POETRY.

THE MOTHER'S LAMENT.

They covered her deep in the grave,
Beauty was round her yet;
Her floating hair in many a wave,
Fell like a wreath of jet.

Her mild blue eye, the snowy lid
And long dark lash concealed,
Its glancing light forever hid,
Which once each thought revealed.

Stern death had spared the angel smile
Her lips were wont to wear,
Whose sweetness would beguile
A parent of her care.

But now that parent could not brook
Its pensive life-like grace—
She could not for an instant look
Upon her daughter's face:

Nor view the form, so much her pride,
Wrapp'd in its marble sleep,
When mournfully she turned aside
In heavy woe to weep:

And weeping said—"Sweet daughter, rest,
Thy crown is early won;
I know thy home is with the blest,
My own beloved one.

"I miss thy warbling voice, my child—
I miss thy cheering eye:
I miss thy converse wise and mild,
Fair angel of the sky.

"Farewell, my lost, my beauteous love,
Mute is thy melting lyre;
Thou sweep'st a loftier harp above,
Amidst the seraph choir.

"I plant bright flowers around thy tomb
That early feel decay;
But thou art where the rose's bloom
Shall never fade away.

"I walk my way in loneliness,
Beneath heart-yearning care;
Thine is a land of blessedness—
No sorrow enters there.

"I hoped thy lily hand might close
My eyes in their last sleep;
But first thou sinkest to repose,
And I am left to weep.

"Adieu! young bride of death, adieu!
Now severed is the tie,
My dauntless spirit earthward drew
From realms more pure and high."

VARIETY.

(From Willmer's European Mail, Aug. 26.)

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—This Island has recently attracted considerable attention in this country, and by reference to our Parliamentary intelligence, it will be seen that Government have very narrowly escaped defeat, in their proposed arrangement with the Hudson's Bay Company, for the colonization of the island. The company possess, until the year 1859, the exclusive right of trading with the natives of the country West of the Rocky Mountains, which of course includes Vancouver's Island; and it appears that in September, 1846, they applied to the Colonial Office to ascertain whether they would be confirmed in the possession of such lands as they might find it expedient to add to their establishment at the southern point of the island. There was clearly no suggestion of colonization upon the part of the Company at this period, though it is but justice to add, that the subject had not then assumed that popular interest which has now attached to it. The answer to this application is of no immediate importance; but in the next letter of the Company, evidently upon a verbal suggestion from Earl Grey to Sir J. H. Pelly, direct reference is made to colonization, for they say that their confirmation in the lands to be obtained is a matter of small importance compared with this object, embracing, as it will, the conversion of the native population to Christianity and civilization. In this letter, the grant of the whole island is requested for no very definite purpose, as it appears. Various correspondence passed in the interval from October, 1846, to the 5th March, 1847, when Sir J. H. Pelly informed Earl Grey that the Company were willing to govern and colonize as far as possible the island, and all the other territories belonging to the Crown to the north and west of Rupert's land, embracing an enormous extent of country. This proposition slumbered in the Colonial-office till the 25th of February, in the present year, when Mr. Hawes the Colonial under-secretary, reminded Sir J. H Pelly of it, stating that it was too extensive to be entertained, but that if a schemo were submitted more limited and embracing a plan for the colonization and government of Vancouver's Island, it would receive attentive consideration. And assuming that in the negotiation, the value of the coal under the surface of the island would form a material consideration on the part of the Company, as a sort of guide the terms were sent upon which the coals under the surface of the new settlement at Labuan have been leased to Mr. Henry Wise, merchant, of White Lion-court, Cornhill. These terms are—a 30 years' lease, for all coal under the surface of 500 acres, at a yearly rent of £100, and a royalty of 2s. 6d. per ton for every ton above 1000 tons which may be raised free of royalty; with an engagement to supply the Queen's ships with any quantity at 11s. per ton, Newcastle measure, free of royalty. The Company yielded reluctantly to the impression that their proposition was too large; but they peremptorily declined to accept any conditions of paying either for minerals or land, upon the ground that they expected to derive no pecuniary advantage from colonizing the island, but only the security of their property from American aggression. From what has subsequently occurred, it appears that there is a growing opinion that the Hudson's Bay Company is a body unfit in the practical application of colonization as now understood, and also of mining operations, and that both could best be accomplished by some other body, though a longer period may be required. At all events there is no doubt that the coal which is known to exist in the island would certainly be speedier brought into the consumption of steamers navigating those waters through some other agency than this ponderous association. As Labuan may be expected to supply a material proportion necessary for our possessions in the East, so Vancouver may be made to furnish supplies to a considerable portion of the adjoining coasts and the islands in the North Pacific. Certainly when the resources of Labuan and Vancouver are adequately opened up, they will materially cheapen this valuable article in those regions. The Admiralty contract price for coals delivered at Singapore is, at this moment, £1 13s. per ton. That depot will in little more than a year be supplied from Labuan at 11s.—thus effecting a saving to the country of 22s.—What the saving might be upon Vancouver coal at the settlements suitable for depots can only be estimated, but it will approximate to 25s. per ton.—It is therefore understood that whatever arrangement is made, provision will be made for sinking and working coal mines either with a small royalty or without it; and with local supplies in those distant regions, there is some reason to expect that the exports from Newcastle, and probably those from Liverpool, will ultimately be largely affected by their influence.

DREADFUL HURRICANE ON THE EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN, Aug. 19.

Last night, about 1,000 boats, each manned by five fishermen, left the various ports of the east coast of Scotland, betwixt Stonehaven and Fraserburgh, for the herring fishery. When at the offing, at about an average distance of 10 miles, and the nets down, the wind, which had continued during the day at south and south-west, suddenly chopped out to the south-east, with rain. About 12 o'clock it blew a gale, the rain falling in torrents, and the night was so dark that none of the land lights could be seen. As soon as the gale came, some of the fishermen began to haul their nets, but the sea ran so high that most of the fleet had to run for the shore to save life. At Fraserburgh, the boats being to leeward of Kinnaird's Head, which forms the entrance to the Murray-frith, were less exposed than the boats to the southward, and managed to get a landing without loss of life; but at Peterhead, which is the easternmost point of the coast, and altogether exposed to an easterly gale, 70 out of 400 boats that were fishing there are missing, and there is too much reason to fear that most if not all of them are wrecked or sunk. At daybreak this morning the scene that presented itself along the shore between the Buchanan light-house and the entrance to the south harbour, was of the most appalling description. The whole coast for a mile and a half was strewed with wrecks and the dead bodies of fishermen. Twenty-three corpses were carried into Peterhead before nine o'clock, and at the same time the latest accounts left, others were being constantly thrown ashore among the wreck on the sands or the rocks. Forty boats were wrecked within the circuit of half a mile; and so sudden and awful was the catastrophe, that no means of succouring or saving the distressed and perishing fishermen could be devised. How many boats may have foundered at sea or gone to pieces among the precipitous cliffs of Buchanan no one at present can tell. One thing appears certain, that the lowest estimate of the loss of life and property by this gale exceeds that produced by any other hurricane hitherto recorded in the annals of the east coast of Scotland. It is calculated that along the coast not fewer than 100 lives are lost; and when it is considered that for the most part the deceased fishermen have left wives and families, it will be felt that the widowhood and orphanage of our seaport towns have received in one short night an unparalleled augmentation.

STAXIGO (BY WICK,) Aug. 19.

One of the most awful calamities has happened on this coast within the memory of man, between last sunset and sunrise. Last evening the wind was veering from the south to the S. E. quarter strong, but, as the fishermen like, rather hazy, the boats put to sea; how many I cannot say, but near the 400; as the sun declined the breeze freshened about 11 P. M. the wind increased, with became [illegible] at about 3 A. M. the boats running for Wick, two got in, three ran to the back of the north quay and capsized, and two were wrecked on the north side of the bay. At daylight Wick bay presented a shocking spectacle. Boats, numbers not yet ascertained, total wreck; bodies, fish, nets, and wreck indiscriminately mixed; Broadhaven, twelve boats broke, but no lives lost; in Offing, three boats observed to go down. Those boats that bore up for Ackergill rode it out in safety up to 10 A. M., this date. A sloop, name unknown, laden with paving stones, a total wreck in Sinclair bay. The loss of life and property cannot, I fear, at present be correctly ascertained; but what there is is appalling, and sufficient to demonstrate the necessity of some harbour of refuge. The number of boats damaged is very great. The Queen steamer, from Leith, could not touch at Wick, and got into Ackergill. They speak sadly of their passage. I learned from her they passed the wreck of a boat with crew on the bottom. They launched their life boat, and used every other means to save the crew, but in vain. The loss of boats is supposed to exceed fifty, and many, no doubt, with families.

From the John O'Groat Journal.

A fearful storm has overtaken our fishermen when engaged in prosecuting the herring fishing. The wind commenced to blow yesterday evening, when a good many of the boats returned, and reached their respective stations. Those who remained were caught by the gale, soon after midnight. So soon as the tide admitted of their entering the harbours they ran in all directions, and several boats were swamped, and their entire crews drowned. Six boats in entering Pulteney-town harbour, were dashed against the quays, and very few of their crews escaped. About thirty men have perished at the mouth of the harbour, and several boats are said to have foundered at sea. Many are missing. Several bodies have been found. This melancholy occurrence has spread consternation over the district, such a circumstance having never previously happened in the history of the herring fishing. Two men and a boy were drowned at Forse, a distant fishing station. A good many of the boats at the coast stations had not been heard of at a late hour to-day. Three boats, one of them a Belgian, are riding at anchor in Wick bay, under a heavy swell.

Loss of the Whale Ship "Cassander," of Providence, by fire at sea, and the suffering of the crew in the boats.

The ship "Cassander," Henry Winslow, master, sailed from Providence, on the 19th November, 1847, on a whaling cruise. Nothing occurred worthy of remark, until the 1st of May, 1848, between 4 and 5 A. M., it blowing a moderate gale of wind from Northwest at the time, the alarming cry of "fire," was heard. All hands were instantly on deck, and it was soon discovered the fire was in the lower hold, apparently near the foremast, where four barrels of tar had been stowed; it was also discovered that two of the crew, negroes from the coast of Africa, had jumped overboard; I hove a rope's end to one of them, but he refused to take it, and sunk out of sight. Orders were instantly given, and every exertion made to extinguish the fire and save the ship, but the fire being in the lower hold, and the smoke so dense and the flames so rapid that no one could enter the 'tween decks, our efforts proved unavailing. Attempts were then made to procure bread and water, but the smoke in the steerage was so dense as to prevent us; this led us to believe the ship had been fired aft as well as forward. Three boats were lowered with the customary boat kegs of water, a small quantity of bread, some raw meat, taken from the harness cask, my nautical instruments, and a few articles of clothing. As every exertion had been made to arrest the progress of the fire without avail, it was thought most prudent to leave the ship to her fate and make the best of our way towards land. Shortly after leaving the ship the second mate's boat picked up one of the Africans who had jumped overboard when the alarm of fire was first given. He afterwards confessed that his companion had fired the ship, and then plunging a knife in his side jumped overboard, and that he was his accomplice. He gave as their reason for acting as they did, their fears that they would be sold as slaves at the first port we entered. I hope it is not necessary for me to say their fears were without the shadow of a foundation.

Being now daylight, it was found that all the ship's company, except the African, were in the three boats, in all twenty-three souls. We found our supplies to be two boat kegs and one tea kettle, in all about ten gallons of water, about fifteen pounds of bread and some raw meat. According to the previous day's reckoning we were in lat. 34 deg. 30 min. South lon. 45 West—400 miles from the nearest land. No one who has never been in a similar situation can appreciate the sufferings that succeeded. Confined to one gill of water and a small portion of bread a day, in bad weather, and obliged to pull against the wind, we soon become exhausted and had to trust to our sails, heading as nearly towards the land as we could.

Nothing of importance occured until the morning of the 5th. (lat. 32, lon. 47.) when about 10 A. M., we discovered a sail; all hands took to the oars, and after pulling and making signals of distress for five hours, we came up with her, and found her to be a Spanish Brig one hundred days from Barcelona, bound to Montevideo. He made every effort to get away from us; the mate's boat came up with her first, the Captain would not let him come alongside, but gave him a rope, and towed him some distance astern. I then came alongside, and through an interpreter stated my distressed circumstances, and asked permission for me and my crew to come on board—he refused most positively. I then begged him to take us to Montevideo or St. Catherine's, or one or two days sail towards land. He refused.

I asked him to let us come on board for one night, then, that we might get some sleep and rest, to enable us to bear the fatigue and hardship consequent on a renewal of our voyage. This also he refused. He gave us some bread, wine and water, and then passed a pencil and piece of paper down to me, to write the name of my ship, that he might report me. I refused to write it unless permitted to come on board, and, against his express wishes, jumping on the main chains, I went on board. He he asked me if he could do anything more for me. I told him nothing but to take us on board. This of course he refused and I left him. Thank God such instances of "man's inhumanity to man" are rare, very rare amongst sea-faring men, and Capt. Dominic, of the brig "Alercidita," will have the satisfaction of knowing he stands "alone in his glory."

We again made sail and proceeded, without accident, until the night of the 6th, when it commenced blowing very heavy in squalls; hove the boats to until daylight, by making a line fast to the oars and paying them out ahead. At daylight again made sail, until eleven o'clock, when it began to blow a heavy gale from N. to N. E., and we were compelled to heave to. About four P. M. my boat was swamped, and we were left to the mercy of the sea. We supported ourselves by the capsized boat until the two remaining boats came to our relief, when all, eight in number were saved. By this accident I lost my nautical instruments and all my water. The two remaining boats now contained twenty-three persons, and their gunwales were not more than six or eight inches out of the water. In this situation we passed the night, nothing was heard save the awful roaring of the tempest and occasionally the voices of some of the officers and crew, offering up a prayer to the Almighty Ruler of wind and wave for their safety. He heard our prayers. In the morning the wind moderated, and the sea was beaten down by a heavy shower of rain. From this time we had fine weather and proceeded towards the land, where we arrived at 5 P. M., 10th of May, on the beach near Conventas, in the province of St. Catharine's Brazil, nearly exhausted, having no water and very little food left. The mate's boat was capsized in the surf while landing, and Barney Reed, a boat-steerer, was drowned, he being so weak as to be unable to extricate himself from the surf.—Near where we landed we discovered a house, at which we were furnished with water and provisions.

Two days after, I left for St. Catharine's, to give notice to, and ask assistance from the U. S. Consul there. Shortly after I left, the negro either deserted or was stolen, most probably he met the fate his fears of which were the case of so much suffering.

I arrived at St. Catharine's on the 19th; the Consul procured a vessel, with which I went back and met the crew at the place called 'Laguna,' forty-five miles from where I landed, and sixty from St. Catharine's.

P. S.—In Rio, I was told by Lieut. Commanding Tilton, of the U. S. brig Perry, that the Alercidita had arrived at Montevideo, and that Captain Dominic reported to him of having fallen in with us; he said he offered to take us on board and carry us with him to Montevideo, but that we refused, preferring to remain in the boats. This I pronounce to be utterly false.

MELANCHOLY FATE OF A DISCOVERER.—Costigan was a young Irishman, whose mind was set upon exploring the Dead Sea, and giving the world the benefit of his discoveries. It would have been a useful service; and he had zeal and devotedness enough for it. But he wanted either knowledge or prudence; and he lost his life in the adventure, without having left us any additional information whatever. He sent a small boat overland, on camels' backs, to the Lake of Tiberias, and in this he set forth (in an open boat in the month of July!) with only one attendant—a Maltese servant. They followed the Jordan, entered the Dead Sea, and reached its southern end, not without hardship and difficulty. But the fatal struggle was in returning. The wind did not often favour them; and it once blew a squall that they threw overboard whatever came to hand: and the first thing that the servant threw over was their only cask of fresh water.—They were now compelled to row for their lives to reach the Jordan before they perished with thirst; but the sun scorched them from a cloudless sky, and the air was like that of a furnace. When Costigan could row no further, his servant made some coffee from the water of the lake: and then they lay down in the boat to die. But the man once more roused himself, and by many efforts brought the boat to the head of the lake. They lay helpless for a whole day on that burning shore, unable to do more than throw the salt water over each other from time to time. The next morning the servant crawled away in hopes of reaching Rihbah, which he did with extreme difficulty. He sent Costigan's horse down to the shore with a supply of water. The poor young man was alive; and he was carried to Jerusalem in the coolness of the night. He was taken care of in the Latin convent there; but he died in two days. During those hours of lingering, he never spoke of his enterprise; and not a note concerning it was ever found among his effects. Any knowledge that he might have gained has perished with him; and no reliable information could be obtained from his servant. Costigan's grave is in the Armenian burying-ground; and there I saw the stone which tells his melancholy story. He died in 1835.—*Miss Martineau's Eastern Travel.*

A LEGACY SOON LOST.—The New York Commercial gives the following account of a wholesale robbery in that city:—

An Englishman, Robert Reynolds; but for some years past a resident of Augusta, Washington Co., Michigan, on arriving at this port on Thursday evening in the Ship Delta, from London, whither he had been to receive a legacy of about $8000, strolled about the Five Points the following day with 1500 sovereigns in a belt around his person.—While on the Points he was taken in charge by a number of prostitutes, robbed of his money, and then turned into the streets, where he was found and conveyed to the station house by a policeman. On recovering his senses he communicated the fact of his robbery, and yesterday officer Welch arrested Maria Robinson, Jane Pheny, Maria McGown Harriet Evans and Maria Miller, on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery, but none of the stolen money was found in their possession.—They were detained for examination.

A SAD STORY is thus related by a New-York paper of the 25th August:—

"Dr. Ingraham, arrived in the New York, from Liverpool, died at Staten Island on Friday last.—His lady died on the passage. They have left three children, the youngest 15 months old. During the passage Mrs. Ingraham had been taken with premature confinement, lost her babe, it having lived but two days, but she was recovering, and doing well. One night a lady passenger screamed with a fearful cry, 'oh! we are all going to the bottom,' at the same moment the spray was heard dashing over the deck. The passengers sprung in consternation from their berths. Mrs. Ingraham, sick as she was, rose in her bed, alarmed with the rest, but her husband came to her, told her not to be alarmed, that although there was a heavy blow, it was not a storm, and there was no danger. Mrs. Ingraham, was on her way to New York, with her children, to visit a favorite sister, whom she had not seen for twenty years, and who was not aware of her coming. After the alarm, Mrs. I. lay down again in her berth, but soon rose up—a maniac—reason had forsaken its throne—'get me my gaiters,' said she to those around her, 'I am going to see my sister—I will soon see my dear sister now.' The acknowledged medical skill of her husband, and the kindness of friends, could not avert the blow. In two or three days she died; her form was enshrouded and enclosed in the manner usual at sea, and, amid the imposing solemnities of the burial service of the Church of England, committed to the deep. Up to this moment, Dr. Ingraham has done all that man could do; but he now drooped—he was first observed by the captain playing in the manner of a maniac, with a string. The captain told him he had better go down in the cabin, and he would probably feel better. He did so, but soon returned to the quarter deck, without speaking to any one. The captain told his children to go and speak to him, as it might arouse his attention. One of the little ones said to him, 'Father, where is Ma?' 'Where is your Ma?' replied he, 'oh! she is putting on her gaiters, and getting ready to see her sister—we will soon see her now.' The truth flashed with fearful force upon the captain and all others around him—reason with him, too, had fallen. He took to his bed, was removed to the Hospital at Staten Island on the arrival of the vessel, and every attention paid to him, but without success.

"His three little girls were left at the Hospital, no one there knowing that they had any relatives, and were about being sent to Ward's Island. A vessel arrived at Quarantine, in which was a gentleman who had been desirous of taking passage in the New York, but had to wait for the next packet.—On learning the melancholy fate of his friends, he communicated the intelligence to the sister of Mrs. Ingraham (a highly respectable lady named Edwards,) to whom the news was sad indeed. Mr. E., her husband, applied for the children, found them well taken care of, but in the Hospital garb. They have again a home. This is one of many similar scenes attending passenger life."

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at very REDUCED PRICES!!!

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his whole Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY comprising—

A LARGE collection of STANDARD and MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Superfine Laid and Wove Writing Papers, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Albums, Drawing Pencils, Quills, Steel Pens, Wafers, Wax, Office Tape, Parchment, Inks and Ink Powders, Slates, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, Blank Books, Picture Frames, Drawing Paper, Artists' Materials, FULTON and KNIGHT'S PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY; The Tutor's Assistant, by Lawrie, with Key; UNIVERSAL SPELLING BOOK, new edition, 1846; British Primers, Mothers' Catechism, Gray's Arithmetic, Fogo's Geography, &c. &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The latest and best Editions, such as are in general use throughout the Provinces; Primers, Spelling Books, Class Books, Readers, Grammars, Dictionaries, Geographies, Catechisms, Arithmetics, Classical Works, &c.

MAPS OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA.

PLANS of the CITY and HARBOUR.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY, designed for use in Schools throughout the British Colonies, by JAMES PATERSON, LL.D., Principal of the Grammar School, St. John, N. B.
August 12. *V. H. NELSON.*

New Leather & Finding Store,
Sign of the Side of Leather,
No. 26, North Side of King Street.

SOLE LEATHER, both Foreign and Domestic—oak and hemlock tannage; Upper Leathers, Neatch, Kipps and Calf Skins; Morocco, Kids, Binding and Lining SKINS—by the skin, half skin, or dozen.

Webbing,	Awls, Pincers,	Hook Bills,
Galloons,	Shoe Threads,	and Scivers,
Prunella,	Steel Tacks,	Nippers,
Linings,	Heel Plates,	Hammers,
Laces,	Peg Brakes,	Buckles,
Hardash,	Patent Screws,	Iron Nails,
Brushes,	Long Sticks,	Brass do.
Blacking,	Size Sticks,	Knives,
Varnish,	Colts, Bristles,	Steel Kitt,
Pinches,	Cork Soles,	and Wheels.

Patent Peg AWLS; Counter size Sticks, &c. Boot Trees, Crimps, Clamps, and Lasts.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

☞ *City and Country Orders promptly and faithfully executed.*

JAMES J. CHRISTIE.
May 22. Sign of the Side of Leather

FOR SALE,

A Small High Pressure STEAM ENGINE, with Boiler and fittings complete, (nearly new,) made by BARLOW & Co. Saint John, suitable for Turning, or any light work—will be sold cheap, as the owners have no further use for it; —to view and treat for the same, please apply at the SHEFFIELD HOUSE, Market Square.
April 22. ROBINSON & THOMPSON.

Milled Lead and Lead Pipe, &c.
EX PERTHSHIRE—

2 ROLLS Milled LEAD, 6 & 7 lb.,
170 feet two inch Patent PIPE
220 feet 1¼ inch ditto.
—ON HAND—
120 feet 1¼ inch Patent Pipe;
500 feet of inch ditto;
150 feet ¾ inch Heavy ditto;
37 cwt. Heavy Milled LEAD, suitable for Ships' Scuppers—for sale low.

The Subscriber would intimate to his friends and the public that he is now prepared to execute orders at the shortest notice, viz.—House and Ship Water Closets; Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine Pumps; Bilge, Head, and Deck Pumps; Scuppers, Hinges, Deck Plates, &c. on the most approved principles.
July 10. JOHN ROBINETT.

Laths! Palings! Boards!

A LARGE quantity of SAWED LATHS, PALINGS, PICKETS, Merchantable and Refuse DEALS, BOARDS, and SCANTLING, always on hand at the "Union Point Mills," and will be sold cheap on application to the subscriber, (deliverable either at the Mills or in the City.) WILLIAM CARVILL,
March 11, 1848. *Nelson-street.*

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.

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.

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.

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 (*Bredges*);
25 chests fine CONGO TEA;
20 do. superior SOUCHONG;
2 cases best Blue STARCH (*Colman's*);
3 casks Pickles, ass'd (*Crosse & Blackwall'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.*

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 to conduct the business, and 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,
October 23. *Dock-street.*

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 SHEATING FELT—direct from the manufacturer—For Sale low, by
July 8. G. & J. SALTER.

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.

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.

Bread and Crackers.

Per brigt. Ellis, from Philadelphia, on consignment—

25 BRLS. No. 1 PILOT BREAD;
15 do. No. 2 ditto;
70 half and third barrels Family Crackers;
40 do. do. do. Sugar Biscuit;
40 do. do. do. Soda ditto; of Watson's manufacture.—For sale by
H. G. KINNEAR,
Aug. 19. 4¢ *No. 20 Dock-street.*

ON CONSIGNMENT.

Flour, Corn Meal, and Beans.

Ex the schooner Ida, from Philadelphia—
190 BAGS WHITE BEANS,
20 bags CUBA COFFEE.
Per the 'Lena,' from New-York—
50 brls. S'fine Wheat FLOUR, for family use,
50 brls. CORN MEAL,—For Sale by
ROBERT ARMSTRONG,
August 5. No. 7, Dock-street.

Spruce Deals and Pine Lumber.

The Subscriber offers for sale—

500M. Feet BRIGHT GANG SAWED DEALS;
Also, Seasoned Clear Merchantable and Shipping Pine BOARDS and PLANKS;
Spruce and Pine FLOORING BOARDS;
Sash Stuff, Laths, Palings, Scantling, Pine Shingles, Refuse Boards and Deals.
CHARLES BROWN,
July 29, 1848. *Custom House Building.*

Anchors, Chains, &c.

Now landing ex ship Unicorn, from Liverpool:

3 BEST Proved short link CHAINS, ass'd, 7-16, 5 8 and 3 4 inch;
7 best Proved Stud Chain CABLES, 90 fms. each, ass'd, 15-16, 1 1-16, 1⅛, 1¼, 1⅜, 1½, and 1⅝ inch;
1 best Wood stock ANCHOR, 34c. 3q. 1lb.;
6 best Blacksmith's ANVILS.
Ex ship Thomas, from Liverpool—
20 tons BOLT IRON, well assorted.
For sale cheap for approved payment.
WILLIAM CARVILL,
July 29. *Nelson 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.*

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

St. John Daguerrian Rooms
King-Street—a few Doors below the Saint John Hotel.

THE Subscriber has lately received from New York, a superior large sized CAMERA, by which he will be enabled to take Daguerreotype Miniatures of various sizes.

Portraits taken singly or in groups, in any weather, with or without Colours, and neatly inserted in Rosewood Frames or Cases, or set in Lockets, Brooches, Braclets, Rings, &c.

☞ Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. The public are requested to call and judge for themselves. JAMES G. MELICK.
St. John, August 19th, 1848.

Diocesan Church Society.

THE Diocesan Church Society has just received another large supply of Religious and Miscellaneous Works from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Among the Books are many never before imported into this country. For sale, with a very large assortment of Bibles, Testaments, Common Prayer-Books, &c. &c. at very low prices, at the Bookstore of H. Chubb & Co. Prince William-street.

☞ *A general assortment of Educational Books.* August 5.

CHEAP SALE OF
Ready-made CLOTHING!!
for 30 days, at the
PANTECHNETHECA!
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, opposite Sands' Brick Buildings.

OUR Stock being immensely large, and there being a great depression in every branch of business, we are compelled to dispose of our large Stock at whatever prices they will bring. The following is a list of the leading articles:
Blue Plaid Hunting Coats, from 8s 9d.
All-Wool Fine Summer Cloth Fashionable Sack-Coats, from 15s.
Dress, Sack and Frock-Coats, from 25s.
(Good quality Broad Cloth of any colour.)
Superfine Cloth or Doeskin Pantaloons, from 8s 9d.

FULL DRESS SUIT!!

Black Dress or Frock Coat, Black or Rich Fancy Satin Vest, and Cassimere Pantaloons, any colour, made to measure or otherwise, at 6 hours notice if necessary (and warranted to fit—or no sale),
only £3.
On hand—An IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of
BOYS' CLOTHING.

☞ The character of this Establishment, in point of good work, is so well known already, that we deem it unnecessary to make any farther comments, than, that we are now two years in business, during which time we have given employment to over FIFTY PEOPLE on Custom-work, being a far greater number than has ever been employed by any similar Establishment in this Province. GARRET & SKILLEN,
August 12. *Tailors and Drapers.*

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

Wholesale and Retail Warehouse.

J. & J. HEGAN,
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;
Newest Styles for the Season,
of English, Irish, Scotch, French, and German manufactures—the whole of which will be sold at the lowest market price for Cash or short credits of approved security.

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 Hdfs., 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.*

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.

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.

ON CONSIGNMENT.
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