive asortment of

SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

in Newest Designs of Satins, Silk, Crape, Cashmeres, Indiana, Barage, Thread, Shetland, Maude, & Plaid Wool;

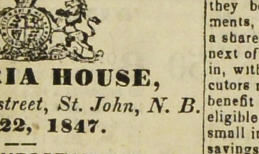
An immense variety of

Fancy HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES, &c.

Black & White Lace VEILS & FALLS;
Sewed Muslin *Collars*, Habit Shirts, Robes, &c.
Rouches, Lappets, Rolios, Puffering,
Gents' Gingham & Muslin Cravats & Hdkfs. &c.
Linen Drills, Duck, Canvas & Osnaburg,
Linens, Lawns, Diaper, & Damasks, in 6-4, 7-4, [& 8-4;
Woollen Yarn, Worsted, Threads,
White & Coloured Knitting & Darning Cotton,
Silks, Twists, Buttons, Small Wares, &c. &c.
Youths' & Men's Tweed, Cloth & Glazed Caps, & Cap Covers.

ALSO,

Daily expected, per Maranham, from London, a large supply of BONNETS, RIBBONS, Laces, &c. &c. all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. April 24.



VICTORIA HOUSE,

Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.

MAY 22, 1847.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

From London, Manchester, and Glasgow, per ships Chester, California, Great Britain, Maranham, and Thomas, barques, Helen, Prompt, and Orbit, and brig Mayflower:

BROAD CLOTHS—in Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, &c. [&c.
Trowserings, in Cassimere, Buckskin, Tweed, Gambroons, Russell Cords, Lastings, Camblets,
VESTINGS—in Satins, Velvets, Cachmere, and Marseilles,
Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS—newest styles, in Gros de Naps, Satins, Orientals, Ducapes, Baratheas, Mohanns, Moulton, BYRONI, BAREGE, BALZARINES,
Cobourgs, Lamas, Lustres, Cachmeres.
Fancy coloured MUSLINS, in great variety,
Worked ROBES, Habit Shirts, Collars, and Caps. [&c.
Laces, Quillings, Blonds, Edgings, Insertions,

Shawls & Scarfs in immense variety,

Plain and Fancy Straw & Tuscan BONNETS, with a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, in British and French.
Ladies' Silk & Satin Neck Ties and Collaretts,
PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, &c.
HOSIERY & GLOVES of every description,
White and Coloured STAYS,
French & English Garment & Furniture Prints,
Scotch and Fancy Ginghams, Lawns, &c.
CRAPES, and Plaid Camblets for Children's Dresses, [Stocks, &c.
Gents' Silk and Satin SCARFS, Opera Ties,
Silk & Satin Neck & Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Youths' and Gent' Cloth and Fancy CAPS,
Silk, Gossamer, and Beaver HATS,
Irish Linens, Lawns, Hollands, Diapers, &c.
Twilled and Plain Shirting Stripes and Checks,
Moleskins, Cantoons, Jeans, and Tickings,
Grey and White Cottons, Sheetings, & Warps,
Tailors' Trimmings—and Small Wares of every kind.

☞ Cash only—No Second Price. ☜

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

NEW-BRUNSWICK

BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY,

AND SAVINGS FUND,

To be established under Act of Assembly—10th Victoria, Chap. 83—passed 14th April, 1847.

Shares £120 each—payable by Monthly Subscriptions of 12s. per Share.

The design of this Society is, first, to enable persons to become their own Landlords and purchase Freehold or Leasehold Property, by advances made by the Society, with but little outlay of capital; and, secondly, to offer to those not requiring to purchase, a good interest for a safe investment of their money. The Society will consist of an indefinite number of members, who each take one or more shares of £120 each, paying a monthly subscription of Twelve Shillings per Share, thus—12s. per month secures £120 on one share, at the termination of the Society; 36s. per month secures £360 on 3 shares; 60s. per month secures £600 on 5 shares; and so on in proportion to the monthly subscriptions paid. These small monthly subscriptions create a common fund, which is lent out in one or several sums to such members as may be desirous of purchasing Freehold or Leasehold Property; who then mortgage the property bought, until the expiration of the Society, as security for the payment of the monthly subscriptions. By the accumulation of the monthly payments, fines, &c. each member who has not received a loan will be be entitled at the termination of the Society to £120 per share, and so soon as the shares upon which no advance has been made have become of the value of £120 the Society will be dissolved. The termination of the Society is ascertained by the calculation that £60 at 6 per cent. or 12s. per month at 6 per cent. will amount to £120 in eleven years and seven months.

The advantages presented by this Society are made evident by the following statement, which explains the mode in which the Society carries its object into effect. Generally speaking, the rent of a house is twice as much as the interest of the sum which would buy it. Now, if a tenant be supplied with money to enable him to purchase the property on condition that he will, for a limited period, pay an amount equal to his rent, it is obvious that the house will by this means become entirely his own;—for instance: suppose a tenant occupies a house at an annual rent of £36, and can purchase that house (or any other) for £300; he becomes a member of this Society, and

Presuming that he merely hold one share, on which he is entitled to receive on loan at the commencement of the Society,		£60 0 0
But to obtain the requisite sum he must take altogether,	5 shares,	
Upon these Shares the Society will advance him, — the price of the house.		£300 0 0
The monthly payments for such an advance will be 12s. per share, which is for 5 shares,	£3 0 0	12 months
		£36 0 0 per ann.

—So that, instead of paying £36 per annum to the *Landlord for Rent*, by paying this Society the same amount, at the expiration of the Society the property becomes clearly the *borrower's own*.

The above is given as an example only, by which any person may make a calculation applicable to his own case.

The following are other instances in which the Society may prove useful: Suppose a tradesman, harassed by the want of capital to supply an increasing business, yet possessing house-property which he is unwilling to sell; he applies to a Building Society for a loan, which he is certain to obtain (if the title be good) without the fear of foreclosure. Again, suppose an individual has mortgaged his house-property to a private money-lender; the money is suddenly recalled; he finds it impossible to raise the sum required; he obtains a loan from a Building Society, pays off the first incumbrance, and repays the Society by small monthly payments—thus preventing a forced sale, perhaps at a great sacrifice. This Society will render every facility for the purchase of property at auction, by advancing, under certain conditions, the amount necessary for deposit; and advances will also be made upon buildings in the course of erection, on security being given for their completion.

Thus, a man can obtain an advance from a Building Society, which enables him to purchase the house he lives in, or other property; the payments to the Society are only equal to the amount of rent he previously paid, or the rent he derives from the property; and after re-payment of the advances made by the Society, he has a property of a marketable value, which he can dispose of as he pleases, or at an annual rental, which, but for the assistance of the Society, he never could have possessed.

It will be seen by the foregoing statements that the Society will consist of two classes of members, who may be denominated borrowers and lenders. The advantage to the borrower has already been shown. The lender makes a Savings' Bank of the Society with equal security; for the borrower, who is deriving so great an advantage, can well afford to compensate those by whose advances he has been so beneficially assisted.

The investment of large as well as small sums, in what may be denominated paid up shares, is applicable to the purchase of any number or parts of a share.—For £60 at the commencement, is worth £120 at the conclusion, whether it be received or advanced by the Society—therefore, whatever sum the Society can advance, it is willing under corresponding circumstances to receive. A party having, say, at the commencement of the Society £600 to spare can invest the whole *at once* by taking *Ten paid up shares*, instead of paying his subscriptions month by month, and thus become entitled to receive at the termination of the Society for his 10 shares £1200, or withdraw the value of one, or of the whole of his shares at any period previous to the termination, with the accumulated interest up to the time of withdrawal.

Elaborate Tables based upon these facts, have been calculated at a considerable expense of time and labor with the greatest exactness, so as to bear the strictest investigation and warrant entire confidence. They show the precise amount per share, which, if paid at once, will entitle the individual (without any subsequent liability whatever for subscriptions or fines) to the utmost benefit of the Society in respect of each share he may so purchase.

The Society will be conducted by Trustees, Directors, Surveyor, Treasurer and Secretary. Perfect security is given to the subscribers from the fact that the whole of the Funds are required to be paid immediately after every monthly meeting, into the Bankers of the Society, in the name of the Trustees, and soon afterwards expended in advances upon Freehold or Leasehold property. No money is parted with, without an order from the Board of Directors, previous to which the security must be reported by the Surveyor, to be perfectly satisfactory. The Bank Book will be laid on the Table at every Meeting, and the Account Books open to the inspection of members. A shareholder cannot incur any responsibility beyond his own payments. Members can make provision for their old age, or their families, on a similar principle to deferred annuities. Members can withdraw from the Society whenever they choose; or should they be unable to continue their monthly payments, may sell or transfer their shares; or should a shareholder die, his executors, administrators or next of kin, may withdraw the money he has paid in, with interest; or the administrators and executors may continue the monthly payment for the benefit of the family. Females and minors are eligible as members; to them, and to persons of small income, the best investment for their frugal savings is offered: one share can be taken in two names, and members can hold one or more as they please. In all cases a share in the Society may be disposed of by will, the same as other property. For the settlement of disputes, arbitrators elected by the Directors and shareholders, will be appointed.

The Act of Assembly contains all the requisite enactments for the well working of this Society, and is taken almost verbatim from the Acts of the Imperial Parliament. The Rules also will be framed from those acted upon by the most flourishing Societies in England and elsewhere, and the mode of operation will be established upon the same improved plan as the best Building Societies of the present day, which have met with such unparalleled success.

There cannot be a doubt that associations of this nature are of great utility and advantage to the industrious classes. The benefits are not visionary, but can positively be realized. Let it be borne in mind that the profits and advantages are acquired from *the equal and united efforts of the whole body*. Experience has proved the truth of the principles upon which Building Societies are established; they are encouraged and protected by the Legislature, and are now so well understood that in Newcastle, in England, a sum exceeding One Million has been already invested in them; while in London and the other large cities and towns of Great Britain, the sum invested is immense. In Canada—at Montreal, Toronto, St. Catherines, and Hamilton, Building Societies are in active operation, and the success which has attended them surpasses the most sanguine expectations of the Shareholders. The subscribed capital of the Toronto Building Society alone amounts to £110,000 currency.

So soon as two hundred shares shall have been subscribed, the New-Brunswick Building Society will go into operation; when the names of Trustees, and those eligible as Directors, and the necessary tables based upon the calculations of eminent actuaries in England will be submitted for the approval of the shareholders.

Branch Societies or Agencies will be established throughout the Province immediately upon the Society in St. John being organized. Further information and forms of application for shares can be obtained at the office of Messrs. Jarvis & Twynam, Barristers, Prince William Street, St. John.

St. John, August 14, 1847.

BAPTIST SEMINARY,

FREDERICTON.

Reverend Charles Spurden, *Principal.*
Mr. Thomas B. Smith, *Assistant Teacher.*

Third Term in 1847, commences July 12th.

THE Course of Study comprises the usual branches of an English, Classical, Mathematical and Commercial Education.

Under 10 years,	10s. Tuition each Term.		
Between 10 and 14,	15s.	"	"
Above 14 years,	20s.	"	"

Fuel 2s. 6d. each Spring, Winter, and Autumn Term.

Accommodation for Students in the Seminary at the rate of 8s. 6d. per week.

C. SPURDEN, *Principal.*

Fredericton, July 9th, 1847.—3¶

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JAMES SMELLIE

Has received per Ships California and Queen Pomare, part of his new Spring Stock, which he will offer at very low prices for *Cash:*

CACHMERE, Barege, Lama, Indiana, Satin, Crape and Net SHAWLS, and HANDKFS,
Mous de Laine, Cachmere, Orleans and Barege DRESSES;
Cobourgh, Orleans, Indiana, and Paramatta Cloths,
Printed MUSLINS, and Muslin Ginghams,
Sewed Muslin Robes, Collars, Habits, Chemizettes, Sleeves and Cuffs, Trimmings and Insertions;
Jaconet, Check, Book and Mull MUSLINS,
Grey, White and Striped SHIRTINGS,
Yorkshire and West of England Broad Cloths and CASSIMERES,
Scotch Tweeds; VESTINGS,
Carpetings, Druggets, and Hearth Rugs,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
Gossamer and Beaver HATS,
Linens, LAWNS, Damasks, DIAPERS and SHEETINGS.

Prince William Street, April 24, 1847.

IRON, STEEL,

Anchors, Chains, Tin Plates, &c.

The Subscriber has in Stock, and for sale on reasonable terms, at his Warehouses, Nelson Street—

650 TONS best refined (Hunt & Brown's) and Common Bar and Bolt IRON—all sizes;
20 ditto Swedes BAR IRON, assorted;
35 tons small round Refined Iron, ¼ to ½ inch;
10 ditto SHEET IRON, No. 16 to 24;
12 ditto best BOILER PLATES—4, 4½, and 5 feet by 2 feet;
8 ditto Hoop Iron—assorted sizes;
10 ditto Plough Plate Iron, 2 to 5 inches;
5 ditto best ANGLE IRON, for boilers;
6 do. CAST STEEL, for Axes—Sanderson, Brothers & Co. and Naylor's;
5 do. best Blister Steel, hoop L & C C N D;
5 do. Spring and Shear STEEL, assorted;
30 Anchors, Iron & Wood Stocks—1 to 15 cwt.;
20 Chain Cables, ⅝ to 1¼ inch, *best proved;*
5 tons best close-link CHAIN, ¼ to 1½ inch;
20 do. Spikes, well assorted, 4 to 10 inches;
10 tons Parish picked OAKUM;
5 ditto Bolt COPPER, ⅝ to 1¼ inch;
115 bolts Extra Navy CANVASS;
150 boxes *TIN PLATES*—IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, DXX;
100 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES;
125 pieces best Irish *LINEN;*
600 Share Moulds and Anchor Palms;
15 Warranted Anvils; 20 best Staple Vices;
6 pairs Blacksmiths' BELLOWS;
50 dozen long handled SPADES;
50 ditto Ballast SHOVELS;
400 boxes Liverpool SOAP;
10 tons HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots, Pans, Griddles, Camp Ovens, and Covers
150 Tea Kettles, Nos. 1 to 6;
30 half Register GRATES, handsome patte
50 bundles Iron WIRE, Nos. 6 to 18;
12 bags Horse and Ox NAILS.

And daily expects per Lady Caroline—

10M. Fire BRICKS;
40 dozen Long Handled SPADES;
40 bundles SHEET IRON, Nos. 20 to 26;
1350 bars Bolt Iron, ⅝ to 1½ inch;
40 dozen Spade Plates;
2 casks Miners' SHOVELS;
12 pairs Blacksmiths' BELLOWS, 24 to 36 in.;
102 bolts best Navy CANVASS, Nos. 1 to 7;

July 10. *WM CARVILL.*

Milled Lead and Lead Pipe, &c.

EX PERTHSHIRE—

2 ROLLS Milled LEAD, 6 & 7 lb.,
170 feet two inch Patent PIPE;
220 feet 1¼ inch ditto.

—ON HAND—

120 feet 1½ inch Patent Pipe;
500 feet of inch ditto;
150 feet ¾ inch Heavy ditto;
37 cwt. Heavy Milled LEAD, suitable for Ships' Scuppers—for sale low.

The Subscriber would intimate to his friends and the public that he is now prepared to execute orders at the shortest notice, viz.—House and Ship Water Closets; Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine Pumps; Bilge, Head, and Deck Pumps; Scuppers, Hinges, Deck Plates, &c. on the most approved principles.

July 10. JOHN ROBINETT.

MARKET SQUARE,

JUNE 12, 1847.

The subscriber has received per brig Mayflower, from London, and other arrivals from Great Britain, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, all of which will be sold at very low prices for Cash—comprising—

PRINTED MUSLINS, Printed Corded Muslins, Muslins, Ginghams, Balzarine Dresses—new style, DeLaine Dresses, an assortment of Children's made-up *DRESSES;* Tuscan, China Pearl, Dunstable and other Bonnets; Laces of all kinds, Parasols, Umbrellas, Gloves, Hosiery; Muslin, Lace, and Crape Collars; an assortment of very low priced White Stays; Coloured do.; Boys' Cloth and other CAPS, and a variety of other Goods.

J. D. M. would particularly call attention to an assortment of London made MILLINERY—viz. Silk and Satin Bonnets, Dress Caps, Head Dresses and a large lot of Ribbons of all kinds, offered at cost and charges. JOHN D. MACINTYRE.

Spring Importations.

Per Ship "California," from Liverpool:

PLAIN and Figured Orleans; Printed do. Fancy Dresses, Printed Muslins, Ginghams, Grey & White Cottons, Printed do. & Furnitures, Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Fringes, and Gimps, Doeskins, Tweeds, Gambroons, Drills, CARPETINGS, Counterpanes, Rugs, TICKS, MOLESKINS, Cotton WARP.

Per Queen Pomare—

Rich Shawls and Hdkfs, Organdies, Balzarines, Fancy Muslins and Lawns, GINGHAMS, Cottons, Plaids and Vestings, Regattas, Reels, Osnaburgs, Canvas, Duck, Carpeting, &c.

Per Britannia from London—

Silks & Satins, Ribbons, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Parasols, BROAD CLOTHS, Buckskins, Cassimeres, &c.
SMALL WARES, &c. &c. &c.

J. & H. FOTHERBY.

North side Market Square,
April 24, 1847.

20th April, 1847.

NEW GOODS!

Per ships *California* and *Chester* from Liverpool, viz.—

6 PKGS. sundry materials for DRESSES,
16 ditto Fancy Printed COTTONS,
13 do. Grey COTTONS,
10 do. White ditto,
10 do. COTTON WARPS,
2 do. BRUSSELS CARPETING,
1 do. Assorted Druggett,
2 do. Hemp and Cotton CARPETING,
2 do. Checks, Stripes, and Homespuns,
2 do. Red and White FLANNELS,
3 do. Fancy Trouserings,
2 do. Linens, Lawns and Damasks,
2 do. Jaconet and Checked Muslins,
1 do. White Counterpanes,
4 do. Plain and Twill'd Linings,
3 do. MOLESKINS,
2 do. Moreens, Damask Fringes, and Bindings,
19 pieces Painted Floor Cloths, say 3x4, 4x4, 5 4, 6x4, 7x4, 8x4, 9x4, 10x4, 11x4, and 12 4 widths. Also—

Per Great Britain from Greenock—

2 packages FANCY DRESSES,
2 do. CLOTH CAPS,
1 do. Printed Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS,
1 do. Fancy Ginghams,
1 do. Hollands and Sheetings,
2 do. Canvas and Osnaburgs.

W. G. LAWTON.

MORE GOODS.

By the ship "Prince of Wales:"

6 BALES superior BROAD CLOTHS—in all shades,
10 do. COTTON WARPS,
10 do. PAPER,
3 Cases do. HANGINGS,
1 Cask GLASS VASES.

Daily expected, 350 bolts of excellent Canvass.

July 3. WM. HOWARD.

British Muscovado Molasses.

NOW landing ex schr. Prince Henry, Master, from St. Kitts:—109 Puns. Muscovado MOLASSES; 50 do. do. for sale by C. McLAUCH...

June 5.

Flour and Dried Apples.

On Consignment, per 'Three Sisters,' for Sale by the subscribers—

25 BARRELS Genesee S'fine FL... Globe Mills brand;
27 barrels superior DRIED APPLES.

June 19. J. & H. HA...

Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Flour, &c. &c.

The Subscriber has now landing and in Store following Goods, which he offers to the trade the lowest market rates, viz.:

Ex schs. *Ida & Chief Sachem* from Philadelphia

770 BRLS. Superfine Wheat FLOUR,
210 ditto CORN MEAL,
140 do. Rye Flour, 10 tierces best RICE,
40 boxes Tobacco, assorted qualities.

Ex brig Belle from New-York:

100 barrels Heavy MESS PORK, 15 do. ...
15 barrels PITCH.

Also per late arrivals from Cuba—

60 hhds. & 10 tcs. best Muscovado Molasses,
550 hhds. & 30 tierces good retailing ditto,
25 hhds. very bright Muscovado SUGAR,

Also—to arrive—

150 chests of good Congou and Souchong TEA.

May 1. A. S. PERKINS, South Market Wh...

WINE, BRANDY, GENEVA, Porter, Brown Stout, Pale Ale, &c.

Now landing ex ships 'Britannia,' and 'Maranham,' from London:

5 PUNS. 35 hhds. superior Old Pale Brown Cognac BRANDY—*Martell's & Hennessy's, &c.*
20 hhds. Finest PALE GENEVA—(Sc...
2 Hhds. very superior and Curious Old JAMAICA RUM;
2 pipes, 4 hhds. 8 quarter casks London Particular MADEIRA;
1 Butt, 2 hhds, 4 quarter casks fine Gold SHERRY;
2 Pipes, 2 hhds. 8 quarter casks choice Old PORT;
2 hhds. finest London VINEGAR;
115 casks *Byass'* best London PORTER, Brown Stout, and East India PALE ALE—Pint and Quart Bottles.

—IN STOCK—

Choice Old Bottled WINES, of every description, Edinburgh and Falkirk ALE, &c. &c.

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Wine Merchants,

New Brick Building, Prince Wm. street, St. John, May 1, 1847.

WHISKY, Brandy, Wines, Loaf Sugar, &c.

Per "Queen Pomare", from Clyde, and Lady Caroline, from London.

By the above vessels, the subscriber has received his usual supply of Liquors, &c. comprising

15 PIPES BRANDY, (*Martell's*);
30 hhds. do. do.
15 puncheons SPIRITS,
4 puncheons MALT WHISKY,
20 hhds. GIN, (*Schiedam*);
39 casks Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINE,
95 dozen LONDON PORTER,
64 dozen EDINBURGH ALE,
400 gross BEER CORKS,
64 chests Hyson and Congo TEA,
6 hhds. REFINED SUGAR.—For sale low for approved payments.

May 16. THOMAS PARKS.

BRANDY, RUM, &c.

Just received per Ship 'Great Britain,' from Glasgow—

15 HDS. Dark BRANDY, (Martell's),
3 ditto Pale do. do.
2 puns. Old Jamaica RUM;
200 dozen Bottled ALE and PORTER;
12 bags CORKS.

Remainder of Spring Stock daily expected.

April 17. JOHN BRYDEN.

INDIA HOUSE.

The subscriber has received part of his Spring Supply of GROCERIES, &c. by the California, from Liverpool, viz.

20 CHESTS superior Congou TEA, (expressly for his retail trade,)
10 do. fine Congou; 2 do. Hyson,
4 do. Orange Pekoe,
6 hhds. Loaf and Crushed SUGAR,
20 barrels Pot and Pearl BARLEY,
2 carroteels Currants, 2 cases Liquorice,
10 bags Black PEPPER,
25 kegs (18 lbs. each) MUSTARD,
1 hhd. Poland Blue Starch,
2 barrels Saltpetre, 2 bales Candlewick,
45 boxes Tobacco PIPES,
10 crates Ginger Beer Glass BOTTLES,
3 crates Cassia, 1 barrel Nutmegs,
1 mat Cloves, 1 bale soft shell Almonds,
1 case bottled Mustard, 1 case Servant's Friend,
112 lbs. Bottling Wax, 20 do. assorted Wafers,
2 hampers Cheshire CHEESE,
10 hogsheads finest dark BRANDY,
15 do. fine pale Hollands GIN,
1500 Stone JUGS, from ⅛ to 3 gallons.

In the Queen Pomare, from Glasgow:

16 hogsheads Martell's BRANDY
20 chests pale SOAP.

In the Maranham, from London:

Day & Martin's BLACKING,
Pickles, Sauces, Salad Oil, &c. &c.

IN STORE—

22 hhds. and 57 barrels Porto Rico SUGAR,
6 pipes and 20 quarters strong RUM,
2 puns. Jamaica do.
6 half pipes Madeira WINE,
4 quarter do. Old PORT,
10 hhds. MOLASSES, 2 do. TREACLE,
8 bags root Ginger, 1 tierce & 8 kegs ground do.
100 dozen Shoe BRUSHES,
16 boxes Button Blue,
1 case INDIGO, Allum, BlueVitriol, Copperas, Whiting, Logwood, Redwood, Salts, Senna, Castor Oil, &c.
50 boxes Muscatel RAISINS, 1000 Bath Bricks,
5 tierces RICE, 6 barrels Dried Apples,
60 bags Java and Parto Cabello COFFEE,
50 boxes Liverpool SOAP,
5 boxes London Sperm CANDLES,
Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, and Lamp Oil, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS S. MAGEE,

April 17. Golden Elephant.

BRANDY & WINE.

Per ships Thomas and Caledonia:

10 HDS. Martell's Old BRANDY;
10 hhds. Hennessy's Do.
2 hhds. Martell's Pale BRANDY;
10 hhds. GENEVA (Scheidam);
1 hhd. Brown SHERRY (very superior);
2 hhds. & 1 pipe Ferragana WINE.

Will be sold low for approved payments by

R. & A. GRIER,

May 29. Dock Street.

IRON, SPIKES, &c.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

Have just received per *Belmont* and *Prince of Wales*, from Liverpool—

120 TONS Common and Refined IRON, well assorted, amongst which are—
4200 bars Common Bolt Iron;
105 bars large Round and Square, from 2 to 4¼ inch;
126 bundles Plate, Hoop, and Rod Iron;
2300 bars Refined and Common Flats;
125 bags SPIKES.

Per Thompson, from the Clyde—

3 casks PUTTY, in bladders;
2 cases "Thomson's" AUGERS;
3 packages Wrapping and Writing Paper.

July 17, 1847.

THE WARM WEATHER.

The sudden changes of the weather, during this season of the year, exhibit a most baneful effect on the human system, debilitating and prostrating it. The stomach and bowels become deranged, giving timely notice to all, who are inclined to give attention to the warning voice of nature. At such times "JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE" never fails to afford immediate relief, checking the disease and restoring the patient to vigorous health. Mothers cannot be too cautious with their children during this month, and the month following, and in the earliest stages of this summer disease, whether from teething, oppressive heat, or other causes, they should at once resort to this never-failing remedy. Hundreds of certificates from respectable persons in this city are in possession of the proprietor, ready to exhibit to all who may desire to see them at his office, No. 8, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is decidedly the most valuable remedy yet discovered for Consumption, Bronchites, Asthma, Croup, Cough, Spitting Blood, and all Pulmonary Affections, and cures after every other means have failed. This can be and has been proved in thousands of instances, where it has effected radical cures, after the patient had been given up by all his friends and physicians.

⁎ Sold by T. Walker & Son, St. John.