## POETRY.

### "IF I WERE A VOICE."

If I were a voice, a persuasive voice,
That could travel the wide world through,
I would fly on the beams of the morning light,
And speak to men with a gentle might,
And tell them to be true.
I would fly, I would fly, o'er land and sea,
Wherever a human heart might be,
Telling a tale, or singing a song
In praise of the right — in blame of the wrong.

If I were a voice, a consoling voice,
I'd fly on the wings of air;
The homes of Sorrow and Guilt I'd seek,
And calm and truthful words I'd speak,
To save them from despair.
I would fly, I would fly, o'er the crowded town,
And drop, like the happy sunlight, down
Into the hearts of suffering men,
And teach them to look up again.

If I were a voice, a convincing voice,
I'd travel with the wind,
And whenever I saw the nations torn
By warfare, jealousy, spite, or scorn,
Or hatred of their kind.
I would fly, I would fly, on the thunder-crash,
And into their blinded bosoms flash;
And, all their evil thoughts subdued,
I'd teach them Christian Brotherhood.

If I were a voice, a pervading voice,
I'd seek the kings of Earth;
I'd find them alone on their beds at night,
And whisper words that should guide them right —
Lessons of priceless worth.
I would fly more swift than the swiftest bird,
And tell them things they never heard —
Truths which the ages for aye repeat —
Unknown to the courtiers at their feet.

If I were a voice, an immortal voice,
I'd speak in the people's ear;
And whenever they shouted "Liberty!"
Without deserving to be free,
I'd make their error clear.
I would fly, I would fly, on the wings of day,
Rebuking wrong, on my world-wide way,
And making all the Earth rejoice —
If *I* were a voice — an immortal voice.

*(From the Halifax Mirror, August 22.)*

### FIVE DAYS IN THE WILDERNESS OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

On the morning of the 5th of last November we were encamped on the line of survey in the Tobique district, about five miles from the Little Gulquac. At eight o'clock, the party having struck their tents, and got the several loads in readiness, commenced the day's march along the line, when I left them, as I usually did, for the purpose of examining the neighbouring country. I took a course to the westward for about half a mile behind a small mount from the top of which I was led to expect an excellent view of the neighbouring country, as observations from it of distant mountain heights had already been made by the surveying party during the summer's operations. After making a few notes and sketches, I went to the top of the hill, where I remained for a short time similarly employed. I next descended with the intention of regaining the line of survey, and joining the party. This, however, was found to be no such easy matter. The country in this neighbourhood has to an immense extent been laid waste by extensive fires, and the trees, and even the soil in some places, are so thoroughly burnt up, that there is not a vestige of vegetation to be seen; in others, the trunks of the trees are left standing, like the grim ghosts of a stately forest race, charred by fire or blanched by the storm; or they are tossed by the whirlwind into frightful heaps of confusion. These are termed "windfalls," and form some of the most formidable barriers to the progress of the traveller of the wilderness.

The surveyed line through this section of country, owing to the facts above-stated, was merely traced out with stakes, placed at long intervals, which having become dark and discoloured, could scarcely be now distinguished from the surrounding dead-wood. I was not then in the least disconcerted at failing to find the line, but continued to advance in the direction which I knew it to take, stopping from time to time to make sketches and observations as before. As it was now getting late in the afternoon, and I felt confident I had gone quite as far as the party were likely to have advanced in their day's march, I again made an effort to discover them, by traversing the country both to the right and left for a considerable distance, whooping as loud as I possibly could: but all in vain. I could neither hear nor see anything of them. Very little more than half a mile from where I stood, I recognized a rocky height from which I had the year before made some observations, and immediately proceeded thither in the hope of being able to discover from it the smoke of the camp. On reaching the summit, there stood the post which I had placed for my instrument exactly as I had left it a year ago. I carefully scanned the face of the country round in every direction, but the anxiously looked for smoke was nowhere to be seen; and I was at last most reluctantly compelled to relinquish my hope of finding the party for that night at least.

Not knowing whether the surveyed line lay to my right or left, I resolved on taking the direction in which I thought there was least personal risk, and therefore lost no time in getting on a line which had been run by my directions the year before, along which I kept to the northward, as in case I did not in the meantime cross either the other line or tracks of the party, I should have at least made some progress towards Campbell's, the nearest settlement on the Tobique. I continued to press forward without discovering the objects of my search. I had reached the Beaver Brook, a branch of the Wapskihegan, when night overtook me, and it commenced to rain. It was now quite certain that for one night I must forego the comforts of food, fire, or shelter—having at the same time no doubt of my easily reaching Campbell's some time next day. My situation at that time, although but the commencement of my disaster, was one of no ordinary suffering. I had already undergone nearly twelve hours of harrassing fatigue, without food or rest; and now, cold and wet, stood alone amid wind and rain, in a shelterless wilderness, and on a night so dark, that the very sky seemed black. What was to be done? To follow a course, and move forward in the dark, I considered impossible. There were thirteen long hours until daylight, yet I dared not lie down to rest, for fear of perishing. I at length resolved to endeavour to follow the course of the Brook, in doing which, I had difficulties to surmount which would I have no doubt, appear to many almost like impossibilities, even by daylight. Such a night of falls, wounds, bruises, scratchings and fatigue, is beyond my powers of description. On the morning of the 6th, I found I had got within a short distance of the mouth of the Brook, which I crossed, intending to follow down the Wapskihegan river, until I came to a lumber road I had travelled the year before, leading by Shea's Mountain to the Campbell settlement, on the Tobique river. The waters were now much swollen, so that I could only scramble along a very steep bank, thickly wooded with underwood and trees. I had gone some distance down, when thinking that a little way back from the bank of the river I might probably find the travelling easier, I took that direction and again found myself in a seemingly open country of burnt lands. The surrounding highlands were distinctly seen on all sides in the distance, and amongst the most conspicuous was Shea's Mountain, which led me to the resolution of taking a direct course for it, not dreaming of the formidable difficulties I should have to encounter on the way. I toiled on with determined perseverance through a dreadful combination of windfalls, marsh, lakes, streams, &c., so that another day was nearly spent before I had reached the mountain. I at length found the lumber road, and now considered myself safe, and my journey nearly at an end, being only four miles from the settlement; but I reckoned without my host. I followed the road a short distance, until I came to an old lumber camp and road leading off to the left, which I examined, and unfortunately rejected, as it appeared to pass on a different side of the mountain to that which I knew the proper road to take. From that moment I continued to go astray.

On travelling a little way further, I came to a second old lumber camp, where the road again branched into two. A snow storm had now commenced, and night was once more fast approaching. On going about a mile and a half down one of the roads, I did not like its appearance, and returning, followed the other, which I found equally unsatisfactory, as it did not much resemble the road I had travelled during the summer of last year; however, I endeavoured to console myself with the probability of the difference in its appearance being caused by its covering of snow.

I continued to travel for some miles through a low marshy ground, until I became quite convinced of my being in a strange part of the country; when I returned with the intention, if possible, of regaining the old lumber camp before dark, and passing the night in it; but the night came upon me so suddenly, that I had only time to go a little way to the right, where the ground was higher and less swampy, and take up my quarters in the shelter of some low bushes, a few branches of which I threw on the ground before lying down. I need scarcely say I was wet, cold, hungry, and much fatigued, having now continued to walk without interruption for upwards of thirty-five hours. On lying down I got into rather a distressing sort of slumber, from which I in a short time awoke, with much pain in my limbs and back, and stiff with cold. I got up and walked about, until once more overcome with fatigue, when I again lay down, to endure a repetition of my sufferings; and in this way passed a dreadful night of about thirteen hours. On the morning of the 7th, as soon as it was sufficiently clear, I left my wretched couch, shivering with cold, and by no means refreshed after my fatigue. I was nevertheless in tolerable [illegible]irits, not considering myself lost, and feeling as [illegible] that within a few hours at least I would [illegible] be in comfortable quarters. [illegible] [illegible]ngs of hunger were now becoming ex[illegible] even a berry was to be seen with[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] The weather through[illegible]out had been, and still continued dark, and the only compass then in my possession I had long considered as useless; I, however, took off the glass with the hope of repairing it; but my hands had become so benumbed with cold that the needle slipped from my fingers amongst the long grass, and I was unable, after the most diligent search, to recover it. I now found that both the roads leading from the lumber camp again united, and resolved to continue the one I had been following, under the impression that it must bring me out somewhere on the Tobique. For a considerable distance it traversed a low marshy district, where I found it very difficult to follow, being sometimes up to my knees in water. After a march of several hours, I came to a *timber brow*, on a river which appeared of doubtful size for the Tobique; but as of course my route lay down the stream, I, under a gradual mustering of doubts and fears, continued my journey in that direction.

I had felt, without at that moment comprehending them, very evident symptoms of approaching weakness. I frequently heard the sound of voices quite distinctly, and stopped to listen. I whooped! but not a sound in reply. The stream murmured on its bed, the wind rustled among the leaves, or whistled through the long grass; but that was all: everything else was silent as the grave.—In a short time after, a most extraordinary scene occurred. * * * * * * * *

I continued my toilsome journey along the alternately flat and tangled, or precipitious banks of the river, which, from being now swollen left me no beach to travel on. I crossed a large brook, which, mistaking it for the Odell, led me to suppose myself but a very little way from the Settlement, (in reality upwards of twelve miles off.) I had not advanced a great way further, until I suddenly dropped down. Supposing I had merely tripped and fallen, I got up and endeavoured to continue my march, but again staggered and fell. I got up a second time, and leaning against a tree, in the hope of recovering from what I at first supposed to be temporary indisposition, again made several fruitless attempts to walk, until at last the appalling fact forced itself upon me, that I had really lost my strength; and as any further exertions of my own were now impossible, my case indeed seemed hopeless, unless discovered by some of the party, who I had no doubt were by this time in search of me; or, what certainly did appear improbable, by some person going up the stream to lumber. Under the circumstances, I thought it best to endeavour to to regain the banks of the river; but owing to my weak and disabled condition, I could but scarcely do more than drag myself along on my hands and knees, and was consequently overtaken by the night and a sharp frost. I took shelter behind the roots of a fallen tree, and pulled off my boots for the purpose of pouring out the water and rendering my feet dry as I could make them, to prevent their being frozen; after which, from my feet being much swollen, I found it quite impossible to get them on again; I lay down, excessively fatigued and weak; yet other sensations of suffering, both mental and physical, kept me, through another dreary night of twelve or thirteen hours, in a state which some may possibly conceive, but which I must confess my inability to describe.—There was a sharp frost during the night, against which my light jacket and trousers were but a poor protection. On the morning of the 8th, when it was sufficiently clear, I discovered that I was not more than one hundred yards from the bank of the river.—On endeavouring to get up, I was at first unable, and found both my hands and feet frozen; the former, as far as my ancles, felt as perfectly hard and dead as if composed of stone. I succeeded however, with a good deal of painful exertion, in gaining the bank of the river, where I sat as long as I was able with my feet in the water, for the purpose, if possible, of extracting the frost. The oiled canvas haversack in which I carried my sketching case, I filled with water, of which I drank freely. The dreadful gnawings of hunger had by this time rather subsided, and I felt inclined to rest. Before leaving the bank of the river, I laid hold of the tallest alder near, and drawing it towards me, fastened my hankerchief to the top, and let it go. I also scrawled a few words on two slips of paper, describing my situation; and, putting each into a piece of slit stick, threw them into the stream. I next moved back a little way amongst the long grass and alders, and, striving to be as calm and collected as my sufferings and weakness would allow, I addressed myself to an all-seeing and merciful Providence, and endeavoured to make my peace with Him, and place myself entirely at His disposal—feeling assured that whatever the issue might be, whether for time or eternity, it would undoubtedly be for the best.—I trust I was not presumptuous, but I felt perfectly calm and resigned to my fate.

The morning of the 9th arrived, and I could with difficulty support myself on my knees. Still, after extraordinary exertions, I procured a fresh supply of water, and lay down—I thonght most likely never to rise again. A violent burning sensation in the stomach had now come on. A few mouthfuls of water allayed it, but brought on violent spasms for five or ten minutes, after which I had, for a little while, comparative relief. In this state, gradually growing weaker, I continued until the morning of the 10th. During the night it rained in torrents, which, although in some respects inconvenient and disagreeable, had in a great measure drawn the frost from my feet and hands, which, as well as my face, had become very much swollen.

In the course of the morning I thought I heard the sound of voices. I raised my head a little from the ground—all I could now accomplish—and looking out through the alders, I saw a party of men and some horses on the opposite side of the river, and scarcely a hundred yards distant from where I lay.—My surprise and joy were of course excessive; yet I was at a loss whether to consider it a reality or not. When at length convinced, I discovered alas, that both my strength and voice were so completely gone, that I could neither make myself seen nor heard. All my exertions were unavailing; and my horror and disappointment may be readily conceived at seeing them depart again in the direction from which they had come.—I had now given up all hope, and once more resigned myself to my apparently inevitable fate. Three hours had passed, when I again thought I heard the sound of horses feet on the bed of the river. On looking up, I saw they had returned to the same spot. My efforts to make myself heard were once more renewed, and I at last succeeded in producing a howl so inhuman, as to be mistaken by them for that of a wolf; but on looking up the stream, they saw my handkerchief, which I had fastened to the alder, and knowing me to be missing before they left the settlement, surmised the truth, and came at once to my assistance. I was taken into a cabin built at the stern of the tow-boat, in which there was a small stove. They there made a bed for me, and covered me with blankets and rugs. They made me a sort of pap with bread and sugar, which they offered, and also some potatoes. I declined their kind offering, but asked for a little tea, which they gave me, and I went to sleep. The tow-boat had to continue her voyage some distance up the river with her freight, after which we returned, and arrived at Campbell's late in the afternoon, where I met with every kindness and attention. The house of Mr. Campbell, to which I was carried, was but a very ordinary log-house, yet, with all its simple homeliness, I felt quite comfortable, seeing I was surrounded with the most perfect cleanliness, and the good dame was, from much experience, well skilled as to the case she had to deal with, at the same time saying mine was much the worst she had ever had under her care.

I have thus endeavoured to give an imperfect sketch of my wanderings during a period of more than five days and nights, without either food, fire, or shelter from the inclemency of the weather. My recovery has been rapid; although I at first suffered a great deal, both from the returning circulation in my hands and feet, and after partaking of food. I was in a few days sufficiently well to be removed down to the mouth of the river Tobique, where I found my poor wife anxiously awaiting my arrival. I must, in conclusion, say that my wonderful escape ought at least to convince me that God is ever merciful to those who sincerely place confidence with Him.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 29.

State of Ireland.—Mr. S. Crawford moved the following resolution:—"That the present distracted state of Ireland demands the instant attention of parliament with a view to the speedy enactment of such measures as may be necessary to improve the condition, redress the grievances, and establish the just rights of the Irish people, and thereby promote the good order and prosperity of that portion of the United Kingdom, and give increased security to her Majesty's crown and government." After reading the terms of it, he observed, that if it should be carried, he should follow it up by moving the same resolution which Lord John Russell had moved in 1844—namely, that the whole subject of Irish grievances should be referred to the consideration of a select committee of the whole house. In support of his proposition he entered into a history of the social and political grievances of Ireland, both prior and subsequent to the legislative union with England, dwelling particularly on the abortive measures which had been proposed of late years by the governments of Sir R. Peel and Lord J. Russell to reform the Irish church, to mitigate the pressure of the tithe system, to introduce a good poor-law, to improve and extend the franchise, to regulate the municipal institutions, to place the law of landlord and tenant on a proper footing, and to reclaim the waste lands, which would render any system of emigration unnecessary in Ireland. The last measure which the government had introduced for the pacification of this unhappy country was a Coercion Bill, which had been passed with breathless haste and unprecedented rapidity. No measure for the amelioration of Ireland was likely to pass this session. Even if the Encumbered Estates Bill should pass, it would be of no use unless it were accompanied with a proper law of landlord and tenant, and he was sorry to say that the bill introduced on that subject by the government deserved any other title save that of a proper measure. He looked upon the law for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, which was passed this week, as a declaration of war. If it were so, then Ireland must be reconquered, and when reconquered must be governed by the sword. The consequences of such a system must be fatal to both countries, unless remedial measures were introduced for the grievances of Ireland. If Lord J. Russell should say that there was not time for the passing, or that there was an obstructive majority in the house which would prevent him from passing such measures, then, he would ask his lordship, how could the demand for repeal hereafter be resisted? He intended to proceed forthwith to Ireland, and to use there any influence he might possess in the preservation of peace. He wanted, however, to carry with him a message of peace, and at present he saw no chance of his doing so. He should therefore return home with pain and sorrow, although he most strongly repudiated the principles and practices of those who were now disturbing the peace of Ireland.

Lord J. Russell, after paying a deserved compliment to Mr. S. Crawford for the temperate language in which he had expressed his opinions, and adducing examples of the delay which always attends the passing of great measures to prove that Ireland was no exception, read extracts from a pamphlet published in Dublin in 1796, to show that the state of Ireland was at least as bad then as at present. He attributed the evils of Ireland principally to the practice of early marriages and to the improvident habits of the people, but attached some weight also to the bigotry of the 17th and the illiberal commercial policy of the 18th centuries; and then proceeded to comment upon the subject of each of Mr. Crawford's complaints—the delay of the Emancipation Bill, the tithe system, the imperfection of the Irish Reform Bill, the law of juries, the state of the franchise, the relations between landlord and tenant, and Mr. S. Crawford's proposed extension of tenant right. Upon this last subject, and upon the working of the Irish Poor-law, he spoke at consideraale length, and then passed to the consideration of the Encumbered Estates Bill, from the operation of which he expected much of the division of property which Mr. Crawford desired, and the Evicted Tenants Bill, which had been, as he thought, most unfortunately rejected by the House of Lords. After noticing the grand jury laws, the projects for reclaiming waste lands, and the applications for government assistance for the Irish rail-roads, he came at last to the position of the established church in Ireland, which he said was far from satisfactory; but after discussing the various schemes for remedying the manifest evil of an appropriation of the ecclesiastical revenue to the church of the minority—from his own proposition for a small appropriation of its funds, to Mr. Bright's for a total abolition of the church—he declared that he thought the Protestants had a fair claim to an establishment for their church, and that there was no great excess in the revenues now allotted to it. He then described the difficulties in the way of a Roman Catholic establishment, and having deprecated any attempt to cope with them at present, concluded a speech in which almost every subject in the wide field of Irish politics was discussed, by asking the house not to assent to the impossible task that Mr. S. Crawford wished to impose upon it, but to proceed calmly and gradually to amend the grievances of Ireland, and to recollect that it was by peaceable measures and parliamentary discussion that redress must be obtained, that a resort to arms and to rebellion could but lead to an aggravation of all the misfortunes of Ireland, and to the speedy dissipation and destruction of all its resources, great and unparalleled as they were.

Mr. H. A. Herbert said he would support the motion, because he would not lead any one to suppose that he was satisfied with the progress of legislation for Ireland—(hear, hear.) He begged to remind the noble lord that the Irish members were unanimous with respect to the Poor-law, but their application to the government had been refused. With regard to the church, he would only observe that he regretted the noble lord did not carry out, as a minister, the principle which he proclaimed in opposition in 1844, namely, that the Roman Catholic church in Ireland ought to be placed on a footing of equality with the Protestant church, and that he would follow out that principle in all its consequences. He was aware of the practical difficulties in the way of a solution of this question, but till they had a minister bold enough to grapple with it they would legislate for Ireland in vain—(hear, hear.)— He did not complain of the measures of government being always unsuitable to Ireland; but what he complained of was, that the measures passed were not concomitant—that one measure was passed whilst its necessary adjuncts were kept back. He did not think that the evils of Ireland were entirely owing to defective legislation. Much of them was to be attributed to the want of steady industrious habits in the people and to the system of agitation which prevailed for years, under which it was impossible that any country could prosper—(hear, hear.) He stated this without the slightest disrespect to the late Mr. O'Connell, of whose great talents he felt too proud, as an Irishman, to say a word in disparagement. He could not conclude without expressing his satisfaction that the priesthood of Ireland appeared disposed, as a body, to follow the example which had been set them by the parish priest of Tralee, the Rev. Dr. M'Every. His surprise was not that many of them were not disaffected, but that they had amongst that body, owing to the undeserved manner in which they had been treated—one loyal subject—(hear, hear.)

Mr. Osborne said, that on that very day, 45 years ago, the house was engaged in suspending the Habeas Corpus Act on account of a rebellion which was apprehended in Ireland. He wished to know what we had done in the interval for the pacification of that country? Nothing, absolutely nothing. The Government had again suspended the Habeas Corpus Act for Ireland, and yet did not come forward with any other plan for its amelioration. He then proceeded to condemn in the strongest terms the conduct of the English Parliament to Ireland, contending that it had never made a concession to that country which was not extorted by fear, and withheld until it was received with scorn and contempt. He then made a severe onslaught on the Whigs for having ejected Sir R. Peel from office on a Coercion Bill, and for having failed to perform any of the mighty promises in which they had indulged on their accession to power. He then entered upon the question of the Irish church, insisting that it was the cause of all the dissention and heart-burning which now prevailed in Ireland. It was at the root of all the discord of that country, and there would be no peace within its shores until it was reduced to its proper dimensions. He then furbished up one of the old plans of Lord J. Russell for putting the Irish church on a proper footing, and defended it by extracts from the report of the committee of 1834 on the revenues of the church of Ireland, and from the speech delivered by Lord Morpeth in 1835 in defence of it. He admitted that there were insuperable objections to allowing the bishops of the Irish Roman Catholic church to sit in the House of Lords, but he saw no objection to removing the Irish Protestant bishops from that house, as such a measure would conduce to the respectability of the Protestant church, and would place the Irish Roman Catholic and the Irish Protestant on a footing of complete equality. He also proposed to turn over to the consolidated fund the surplus revenues of the Irish church, as was proposed by Lord Melbourne in 1835; and further contended that until that was done nothing like a permanent settlement could be expected in Ireland. After quoting the speeches of Mr. Ward, Mr. V. Smith, Mr. Macaulay, and Lord J. Russell, in 1835, and subsequent years, in support of the reduction of the Irish church, he stated his opinion that language more strong and argument more conclusive could not be urged in defence of the proposition which he had just announced. He then advocated the throwing open of Trinity College, Dublin, to the Roman Catholics, insisting that there would be no equality in Ireland until they were permitted to aspire to Scholarships and Fellowships as well as Protestants. He denounced the Irish Poor Law, and recommended systematic colonization as the best means of relieving Irish distress and destitution. He complained that Ireland was governed like a colony. It had a mock Sovereign, a Brummagem Court, and a pinchbeck Executive. The Home Secretary was its real governor; and the result was, that from the repeated change of that high officer of state there was no constant policy pursued in that country. He recommended the abolition of the office of Lord-Lieutenant, and the establishment of a fourth Secretary of State for the government of that country. He likewise suggested that from time to time the Parliament should sit in Dublin, and that Her Majesty should pay a visit to that country once a year. Such a visit would soon make the star of the King of Munster "pale its ineffectual fire."

Mr. Fagan advocated the establishment of small farms in Ireland, as recommended by the Earl of Devon and Doctor Cane. The tithe system must be abolished; and he suggested other measures for the regeneration of Ireland, such as an alteration of the Grand Jury system, and the like.

Mr. Monsell said, that, so long as the Established Church of Ireland remained in its present position, there would be no peace in Ireland.

Mr. Anstey denied that the Established Church was looked upon as a grievance in Ireland.

Mr. M. J. O'Connell moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried. On Saturday, Mr. O'Connell resumed the debate, by strongly remonstrating against the do-nothing policy of the Government as respected Ireland, and stating his cordial approval of the motion.—After several other members had addressed the House, a division took place, as follows:—For Mr. Crawford's motion, 24; against it, 100—majority for Ministers, 76.

A Sermon for Spinsters.—The celebrated Dr. John Dow gave the following very excellent advice to the young ladies of his flock:—"The buxom, bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, fully-breasted, bouncing lass, who can darn a stocking, mend trousers, make her own frocks, command a regiment of pots and kettles, feed pigs, chop wood, milk cows, wrestle with the boys, and be lady withal 'in company,' is just the sort of girl for me and for any worthy man to marry. But you, ye pining, moping, lolling, screwed-up, wasp waisted, putty-faced consumption-mortgaged, music-murdering, novel-devouring daughters of fashion and idleness, you are no more fit for matrimony than a pullet to look after a family of fourteen chickens. The truth is, my dear girls, you want, generally speaking, more liberty and less fashionable restraint; more kitchen and less parlour; more leg exercise and less sofa; more pudding and less piano; more frankness and less mock-modesty; more breakfast and less bustle. Loosen yourselves a little; enjoy more liberty and less restraint by fashion; breathe the pure atmosphere of freedom; and become something as lovely and beautiful as the God of nature designed."


## MORRISON & CO.

### Spring and Summer Importations, for 1848.

By the *Delta* and *Cambria* from London, *Wanderer* from Liverpool, and *Rosanna* from Clyde:

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, TWEEDS, Cashmeretts, Cassinettes, Summer Cloths and VESTINGS, Plain and Printed COBURGS, Orleans, DeLaines, Saxonies, Balzarines, Muslins, Organdies, &c. &c. &c.; PARAMATTA, Crapes and Crape Trimmings; an immense variety of SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs; PARASOLS, RIBBONS, *Laces, Hosiery*, and *Gloves*, Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, Neck Ties, &c.; Gents. Pocket and Neck Hkfs., Scarfs, Stocks and Operas; Linen, Lawn, Diaper, Towelings and Holland, Drill, Duck, Osnaburg and Canvas; Grey, White and Printed Cottons, Ginghams, Homespuns and Regattas; white and Coloured Counterpanes; Marseilles and Toilet Quilts and Covers; White and coloured Stays; Cloth, Tweed and Glazed CAPS, &c. &c.,—with a large and general assortment of Small Wares and Trimmings, will be sold at the lowest *CASH Prices*.

Saint John, N. B. 13th May, 1848.

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*PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,*

HAVE received per 'Cambria,' from London, 'Rosanna,' from Glasgow, and 'Wanderer,' from Liverpool—their usual extensive and varied assortment of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS;

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*On Consignment, ex "SPRING:"*—

21 CRATES EARTHENWARE, of good assortment for this market,
10,000 FIRE BRICKS,
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*Ex "CAMBRIA," from London:*

Two cases containing—
Fancy Doeskins, Cashmarets, Tweeds, and Black BROAD CLOTHS,
One case containing—
Black Crapes, Satin Vestings, Silk Parasols,
Fancy Silk Opera Ties, Black Kid, Pearl, and coloured Silk GLOVES,
Black, White, and coloured Lace Gloves,
Coloured Lisle do.
LACE CAP FRONTS,
Lace Head Dresses,
Muslin Caps, Ribbon Collarets, Lace Collars,
Black Crape Collars, Sewed Muslin Collars,
Muslin Habit Shirts, with Collars,
Worked Muslin do.; Worked Cambrio do.
Bunches French FLOWERS,
White Mourning do.
Egyptian Muslin Edging,
COLOURED WREATHS,
Lisle and Imitation Valanciences Lace,
Thread Lace, Thread Edging.
One case containing—
Checked Ginghams, Gambroons, Fancy Crape,
Fancy Plaid ORLEANS CLOTHS,
Lustred Checked do.
Cheni do. do.
SILK STRIPED GLACE.
One case containing—
Black and White and Printed Muslin Dresses,
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—ALSO—

40 puncheons fine flavoured Cuba RUM,
15 tierces Cuba HONEY,
50 hogsheads British Island SUGAR,
60 puncheons do. do. MOLASSES,
10 hogsheads, } SHERRY WINE,
50 quarter casks, }
100 octaves }
3 pipes and 1 hogshead Madeira WINE,
A few puncheons Prime WHISKEY, imported in 1841.

Also—quantities of
Cordage, Canvass, CHAINS, ANCHORS,
Nails, Spikes, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Rosin,
Putty, Iron, PATENT BOLT METAL,
HARDWARE, assorted, Pots, Kettles, &c.
Screw Augers, PAINTS, OILS, Stone Jugs,
Slop CLOTHING, FLANNELS,
Grey and Printed Cottons,—with various descriptions of DRY GOODS.

*Daily expected per "Caroline Lesure," from Greenock:*—

10 hogsheads GENEVA,
10 hogsheads BRANDY, (*Hennessey's*.)

ROBERT RANKIN & CO.

June 10.—[N. Bkr. &. Obs.]

## Iron, Tin, Anchors, Chains, &c.

Now landing ex ship *New Zealand:*

100 BOXES TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW, IC, IX, IXX, DC & DX;
60 bundles Sheet Iron, assorted, Nos. 20 & 22;
6 pairs FORGE BELLOWS, 30 to 34 inch.;
10 M. English FIRE BRICK;
157 bolts best Navy CANVAS, ass'd, No. 1 a 7.

Ex *Orleans* from Liverpool:

2 best proved STUD CHAINS, 60 fms, ⅝ in. with Shackles complete;
4 best proved Stud Chains, 75 fms, ⅞ & 1 inch. with Shackles complete;
1 best proved Stud Chain, 90 faths, 1¼ inch. with Shackles complete;
7 best proved Short-link Chains, assorted, from ¼ to 1¼ inch.;
6 best iron-stock ANCHORS, ½ to 8 cwt.;
8 best wood-stock Anchors, from 10 to 27 cwt.;
200 bags diamond deck and rose-head SPIKES, assorted, 5 to 10 inch;
12 best BLACKSMITHS' ANVILS;
12 do. ditto, VICES.

Per ship *Commodore*, Pritchard, master—
50 tons BOLT IRON, assorted sizes;

Per *Caroline Lesure*, Patten, master—
40 tons No. 1 Gartsberrie PIG IRON,

—*IN STOCK*—

250 tons English Bar and Bolt IRON, well ass'd;
150 tons refined do. do. (*Hunt & Brown's*);
10 tons SWEDES IRON, assorted;
20 tons small round refined Iron, ¼ to ½ inch;
5 tons HOOP IRON, assorted;
5 tons Plough Plate IRON, assorted 2 to 5 in;
5 tons *Sanderson's* Best CAST STEEL;
2 tons *Naylor's* best ditto, ditto;
3 tons best Blistered Steel, Hoop L & CCND;
2 tons Spring and Shear STEEL, assorted;
400 Share Moulds and Anchor Palms;
250 bolts COPPER, assorted, ⅝ to 1⅜ inch.;
150 bolts PATENT METAL, ⅝ to 1⅜ inch.;
5 tons Liverpool OAKUM;
100 dozen long handle IRISH SPADES;
100 dozen MINERS' SHOVELS;
30 dozen BALLAST do.;
60 dozen *Griffin's* SCYTHES, ass'd 38a46 in.
6 tons HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots, Pans, Bake Ovens & Covers, and Griddles;
150 TEA KETTLES, assorted, Nos. 1 to 6.
50 bundles IRON WIRE, Nos. 6 to 18;
100 pieces IRISH LINEN (*very superior*.)

All of which the Subscriber offers for sale at low rates for prompt payment.

WILLIAM CARVILL.

*Nelson street, June 3, 1848.*

## SPIKES, Sheet Lead, &c.

### C. & W. H. ADAMS

Are receiving per ship *Avon* from Liverpool—

71 BAGS SPIKES, 8 rolls Sheet Lead, 2 cases Cast Steel, 2 pkgs. Scythes, 2 bags Iron Clinch Rings, 1 cask Locks, &c. 2 casks SHOT. [*June* 3.

### Paints, Oils, Glass, Indigo, and Powder.

*Just received per Cambria, from London*—

7 CASKS Boiled and Raw OILS;
2 tons Brandram's White Lead;
1 ton Red, Yellow, and Black PAINTS;
5000 feet Window GLASS—9x7, 10x8, 12x9, and 12x10;
1 chest Madras INDIGO;
75 kegs Hall's fowling Gun Powder;
25 do. Hall's Cannister Gun Powder.

For sale at low rates for Cash, by
May 6. W. TISDALE & SON.

### CHAIN and ANCHOR for Sale.

ONE 1 inch NEW CHAIN, 50 fathoms, 1 ANCHOR, about 8 cwt.—For Sale low, by [July 1.] ADAMS & KETCHUM.

### Tar, Pitch, Pork, Coffee, &c.

Just received per *Mariner* from Boston

25 BARRELS Wilmington TAR; 25 ditto COAL TAR; 25 brls. Pitch; 10 barrels Mess Pork; 10 bags Laguira Coffee; 5 brls. Saleratus; 5 ditto Varnish; for sale low.
July 1. G. & J. SALTER.

PINE BOARDS.—50,000 Clear and Merchantable PINE BOARDS.—For Sale by
July 8. THOMAS HANFORD.

## MISS MAGEE

HAS received by the "Cambria" from London, and will have opened in a few days, a large assortment of

### FANCY GOODS,

which have been personally selected in some of the best London Houses, and can with confidence recommend them to the Ladies of St. John and vicinity, and is determined to dispose of them at the lowest remunerating prices.

☞ Having when in London engaged the services of two competent young ladies to conduct the

### Millinery and Dress-making DEPARTMENT,

she is now prepared to receive and execute all orders entrusted to her charge, and to which she shall devote her particular attention.

May 6.

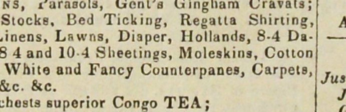
## MANCHESTER HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE.

THE Subscriber has received a variety of new and fashionable SPRING GOODS, consisting of—Newest Materials for *Ladies' Dresses*, in Printed Cashmeres and Delaines, Ginghams, Poplin de Soie, Coburgs; Silk, Striped and Figured Orleans; Organdies, Printed Muslins; *Shawls* and *Scarfs* in Barege, Cashmere, &c.; Fancy Printed Calicos; *Furniture Prints;* BONNETS in great variety, latest style; Bonnet Ribbons, Parasols, Gent's Gingham Cravats; Satin Stocks, Bed Ticking, Regatta Shirting, Irish Linens, Lawns, Diaper, Hollands, 8-4 Damask, 8 4 and 10-4 Sheetings, Moleskins, Cotton Drills, White and Fancy Counterpanes, Carpets, Rugs, &c. &c.

100 chests superior Congo TEA;
1 ton Madras INDIGO.

May 27. WILLIAM HOWARD.

### May 20, 1848.



## NEW SPRING GOODS!

Per ships *Delta* and *Jenny Lind* from London, viz.:

GENTS' Rich PARIS HATS,
BROAD CLOTHS and DOESKINS,
VESTINGS, Braces, Stocks and Umbrellas,
Rich Black and Colored SILKS,
SATINS, Sarsnets, Crapes and Serges,
SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs,
Silk, Cotton and Cachmere HOSIERY,
GLOVES of every description,
Nets, Laces, Edgings and Quillings,
Habit Shirts and Muslin Collars,
GIMPS, Fringes and Cords,
RIBBONS and PARASOLS,
White and Colored STAYS,
ORLEANS and DELAINES,
With a large lot of BOOTS and SHOES.

*Per Rosanna, from Glasgow, and Wanderer, from Liverpool*—

18 packages Grey, White, and Striped Shirtings,
13 do. Fancy PRINTED COTTONS,
4 do. ORLEANS and COBOURGS,
2 do. FANCY DRESSES,
6 do. Sundry DRESS MATERIALS,
3 do. SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs,
4 do. CARPETING and RUGS,
7 do. Linens, Lawn, Damask, Diaper, Osnaburg, CANVAS, and DUCK,
1 do. Muslin Collars and Habit Shirts,
1 do. Muslin Work, Lappets, Veils, &c.
1 do. Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs,
1 do. FANCY GINGHAMS,
4 do. MUSLINS, of all kinds,
2 do. CLOTH CAPS,
4 do. COTTON REELS,
6 do. White and Blue COTTON WARPS,
2 do. White and Red FLANNELS;
2 do. Cotton Ticks;
2 do. Fancy Trowserings;
2 do. Linen DRILLS;
3 do. Tapes, Cotton Balls, Braces, &c.
2 do. Buttons, Silk and Twist;
3 do. Small Wares;
3 do. Plain and Twill Linings;
2 do. Moleskins; 2 do. Robes and Cravats;
1 do. Cotton VELVET;
1 do. Swansdown Cottons;
3 do. sundry FANCY GOODS;
3 do. Fancy DRUGGETS;
31 pieces of FLOOR CLOTHS, say 3-4, 4-4, 5 4, 6-4, 7-4 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 widths.

The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices. W. G. LAWTON.

### A CARD.

THE subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that having visited England last spring, and having purchased a large and varied Stock of

### British Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

he calls the attention of purchasers to his Stock, in the Store, corner of Church and Prince William-streets, next adjoining the Victoria House, which he is now selling off at the lowest possible rates for Cash, Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

St. John, June 17, 1848.—3m.

## "GOLDEN FLEECE,"

### May 6th, 1848.

Just received by the "Cambria" from London:

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

### Brussels and Splendid Velvet Pile Tapestry CARPETINGS,

ALSO, A LOT OF

### SUPERB VELVET RUGS,

which, with the supply of Rugs and Carpetings recently received from the Clyde by the "Renfrewshire," will form the finest assortment of the above Goods imported into the Province, and will be sold at such very low prices, as will make it an object to parties furnishing their houses to purchase at the "GOLDEN FLEECE."

Also, by the same vessel:
A general assortment of London Fancy Goods.
By the 'Rosanna' from Glasgow, and 'Wanderer' from Liverpool—
A general assortment of SCOTCH and MANCHESTER GOODS, which will be sold at cost prices.

(MNws) DOHERTY & McTAVISH.

### Tea on Consignment.

*Now landing ex Ship "Orleans," Bogart master, from Liverpool*—

379 CHESTS Congo TEA, of a Superior quality, for sale low by
June 3 G. SUTHERLAND.

### COFFEE, COFFEE.

Just received and on Sale by the Subscriber:

30 BAGS good Quality COFFEE.
July 8. JOHN V. THURGAR.

### TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED:—25 Chests of Fine Congo TEA, equal if not superior to any in the City.
Feb. 19. THOMAS P. CRANE.

AMERICAN RUM.—20 hhds. and 15 brls. American Rum, 50 per cent. over proof. For sale low in bond by
July 22. G. SUTHERLAND.

### Congou Tea.

100 CHESTS of *superior quality* CONGOU TEA, at low rates.
July 1. EDMUND KAYE, Nelson-st.

### Lard Oil and Tar.

Ex *Mariner* from Boston, on Consignment—

10 BARRELS No. 1 Lard Oil; 20 ditto Wilmington Tar.
July 1. THOS. HANFORD, Water-street.

### Bolt Iron, and Spikes.

AN assortment of the above now landing ex "Orleans," and for sale by
THOS. F. RAYMOND,
June 10. *Nelson Street.*

### BRUSHES

*From the manufactory of the Provincial Penitentiary.*

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE.

THE subscribers now offer for sale a large and superior assortment of SCRUBBING BRUSHES, just received from the manufactory, which, with the stock of Hair, Cloth, Hat, Shoe and Horse Brushes on hand, are offered at prices so reduced as to compete with any similar articles manufactured abroad.

Additions are making to the present stock every week. A discount of ten per cent. will be allowed to those in the trade.

July 15. BERTON BROTHERS.

## James B. Street & Orr,

*Have received by the Cambria, from London, and Zenobia, from Glasgow*—

2 PIPES, 6 hhds. and 4 quarter casks very choice PORT WINE, selected with particular care from Bond in the London Docks.
4 pipes best Old London Particular Madeira,
4 butts, 6 hhds. and 8 quarter casks Pale and Brown SHERRY,
200 barrels best London Pale ALE and BROWN STOUT, in Pints and Quarts,
20 hhds. BRANDY and GENEVA,
10 puncheons strong RUM,
20 baskets CHAMPAGNE, very superior,—

Which, with their previous well assorted Stock of LIQUORS and SPIRITS, in wood and bottle, are offered on their usual terms, for Cash, or three months' credit. May 13, 1848.

### ON CONSIGNMENT.

*Ex Zenobia, from Clyde*—

11 PIPES, } superior Port WINE,
8 hhds, }
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.

### Brandy, Geneva, Wine, &c.

*Just received per ships Delta, Cambria, and Jenny Lind, from London, and Zenobia, Glasgow:*—

PIPES, Hhds. and Quarter Casks superior Old PORT WINE;
Butts, Hhds., Qr. Casks and Octaves Brown, Pale and Golden Sherry L. P. MADEIRA;
Puncheons and Hhds. Finest Old Pale and Brown Cognac BRANDY;
Pale Geneva, Old Jamaica RUM, Cambellton WHISKEY;
*Byass'* best London Porter and Brown Stout;
*Byass' & Bass'* East India Pale ALE;
Edinburgh, Falkirk, and London Strong ALE, in quart and pint bottles.

*Ex Admiral, from Boston:*—Puncheons and Barrels fine flavoured extra strong RUM, which with a stock of choice Old Bottled Wines and Liqueres of every description, are for sale by

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
*Wine Merchants, Prince Wm. Street.*

May 13, 1848.

### 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.

### 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 Congos,
5 chests do.—Extra Souchong,
15 boxes Young HYSON,
20 mats Old Government Java COFFEE,
10 bags Java Coffee, 10 hhds. refined Loaf Sugar,
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—
with a large assortment of Goods, not enumerated.

☞ Ship and Fancy Bread Baked at this Establishment, and constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail.

December 11, 1847. JOHN BRYDEN.

### 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.

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

### SHIP CHANDLERY, Peters' Wharf.

THE undersigned has received per ships *Themis* and *Howard*, from Liverpool, an extensive supply of—

Compasses; Deep Sea and Hand Log Lines;
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 are offered for sale at the lowest market rates.

Oct. 23. JOHN WALKER.

### Flour, Navy Bread, &c.

*Ex Georgiana, from New-York.*

75 BARRELS Superfine and fine FLOUR,
50 brls. Corn MEAL,
50 brls. extra Rye FLOUR, —ALSO—
31 brls. Navy BREAD, bonded for ships stores.

July 15. BETRON BROTHERS.

### Brandy, Geneva, Whisky, &c.

Now landing ex ship *Rosanna*, Gibson, master, from Glasgow:—

12 HHDS. Old Cognac BRANDY,
10 Hhds. pale Hollands GENEVA,
2 Puns. Old Malt WHISKY.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
13th May, 1848. *North Market Wharf.*

### Loaf and Crushed Sugar.

Per *Wanderer* from Liverpool:

15 TIERCES Loaf and Crushed SUGAR,
1 cwt. Stove Lead, 1 bundle Shore Hemp, 1 cask Vitriol; Windsor Soap, Pepper, Pimento, Lampblack, &c.

FLEWWELLING & READING,
May 20. 10, *King-street.*

### 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.*

### RICE! RICE! RICE!

PER schooner "Kate" from New-York—12 half tierces very superior quality RICE,—For Sale by WM. THOMSON,
Aug. 5. 8, North M. Wharf.

### TOBACCO WAREHOUSE, NELSON STREET.

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

### 400 Packages of very Choice TOBACCO,

for Sale at low rates. On hand—*A few dwarf boxes of Virgin Gold Leaf Chewing Tobacco.*

EDMUND KAYE,
June 17. Nelson street.

### Bread, Beans, and Peas.

EX steamer *Maid of Erin*, from Portland—45 brls. PILOT BREAD, 6 brls. BEANS, 3 brls. PEAS,—For Sale low while landing, by
June 17. ADAMS & KETCHUM.

### Earthenware and Crown Glass.

Landing for the Subscriber ex the Ship *Spring*, from Newcastle-on-Tyne:

300 BOXES Crown Window GLASS, ass'd sizes, from 10x8 to 16x12;
10 crates well-assorted EARTHENWARE;
Also—4 cases LINEN THRED,—black, blue, and whitey-brown. For saleby
May 20. JOHN V. THURGAR.

## CLOTHING, Cloths, Hats, Caps, &c. Wholesale and Retail.

*Received per "Cambria, from London," and "Wanderer," from Liverpool.*—

The subscriber having visited England during the depressed state of trade, and purchased in the best markets, from the manufacturers, the latest styles and most Fashionable Goods for Cash, is now ready to present to the public a large and choice assortment of *Fresh Goods*, consisting of

BROAD CLOTHS in all shades, and of superior quality, which will be sold by the yard or made into Garments, not to be surpassed for style or workmanship.
Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweeds, Cable Velveteens, &c.
Cashmerets in Black, Rifle, and Olive shades,
VESTINGS, in Embossed and Plain Silk Velvet, Satin, Cachmere, &c.
Gent's. Superfine Dress and Frock COATS,
SUMMER COATS of every description.
JACKETS of Superfine Cloth, in Blue, Black and Invisible, in Tweeds, Gambroons, Canton, Holland, Drill, and striped Jean,
PANTS and VESTS of all sorts and sizes,
BOYS' SUITS of Superfine Cloth, in Jackets, Vests, & Pants, and Tunic Coat, Vest, & Pants,
The *Prince Royal Tunic Coat*, a beautiful article, the same as now worn by the young Prince,
Gent's. Silk, Merino, Cotton Regatta, & Lambs' Wool SHIRTS,
Merino, Cotton, and Lambs' Wool DRAWERS,
White, and newest pattern Regatta SHIRTS,
Beaver, Satin, and Silk HATS, in the English and French fashions; low crowned Beaver, Felt, and Fishing HATS,
Military, Naval, and Star Cloth CAPS, with covers to match,
Youths' and Boys' Prince of Wales and Count de Paris HATS; Fancy and Plain CAPS,
Glazed Caps and Covers, in Silk and Lawn,
Satin and Silk Scarfs; Neck & Pocket H'dkfs.
Silk and Gingham UMBRELLAS; Waistbelts,
Hosiery and Carpet Bags; Mackintosh COATS and CAPES; Canvass & Duck Pants; Braces,
HAMMOCKS; CLOTHES BAGS;
Blue and Red SHIRTS, &c. &c. &c.

*All Goods at this Establishment are marked in plain figures.*

POSITIVELY NO SECOND PRICE.

☞ The subscriber having taken a lease of the whole of the Fire Proof Building, and thrown it into one spacious Establishment, has remodelled and fitted up entirely anew the old stand, and is prepared to attend on Wholesale customers in the Ware-Rooms up stairs, where they can be supplied with Goods in the above line, Cheap.

☞ *Terms—Cash, or approved paper.*

### New-Brunswick Clothing Store,

Water-street—Third Door from Tisdale's corner.

SAMUEL NEILL,
May 27. Proprietor.

## No. 7, Dock-Street.

The Subscriber has received, per the Cambria, from London:

5 HHDS. Cognac BRANDY (*Martell's*);
3 ditto GENEVA;
5 casks superior Old PORT WINE;
5 ditto Pale GOLDEN SHERRY;
40 barrels London Stout Porter (*Bridges*);
25 chests fine CONGO TEA;
20 do. superior SOUCHONG;
2 cases best Blue STARCH (*Colman's*);
3 casks Pickles, ass'd (*Crosse & Blackwell's*);
3 bales S. S. ALMONDS;
5 kegs best GROUND GINGER;
5 do. fine MUSTARD, } (*Colman's*);
5 do. Superfine do, }

Ex the *Wanderer* from Liverpool;

2 hhds. Refined LOAF SUGAR;
3 hhds. Crushed ditto;
100 boxes Liverpool SOAP (*Steele & Son's*);
1 hhd. BATH BRICKS;
2 boxes best Queen's BLUE;
1 bale CANDLE WICK;

Ex *Zenobia* from Glasgow—

1 puncheon best Campbelton WHISKEY;
10 barrels fine POT BARLEY;
50 boxes Glasgow Pale Yellow SOAP;
5 bales WRAPPING PAPER;
3 barrels WASHING SODA;

Ex the *Hesperus* and *Jos. Howe* from Boston;

25 dozen Painted PAILS;
15 ditto CORN BROOMS;
5 tierces RICE;
5 barrels DRIED APPLES;
2 tierces SALERATUS;
25 boxes RAISINS, } *fresh and good;*
25 half-boxes do. }
25 quarter-boxes do. }
10 half-barrels SUGAR BISCUIT;
10 dozen CASTOR OIL (in pints);
1 bale SENNA.

Ex the "*Caroline Lesure*" from Glasgow—

8 hhds. fine Cognac BRANDY (*Martell's*);
5 hhds. GENEVA. For sale low by

ROBERT ARMSTRONG,
June 24. *Next door to the India House.*

### A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has opened a Grocery and Liquor Store in Dock-street, where he will constantly keep on hand a choice assortment of Groceries for family use, which he will sell low for cash, and trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

AARON HASTINGS.

1st July, 1848.

### New Grocery Store, DOCK-STREET.

*The subscriber has received per late arrivals*—

5 HHDS. Cognac BRANDY, "Martell's"
2 hhds. GENEVA,
3 casks superior Old PORT WINE,
3 casks superior SHERRY do.
10 barrels RUM, 20 chests Black TEA,
10 chests Green TEA, 1 case Blue STARCH,
2 barrels Shell ALMONDS, 5 bags NUTS,
1 hhd. LOAF SUGAR, 2 hhds. Crushed do.
2 bales CANDLEWICK,
2 bales COTTON BATTING,
20 dozen PAINTED PAILS,
20 dozen CORN BROOMS,
2 tierces RICE, 1 tierce SALÆRATUS,
5 barrels DRIED APPLES,
40 barrels PILOT BREAD,
20 barrels NAVY BREAD, 1 barrel HONEY,
4 casks VINEGAR, 3 barrels Sugar Biscuit,
50 kegs BISCUIT, assorted,
80 boxes TOBACCO, 12 drums FIGS,
6 nests TUBS.

*Hourly expected to arrive from New-York:*—

50 barrels FLOUR and CORNMEAL,
3 tierces RICE, 10 chests TEA,
5 bags Java COFFEE, 1 cask CHEESE,
5 boxes Tobacco PIPES,—For Sale low, by
July 8 A. HASTINGS.

### Steele's best SOAP.

550 BOXES, 64 lbs. each;
100 do. 36 ditto;
12 do. 112 ditto;

Now on hand, and for sale at a reduced price.

JOHN KINNEAR,
July 14. 6† Prince Wm. street.

### OIL, VARNISH, &c.

10 CASKS Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL,
10 barrels Bright VARNISH,
7 barrels Spirits of TURPENTINE,—just received and for Sale at No. 1, North side Market Square, by [June 10.] W. O. SMITH.

### CHOCOLATE, on Consignment.

PER "Charlotte," from Halifax,—20 boxes CHOCOLATE—For Sale by
July 1. THOMAS P. CRANE.

CROCKERY.—On consignment—25 crates assorted CROCKERY, suitable for the country trade,—For Sale by
July 8. THOMAS HANFORD.

### NEW SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers beg to acquaint their friends and the public that they have commenced a Soap and Candle manufactory. They have put up a building expressly for the purpose, under the superintendence of the person who is well known in the City for a number of years to be the best Soap and Candle Manufacturer in the Province. They also state that they are determined to have a first-rate article made, and be as accommodating to their customers as possible; they therefore solicit purchasers of the articles to call and examine them.

R. & A. GRIER,
*Dock street.*

October 23.

### Sheathing Paper.

2 TONS SHEATHING PAPER, just received and for Sale low, by
May 13. THOMAS F. RAYMOND.

### PATENT SHEATHING FELT.

Received on consignment ex ship "*Portland*," from Liverpool:—

8 PACKAGES containing 4000 Sheets PATENT SHEATHING FELT—direct from the manufacturer—For Sale low, by
July 8. G. & J. SALTER.