who pretends to teach the multitude should be careful that they comprehend his lessons. As these individuals have not described the evils they deplore, I shall give, in the language of Burke, a brief view of the benefits arising from political parties in general. I quote from his "Thoughts on the cause of the present Discontent," written in 1770, when, through the mal-administration of the laws, and the abuse of power improperly acquired and retained by the Earl of Bute and others—who composed the "court-faction," attacked by Junius with such savage ferocity—discord, distrust and dissatisfaction were so widely spread throughout the British Islands, that the affairs of the nation might well be called truly deplorable. Speaking of the necessity for having the Executive directly dependant upon the Legislature for support, our author writes:—"Nothing, indeed, will appear more "certain, on any tolerable consideration of this "matter, than that *every sort of Government "ought to have its Administration correspondent to its Legislature.*" This is said generally of all kinds and forms of government; but if we couple it with what follows immediately, when he speaks of the English Constitution, we cannot but admire his just and clear notions upon this subject, and the plain and manful manner in which he expressed them. "It is not," says he, "the derivation of the power of the House of "Commons from the people which makes it in a "distinct sense their representative. The King "is the representative of the people; so are the "Lords; so are the Judges. They are all trustees for the people, as well as the Commons; "because no power is given for the sole sake of "the holder; and although Government certainly is an institution of Divine authority, yet its "forms and the persons who administer it, all "originate from the people." Of the House of Commons he says:—"The virtue, spirit, and "essence of a House of Commons consists in its "being the express image of the feelings of the "nation." The most important and ablest section of the work is that which defends the formation of political parties—shews how personal friendships, based upon a similarity of sentiments and opinions in public concerns, may be turned to, and really are, when subsisting between honest men, conducive to the support and advantage of the State. The superiority of a strong Party Government, which carries out when in office the principles it advocates when in opposition; which does not scruple to call to office and to confer places of trust and emolument upon persons holding views consonant with its own, and in whom, as friends, it can repose confidence, over a corrupt coalition, held together by a mutual sacrifice of honour and a common compromise of principles—are clearly and eloquently pointed out. On party connections we read thus: "Certain it is, the best patriots in the great com-"monwealths have always commended and pro-"moted such connections. *Idem sentire de re-"publica* was with them a principal ground of "friendship and attachment; nor do I know any "other capable of procuring firmer, dearer, more "pleasing, more honourable and more virtuous "habitudes." Of the value which the Romans attached to such associations and combinations of public men, Burke's description is this:—"It "was then thought no crime to endeavour by "every honest means to advance to superiority "and power those of your own sentiments and "opinions. This wise people was far from imagining that those connections had no tie, and "obliged to no duty; but that men might quit "them without shame upon every call of interest. "*They believed private honour to be the great "foundation of public trust*; that friendship was "no mean step towards patriotism; that he who "in the common intercourse of life, shewed that "he regarded somebody besides himself, when "he came to act in a public situation, might probably consult some other interest than his own." Few will attempt to deny the truthfulness of this picture.

A Coalition Government in Great-Britain, with its twenty-eight millions of people, with its English, Irish and Scotch interests, all independent of each other, yet mutually connected together,—with its untold army of officials and their dependants,—with its military posts of honour,—with its church establishment, and with all the temptations to corruption, which such a vast empire, such immense resources, and such a complex machinery of Government as she alone of nations possesses,—could not fail to inspire every true patriot with distrust and suspicion. In this Province the case assumes a widely different aspect. Give us a Party Government, if possible: if not, give us the best Government which the circumstances of the country will admit of. The ground contended for is, that in the present state of the Province the Liberals could not have acted otherwise than they have, and done justice to their party or their country. We do not ask for a victory over a fallen foe, for the mere sake of joining in the ovation. No well-wisher to his country could honestly desire this. What our present circumstances require, is an honest, patriotic, zealous Government, possessing sufficient ability to originate, and sufficient energy to perfect, such measures as will best open up our resources, revive the drooping spirits of our countrymen, and elevate us among our fellows. Give us such a Government, and call it what you please. The past services of the Liberals well entitle them to a foremost place in the Country. But before they can ask for the sole controul of the Provincial Administration, they must possess a majority in the Legislature. They cannot yet form a Liberal Government. Of the thirty-nine Members of the Assembly, they can claim only Messrs. Wilmot, Fisher, Brown, Hanington, Ritchie, Woodward, R. D. Wilmot, Connell, Hayward, Miles, J. Earle, Steeves, Smith, and perhaps Messrs. Boyd and Tibbits. This calculation gives the Liberals several names, which are found recorded in opposition to Mr. Fisher's Working Resolution of 1847, viz. those of Messrs. Boyd, Smith, Steeves, and J. Earle.

The Conservatives, on the other hand, could confidently count upon the Speaker, Messrs. Hazen, Partelow, Taylor, Baillie, Jordan, Wilson, Botsford, Thomson, Porter, Rankin, Street, Carman, Cranney, McLeod, S. Earle, Vail, Gilbert, Wark, End, Read, Montgomery, Barbarie, and Landry: though the latter gentleman has not yet taken a decided stand in politics.

Neither party could form from its own ranks an efficient working Government. The Liberals could not form a Government of any sort, as they have not in the Legislature a majority to sustain them. The Conservatives could easily form a Government, such as it would be. But they could not carry out the new system effectually: they could not develope the resources of the Country; they could not revive the faltering energies of our people. In fact Mr. Hazen admitted this in the discussion upon Mr Fisher's Working Resolution of 1847. They have not the talent—the capacity—to work out Departmental Government. In carrying out the principles of Earl Grey's Despatch, they were bound to ask the assistance of the Liberals; and the latter were equally bound to lend them that assistance. On this subject his Lordship holds the following language:—

"The system with regard to the Tenure of Office which has been found to work so well here, seems therefore well worthy of imitation in the British American Colonies; and the small population and limited Revenue of Nova Scotia, as well as the general occupation and social state of the community, are in my opinion additional reasons for abstaining, so far as regards that Province, from going further than can be avoided, without giving up the principle of Executive Responsibility, in making the Tenure of Offices in the Public Service dependent upon the result of party contests. In order to keep the Executive Government in harmony with the Legislature, it is doubtless necessary that the direction of the internal policy of the Colony should be intrusted to those who enjoy the confidence of the Provincial Parliament; but it is of great moment not to carry the practice of changing public officers further than is absolutely necessary for the attainment of that end, lest the administration of public affairs would be deranged by increasing the bitterness of party spirit, and subjecting the whole machinery of Government to perpetual change and uncertainty."

We are often referred to the Liberals of Nova Scotia as furnishing an example worthy of our imitation. But though we admire—aye love—the men who have given to the world such proofs of their patriotism, as have been given by Howe, the Youngs, Uniacke, and their not less worthy associates, still we can easily perceive a great distinction between the circumstances of the two Provinces, and the intelligence of their respective people.—Who, for instance, would ask the people of Restigouche, Gloucester, of a great part of Northumberland, and Kent, or the Frenchmen of Westmorland, to support a political party? What care the vast majority of the people of Carleton, King's and Queen's for politics?—where in these Counties are we to look for public spirit? In one of them, within a very short time, the bench of magistrates voted the fee of a halfpenny postage for the Royal Gazette to be a weekly burden, although they received it otherwise free of charge!

The Nova Scotia Liberals won their victory after wading through a coalition; they enlightened their countrymen, and their countrymen amply repaid them by fighting their battle. But, even in this respect also, with us the case is different; the adoption of the new system in this Province was a voluntary movement on all sides, while in Nova Scotia the Conservatives opposed it until they destroyed themselves.

There is one thing which the Liberals, who decry the present Government, altogether forget; and that is, that the Liberal Leaders have ever disclaimed any other wish in political life than that of serving their country, and promoting the peace, welfare and prosperity of their fellow subjects. Their whole conduct, honorable to them as men and as patriots, affords abundant evidence of the sincerity of their professions.—We find in their past labours amply sufficient to convince us that they have never sought the elevation of one set of men at the expense of the country, or desired to promote party strife in order to advance their own selfish ends. May they still continue in this course! May their honest, yet humble, endeavours to serve their native land be still directed in the same spirit! Then, when the present cloud has passed away and light shall again reign; when the winter of our discontent has been succeeded by a season of prosperity and cheerfulness; when the honest labour of the sons of our soil receives its just reward, may we expect our country to be prosperous, happy and free.

BRITANNICUS.

O. P. Q. AGAIN!

Messrs. Editors,—This person has ventured upon a reply to our review of his first article; and we, in our turn, had prepared for him a rather severe chastisement. Upon a second perusal of his reply, however, we found it so miserably weak that we were led to repent us of our cruel design. We think it unnecessary to take the trouble to enumerate the "points of difference" between O. P. Q. and ourselves.—Your readers probably understood them tolerably well.

The appointments made by the present Government appear to have given O. P. Q. great offence. Can it be possible that our patriotic *would-be friend* is a disappointed applicant for office? It has been significantly hinted to us that such is the case; and we are strongly inclined to believe it. His *feeling* recurrence to this test of the character of the Government may in this way be easily accounted for.

O. P. Q. declares that we are not "judges of composition," that we have not yet learned the first rudiments," that we are not "decent third rate writers," and that he "could prove this with very little trouble." This is a harsh sentence; and we fear that O. P. Q. has said this in his haste. We humbly submit, however, that proofs are, at all times, much more satisfactory than mere assertions. After the observations we had made upon his style, it was to be expected that he would be rather cross. Ridicule is the only weapon which can be employed with effect against silly scribblers; and we are highly gratified to perceive that we have been so skilful in using it against O. P. Q. It is well for us that our sentence of condemnation is not pronounced by a Macaulay or a Jaffrey! May we be allowed to ask whether such elegant expressions as these are peculiar to *first-rate writers*: "*lays it on at a strong rate*," "*lays it on harder*," "*to have a shy at the Government over my shoulder*"? We are quite willing to leave it to that public, to which O. P. Q. so confidently appeals to determine upon the respective merits of our letters. We would agree to refer this point to any sensible man, or even, we had almost said, to any member of the "*Reform Club*," except O. P. Q. himself.

Our *friend* concludes his reply by crying quits pretty loudly. He may comfort himself with the assurance, that, for the present at least, he shall enjoy the charity of our contemptuous silence.

ALPHA, BETA.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1848.

The *Britannia*, Mail-Steamer of the 18th November, arrived at Halifax on Monday last, in sixteen days from Liverpool. The Letter-mail express reached St. John at six o'clock on Wednesday morning. She had only sixteen passengers, two of whom landed at Halifax.

The Steamer Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the 13th, in twelve days from Boston. The Britannia passed the Europa on the 19th; she would arrive at Liverpool that evening, which would give her a passage of thirteen days from New-York.

The intelligence from Britain shows symptoms of improvement in commercial affairs. Timber and deals, however, remained as formerly—low prices and limited demand.

The Cholera in the neighbourhood of London was on the decline; in Edinburgh, however, but little abatement had taken place. The total number of cases reported in England was 1039, of which 533 had proved fatal, and 331 were still under treatment. On the 15th only four cases were reported in the metropolis, but three of them were fatal.

From Ireland, the accounts are unsatisfactory. In the neighbourhood of Clonmel, preparations for disturbance had been detected; at Limerick a bailiff had been murdered; in Westmeath, the life of Mr. Daniel, a magistrate, had been attempted, and Mr. Moore, agent for Lord Annesley's estate in Cavan, had been fired at from behind a hedge, but escaped. Much distress is predicted during the coming winter.

Nothing decisive has yet appeared as to the fate of Smith O'Brien and fellow-convicts. The English Attorney-Genneral is said to have given it as his opinion that there is no ground for the writ of error.

The arguments in the case of Mr. Martin had been closed, but the decision of the Judges in his case had not been given.

Lord Clarendon is not to return to Dublin for a month, and the new Bishop of Down will not be appointed until his return.

The Guythorn Cotton Works in Manchester were destroyed by fire on the night of the 15th. The works were the property of J. Fernley, sen. and gave employment to upwards of 800 hands. The loss is variously estimated at from £30,000 to £50,000—insured for about £20,000.

The Adelphi Theatre in Glasgow was destroyed by fire on the 15th Nov. The flames broke out during the rehearsal of a new piece with the ominous title of the "Ocean Monarch; or, a Ship on Fire." So sudden was the conflagration, that the actors saved but little of their wardrobe.

London, Nov. 17.—In consequence of the rather more satisfactory nature of the continental news, the English Stock Market is very animated to-day. A large amount of business is transacting, and prices are buoyant. Consols, which closed as they opened yesterday, viz.—86⅝ to ⅞, opened at a rise of ⅛ per cent. this morning. For a brief period they went back, but are again 86¾ to ⅞, and look very firm. Money stock is scarce, and it is believed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has sold the whole of the two millions of stock which he was empowered, by a supplementary budget, to sell, whenever fitting opportunities occurred.

The importations of foreign grain have not been on quite so liberal a scale this as the preceding week, still good supplies have come to hand at several of the ports on the coast, as well as into London, and on the whole, the arrivals have been of sufficient magnitude to keep the Corn trade in a depressed state. We are now approaching a period of the year when business is usually dull, and those parties who have up to this time remained sanguine, and have steadily adhered to the opinion that prices would rise, are beginning to lose confidence. We have, it will be recollected, repeatedly dissented from the opinion that the value of breadstuffs would advance, and as yet we can discover no reason to take a different view of the matter. In the present position of the trade, speculation is almost out of the question, and as the arrivals from abroad have for a considerable time past exceeded in quantity required for immediate consumption, there has been more pressing on the markets than could be disposed of, and even if the receipts should now fall off, there is no prospect of any immediate improvement in this respect. The weather has throughout the week been highly favorable for farm operations; ploughing and sowing have consequently made rapid progress, and the fear that the autumn seeding might not be accomplished in a satisfactory manner, so generally entertained about the close of last month, has almost wholly subsided. The prospect for the future is therefore much better than it was a fortnight since, which circumstance has no doubt had more or less influence in adding to the languor by which the trade has been characterized.

LIVERPOOL, NOVEMBER 18.

The state of trade is much better this week. There is great activity in the manufacturing districts, and a corresponding activity in our cotton and produce markets generally. In reference to the season of the year, this is considered very encouraging, for it is taken to indicate a healthy tone, the full benefit of which we are to enjoy soon after Christmas.

The Corn markets have undergone little change, but that little is in favor of buyers, and Flour, duty paid, is dull at 29s. to 29s. 6d. per barrel, the latter being the highest quotation for the best Western Canal, of which description 1000 barrels have been sold at 26s. per barrel, in bond. The duty on Wheat being 6s. per quarter, and on Flour 3s. 7½d. per barrel, the bulk now arriving is placed in bond, as the duty becomes 1s. per quarter on the 1st February. Indian Corn in limited demand, at 34s. to 35s. per quarter. Meal 17s. 6d. per barrel.

Since our last, the Great Western, the South Western, London, Brighton, and South Coast, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Companies have published statements similar to that submitted to proprietors by the London and North Western. The Midland Railway Company's statement is to appear to-day or on Monday. The result of all these statements is a greater confidence in the share market, and to some extent a relief to share-holders, for several unmade lines are to be abandoned, and "calls" to the extent of nearly £10,000,000 are not to be made. Those interested have now data before them. In the proposed amalgamation the public may, by-and-by, take an interest.

Wreck of Two Foreign Emigrant Ships.—Two wrecks of German emigrant vessels took place on Monday night, on the "Long" and "Goodwin" sands. The vessels, both from Bremen, were the ship Burgundy, Mr. Hunt, master, 500 tons burthen, with nearly 300 emigrants for New-Orleans; the other the barque Atlantic, Mr. Foster, belonging to Bremen, for New-York, also with passengers (the number not exactly known.) Between ten and eleven o'clock on Monday night the report of signal guns of distress were heard at the North Foreland, in the direction of the Long sands. Several smacks, as well as her Majesty's revenue-cutter Desmond, bore down in the direction, and succeeded in saving the whole of the crew. The wreck of the Atlantic was discovered on the morning of the same day on the Goodwin. She had got on the outside of the sands, and was fast going down, when several Ramsgate and Deal luggers came up, and, notwithstanding a tremendous sea, saved all persons on board, except the master, two passengers, and a boy, who were swept overboard.

The condition of Ireland continues to absorb a large proportion of public attention, and there certainly appears no reason to doubt but that it is far from satisfactory. The poverty and starvation likely to be endured during the coming winter, is contended by many will equal the sufferings of the people during the memorable year of 1846. This poverty, as a matter of course, engenders discontent, and, among the lower orders, leads to the commission of crimes of the greatest magnitude. During the last fortnight the landlord shooting season appears to have set in in good earnest, and a long catalogue of these melancholy events are recorded in the columns of the Irish newspapers.

Emigration continues upon a very large scale particularly from Cork, Waterford, and Limerick. In the metropolis, the desire to try their fortune in the New World has very generally seized on the small trading class, and they have a sort of organization for the establishment in America of a colony derived from home. A number of shop-keepers, alarmed by the prospect of the times and the little hope of improvement which presents itself, have agreed to emigrate in a body. They have purchased a small territory in the district of Wisconsin, and thither they propose to proceed, and found, perhaps a city. Each will leave home with a sum of £2,000 at least, either in cash or merchandise, and with such funds at their disposal they persuade themselves, and no doubt truly, that with energy and industry they must succeed.

Liberation of Prisoners.—At a meeting of the Privy Council held yesterday at the Castle, liberty was given to discharge the following prisoners on bail, viz:—James Lalor, Daniel M'Carthy, Matthew King, Thomas Whitty, Michael O'Neil, R. O'Shaugnessy, James Supple, G. Carmody, Peter Macauliffe, Bartholomew Dorooney, Felix Mullin, Ralph Varian, Isaac Varian, Peter Walsh, Thomas Kehoe, Thomas Strange, Daniel Corcoran, M. Joseph Barry, Peter M'Namara, Edward Smith, Edward Butler, and John Francis Blake. Touching the liberation of one of the above-named prisoners, the redoubtable "J. F. Lalor," of *Irish Felon* notoriety, the *Evening Herald* has some angry observations.

It has been stated that the friends of this gentleman—who, by the way, was one of the principal writers in the *Felon* newspaper, and for some of whose articles, inserted in that journal, Mr. Martin is now under sentence of transportation—sent two or three memorials during the past week, urging his liberation on the ground that he was dangerously ill; and it was represented that the last rites of the church had been administered to him.

He will now be at large, while Mr. Martin, who published his writings, broken down in health, pines in his cell a convicted felon.

New Appointments.—Mr. T. Reilly, a respectable solicitor and crier of the Court of Exchequer, has been appointed to the lucrative place of taxing-officer of the Court of Chancery. As this gentleman happens to be the father of no less a distinguished son than Mr. Thomas Devin Reilly, one of the late chiefs of the Confederation, and at present a fugitive from the hand of justice, it is just probable that persons will be found to cavil at the appointment of his father as another instance of the abuse of patronage and Whig inconsistency in thus rewarding the friends and relatives of the open foes of British connection. In Mr. Reilly's case, however, no such complaint can stand for a single hour. He neither is, nor ever was, a political agitator. He does not, like another aspirant for ministerial favour, "glory" in being a disciple of the late Mr. O'Connell. Mr. Reilly, moreover, not only repudiated the doctrines advocated by his son, but had latterly banished him from the paternal roof; and, in addition to this, the appointment does not rest in the government, being in the gift of the Chancellor, who was indebted to Mr. Reilly for the first brief he held at the Irish bar.

The Potato Crop.—We are happy to state that most of the provincial papers which reached us during the past week fully confirm the statements we have from time to time made with regard to the potato crop. It now appears that in many districts in which the outcry was too generally raised that more than one-half of the potato crop was gone, not more than from one twelfth to one-twentieth have suffered. In many instances, too, so prolific has the crop been that farmers have stated that, independent of those diseased, there has been little short of an acreable average.—*Banner of Ulster*.

Condition of the Country.—There is no blinking the fact, that, whatever be the motive cause, matters are getting from bad to worse in this ill-fated country. No class is exempt from the prospect of speedy, and, I fear, irretrievable ruin, unless by something little short of a miracle men of all parties will for once unite with a view of adopting a course of policy which may tend to the salvation of their common country, ere general bankruptcy precludes the hope of rescue by any legislation, however beneficially intended. It was but a few days ago that public commiseration was excited by a report (well founded, it is believed) of a gentleman of £2,000 a-year, in the county of Limerick, being, along with a large family, compelled to subsist for months on "yellow meal" and the garbage of his garden. But another and much more remarkable instance of the "beginning of the end" is foreshadowed in the acceptance by a titled gentleman of the unassuming and not very lucrative office of collector of the poor rates. The baronet, for such is his rank, possessed of a territorial property in the west of Ireland, is an excellent, nay a model landlord, and so fully were his exertions for the benefit of his tenantry appreciated by the Earl of Devon and the Land Commissioners, that the improvements made upon his estates were marked by a special reference in the map appended to the report of the commission. Another illustration of the progress of decay is traceable to the fact that in a barony in Donegal the collectorship of county-cess has been for several months vacant, no per-centage being deemed sufficient to induce any person to undertake the hopeless task of collecting money where, in the most literal sense, none was to be had. The consequence is, that for nearly two terms not a shilling of the cess presented for has been demanded from the rate-payers.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

Disturbances in Tipperary.—There have been some proceedings in the neighbourhood of Clonmel which at first occasioned considerable commotion in that district. At the commencement of last week numerous rumours were circulated through the town of nightly meetings, &c. and these reports were connected with statements that a determination had been expressed to rescue Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other state prisoners on their return to Kilmainham Gaol. On Wednesday night, the authorities, having been apprised that a large crowd had assembled at the Wilderness, a mile from the town, the military and police were called out, and proceeded to that place. At dawn, they returned, escorting seventeen men under arrest. They had found some 150 men drilling in a large field, most of them armed with pikes or muskets. The drillers had fled, but the seventeen prisoners had been seized. After an examination before the magistrates, on Thursday, all the prisoners were committed for trial at the adjourned commission in December. One of them is a student in Trinity College, Dublin. The prisoners underwent a private examination on Thursday, before Wm. Ryan, Esq. R. M., and have all been fully committed for trial, though for what particular offence, under what particular Act of Parliament, we have not been able to ascertain, but the belief is, under the arms act, for appearing at night in a proclaimed district in arms.

From France we learn that the inauguration of her new constitution passed off on Sunday last without any tumult, and with much less interest and excitement than had been anticipated. Indeed the proceedings are said to have been marked by a degree of coldness and indifference which augurs ill for the permanent existence of the Republic. The great anxiety now is felt for the election of President, which will take place on the 10th proximo. The correspondents of the metropolitan press continue to report the chances of Prince Louis Napoleon much before General Cavaignac, but from the number of members of the National Assembly, who have asked and obtained leave of absence, notoriously with the view to canvass their departments in favor of the General, it appears rather questionable whether the Prince will stand so well as the time approaches.

The news from Germany presents a fearful aspect. In Vienna defenceless citizens are shot dead without ceremony—their houses rifled—and even women and children massacred. The students of the University, who used almost superhuman exertions in defence of the city, are hunted down like wild beasts, and executed when captured. Large bodies of the insurgents have been drafted into the army, and sent to take part in the campaign against Hungary. The town is placed under martial law, and is occupied by the Imperial troops. It is expected that the military triumph will be very short lived.

The King of Prussia is emulating the example of his brother sovereign. After vacillating for a long time, he has resigned himself into the hands of the re-actionary party. He has met the remonstrances of the National Assembly against the appointment of Count Brandenburg, by a proclamation removing the sittings of that body from the capital to Brandenburg. The Assembly, by a large majority, refused to obey the arbitrary decree. The Government then called upon the Burgher Guard to disperse the Assembly as an illegal meeting, and, upon their refusal, the aid of the military was called in. General Wrangal invested the Chambers on all sides, with a large military force, and the members, after drawing up a dignified protest against this outrage upon the liberty of the nation, quietly dispersed. On the following day they assembled, under the protection of the Burgher Guard, and drew up a memorial of the events of the last few days, and resolved to impeach the ministry. Berlin is now occupied by a large military force, and the Burghar Guard has been dissolved by proclamation, in consequence of its support of the "illegal" National Assembly. In the midst of these exciting events the people remain quiet. No disturbances have taken place, and no opportunity has been given to the military to repeat the horrors of Vienna.

Meeting of the Legislature.—The *Royal Gazette* of Wednesday last contains His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Proclamation, further proroguing the General Assembly to Wednesday the thirty-first day of January next, "then to meet at Fredericton for dispatch of business."

The *Gazette* also publishes the "Act for the better prevention of Illicit Trade," passed at the last session of the Legislature, and which was confirmed by Her Majesty in Council on the 31st October. By this Act, no Spirits (except in bottle, or from the United Kingdom, or from bond in any British Colonial Possession,) are to be imported into this Province in casks or packages of less size than to contain one hundred gallons, nor in other than decked vessels of not less than thirty tons register. These restrictions will greatly limit the chances of the smuggler, and reduce, in a measure, the somewhat extensive contraband trade in ardent spirits which is being carried on from the United States to this Province. The Act will be found at length in another column.

While so many of our Farmers, ruined by the failure of their lumbering speculations, and sadly wanting in the patient and intelligent industry requisite to make farming profitable, are looking to the prairies of the far West as an Utopia, where not only an easy living, but money may be made without that active exertion and "sweat of the brow," which, by the Divine law, has been found as man's lot in every part of the earth: we are gratified in being able to give the opinion of an intelligent and practical American, at present in this City, who is intimately acquainted with the Western States, and has lately travelled through the greater part of this Province, on the relative advantages afforded by each. To quote his own words—

I am surprised to find that even amongst the intelligent farmers of New-Brunswick—men who should be able to see clearly, and use discreet judgment—that a feeling of despondency and a desire for change of some kind seems to have taken full possession of their minds. The majority of these unsettled, and perhaps, undisciplined minds, have seized fast hold of the idea that the Western portion of the United States is a real El Dorado, where produce springs spontaneously from the earth, and can be had for the asking, and where they may live a lazy indolent life, doing nothing but smoke and eat from morning until night, while some good spirit is filling their granaries with grain and their pockets with a little broken Bank paper occasionally by way of variety.

Many have already been led away by this false view, which can only be considered a fearful hallucination of a strong or the wretched emanation of a weak mind. And those who are dissatisfied with their location in this Province, and go West to better their condition, will simply "*jump out of the frying pan into the fire*," and so verifying another old saying, that "*Fools are not all dead yet.*" I have travelled much in the Western States and cannot speak too highly of the active and persevering industry of their inhabitants. They have and are still overcoming almost superhuman obstacles to make that great wilderness "Blossom as the Rose"; and this is done too under tremendous disadvantages, disadvantages that never have been nor never will be known in this Province. They are from 2000 to 4000 miles from the markets on the sea coast, from which they have to transport all their goods, and to which their produce must be sent to find a market. They have to endure from three to four years of ague and fever, and many other prevalent diseases arising from the malaria of the numerous marshes of stagnant waters, and the chemical decomposition of the vast masses of dead vegetable substances with which they are filled.

But suppose a man thoroughly acclimated, and ready and willing to labor with that indomitable courage, zeal and activity so necessary to a Western pioneer, and let us look and see how he is rewarded for his labor in comparison to the reward obtained from an equally bountiful nature in this Province. Wheat, Oats and Indian Corn are the principle products of the West. Indian Corn appears to be the most indigenous to the soil, almost invariably yielding a larger number of bushels per acre than of any other grain. In what is called an excellent season, the average yield per acre will be about twenty bushels for Wheat, forty or forty-five for Oats, and from fifty to sixty-five for Corn; and to produce this, greensward requires three ploughings and fallow land two ploughings. In fact, the same amount of labor of man and team is required to produce good crops there as in New-Brunswick, and other expenses are fully equal.—Before the recent demand for corn in Europe, the average price of Indian corn in the interior of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, &c. was about 10 cents per bushel, and on the Lake shores from 12½ to 18 cents, hardly ever reaching to 25 cents, except at places nearer market. Oats varied, according to location, from 8 to 16 cents, and wheat from 30 to 42 cents. The great staple for the New-York market is wheat, and farmers, to get the cash for that or any other produce, must cart it to some shipping port on the Lakes and Rivers, a distance of from fifty to sixty miles over new and half-cut roads, through a flat, soft soil, where it will take two yoke of oxen to transport forty bushels of grain during spring and fall, and progress with that load not over twenty miles per day of sixteen hours, hard travelling. During the wet weather of spring and fall, I have actually known three yoke of cattle to one waggon-load of fifty bushels of wheat, which could not average fifteen miles per day; and those loads drawn from fifty to sixty miles to get to a market at from 36 to 40 cts. per bushel.

The expense of shipping grain to the New-York market from Chicago, Michigan city, St. Joseph's, Milwaukie, and the other ports on Lake Michigan, is as follows:—

	Cts.
Storage and delivery in Vessel,	2
Freight to Buffalo,	12½
Storage and re-shipment at Buffalo,	3
Erie Canal Freight and Tolls to Albany,	25
Hudson River Freight,	5
Commissions, Insurance, &c.	6½
	54

These are the rates of charges during the middle of the season. Spring and fall, during the press of business, I have frequently known the charges for transportation to be as high as 20 cents on the Lakes to Buffalo, and 37½ cents from Buffalo to Albany. I think a fair average cost, during the season of navigation, of transporting wheat and corn from Chicago to New-York, including commissions, re-shipments, storage charges, and insurance, will be 60 cents per bushel; and all this expense only brings it in equal competition with the New-Brunswick farmer, as, when this surplus wheat and corn has reached New-York, it must then find a market beyond the sea at an equal expense of freight as from any seaport in New-Brunswick.

The freight on pork and beef from the Upper Lakes to New-York will average $1,60 to $2, per barrel; and from Columbus, Cincinnati, and ports on the Ohio River, 2.25 to $2.50, per barrel.—Pork is now selling in Cincinnatti (the great pork market of the West) at $3.25 per 100 lbs. for the first quality 300 to 400 lb. hogs.

From all the facts I can gather in travelling through New-Brunswick, I am led to the almost certain conclusion that the proportion of good till able land in New-Brunswick is fully equal to that of an equal area in any portion of the United States, and that, with the single exception of Indian corn, it is fully equal to the average in productiveness; and the farmer, instead of obtaining from 30 to 50 cents per bushel for wheat, is warranted a quick market at from 120 to 140 cents; and instead of from 10 to 20 cents for oats, the ordinary market price is from 40 to 60 cents. Again: the price of wild land in the United States, under government sale, is $1.25 per acre—while an equally good soil, requiring no more labour to place it in a good state of cultivation, can be had at 50 cents per acre, and from one half to three-fourths of this is expended by Government in making roads to accommodate the settler, while, in the United States, the settlers must make their own roads at their own expense. And when I compare the prospects and inducements held out to the settler in New-Brunswick, the differences in the prices of lands, of produce, and of the goods necessary for the farmer's consumption, and of the health of the one in comparison with the other, I can only be astonished at the most *supreme madness* of persons, who will forego all the blessings offered them here to undergo all the hardships and sufferings which they must encounter in their removal to *they know not where*. The bare expense of this removal will purchase 200 acres of good soil near their friends and acquaintances, in a healthy climate, where all the necessaries of life are abundant, and where, with economy, frugality and persevering industry, they can obtain a competence in less than one-half the time, with the same degree of labour that they could in any part of the Western States.

The *Observer* of Tuesday last contains a suggestion, emanating from an able and influential professional gentleman of this community, advocating a Union of the British Provinces—Free Trade between them and the Mother Country, and Colonial Representation in the British Ministry and in Parliament. Some, if not all, of the measures alluded to, have been suggested from time to time by different writers.—Want of space prevents us from giving a lengthy article on the subject to-day.

New Work on New-Brunswick.—In an advertising column to-day will be found an announcement of a new work, which is in preparation for the press, and is to be published in London, bearing the title of "*Woodvale Grange; a Michaelmas Visit to the Forest of New-Brunswick.*" The volume, as we learn from the Fredericton *Head Quarters*, will be issued anonymously, but the author is understood to be a gentleman belonging to this Province, whose literary attainments are acknowledged by those qualified to judge in such matters, to be second to none in British North America. The same paper adds—

"We understand that the object of the work is to direct the attention of a superior order of Colonists to New-Brunswick, as a country where they may do well; and this is sought to be accomplished by exhibiting specimens of such Colonists—gentlemen from Ireland, as well as from England and Scotland, independent farmers, honest and industrious peasants, all in life and action, such as the writer has actually seen around him, with no other disguise than that which is necessary to protect individuals. Such a work, we think, is calculated to produce much benefit, by bringing prominently before the British public the real advantages which this Province offers to a superior class of emigrants, and familiarizing the minds of those who intend to seek a new home in New-Brunswick with the manners and pursuits of the people among whom they are about to take up their abode. The ignorance which prevails, more particularly in England and Scotland, with respect to New-Brunswick and its capabilities, demand of those who have the welfare of this country at heart that some effort should be made from within the Province to dissipate the false impressions which are entertained concerning it, by those who fancy themselves tolerably well informed on the subject, and beyond all to diffuse among the masses a knowledge of the fact that a British Province containing upwards of eleven millions of acres of unappropriated land, most of it well adapted for cultivation, lies within their reach at a distance not exceeding an average of twenty-five to thirty days' sail of their own doors. *Woodvale Grange* will, we are persuaded, contribute to this result in Great Britain, while sketches of ourselves, by one of ourselves, cannot fail to be interesting in New-Brunswick."

The author of such a work deserves, and we hope will receive, the hearty aid of all who wish well to New-Brunswick. We sincerely trust that landlords and other influential gentlemen in the Mother Country, will give an early and wide circulation to the volume, as in that case little doubt of its effects need be entertained.

We understand that the talented and patriotic author, meditates the publication of a series of pocket volumes of the same tendency as the one above noticed, with the view of carrying the Colonist through the year, and exhibiting practical examples of the profitable employment of Christmas, Spring and Summer, as well as "Michaelmas." Such guides would be of essential benefit to immigrants from the Mother Country; and we are much pleased to find one of the leading minds in the Province employed in so philanthropic a work. Such praiseworthy labours will surely meet with their reward.

Mechanics' Institute.—The Rev. William Stewart delivered an instructive Lecture on Monday evening, on the Geological appearance of the Earth, &c.

Next Monday evening, M. H. Perley, Esq. will deliver a Lecture on "Railways in the Colonies, and their probable effects,"—a subject of much interest at the present time.

Saint Patrick's Society.—At a regular meeting of this Society, held at the St. John Hotel on Monday evening last, the following Gentlemen were elected Office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

Moses H. Perley, Esquire, *President;*
Mr. William F. Smith, *Vice-President;*
William Hutchinson, Esq. *Treasurer;*
Mr. William Patton, *Secretary;*
Wm. Hutchison, Jr. Esq. *Assistant Sec'y.*

Provincial Emigration.—The deplorable revulsion in the Commercial affairs and prosperity of our Province, which has of late induced such numbers of our industrious countrymen to seek, in the neighbouring States, the subsistence and encouragement which they had failed to realise here, has deprived New-Brunswick of thousands of valuable inhabitants; and although, from the stoppage (for the winter) of the usual means of transit, provincial emigration is for the present suspended; yet there is every reason to believe, that on the opening of the Spring communication, the process will re-commence, and many more of our present settlers will bend their course towards the United States. On every account, this partial depopulation of our Province is greatly to be deplored; and we earnestly hope, that ere long a favorable change of circumstances will put a stop to it, by restoring the prosperity and brightening the future prospects of New-Brunswick. But while the evil does continue, if we cannot remove or prevent it, let us do our utmost to turn it to the best account; let us endeavour to render its effects as little injurious as possible to the general interests of the Empire of which we form a part. If we cannot deter our suffering brethren from seeking elsewhere the advantages at present unattainable here, let us at least make an effort to prevent their becoming citizens of a foreign State, and to direct them to a highly favored portion of British American Territory, where they may preserve their allegiance and their principles, their national character, their natural habits, tastes and customs, and at the same time secure to themselves the certain means of subsistence and prosperity. These advantages they will obtain, by directing their steps to the Province of Upper Canada, (or *Canada West*,) in preference to the United States; a Province possessing eminent advantages of climate and soil, with facility of settlement and a sure and ample return for industrious labor; while the Emigrant from these lower Provinces to Canada West, will preserve his British character and feelings, will associate with a friendly people of congenial principles and habits, and will feel himself infinitely more *at home*, than in a foreign land and amidst a politically antagonistic race. In that Province, the operations of the "Canada Company" have for many years past afforded very important facilities and advantages to emigrants, in enabling them with ease to settle themselves, where they may speedily realise competence and prosperity; and have thereby not only essentially promoted the success and happiness of thousands of industrious settlers, who have located themselves through the agency of the Company, but have also materially advanced the general interests of the Province; facts which have repeatedly been noticed and commended by the Provincial press at large. The Canada Company, perceiving the present unfortunate tide of emigration from these lower Provinces, are laudably anxious to direct it to another portion of British America, instead of to the United States; and thus to preserve to the British Crown its valuable subjects, and to the emigrating parties their nationality and allegiance; for which purpose they have taken measures to diffuse correct information on the subject, which may induce parties intending emigration to choose the fertile and salubrious Province of Upper Canada for their future home. We beg, therefore, to refer all such persons to the Company's Advertisement, contained in another column; which will direct them how and where to obtain the requisite information.—*Observer.*

Melancholy Accident.—We regret to state that, on Monday evening last, as Mr. John Smith, (eldest son of Thomas M. Smith, Esq.) was going on board the Barque *Sophia*, lying at the wharf of the Hon. John Robertson, of which vessel he was chief officer, he accidentally fell from the ladder between the ship and the wharf, into the water. Immediate means were used to save him, but the body was not recovered until an hour had elapsed, when life had become extinct. He was in the 27th year of his age.—*Obs.*

Deborah Ann Williams was sentenced yesterday by the Court of General Quarter Sessions now sitting, to imprisonment and hard labour in the Provincial Penitentiary for Six Calendar Months, for keeping a disorderly house; and Samuel Kirk to imprisonment and hard labour Three Calendar Months in the Penitentiary, on conviction under an Indictment found in 1846 against him for keeping a disorderly house, (having escaped arrest until recently,) and to imprisonment and hard labour Six Calendar Months in the Penitentiary after the expiration of the first term of imprisonment, for keeping another disorderly house latterly.—*Chronicle.*

Portland Police Court.—On Monday afternoon two men, named Downey and Campbell, were convicted before Messrs. Justices Allan, Simonds and Haws, for an assault upon the Portland Police early on Sunday morning, and ordered to pay a fine of £6 each, in default of which they were sent to the Penitentiary for six months.—*New-Brunswicker.*

Passengers in the ship *Portland*, arrived from Liverpool on Tuesday last—Rev. John Thomson and Family. This Rev. Gentleman has been sent out by the Free Church of Scotland, for the Congregation in this City at present worshiping in St. Stephen's Hall.

Mr. Thomson will preach in the above place to-morrow, at the usual hours, 11 A. M., and 6 P. M.

[From the Royal Gazette, Dec. 6.]

Provincial Appointments.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Council, has constituted and established a Board of Health for the City of Saint John, and Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John, and has appointed William H. Street, Esquire, Mayor, and the Honorable Robert L. Hazen, Recorder of the City of Saint John, to be *ex officio* Members, and William H. Needham, George A. Lockhart, Thomas Harding, Gregory VanHorne, George Bond, Josiah Wetmore, Isaac Woodward, Moses H. Perley, Jacob Allan, and James Gallagher, Esquires, to be Members of such Board of Health.

By His Excellency's command.
J. R. PARTELOW.
Secretary's Office, 2d December, 1848.

AN ACT
FOR THE BETTER PREVENTION OF ILLICIT TRADE.
Passed 30th March, 1848.

I. BE it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, That from and after the period at which this Act shall come into operation, no Spirits (except in bottle, and Spirits imported from the United Kingdom, or from Bond in any British Colonial Possession,) shall be imported into this Province in casks or packages of less size than to contain one hundred gallons, or in other than decked vessels of not less than thirty tons register; and all Spirits imported into this Province contrary to the provisions of this Act, or that may be found on board of any Vessel or Boat of less than Thirty tons register, in packages or casks of less size than to contain one hundred gallons, within the limits of any Port or Ports of Entry in this Province, shall be seized, condemned and forfeited in like manner as other articles illegally imported.

II. And be it enacted, That all Goods, and all Ships, Vessels, and Boats, and all Carriages and Cattle, liable to forfeiture under any Act relating to the Provincial Revenue, shall and may be seized and secured by any Officer of the Provincial Revenue, or by any person employed for that purpose, by or with the concurrence of the Provincial Treasurer, or any Deputy Treasurer, whether previously or subsequently expressed; and also by any Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff of any County or District within this Province, or by any of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or by any person who, in any place distant more than ten miles from any Office of a Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer, shall by Warrant of any Justice of the Peace, granted upon information made on oath before him of any such forfeiture, be appointed to seize and secure any Boats, Carriages, or Cattle, or any Goods or Merchandize liable to forfeiture as aforesaid; and every person who shall in any way hinder, oppose, molest, or obstruct any Officer of the Provincial Revenue, or any person so employed as aforesaid, in the exercise of his office, or any person acting in his aid or assistance, or any such Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Justice of the Peace, or any person appointed by any Justice of the Peace in manner aforesaid, or any person or persons acting in the aid or assistance of any such persons, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds, to be sued for and recovered and applied in manner as provided for, in and by any Act or Acts relating to the Collection and Protection of the Revenue.

III. And be it enacted, That this Act shall not come into operation or be in force until Her Majesty's assent thereto shall be first had and obtained.

[*This Act was left to its operation by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 31st October, 1848.*]

Value of the Colonies to Great Britain.—A certain school of political economists in England, and their echoes abroad, maintain that the United States, independent, are, commercially, as useful to Great Britain as if they had remained dependent colonies to this day, and that if the present colonies were to become independent of her tomorrow, she would lose nothing, commercially, thereby. The official return of exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures in the year 1847, will perhaps throw some light upon this subject. Taking the population of the United States at twenty millions, and that of the British North American Colonies at two millions, or one-tenth of the former, the United States ought, if this doctrine be orthodox, to consume ten times as much British produce and manufactures as the British North American Colonies. The total declared value of such produce and manufactures exported last year to the latter was £3,233,0134 sterling.—The value of similar exports to the United States ought therefore, in the above hypothesis, to have amounted to something like £32,330,140. But instead of that, it only amounted to £10 974 161, or a little over one third of the sum. These data being admitted, the British North American colonies then consume about thrice as much of British produce and manufactures, in proportion to their population as do the United States.—*Quebec Gazette.*

To Correspondents.—Mr. R. D. Wilmot's fourth letter, and the communications of "Philopatris" and "X.V." have been received. We shall endeavour to find room for some of them next week.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

	£	s.	d.
Deposited in November, . . .	£635	2	9
Withdrawn in ditto, . . .	542	3	8

Acting Trustee for Dec'r.—Hon. Hugh Johnston.

(From the New-York Herald.)

A Card.—*Ship John Campbell.*—The annexed card was presented to Captain Thomas J. Tobin, of the British Ship John Campbell, which arrived a day or two since from Liverpool:—

We, the undersigned, feel it a duty incumbent upon us to offer unto you this token of our esteem and respect for your indefatigable zeal and undaunted courage during the memorable night of the 5th Oct., 1848—the night of the day we left Liverpool for New York—when we were overtaken by a storm which carried away our main and mizen masts, and when nothing but your cool and determined conduct saved us all from a watery grave, and brought us safe to an anchor in Belfast Lough, for the purpose of undergoing such repairs as enabled us to proceed on our voyage. And not only on that occasion, but during the whole passage. In addition to the above, we beg to offer you, in behalf of the passengers, their gratitude for your praiseworthy and generous conduct, more especially to those who have required assistance during sickness; and it shall be the prayer of all, that you may be long preserved to be an honor to the profession of which you are so worthy a member.

A. J. ARMSTRONG,
D. HAINES,
I. ASTIN,
(Signed in behalf of 180 passengers.)

The New-Brunswick Almanac AND REGISTER, FOR 1849,

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE FREDERICTON ATHENÆUM.

This valuable publication, extending over nearly 150 pages large 8vo., is offered for sale at the Book-store of H. Chubb & Co. Prince William-street, St. John, at the very low price of ONE SHILLING AND THREE PENCE, or at the rate of NINE SHILLINGS for a dozen copies. This exceedingly low price is put upon it, with a view to getting this Almanac into extensive circulation, that the poor settler, who often has "no other library than his Bible and his Almanac," may in the latter have something upon which he may depend for useful and accurate information. It is divided into three parts.

The first part is made up of the Calendar, which fills the first thirty-one pages, and comprises, besides a number of Astronomical observations never before introduced into the Provincial Almanacs, a series of important events in Colonial History, with their dates, which cannot fail of being generally interesting. There is also a Table of the Latitude and Longitude of every important place in this portion of the globe, with the Magnetic Variation, the time of High Water, and rise of the Tide in feet: also a description of all the Light-Houses, &c.

The second part embraces the following Departments, viz: Executive, Legislative, Public Office, Judicial, Legal, Ecclesiastical, Educational, Post Office, Public Establishment, Banking and other Companies, Masonic, Navy, Army and Militia, City and County Officers: under each of which heads will be found all the usual information, together a vast quantity of valuable and useful matter seldom to be met with, especially in an Almanac.

The third part gives the usual lists of the Royal Family, Ministers, &c. &c. together with some useful Population lists: also a tabular account of all the British Dependencies, and Historical Notices of the United States and the British North American Provinces. There will be found an account of every one of the Courts of Justice in the Province, and a number of returns on subjects relating to the Revenue and other of its Statistics. To which have been added, Tables of the Mean Temperature, of the days of the opening and closing of the River St. John for many years, of Specific Gravities, Rules for calculating Interest mentally, Tables of Interest, Roads and Distances, &c. &c. There is also an Appendix devoted to Agriculture.

Altogether this Almanac and Register furnishes the reader with a mass of well-arranged matter far superior to anything of the kind ever before attempted to be compiled in this Country, and furnishes an Almanac not inferior, it is thought, to any of the American Almanacs.

December 2, 1848.

From the Montreal Transcript, July 22, 1848.

We think it but due to Dr. Wistar that we should add our testimony to numerous others as to the extraordinary merits of his medicine in certain cures, particularly where the patient has complained of pain in the side, or in cases of an asthmatical character.

We are personally acquainted with many persons who have experienced immense relief from the use of this medicine, when laboring under the diseases above mentioned; and as in the changeable climate of Canada these diseases are more than usually common, any medicine calculated to counteract them must be of value.

We are aware that it has a large and still increasing sale, and has been very generally and beneficially used since its introduction into Canada three years ago—and the very fact of its having stood the test of three years' experience is proof of its value.

We are not in the habit of recommending patent medicines unless the benefits conferred by them have come under our own observation; but in the present instance we can recommend WISTAR'S BALSAM of WILD CHERRY, as a medicine worthy of the confidence of the public in diseases of the Chest and Side, and in many cases in this city severe Coughs have yielded to its influence.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.—☞ For sale by S. L. Tilley, King-street, St. John.

Spitting of Blood.—When the stream of life is encumbered with morbid humors, its volume or quantity is increased, and the blood-vessels are filled to overflowing; hence a rupturing of those which terminate in the lungs, and spitting of blood, consumption, and other dreadful complaints. *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are certain to put a stop to spitting of blood*; because they expel from the circulation those corrupt humors which are the cause of the bursting of blood-vessels, and of every malady incident to man. From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills taken at night on going to bed, will in all cases give relief, and if repeated a few times, will most assuredly restore the body to a state of sound health.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.* The safest course is to purchase from the authorized agents only.

The genuine for sale by H. G. KINNEAR, Agent for the Provinces; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Jas. Drake, Fredericton; R. J. McDonald, Grand Lake; Upham & Hallett, Hopewell; R. Wilson, Sackville; E. J. Smith, Shediac; J. Cutler, Cocaigne; A. Lockhart, Quaco; Thomas Barry, Magaguadavic; A. H. Thomson, Saint Stephen; T. Wilder, Milltown. In Nova-Scotia, by J. Crowley, Digby; D. Moore, Kentville; Parker & Fisher, Cornwallis; W. Hoyt, Bridgetown; F. S. Harding, Windsor.

Office and General Depot—169, Race-street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

A NEW SARSAPARILLA PREPARATION.

To cure Diseases, purify the Blood! To avoid them, keep it pure!!

That Predisposition which exposes the human frame to the infection and virulence of every class of disorders, proceeds directly or indirectly, from a morbid state of the system caused by Impure Blood.

HALSEY'S SUGAR-COATED MAGIC LIFE PILLS.

The originator of the only true and genuine Sugar-coated Pills, most respectfully informs the enlightened public, that this new and elegant preparation can be obtained only from advertised agents, and at the proprietor's establishment, No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

Among the numerous remedies which stand reputable on the basis of an ancient name, are none perhaps which have acquired so great celebrity, and extensive use in so short a time as this invaluable article.—They have ganied their high reputation, alone by their good works. Those who once try them, always use them again. They are grateful to the stomach;—they improve the functions of secretion, nutrition and circulation. They restore digestion and appetite, and create a natural warmth which glows through the whole system, giving it greater vitality and animation.—In BILIOUS *complaints, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsy*, and all other disorders of the stomach they produce the most happy results. For *Sores, Boils, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Erysipelas, Eruptions* of the *Skin, Scrofulous complaints*, and many other like diseases arising from IMPURE BLOOD, they have become highly celebrated. Hundreds of certificates have been received from individuals who after having taken them for a few weeks (according to the directions which accompany the box) were cured of the most afflicting cases of *Scrofulous affections.* They give GOOD BLOOD FOR BAD, and renew the fluids and vital functions. Bottles of the boasted Sarsaparillas, contain less of the true virtues of that valuable plant, and are less effectual than a single box of these extraordinary Pills. In *Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Sore Throat, Headache, Giddiness*, &c., they are recommended with entire confidence; the relief in these cases is quick and permanent. For *Fever and Ague, Fevers, Asthma, Piles, Loss of Appetite, Dropsy, Jaundice, Worms, Looseness, General Debility*, and many of the various other diseases to which the human system is liable, they have proved an infallible remedy. Their action on the bowels is of the mildest character, even over doses never cause griping or unpleasantness, yet they are searching and efficient. It is impossible by words, to give an adequate idea of the great and good effects these pills produce and their superiority over every other remedy of a similar class; a *trial* only will explain the wide difference. The unhappy invalid after having tested but a single box of them, will with joy for the unexampled change wrought in his health, bear testimony to their uncommon virtues.

☞ For sale at the Store of the Subscriber, in Dock Street, at 1s. 3d. per box, and liberal allowance for wholesale purchases; and at the several Sub-Agencies in the Provinces.

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

MARRIED.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Leonard Brown, of the Parish of Waterborough, to Miss Martha Ann Wallace, of the Parish of Portland.

On the 7th inst. by the same, Mr. John Magregor, of Carleton, to Miss Jane Craik, of the Parish of Lancaster.

On Saturday last, by the Very Rev. James Dunphy, V. G., Mr. Daniel McCarthy, to Catherine, daughter of Mr. James White, of this City.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. H. Daniel, Mr. Joseph Totten, to Miss Sarah Jane Tait, both of this City.

At Lower Lake Lomond Road, on the 7th December, by the Rev. William Stewart, Mr. Alexander Coun[illegible], of the Parish of Lancaster, to Miss Margaret Arthur, of the Parish of Simonds.

DIED.

Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Mr. Samuel Gore, a native of England, aged 55 years.

Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Miss Anna Maria Grier, of this City, aged 27 years.

On Monday the 4th inst. John, second son of Mr. James Provan, aged 2 years.

At Indian Town, on the 27th ult. Frederick, infant son of Mr. A. McL. Seely, surviving the decease of his mother one week.

At St. Martins, on the 24th ult. Daniel, son of Mr. Henry Smith, aged two years, and seven months.

At Fredericton, on Thursday morning, after a short but severe illness, Sarah, wife of Mr. John W[illegible], aged 65 years.

At Fredericton, on the 29th ult. Sarah Jane, wife of Mr. George Currier, Jun. and daughter of the late Mr. Enoch Green, of Nashwaaksis, aged 21 years.

On Thursday the 30th ult. on board his wood-boat, [illegible] Kingston, King's County, after an illness of only three hours, Mr. Samuel Kierstead, in the 70th year of his age. He was a kind and useful neighbour, and generous and honorable in his dealings. His sudden death is therefore regretted alike by relatives and acquaintances.

At Norton, (K. C.) on Monday the 4th inst. after an illness of about ten weeks, which he bore with great patience and resignation to the Divine Will, William Frost, Esq. aged 63 years, one of Her Majesty's Coroners for King's County, which office he has filled for the last twenty years. He has left a wife, seven children, and a large circle of relatives and friends to lament their loss.

At Studholm, (K. C.) on Monday morning last, Ruth, wife of Mr. Peter Lyons, aged 74 years.

On the 15th ult. at Petersville, Queen's County, [illegible] Harper Sproull, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 40 years—leaving a wife and eight children to lament his decease.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Saturday—Ship Infanta, Haws, London, 31 days—… Haws, ballast.
Sunday—Brigt. Emily, Kinney, Alexandria, … Troop, flour and meal.
Schr. Kate, Holder, New-York, 4—C. E. Cross, …
Monday—Ship Portland, Leavitt, Liverpool, … Leavitt, general cargo.
Wednesday—Schr. Mariner, Wells, Boston, … Murphy, assorted cargo.

COASTWISE.

Saturday—Schooner Lavinia Clark, Stiles, Cumberland, …
Monday—Paoli, Godfrey, Windsor, plaster.
Agenora, Russell, Dorchester, coals.
Rambler, Wood, Shepody, deals and potatoes.
Hillsboro, Irvine, Hillsboro, deals and butter.
Emma Johnston, Howard, Apple River, deals.
Dove Brown, Cornwallis, potatoes.
Steamer Commodore, Browne, Annapolis and Digby, passengers, &c.
Wednesday—Schr. Amanda, Wells, Cumberland, …
Steamer Commodore, Browne, Dorchester, …
Thursday—Schr. Victoria, Campbell, Douglas, …
Margaret, Steves, Hillsboro, railroad scantling.
Caroline, Hurst, Wilmot, cordwood and oats.
Adventure, Fritz, Wilmot, cattle and oats.
Sardonyx, Marion, Parrsboro, deals and butter.
British Hero, Lawrence, Cumberland, butter and …
Economy, Patterson, Cornwallis, potatoes and …
Sovereign, Parker, Annapolis, apples, &c.
Friday—Clairmont, Morgan, Wilmot, potatoes and …
Digby Packet, Tansh, Digby, fish.
Copy, Turnbull, Digby, fish.
Wilmot Packet, Harris, Wilmot, butter and cheese.
Britain, Atkinson, Cumberland, boards.
Victoria, Merritt, Digby, fish and cider.
Spitfire, Beeler, Digby, turnips and apples.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Dec. 1—Industry, Stevens, Dublin.
Columbia, Hays, Stranraer.
5—Sophia, Spence, Liverpool.
8—Harriet, Stitt, Liverpool.

CLEARED.

Dec. 1st—Ship Urgent, Pollok, Belfast, deals—… S. Magee; Barque John Ker, Perkins, Glasgow, … and deals—James Kirk.
2d—Ship Progress, Abell, London, timber and … John Hammond; Brigt. Casilda, Grant, Providence, … S.) boards, &c—Jewett & March; Schr. Relief, … ston, Alexandria, plaster—J. V. Troop; … Boston, chalk—T. Furnas.
5th—Barque Acadian, Gardner, Dundalk, … deals—Wm. Carvill; Schr. Charles, Cooper, … assorted cargo—G. & J. Salter; Brunswick, … Dubec, cordwood—Master.
6th—Barque Ellerslie, Harvey, Glasgow, … deals—James Kirk.
7th—Ship Chester, Maxwell, Cork, deals and … ling—Wm. Carvill; Brigt. Fashion, Douglas, … York, deals and boards—R. Rankin & Co.; … ria, Campbell, Eastport, plaster—Master.
8th—Barque Henry Duncan, Grossard, … timber and deals—R. Wiggins & Son.

The schr. Sophia, Capt. Barto, of this port, … days from New-York, bound to St. John's, … land, at 3 A. M. on the 28th Nov. when … very thick, and judged to be by dead reckoning … miles from Cape Sable Islands, bearing S. E. … by a large ship. The crew supposed to be … Barto got into a boat, and was in her two days … nights before he made the Island of Campobello …

Barque Novascotian, from Liverpool, … salt, dry goods, &c. in entering Yarmouth … the night of the 25th ult. struck on a ledge … considerable damage. Capt. Shaw … board a brig alongside. … died of small pox twelve days after leaving …