POETRY.

INDEPENDENCE.

Ye speak of independence—
There is no such thing on earth—
We depend upon each other
Still for all that life is worth!
To every mind that ponders,
To every heart that feels,
There's not a day but something
This hidden truth reveals.

The seed of friendship blooms not—
No leaf can it impart,
Until it finds a welcome
In some congenial heart!
The light of love can warm not
Till found some kindred shrine,
And then it springs immortal,
And shows itself divine.

Thus—thus, throughout creation,
The links of life had birth;
Ye speak of independence—
There is no such thing on earth!
We depend on one another,
For each comfort we enjoy;
There is nought the heart can foster
That the heart may not destroy!

We depend for our existence
On His hand who gave us breath;
We depend upon affection
E'en to soothe the hour of death!
Thus—thus, throughout creation,
The links of life had birth;
Ye speak of independence—
There is no such thing on earth!

GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

England and Physical Force Chartism.

(From the Weekly Dispatch.)

In a country where the right of petition and of public meeting, the license of printing and the licentiousness of speech are unlimited, where every male adult possessed of £20 may, by the existing franchise, command a county vote, and the door of the constitution is open to at least three times the number of those who choose to take the trouble of entering it, sedition must be supported by the credentials of the most disinterested patriotism to make itself at all respectable. But, at our present advanced stage of intelligence, and in the state of implicit mutual dependence in which, in our artificial social condition, we all exist in this country, any man who proposes to accomplish any political good by means of disorder and violence, can only command credit for his sincerity at the expense of his understanding. Order is the first law of nature,—it is the very life and soul of civil society. To 28,000,000 of human beings crowded together on two small islands, surrounded everywhere by rivals or enemies, and so broken into civilization that even the poorest and the meanest cannot be helped to the supply of his most ordinary wants without the assistance of many of his fellow subjects, the peace, regularity, and security of the movements of every part of the social machinery, are as essential to the stability of the fabric on which all depend, as the harmonious working of bees is necessary to the existence of the hive.—Our soil does not nearly support our population, increasing now at the rate of 45,000 souls every year. Our mere natural and physical resources are totally inadequate to our subsistence. Our very being depends on manufactures and commerce.—We are the ministers of the artificial wants of the world. We cannot, like Antæus, fall upon our mother earth and gather our strength from that.—Not one-fifth part of our population find employment in the cultivation of our soil. In the present year we have fed nearly 6,000,000 of our people entirely on foreign produce. 3,000,000 of Irish have been maintained exclusively at the public cost.—The failure of a bank may make a whole county starve: send half-a-dozen manufacturers into the *Gazette*, and tens of thousands will be reduced to ruin. A run for gold in Threadneedle-street, a fall of 10 per cent. in the stocks, the bankruptcy of a score of merchants, consigns millions to beggary. And of all the sufferers the poorest are the greatest. Those who have land can fall back upon that—those who have capital can take flight with it so long as anything is left. But those who live from hand to mouth, and exist on wages, who can get no food without money, and no money without employment, and no employment without capitalists, and no capitalists without credit, who so helpless and destitute as these, when anarchy and distrust bring the social enginery to a stand-still? If we grant that the French Revolution was necessary, we must also concede that it was only a necessary evil. It has transferred the money market of the continent of Europe from Paris to London. It has driven the whole available capital of France into our stocks. It has brought employment, and therefore wages, and therefore the means of mere physical existence, to a temporary close in that devoted Republic. The heroic men of France have lost their capital, and have no means of conducting manufacturing enterprise. Their powers of production are arrested by want of money, and they have, consequently, nothing to sell. They have no current coin, and they can, therefore, buy nothing. Cargoes of produce, chartered for French ports, have been sent directly to England turned helm at Havre, Toulon, and other Gallic harbours the moment their captains heard of the disorders of the Republic, and steered their ships at once for Liverpool, Bristol, and Southampton. Upwards of £6,000,000 of English money were annually spent in France by our absentees—as much more was yearly squandered in the other countries of Europe. These £12,000,000 [illegible]e. Hosts of wealthy have all [illegible] the stability Conti[illegible] of their [illegible] from the [illegible]ed violence offered by the [illegible] people, have collected all their money, invested it in our securities, and are trooping here to spend it amongst us. Vast consignments of Colonial produce intended for the Continental markets are sent on to us, and large orders for manufactures, originally destined for Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, and France, have been transferred to England. Five millions of dishonoured bills have been returned to the United States alone from Havre. Trade has no lofty aspirations. Commerce has no preference for one paper constitution more than for another. Money is sordid, timid and without magnanimity. They look to profits alone. Liberty, equality, fraternity, are, to them, but sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal, unless they mean security, prompt payment, and sure profits. They fly from the Continent because they cannot trust it. They come here because they think they are safe. They refuse to give 35½ for French 3 per cents., because they cannot rely upon payment; they give 81¾ for English 3 per cents., because they have confidence in their stability. So timid is capital, so nervous a thing is trade, that in a few months we might be in possession of that which made us great, omnipotent, during the war—the commerce and manufactures of Europe. Introduce disorder amongst us, shatter our credit by creating fears of violence, destroy confidence in our security by threats of rebellion, treason, or the subversion of our stability, and the golden opportunity will be lost, capital and trade will fly from us to the United States, and the masses of our population will suffer an amount of misery and permanent disaster, far greater than that which is the lot of any other country in the world. The majority of the population of every other state, except Holland and Belgium, is dependent upon the soil, which can never fail them, whatever other changes may happen. The masses of our kingdom are as completely dependent upon credit and commercial security as the price of Consols, or the rates of discount at the Bank. France, with her 6,000,000 of yeomen, may survive a shock to credit. England must sink irredeemably under it. At this moment we have the ball at our foot. The fine weather is rapidly reducing the price of food. The returns of the revenue are less discouraging than was anticipated, exhibiting an increase on the quarter ending on the 5th of April of no less than £102,575. In the next three months the increase of consumption from the influx of absentees, foreigners, and capital, must be materially enlarged, and it is just at this turning point in our fortunes that the physical force Chartists do their best to frighten our prosperity away from us, by the open avowal of designs of treason, disorder, and violence. They import the Celtic fury of Meagher and Mitchel, and the cellar martyr (O'Brien), into the sober regions of the more calculating Saxon, and considerately warn us that if their Irish patriots become martyrs in Dublin, the whole Milesian population in England will rise *en masse*, and revenge on us the punishment the law inflicts on the heroes of the Confederation! While we should be enjoying the advantages of our insular position of our political neutrality, of the profits and the credit which are the material fruits of a conviction among mankind of our stability, good faith, and love of order, the most strenuous efforts are made by those who must inevitably suffer most by popular convulsions to saw off the branch on which they are mounted from the tree that supports it. Three months of tranquillity, harmony, and peace, would see us with the whole trade and the greater portion of the capital of Europe in our hands—our revenue flourishing—our labouring classes in full employment—our middle classes afforded breathing time to devise and enforce needful reforms and extensive retrenchment. Our internal distraction may not only deprive us of all these advantages, but encourage the violent and turbulent spirits of the continent of Europe to overbear the peaceful tendencies of the Provisional Governments, by pleading our weakness as their opportunity for striking a fatal blow at our power, and plunging us, with Ireland on our hands, into a war that must be paid for out of the sweat of our toiling masses, and which may so embarass our finances as to end in our ruin. The Reform Bill has placed universal suffrage, vote by ballot, and annual Parliaments, within the reach of the people by peaceable, constitutional, lawful means. There are thousands of the loudest bawlers for the Charter who are qualified to be registered under the existing law, but refuse to take the trouble. There are tens of thousands more who could buy a life rent charge of 40s. for £10 or £15, but prefer to spout and plot, and pick the pockets of their gaping dupes, rather than to work out their political salvation. If we are misgoverned, it is in vain to deny that with our present opportunities, it is our own fault. We could point out many physical force Chartists in the large boroughs, who sold their votes at the last election for Tory gold. We know of hundreds who are placed on the register by the exertions of the Anti-Corn Law League, in the metropolitan boroughs, who hawked their franchise to the highest bidders, and at last knocked themselves down to the monopolist candidates. It is time that all this tomfoolery were put a stop to. Let the Irish who are maintained in England beware how they abuse our hospitality by putting into execution any attempts to create a disturbance among us, as the sympathisers of the Mitchel conspiracy. If they once stimulate the national animosities of John Bull, and the prejudices of the Scotch, they may be the first to lament the retaliation their ruffian bluster may provoke. Meanwhile, it is time for the well affected to be up and doing. The best way to suppress disorder is to prove that it cannot succeed. The cause of order is the cause of liberty. Tyrants and thieves alone thrive by confusion. The progress of popular power is founded on knowledge, and the best fruit of knowledge is peace. Let the people show they are worthy to be free by practising the virtues of freemen—by the reliance on the power of reason, on the march of intelligence, on the force of public opinion, on the justice of their cause, and the certain triumph of truth and right, naked and unarmed, except in the panoply of virtue and the majestic spirit of humanity.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

(From the Liverpool Journal, April 15.)

Mr. John O'Connell, on Tuesday night, brought in a bill for dissolving the legislative union between England and Ireland; and although his speech on the occasion was temperate, judicious, and able, to a certain extent, it embraced none of those enlarged views or matured policy which the question seemed to demand. He had made out merely a special case, and did not attempt to show in what way, or after what fashion, a repeal of the union would remove the host of evils which now afflict the Irish people, or, rather, the Irish working classes. He took a great deal too much for granted, for an advocate who had a great cause in hand, and a strong conviction to overcome.

Mr. O'Connell's opponents were not more comprehensive. Sir William Somerville argued from a narrow point of view, and dealt too abundantly in assertions. Lord Morpeth, like a large-hearted man, sunk the statesman in the philanthropist, and refused repeal for motives of humanity. The multitudinous evils were admitted by all parties, but neither party was prepared with remedies at once tangible and effective. A native parliament was of dubious application. It might or might not do good; for the native parliament most lauded left behind it no proofs of its ability to render the country prosperous and contented. A great deal of benefit is alleged, but nothing is demonstrated; and it must not be forgotten that the union was consummated with the tacit assent of the Catholic population.

The question of repeal will not rest; we may make up our minds to continual agitation, for it is a national question. It abides in the popular mind, is generally desired by all classes but one—the aristocracy; and Dublin, the heart of the island, has a local interest in wishing for the restoration of a native parliament. She would be a great gainer by repeal.

To obviate this state of matters, one of two things must be done. There is no alternative. Government must either concede the repeal to a certain extent, or repeal at once all laws, customs, and regulations which impart to Ireland a shadowy independance. The union was repealed, but she remained a kingdom,—we left her the name of a nation and took away all her power and dignity,—we continue all the forms of separation, and then foolishly wonder that there are complaints. There is a court, a chancery, an attorney-general, a solicitor-general, a commander of the forces; there is the show of royalty, but none of the substance,—all the forms and distinctness, but no vitality; a people but no government, and a people differing from the people of England in manners, customs, pursuits, and religion. We have accumulated all the materials of combustion, and wonder, when the match is applied, that there is an explosion. Instead of being surprised at the repeal cry, the astonishment ought to be, that the circumstances in which we placed the country had not much sooner produced a more fearful agitation. That agitation will be as enduring as a vice-regal court,—as permanent as what is called nationality.

If England is, therefore, not prepared to concede the repeal of the union, or a regulated federalism, there must be a total repeal of all Irish laws peculiarly such. The paraphernalia of royalty must be removed from Dublin Castle, the vice-regal lodge converted into a suburban boarding-shool, and every remnant of idle nationality utterly destroyed. This could be easily done if government would make the attempt. Within the last thirty years a formidable barrier—the fiscal laws—was abolished. At the time, ruin was predicted, and the Irish traders and manufacturers were the most vehement in their opposition; but they were wrong. The thing was soon done, and great benefit and comfort to both countries ensued. What was done to the customs, do to the excise. Vote the channel between the two islands no greater politi[illegible] extend to Yorkshire the laws which apply in Yorkshire, and impart the same privileges and rights to all. For centuries Ireland has been asking for this boon, and up to the present moment it has been denied. We persist in imposing on her different laws respecting representation and municipal government, and then express astonishment, that there is dissatisfaction.

Scotland is a case in point. In her day she, too indulged in a repeal agitation; but there being no viceroy, no mimic court, anomilies partially disappeared, and North Britain would have no reason to regret had the national amalgamation been more perfect.

Ireland is a difficulty; her misery makes her discontented, and discontent renders her dangerous. An opinion gains strength in this country that there would be no great harm in a partial kind of repeal, and not a few thinks that a total separation would be a benefit to England. The *Times* has been encouraging this mistake, by showing how much Great Britain would gain, and how much Ireland would lose by being declared separate and independent; but the argument is merely *ad captandum*,—the facts silly. England derives at once strength and weakness from Ireland, and in proportion as she diminishes the one she augments the other. Taunts and threats of increased misery are lost upon millions ravenous with hunger, reckless from hope deferred. Any change is acceptable to those whom no change make more unfortunate. Ministers are bound to look at the question with a bold and keen eye; expedients will no longer do; they must choose between the landed interest and the people, and no one can doubt who they ought to prefer. Treat Ireland as they do the Isle of Wight, and this empire will continue to the end of time,—"great, glorious, and free."

Tillage of the Land—Popular excitement.—We *(Dublin Evening Mail)* have taken pains to ascertain the state of several districts, in various parts of the country, in regard to the progress of cultivation, at this critical period of the spring.—We are most happy in being able to announce that the reports which have reached us, in almost all instances, are highly gratifying. Spring-sowing has been very backward, owing to the continuance of rain in February and the greater part of March; but the season altogether has been favourable.—The farmers, everywhere, have eagerly taken advantage of the last week or two of fine weather, and vast progress has been made in planting the spring crops. Whilst the wholesale treason-mongers are working in their infamous vocation in Dublin, and the retail dealers are foaming and spouting in their own small way, in some of the provincial towns, the peasantry, we rejoice to say, are out in the fields, incessantly employed in tilling their farms, and availing themselves in many places, of the improved systems of cultivation recommended by the Practical Instructors appointed by the Agricultural Society, in accordance with Lord Clarendon's letter.

We have received a communication from a gentleman, well acquainted with agricultural affairs in the County of Cork, who assures us that tillage is in a most promising state in most parts of that county. Spring corn and green crops, including an immense breadth of potatoes, have been already planted. He refers to one most lamentable exception, namely, the total neglect of tillage by the very small occupiers of the cottier class, who are totally destitute of the means of purchasing seed for their little patches of land, and he says that, unless seed shall be supplied gratis to those poor people, their land will remain uncultivated, and they must sink deeper in misery than before.

We have had letters from Meath, Louth, Westmeath and Monaghan, which give most gratifying accounts of the progress made in Spring labour.—We learn, too, that wheat—a great breadth of which has been sown in almost all directions—presents a very healthy appearance.

A friend, extensively engaged in agriculture in Tipperary, has given a most encouraging and satisfactory account of the state of agricultural operations in that county, where, we feel particular gratification at finding, the treason-mongers have produced much less mischief than might have been supposed.

It is, certainly, a melancholy reflection, that the efforts of all good men to recover the country from the terrible effects of the famine, should be thwarted by the incendiaries now engaged in deluding the poor people into the notion that political changes and wild schemes of republicanism would improve their condition. We indulge the hope, however, that those apostles of anarchy have very nearly run their course, and that the country will not much longer be afflicted with their pernicious projects.

We have received the Blue Book, presented to the House of Lords last week by Lord Lansdowne, containing "Returns of Agricultural Produce in Ireland for the year 1847." It is one of the most interesting and valuable Reports issued for a long time. This is the first time that the public ever had accurate and official statistics of Irish Agricultural Produce—a species of information which we have long desired, and the want of which had been most sorely felt by all interested in the welfare and improvement of the country. We have not space at present, to do more than extract the following compendium of the entire Agricultural Produce of Ireland for the year 1847:—

The following is a summation of the total extent of land returned under crops, and the total quantity of produce:—

	Extent Under Crops. Acres.	Quantity of Produce. Quarters.
Wheat	743,871	2,926,733
Oats	2,200,870	11,521,606
Barley	283,587	1,379,029
Bere	49,068	274,016
Rye	12,415	63,094
Beans	23,768	84,456
	3,313,579	16,248,934
	Acres.	Tons.
Potatoes	284,116	2,048,195
Turnips	370,344	5,760,616
Mangel-wurzel	13,766	247,269
Other green crops	59,512	729,064
	727,738	8,785,144
	Acres.	Cwts.
Flax	58,312	349,872
	Acres.	Tons.
Hay	1,138,946	2,190,317

This, be it remembered, was the first year after the failure of the potatoe crop, when the country was still staggering under the frightful visitation of famine. There were upwards of sixteen millions of quarters of cereal crops—more than two million tons of potatoes, although that esculent was comparatively little grown, and the con acre system was totally abandoned. Of green crops, especially turnips, the quantity was enormous. We shall, of course, again return to this subject. Above, we have referred to the prospects—thank God, they are most favourable for the ensuing harvest. If the country had but peace, and were freed from the pest of treasonable scribblers and spouters, we should be in a fair way to recover from the difficulties that now so sorely press upon all classes.

The fastest vessel belonging to Great Britain is said to be the government steamship Banchee, recently built. On a trial of speed this vessel accomplished the extraordinary average speed of nearly nineteen miles an hour! This is quick moving for a sea-going vessel, and calculated to astonish our salts, who hold steamships and similar innovations in utter contempt.—*Bos. Journal.*

"Punch" gives the following as the Parisian fashions for April: Mob caps without crowns are much in fashion. Large bustles are also much in vogue, and threaten, if they greatly increase, to block up the widest thoronghfares. There is not a Joinville tie to be seen anywhere.

Windfall.—According to information received from England by the last steamer, it is anticipated that the daughter of Justice Pierce of Brooklyn, will shortly become in possession of about $350,000 as a legatee of Sir Joseph Banks, who died about twenty years ago, and who left the principal portion of his wealth to persons in this country, but owing to some fraud practiced by the brother of the testator, the claims of the heirs of Sir Joseph have been withheld until recently, when the brother on his deathbed, acknowledged the wrong he had done, and took measures to make restitution.

Doing an Immense Business.—The American Tract Society of New York has printed, during the last year, seven and a half millions of books and tract publications, averaging more than 27,600 per day during the year. Of these, 737,800 were, handsome bound volumes. During the year past, the Society have circulated 40,000,000 of pages gratuitously, valued at $27,000.

Grammar School.

Dr. PATERSON would respectfully intimate that the Duties of the School will be resumed on Monday the 10th January.

The School consists of Classes in Greek, Latin, French, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Mathematics, Geography, the Use of the Globes, History, English Grammar, Composition, Recitation, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Writing, and Reading.

A new Latin Grammar Class is now being formed; and, at the request of some of the advanced Pupils, a class for the study of *Hebrew Grammar*, will be formed soon after the re-opening of the School.

Mr. Archibald McPherson, a gentleman of experience in teaching and possessed of excellent testimonials, has been engaged by the Board of Directors to fill the office of *Assistant.*—Being acquainted with the Normal system, Mr. McPherson will adopt some of the most approved parts of that system, in the management of the English Department. St. John, Jan. 1, 1848.

STEAM MILL, &c. to be leased.

THE Subscriber having put his Steam Saw Mill in Carleton in thorough working order, is prepared to lease the same for one or more years—or to cut Lumber by the thousand. The shingle and Edgers, and is capable of [illegible] Logs of any length and size, with every other convenience for Mill purposes.

The Subscriber will also lease his Pond below the Falls.—It is 400x100 feet, securely boomed in, and is contiguous to the above property.

For Terms, &c. apply to JOHN CLARK, 25th March, 1848. Carleton.

Room Paper and Paper Hangings.

THE Subscriber has on hand One Thousand Pieces Room and Hall PAPER, splendid patterns, stout material and British manufacture. Also, 500 pieces cheaper quality,—all of which will be disposed of low, either wholesale, or in lots to suit customers. WM. HOWARD. April 1.

CHARLES H. HAY,
Painter and Glazier.

☞ A few doors South of the Bank of New-Brunswick, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B. April 10.

ASTONISHING EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE TESTIMONY OF A CLERGYMAN VOUCHING TO ELEVEN CASES OF CURES BY THESE WONDERFUL PILLS.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. George Prior, Curate of Mevagh, Letter Kenny, Carrigart, Ireland, 10th January, 1846.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir,—I send you a crude list of some *eleven cases, all cured* by the use of your Pills, I cannot exactly give you a professional name to the various complaints, *but this I know, some of them baffled the skill of Derry and this County* In a previous letter this gentleman states as follows:—Within a short distance of my house resides a small farmer, who for more than twenty years has been in a bad state of health; Mrs. Prior gave him a box of the Pills, which did him so much good that I heard him say, for twenty years past he never ate his food or enjoyed it so much as since taking your Pills.

(Signed) GEORGE PRIOR.

*** The above reverend and pious gentleman purchased some pounds' worth of the Pills for the benefit of his poor parishioners.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY *Holloway's Ointment.*

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELIS. *Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Gildon, Jun., a Farmer, East Kenal, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 8th April, 1846.*

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir,—I have the gratification to announce to you a most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysipelis in my right foot, which extended along my ancle, and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move without the use of *crutches.* I consulted a very eminent Physician, besides other Medical men, but to no purpose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation gradually subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rector of our Parish. JOSEPH GILDON.

Holloway's Ointment *will cure any cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Contracted or Stiff Joints, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Burns, Scalds, Chillblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, Bunions, Soft Corns, Piles, the Bite of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiego foot, Yaws, Coco-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, or to the East and West Indies, or other Tropical climes.*

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

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot. July 11, 1846.

LONDON AND PARIS SPRING FASHIONS—1848.

Per "Jenny Lind" and "Delta":

THE Subscribers have received, and are now opening, per *Jenny Lind* and *Delta*, from the best London and Paris Houses, their Spring Stock of fashionable Goods, manufactured expressly for their Establishment, viz.:—25 cases Gent's French Satin Velvet HATS, which are of excellent style and durable quality; Gent's London Superfine Beaver, Satin, Gossamor, and Plate Hats; Youths' Beaver and Fancy do.; Gent's plain and fancy Cloth and Summer Caps; Youths' Silk Velvet, Hair Cloth, Leghorn, and fancy Cloth Caps; Men's and Youths' Glazed Silk and Lawn Caps; Fancy Glengarry and Travelling do.; Farmers' low crown and covered Hats; Cap Covers; Leathern Hat Cases; Cap Peaks and Straps; Pieces Glazed Silk and Lawn; Hat and Cap Leathers and Trimming, &c. &c. *Wholesale and Retail*, at very reduced prices.

☞ French SILK HATS at $1.

Terms, Cash. LOCKHART & CO. No. 1 *Prince William Street, Corner Market Square.* April 22. 1f

Brandy, Geneva, Sugar & Molasses.

Now landing ex Ship 'Delta,' from London:

40 HHDS. *Martell's* BRANDY; 25 do. best Pale Holland GENEVA.

Ex Brig 'Ganymede,' from Halifax, (on the North Wharf):

30 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR; 50 do. MOLASSES.

For sale low while landing, by WILLIAM E. MOORE. April 22.

Molasses and Cigars.

Now landing direct from *Cuba*, ex Barque "James"—

200 HHDS. best Clayed, 162 Hhds. } Bright & heavy *Muscovado* } MOLASSES. 31 Tierces, 15 Barrels,

75,750 choicest brands Havana CIGARS.

Landing ex "Jenny Lind," from London:—

50 Chests choice TEAS,
5 Hhds. Crushed LOAF SUGAR,
20 Boxes blue STARCH,
5 Casks BLACKING,
1 Cask assorted PICKLES.

All of which will be sold at lowest rates, by JARDINE & CO. St. John, April 22, 1848.

BRANDY, GENEVA, &c.

Per "Jenny Lind," just arrived from London:

17 HHDS. Martell's best BRANDY, 10 do. Pale Hollands GIN,
25 chests superior Congo TEA,
10 cwt. Coleman's MUSTARD,
1 chest Madras INDIGO,
5 boxes Sperm CANDLES,
2 carroteels CURRANTS,
Saltpetre, Mustard, Cloves, Mace, CASSIA, Nutmegs, &c.

Per Emily, from New York:

40 chests Congo TEA,—'Houqua's' cargo,
22 bags Java COFFEE,
5 barrels SALERATUS. Will be sold low.

FLEWWELLING & READING, April 22, 1847. 10, *King Street.*

Brandy, Geneva, and Window Glass.

Now landing ex Delta, from London:

35 HHDS. finest Cognac BRANDY—Martell's, Hennessy's, Otards, &c. 20 hhds. finest Pale GENEVA.

Ex Ganymede:

165 boxes London WINDOW GLASS, 38x30, 36x30, 28x36, 18x12, 16x12, 14x12, 12x10.

For sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO. St. John, 22d April, 1848.

Sugar and Whale Oil.

On Consignment, per Ganymede from Halifax:

20 CASKS Bright SUGAR, 18 brls. Bright WHALE OIL.

—ALSO—

2 hhds. PortoRico MOLASSES, *(very superior)*; 2 half barrels fresh Bermuda ARROW ROOT, *(genuine)*. THOMAS P. CRANE, April 22. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Rye Flour and Corn Meal.

Landing, ex "Rainbow," from Philadelphia:

959 BRLS. CORN MEAL, 66 brls. RYE FLOUR, 800 bushels Yellow CORN—For Sale by April 22. J. M. HAMILTON, Nelson-st

Flour, Corn Meal, and Ale.

100 B[illegible] 150 brls. CORN MEAL.

Ex "Desdemona," from New-York:—

50 barrels Fresh Jersey CORN MEAL.

Ex "Jenny Lind," from London:—

100 casks *Bass's* East India PALE ALE—For Sale low, on application to April 22. WM. THOMSON, Nelson-street.

CORN MEAL.—Just received per Admiral from Boston—100 brls. CORN MEAL, for sale low for cash. THOS. HANFORD. April 22.

PORT WINE.—Now landing—Four casks superior OLD PORT, and for Sale by April 22. BERTON BROTHERS.

PIG IRON.

To arrive per brig *Zenobia*, from the Clyde, daily expected—

50 TONS No. 1 "*Gartsherrie*" PIG IRON. For sale by WM. CARVILL. Nelson-street, 1st April, 1848.

Navy Bread! Navy Bread!

Received per Schooner 'Nonpareil,' from Boston—

200 BARRELS NAVY BREAD, (fresh baked,) *in Bond for Ship Stores.* For sale very low, apply to WM. THOMSON, 8th April, 1848. *Nelson Street.*

Vickers' Files, &c.

1031 DOZ. *Vickers'* Mill, Hand Saw, Frame Saw, Bastard, Cabinet, and other FILES and RASPS, just received per Progress, and for sale cheap by THOMAS R. GORDON, *Corner of Market Square & Dock Street.* February 5, 1848.

RUM.—20 barrels Strong RUM, received this day, and for Sale by March 25. BERTON BROTHERS.

Important to the Public.

THE Subscriber has opened a LIME SHOP on Chipman's Hill, adjoining the Old Commercial Bank, where he will keep on hand, Plastering, Brick and Stone Mortar, Sand, Brick, Plaster of Paris, and the best of Lime for White-washing, and all materials belonging to Mason Work.

☞ If any persons want a small job done, they must go and get a hogshead of lime, and a load of sand, and hair, and a man to make it up, and then they wont want the half of it; let them come to me, and I will sell them from one bushel to any quantity, and from one dozen of Brick and upwards.

All kinds of Mason Work done at the shortest Notice. WM. KEYMES, April 22. *Mason, Peters-street.*

LATH MACHINE.

A FIRST-RATE LATH MACHINE to let upon shares or by the thousand. It is new, being only finished this spring, contains two saws, has great power, and for speed is not exceeded by any in the Province. For further particulars, apply to G. & J. SALTER, April 15. *South Wharf.*

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE BOOKS published under the direction of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, or sanctioned by them, and *selected and appointed by order of the Provincial Board of Education for the use of the Parish Schools in this Province*, are for sale at the Book and Stationery Store of H. CHUBB & CO. April 22. *Prince William Street.*

BOOK-BINDING!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally that he has commenced business in the above line, in VERNON'S BRICK BUILDING, GERMAIN-STREET, where he will execute, *in the most superior style and at moderate prices*, all work with which he may be entrusted.

☞ *W. M. has conducted the Book-binding department of Messrs. J. & A. McMillan's for upwards of ten years, where he flatters himself that he has given general satisfaction.*

☞ A liberal discount made to Book-sellers, &c. W. MUNRO. April 1, 1848.—5†

FANCY STATIONERY, &c.

JUST received, a fresh supply of ENVELOPES, various descriptions and sizes, with and without Silver Borders; Lace Envelopes; Lace and Billet Papers; patent adhesive Paper Bands; Conversation Cards; Fancy Motto Cards; GOLD PENS, with cases; Rosewood and Bronze INK-STANDS; Scent Bags; Razor Strops, &c. &c

Also—*from Boston*—a variety of the latest Cheap Popular Publications—including *Now and Then, Three Guardsmen, Charcoal Sketches, Mysteries of New-York, Duke of Wellington, Louis Philippe, &c. &c.*

On hand—A supply of general STATIONERY of every description, COPYING PRESSES, CHEMICAL SOAP, for removing grease spots from Clothing, and various other useful articles—at low prices. H. CHUBB & CO. St. John, 22d April, 1848.

WANTED.

ABOUT 35 cwt. old COPPER, BRASS, or BELL METAL. Also, a quantity of old LEAD. Apply to JOHN ROBINETT, April 8, 1848. *Nelson Street.*

BUTTER!

Just received from CUMBERLAND—

50 FIRKINS and Tubs Prime BUTTER. For sale by R. THOMSON, April 14. Prince William-street.

NOW LANDING

Ex *Jenny Lind* from London—

100 CASKS *Bass'* genuine East India PALE ALE, in pint and quart bottles. For sale by April 22. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Flour, Meal, Molasses, Tea, &c.

Received per schr. *Exemplar*, from New York:

150 BRLS. S'fine FLOUR, fresh ground. To arrive per brig *Syria*, from New York, and schooners *Josephine* and *Flora*, from Philadelphia:—375 Barrels Superfine and Fine FLOUR; 75 barrels CORN MEAL; 68 Hhds. Cuba MOLASSES, in Bond or Duty Paid.

—IN STORE—

25 chests TEA, fine Congo;
15 boxes Honey Dew TOBACCO;
40 boxes No. 1 Liverpool SOAP; for sale by JAMES N. THAIN, Oct. 9 *South Market Wharf.*

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

The Subscriber has now landing and in Store, the following Goods, which he offers to the trade at 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. TAR, 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 TEAS, A. S. PERKINS, May 1. South Market Wharf.

Teas! Teas!

THE subscriber invites the attention of Retailers to his present stock, comprising

200 Chests of Congo Tea

selected in London expressly for this market. FREDERICK KAYE, Oct 2. Nelson-street.

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.

[illegible]

1 CHAIN CABLE, 1¼ in.; [1 ditto, 24 cwt.;]
1 do. do. 1⅜ in.;
1 do. do. 1¼ in.;
1 do. do. 1⅛ in.

Just landed, and for sale by Nov. 27. JOHN ROBERTSON.

BOLT IRON.

Received per ship *Royal Mint* from Liverpool, and *Delta* from Newport—

150 Tons BOLT IRON, (ASSORTED.) ALEXANDER YEATS. *Dock-street, August 21, 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 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.*

Hardware, &c.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals from England, the following articles, which he offers at low rates for prompt payment—

HOOLE, Staniforth & Co.'s Mill, Cross-cut, Pit and Hand Saws, assorted lengths; Billet Web Saws; Percussion Caps; Guns; Flints; Pocket and Table Cutlery; Wilson's Shoe knives, Butcher and Sheath Knives; Locks, Latches, Hinges and Screws in great variety; Mill, Cross-cut, Pit and Hand-saw Files; Nail and Shoe Hammers, Trunk Nails, Skates, Powder Flasks, Horse Bells, Brass Snuffers and Trays, Candlesticks, Chisels, Sheep Shears, Thompson's Screw Augers, Curled Hair, Coal Scoops and Hods, Sheet Iron, Iron Wire, Wrought Nails and Spikes, Short-linked Iron Chain, Bench Planes, Carpenters' Compasses, Measuring Tapes, Counter Balances, Boat Compasses, Iron Squares and Pocket Bevels, Horse Traces and Chain Halters, Horn Lanthorns, Paint Brushes and Sash Tools, Wood Rasps, Plane Irons, Steelyards, Fish-hooks, Sand Paper, Shoe Pincers, Rules, Writing Slates, Iron and Tin'd Rivets, Pump Tacks, Iron Weights, Barn Shovels and Spades, Sandstones, Tea Kettles, tin'd and untin'd, &c.

On Hand—80 bolts Canvass, from No. 1 to 7; 15 Kedge Anchors, 50 bundles Oakum, 15 barrels Seal Oil; 20 dozen Axes—Williams' make; 50 boxes Tin, IC and DC. For sale at very low rates. JAMES N. C. BLACK. Nov. 27.—Hd Qrs.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

Ex Zenobia, from Clyde—

11 PIPES, 8 hhds, } superior PORT WINE.
63 doz. in bottles,
5 butts SHERRY; 40 bags CORKS;
4 bags prepared Soda Water CORKS;
5 do. fine Pint CORKS; 5 do. Phial do.

Ex Cambria, from London:

6 hhds. } SHERRY WINE,
4 qr. casks
2 hhds. } PORT WINE,
4 qr. casks
6 cases MADEIRA, in bottles,
10 baskets CHAMPAGNE.

April 15. W. H. STREET.

WHEAT FLOUR.

Ex Nonpareil from Boston, on Consignment:

100 BARRELS Wheat Flour, landing this day, by April 15. THOMAS HANFORD.

EARTHENWARE.

TWENTY crates assorted EARTHENWARE, —For sale by April 22. ADAMS & KETCHUM.

Oil Clothing.

Received per steamer 'Admiral', from Boston—

4 CASES OIL CLOTHING, consisting of Suits and Jackets—for Sale very low, by April 22 WM. THOMSON, Nelson-st.

Iron, Tin Plates, Canvass, &c.

Daily expected to arrive per Ship "New Zealand," Wilson, Master—

100 BOXES TIN PLATES—IC, IX, DC, and DX,
157 Bolts best Navy CANVASS, No. 1 to 6;
60 Bundles SHEET IRON, assorted, Nos. 20 and 22;
6 Pairs Blacksmiths' BELLOWS, 30 to 34 inch;
10,000 English FIRE BRICK,
100 Chaldrons COAL, for Steam purposes.

All of which will be sold cheap when landing, to save expense of storage. WILLIAM CARVILL. *Nelson-Street, 15th April, 1848.*

Iron, Steel, Canvass, &c.

The subscriber has in STOCK and for Sale, on reasonable terms—

200 TONS Common and Refined IRON, well assorted;
5 tons Swedes IRON, assorted;
280 bundles small round and square REFINED IRON, ¼ to ½ inch;
26 bundles PLOUGH PLATING;
5 tons SHEET IRON, No. 19 to 24;
2½ tons CAST STEEL, *Sanderson Brothers'*, and *Naylor & Co's*
15 cwt. BLISTER STEEL;
1 CHAIN CABLE, 90 fathoms, 1 11-16 inch;
3 ANCHORS, 8 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lb.—3 cwt. 3 qrs. 9 lb.—3 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lb.;
2½ tons best London OAKUM;
½ ton PLOUGHSHARE MOULDS;
3 Blacksmiths' VICES;
6 warranted ANVILS. assorted sizes;
10 pairs Blacksmiths' Bellows, 30 to 36 inch;
12 boxes IC and DC TIN PLATES;
5 tons SPIKES, assorted, 4 to 10 inch;
300 bolts best Navy CANVASS, No. 1 to 6;
300 lbs Seaming and Roping TWINE;
4 tons CORDAGE, assorted.

THOMAS F. RAYMOND, April 22. Nelson street.

FRUIT, &c.

Now landing ex "Emily," and "Eliza Jane,"

20 BOXES Sweet ORANGES, 5 do. LEMONS,
6 brls. Hickory NUTS, 1 bag Cocoa Nuts,
2 bags WALNUTS, 4 bags FILBERTS,
10 barrels Baldwin APPLES,
4 boxes Clothes Pins, 1 bale Clothes Lines,
2 cases Lucca Oil, 12 dozen painted Pails,
10 barrels pure CIDER VINEGAR,
12 boxes "English Dairy" CHEESE,—for sale by ROBERT THOMSON, April 4. Prince Wm. street.

Flour, Meal, Beef, Pork, &c.

Ex "Admiral," from Boston:

100 BRLS. extra CORN MEAL, —IN STORE—
250 brls. Superfine FLOUR; 10 tierces RICE;
50 do. MESS PORK; 20 do. MESS BEEF;
25 do. PRIME BEEF; 88 brls. Prime PORK;
14 boxes SODA BISCUIT;
50 barrels PITCH; 15 do. ROSIN, &c. &c.
—which will be sold low for Cash [illegible]

East India ALE & London PORTER

JUST RECEIVED—

12 CASKS choice East India Pale ALE, 10 casks BROWN STOUT, 20 casks London PORTER.

In Store—25 casks best Scotch ALE—for Sale by [Mar. 25] BERTON BROTHERS.

BOOTS and SHOES, on consignment.

Just received by the subscriber, per steamer "Admiral,"

270 CASES of BOOTS and SHOES, well assorted for the trade of this Province. Also—250 reams Wrapping PAPER.

The whole will be disposed of for a small advance. JOHN DOUGHERTY. Saint John, N. B., April 1, 1848.

Pork, Beef, Sugars, &c.

Just received, and on sale by the Subscriber—

54 BRLS. Mess PORK,—N. York City Inspection;
25 barrels prime BEEF, ditto,
20 puncheons MOLASSES,
10 chests London fine Congou TEAS,
—Also in Store,—
25 casks London Brown Stout, each 3 dozen,
30 do. London Pale Ale, each 3 dozen,
5 hhds. pale HOLLANDS GENEVA,
March 18. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Rum, Corn Meal, &c.

Landng ex steamer *Admiral—*

25 PUNCHEONS STRONG RUM. Ex schr. "Woodlands"—
44 brls. Onions, 10 cases Castor Oil, 10 cases Ground Ginger.

Ex brig "Emily" from New York—

50 barrels Corn Meal. For sale low at market rates, by BERTON BROTHERS. April 1.

Seal Oil & Calcined Plaster.

10 CASKS SEAL OIL, 25 brls. Calcined Plaster of Paris,—For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR. March 25. North Wharf.

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.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have just received per ships Themis and Howard from Liverpool, part of their Fall Stock of HARDWARE, containing a good assortment of Shelf Goods—also—

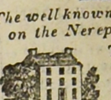
6 ROLLS SHEET LEAD;
187 bags NAILS;
4 cases CAST STEEL;
11 bales BLISTERED ditto;
10 pair Blacksmith's BELLOWS;
2 casks Horse TRACES;
2 crates COAL SCOOPS;
20 bundles Eye Handle SHOVELS;
96 do. SHEET IRON;
1 cask CURLED HAIR;
2 casks PLANES;
1 cask Sheet ZINC; 2 cases GUNS;
3 casks TEA KETTLES;
1 cask BORAX;
October 23.

Chains, Anchors and Iron.

RECEIVED by ships Commerce and St. Clair from Liverpool: 7 Wood Stock ANCHORS, from 5 to 12 cwt.; 10 CHAIN CABLES, from ⅜ inch to 1¼ inch; 90 Tons Common & Refined Bar and Bolt IRON; 100 Bundles SHEET do.; 10 Tons SPIKES. *ALEXANDER YEATS,* Sept. 11. Dock Street.

RE-OPENED.

The well known "DOUGLAS ARMS INN," on the Nerepis Road, formerly Mather's.



THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his numerous friends and the Public in general, that he has leased the above Establishment, which has been rebuilt in a splendid and commodious style, and in every way suitable for the convenience and comfort of Travellers and Private Families—and that the House is now open for the accommodation of the Public. All who visit the *Douglas Arms Inn* may rest assured that every attention will be paid to secure their comfort and happiness. Feb. 26, 1848. OLIVER BYRAM.

FOR SALE.

A SHIP on the Stocks, of about [illegible] Tons, building at St. Mary's Bay, to be launched on first May next. Length of Keel, 164 feet; Breadth of Beam, 37 3-12 feet; Depth of Hold, 24 feet; Full Poop and Topgallant Forecastle, Oak Stern-post, and Apron; of superior model, essentially copper fastened. Apply to JAMES MALCOLM, St. Mary's Bay, N. S., or at St. John, to W. H. STREET. *Saint John, 8th March, 1848.*

FOR SALE.

ONE THIRD part of the new [illegible] HARRIOTT, of the Register Tonnage of Three Hundred and Twenty Eight Tons, with Masts, Spars, Boats, Anchors, Chain Cables, Hawsers, [illegible] for Rigging, and sundry other articles [illegible] as she now lies at Adams' Wharf, in Union Slip. A liberal credit will be given on purchase of the above. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, Little River, Digby Neck, Nova Scotia, or to my Agent, L. Burns, in Saint John, N. B. [Jan. 7.] GEORGE DENT[illegible]

SHIP CHANDLERY,
Peters' Wharf.

THE undersigned has received per *Themis* and *Howard*, from Liverpool, a [illegible] supply of—

Compasses; Deep Sea and Hand [illegible] Binnacle Lamps; Log Glasses; Telescopes; Paint and Dusting [Brushes]; Long and short handled Varnish Brushes; Sheet Lead; Stockholm Tar; VARNISH; 150 gallons prepared Wood OIL, for the prevention of Dry Rot.

☞ The above, in addition to an extensive [stock] on hand, constitute a complete and well [selected] assortment of every article in his line, which is offered for sale at the lowest market rates. Oct. 23. JOHN WALKER.

Writing Papers, Playing Cards, &c.
STEEL PENS.

SEVEN Hundred reams Writing and Wrapping PAPERS, assorted—Ruled and Plain, from 3s. per Ream upwards; 200 dozen superfine English Playing CARDS; 500 gross STEEL PENS, assorted, from [illegible] per gross upwards; 10,000 QUILLS; SCHOOL BOOKS, Blank Account Books, Family and Pocket BIBLES; TESTAMENTS, Prayer, Psalm, and Hymn BOOKS—together with a general assortment of STATIONERY and Miscellaneous Books, all of which will be sold at very low prices for CASH ONLY. V. H. NELSON. Dec. 4. *Victoria Book Store, King [Street].*

No. 4, DOCK-STREET.
Wines, Liquors, Teas, & Groceries.

The subscriber has received his Fall Supply, [per] ships *Lion, British American, Howard,* [and] other vessels—

20 HHDS. BRANDY, Dark [and Pale], 15 casks GIN,
1 puncheon Jamaica RUM,
4 hogsheads Madeira WINE,
20 quarter casks OLD SHERRY,
15 hogsheads PORT WINE,
30 casks PORTER, in bottles,
10 casks ALE, do.
10 puncheons Demerara RUM,
50 chests TEA—best Congou,
5 chests do.—Extra Souchong,
15 boxes Young HYSON,
20 mats Old Government Java COFFEE,
10 bags Java Coffee, 10 hhds. refined Loaf S[ugar],
3 hhds. Crushed SUGAR,
20 kegs assorted brands of TOBACCO,
40 casks MOLASSES, 10 casks SUGAR,
3 tierces RICE, 2 tons CHEESE,
80 boxes, 40 half boxes, & 40 qr. boxes [Raisins],
10 cases PICKLES, assorted,
10 tons SHIP BREAD—
[illegible] Establishment, and constantly on hand, [Wholesale] and Retail.

December 11, 1847. JOHN B[illegible]

TOBACCO.

The subscriber [has] now landing [ex] [illegible] from New York—

70 BOXES TOBACCO, [which] are a variety of the [illegible]. For sale at lowest market rates. FREDERICK [illegible] Dec. 11.

Cod Lines, Salmon Twine, &c.

Now landing, and for Sale at low [rates]—

100 DOZEN HERRING T[WINE], 105 doz. Salmon & [Shad] [illegible]
50 doz. 15 and 18 thread COD LINES,
30 doz. Pollock and Mackerel Lines,
2 doz. LOG LINES.

January 15. W. TISDALE.

Cordage and Oakum.

12 COILS Liverpool CORDAGE, [assort]ed sizes; 15 bundles OAKUM, [for] Sale low to close an account, by G. SUTHERLAND. Dec. 4. Custom House.

IRON AND STEEL.

The subscriber has received on Con[signment]—

2 CASES *Sanderson Brothers'* best CAST STEEL, assorted; 2 cases ditto, Extra ditto

—ALSO—

20 best Refined IRON SHAFTS, [assorted]; 50 bars best refined IRON, assorted [illegible] and 4½ inches square—4½ and 4[illegible] which he offers for sale at the lowest [rates]. Nov. 27. JOHN V. THURGAR.

CHEAP
HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

T. R. GORDON, Corner of Market Square and [Dock Street], *Has received, and offers at low prices for Cash—*

250 BAGS SPIKES, [assorted], NAILS, Boat, Clout, [and] Ox NAILS,
10 Smiths' Bellows, 8 Anvils, [illegible]
200 pairs Horse Traces, 50 Ox & [illegible]
1 cask Plate HINGES,
2 casks Curled HAIR and [illegible]
6 casks Tinned and Enamelled Tea [Kettles], Sauce pans, Stew pans, [illegible] Kettles, Coffee MILLS, [illegible] GLUE POTS, &c. &c.
1 cask WEIGHTS, & Grocers' [illegible]
3 casks *Improved* SMOOTHING [IRONS]
5 crates japanned Coal Hods, [illegible] Dust Pans, and Cinder [illegible]
4 bales IRON WIRE, 6 bales W[illegible]
1 cask Lamp SHADES,
6 cases Mill, Pit, and Circular SAWS [illegible] Staniforth & Gray, and other [makers]
114 GRIDDLES, ass'd. sizes, 12 [illegible]
1 cask Lead PIPE, 2 casks SHEET [illegible] Sheet LEAD, 1 case Sheet COPPER
1 cask Sheet ZINC, 5 cases AUGERS
15 tons POTS, OVENS, Boilers, [illegible] Fire Dogs, Oven Covers, &c.
50 Heavy STOVES—20 to 30 in[ches]
1 bale Chalk Lines, 1 cask best [illegible]
82 casks Gunpowder, 3 cases G[illegible]
5 cases *Sanderson Brothers* & [Co.] CAST STEEL, 10 cwt. Blister [Steel]
23 dozen SPADES and SHOVELS
3 casks well assorted Table Knives [and Forks], and Pen and Pocket Knives, superior [quality], very cheap, having been manufactured for the subscriber.

Fifty-four casks and cases [containing] Locks, Hinges, Latches, [illegible] And Irons; Japanned and Trays; [Candle]sticks, and Snuffers, [illegible] Cornice [illegible] Pins, and [illegible]-rings; Knife and Bread Baskets; Urns; [illegible] [illegible]ots; Hot Water Jugs; GAS [illegible] Wool Cards; Wheel Heads; Curry [Combs] and Horse Cards; Flints; Percussion [Caps]; Belts; Powder Flasks; Gimblets, [illegible] Thread, and Hammers; Gouges and [illegible] Plane Irons; Cam's Chisels and [illegible]ing Knives, &c.; Harness [illegible] Furniture, and Cord; Shoe, Paint, [and] [illegible] Black Lead, Scrub, and Hearth [Brushes]; Plate Baskets, Slop Kettles, [illegible] Foot Tubs; Cut and Wrought [Nails]; Files and Rasps; Brass and [illegible] Catches and Screws; Window [illegible] Compasses, &c.; SLEIGH BELLS, Rat Traps; Steelyards, [illegible] Saint John, November 27, 1847.

[THE] NEW-BRUNSWICK [COURIER]

Published every Saturday, [by] [illegible] & Co., at their Office in C[illegible] Building, (nearly opposite [the] Bank,) Prince William-street, [Saint John,] New-Brunswick.

Terms:—15s. per annum, ([illegible]

☞ PRINTING in general, ex[ecuted] [at the shortest] notice, on liberal terms.

WEEKLY ALM[ANAC]

MAY......1848.	R.
21 SUNDAY	4 35
22 MONDAY	4 34
23 TUESDAY	4 33
24 WEDNESDAY	4 32
25 THURSDAY	4 31
26 FRIDAY	4 30
27 SATURDAY	4 29

Third Quarter 25th, [illegible]

BANK OF NEW-[BRUNSWICK.] Thomas Leavitt, [Esq. President.] Director next week, [illegible] Discount Days—Tuesd[ay] [illegible] Hours of business, [illegible] ☞ Bills or Notes for [discount must be lodged] at the Bank before One o'[clock on the days] immediately preceding the D[iscount days.]

COMMERCIAL BANK OF [NEW-BRUNSWICK.] Charles Ward, Esq. [President.] Director next week, [illegible] Discount Days,...Tu[esday] [illegible] Hours of Business, [illegible] ☞ Bills or Notes for [discount must be lodg]ed before 1 o'clock on [the days preceding the] Discount days.

Bank of British N[orth America.] SAINT JOHN [BRANCH.] Wm. McLachlan, Esq. [illegible] Director next week, [illegible] Discount Days—Wednes[day] [illegible] Hours of business [illegible] ☞ Notes and Bills for Di[scount] [illegible] o'clock on the days p[receding the Discount] Days.

NEW-BRU[NSWICK] Marine Assura[nce Company.] Office open every day (Sun[days excepted]) [from] [illegible] to [illegible] o'c[lock.] James Kirk Esq. [President.] ☞ All applications for [insurance to be made] in writing.

GLOBE ASSURAN[CE COMPANY.] John Duncan Es[q.] [illegible] Office (in the Commercia[l] [illegible]) from 1 to [illegible] ☞ Applications for Inst[illegible]

Mutual Insura[nce Company.] Joseph Fairwea[ther,] [illegible] F. W. Lawrence, [illegible] S. L. Tilley, [illegible] J. M. Robins, [illegible] Isaac Woodward, [illegible] ☞ Applications for ins[urance to be] made at the Office [illegible] ket Wharf.

Central Fire Ins[urance Company] AT F[REDERICTON.] B. Wolhaupter, [illegible] Applications for Insur[ance] to George Thom[son] [illegible]

A. W. WHIP[PLE,] Agent for a Maine [illegible] in the ni[illegible]

MUTUAL LIFE INS[URANCE COMPANY] OF NEW [YORK.] 56, Wal[l Street.] MORRIS ROBINSON, [illegible] THOMAS S. WTM[illegible] Physician Sa[illegible] A. W. WHIPPLE, [illegible] To whom applicatio[ns] [illegible]ceeding $10,000 a [illegible]

SHERIFF'[S SALE.]

To be sold on MONDAY [illegible] next, at the Coffee Hou[se] Square, between the h[ours of] and 5 o'clock, afternoon—

ALL the right, title [illegible] GILLIES, of, in [illegible] piece, parcel, or tra[ct of land] being in the Parish [of] [illegible] County of Saint John, [and bounded as] follows, that is to say [illegible] North side or bank the [illegible] front of lot numbere[d] [illegible] Thomas Menzies, [illegible] and extending Nor[th] [illegible] the said grant, to the [illegible] same, thence Westly [illegible] said grant to the Ester[ly] [illegible] granted to Samuel [illegible] tioned), thence S[ou]th [illegible] to the aforesaid Mquas[h] [illegible] along the several courses [illegible] first-mentioned bounds, [illegible] acres, more or less [illegible] lot number seven, a[nd] [illegible] eighty and number ne[xt] [illegible] ter Menzies, in the [illegible] bearing date on or about [illegible] D. 1797, with all thoug[h] [illegible] The same having bee[n] [illegible] tue of an Executio[n] [illegible] Court. C. [illegible] Sheriff's Office, Dec[illegible]

To be sold in the [illegible] Saint John, on TUESDAY [illegible] gust next, between [the hours of] noon, and 3 o'clock [illegible] auction:

ALL the estate, right, [title] NATHANIEL [illegible] all and singular the se[veral] [illegible] cels of land hereinafter [illegible] All those two certain [illegible] situate, lying and being [illegible] ton, in the City of Saint [John] [illegible] distinguished upon the [illegible] plot of Carleton, a lot [illegible] ing fifty feet each a [illegible] ing one hundred feet [illegible] also, all the estate, ri[ght] [illegible] Nathaniel M. Hicks, [illegible] lot number 69, in the [illegible] the ten acre grant, in [illegible] County of Saint John, [illegible] side of Negro Point, an[d] [illegible] the Bay of Fundy, on [illegible] 70, and on the North [illegible] numbers 17, 18, and [illegible] more or less, and allot[ted] [illegible] original subdivision. The same having bee[n] [illegible] tue of two Executions [illegible] Court against the said [illegible] Dated St. John, the [illegible] A. D. 1848. C[illegible]

To be sold on Tuesda[y] [illegible] at the Coffee Hou[se] [illegible] hours of 12 o'cloc[k] [illegible] afternoon—

ALL the right, title [illegible] HANSON, of, in [illegible] of Land, situate, lying [illegible] Lancaster, in the Coun[ty] [illegible] scribed as follows—beg[inning] [illegible] standing on the South-[illegible] on the Northerly side o[f] [illegible] drews to St. John, then[ce] North 1 degree 30 minut[es] [illegible] South 88 degrees 30 m[inutes] [illegible] thence North 1 degree 3[0] [illegible] thence South 88 degre[es] [illegible] chains to a spruce tree— [illegible] minutes East 93 chains, [illegible] 30 minutes East 19 [illegible] South 1 degree 30 m[inutes] [illegible] thence North 88 degre[es] [illegible] chains 40 links to the spr[uce] [illegible] South 1 degree 30 min[utes] [illegible] North 88 degrees 30 m[inutes] [illegible] thence South 1 degree [illegible] chains—thence along the [illegible] erly direction to the plac[e] [illegible] ing 800 acres more or les[s] [illegible] Nos. 6, 34, and 80. The same having been [illegible] and by virtue of several E[xecutions] [illegible] the Supreme Court. C. J[illegible] Sheriff's Office, Saint [John] [illegible]

William Hutc[hinson,] ATTORNEY AT LAW [illegible] ☞ Office [in] Sands' [Building,] [Prince Wil]liam Street, [illegible]