and by a shorter stream from the east, which issues from a little lake situated in the great northern pass at the foot of Mounts Hooker and Brown; another pond but a few yards distant, sends off its waters by the Athabasca to the icy shores of the Arctic Ocean; Douglass, indeed, asserts that the Athabasca and Columbia issue from the same lake, but Cox and Pilcher give a different statement. Flowing first south, the Columbia takes a westerly direction at the junction of Clarke's River, again assumes a southerly course at the mouth of the Oakinagan, and finally below Lewis's River, pursues a directly westerly route to the sea. Its length is about 1,200 miles; the tide flows up to about 170 miles to the foot of the Great Rapids, below which point the width is generally two or three miles, and rarely less than one, and vessels of 300 tons may go up to Fort Vancouver 100 miles from the ocean, although the navigation is somewhat obstructed by sand-banks and snags. Near the ocean it expands into a broad estuary from five to ten miles in width, the entrance to which, between Cape Disappointment and Point Adams, has a breadth of six miles; the bars and sand-banks cause breakers quite across the entrance in westerly gales, but the channel carries about 21 feet at low tide. At the Grand Rapids the whole river is compressed into a rocky gorge, not more than 150 yards wide, through which the foaming waters are hurried with great violence, but there is no considerable pitch here. About 90 miles further up are the Great Falls, where the whole descent, by several cascades, is about 50 feet, and there are numerous rapids, falls, and rocky norrows (*dalles*) thence to its head. Between the Spokan and Lewis's River, the river has at some former period, and probably during some volcanic convulsion, abandoned its old channel, which now presents the remarkable appearance thus described by Douglass. "During this journey, I passed by the stony chasm, which was once the bed of the Columbia River; a truly wonderful spot, in some places eight or nine miles broad, and exhibiting such rocks in the channel as must have occasional prodigiously grand cascades, with banks of the perpendicular height of 1,500 or 1,800 feet, in other places perfectly level and diversified with what must have been fine islands. The rock everywhere appeared volcanic, and I picked up several pieces of vitrified lava. Two hundred miles, I am informed, does this deserted and dry bed extend, communicating with the present channel of the Columbia at the Stony Islands, making a sircular sweep of a degree and a half south, which is cut off by the straighter line of the river's present course. The plants peculiar to the rocky shores of the Columbia, are to be seen here, and in no intervening place."

The principal tributaries of the Columbia are from the east, those which come in on the right being in general inconsiderable streams—the Oakinagan, Yackaman, and Cowelis-kee or Cowalidsk, are, however, large rivers. The Coohamie, Clark's River, Spokan, Lewis's River, Ottalais, Wallawallah, Day's or Falls River, and Multnomah or Wallamut, are the largest streams from the left.—Clark's or Flathead river rises in the mountain valleys near the heads of the Missouri, and flows first through extensive and fertile valleys and verdant plains. It is navigable in the upper part of its course, but about sixty miles from its mouth, becomes so rapid and so much broken as not to admit of navigation. Lewis's River, also called the Shoshone or snake river, the sahaptin or saptin, and Kinooenim, is the principal tributary of the Columbia, having a course of about 1,000 miles, chiefly through vast, barren plains. It rises near the head of the Yellowstone and the Colorado, and flows for a great distance between lofty mural precipices of basaltic rocks, in which its channel appears to have been worn by the action of the stream. It is often inaccessible from its banks for many miles, and its current is impetuous and broken by numerous cascades and fallen rocks. The Malade or Sickly, Payette, Wapticacoos or Salmon River, and Kooskooskee from the north, and the Breneau, Owyhee, Malheur, and 'Rising in a volcanic region, amidst extinguished caters and mountains awful with traces of ancient fires, the snake river makes its way thro' great plains of lava and sandy deserts, penetrates vast mountain chains, broken into romantic and often frightful precipices, and crowned with eternal snows, and at other times courses through green and smiling meadows, and wide landscapes of Italian grace and beauty." (*Irving's Rocky Mountains.*) The seedskedee, colorado, or green river, rises in the south eastern corner of this region, nearly 200 miles further north than is commonly represented on maps, and not far from the sources of the Nebraska or Platte, the Yellowstone, and Lewis's River. The river Frazer, the Tacoutche Tessee of Mackenzie, runs nearly parallel with the Columbia and empies its waters into the Gulf of Georgia. The Hudson's Bay Company have several posts on this river and its branches, which abound in the fur-bearing animals, and their servants pass by easy portages from its upper and western tributaries to the salmon river and the ocean.—Several considerable streams flow westward into the ocean south of the river Columbia; the Clamet or Tootenez, and the Umpqua are the principal, and their valleys are well wooded and highly fertile; the Killamoocks further north is a similar stream.

The mouth of the Columbia, and Pelican Bay on the south, and Gray's Harbour on the north, afford good harbour for the largest ships, but in general the coast, and Cape Flattery southwards, is rock-bound, and present but few inlents. The magnificent Straits of Juan de Fuca or Classet lead into the spacious bays and deep inlets behind Quada and Vancouver's Island, so labouriously explored by Vancouver; to that arm of these inland waters which penetrates southward to within about sixty miles the Columbia, he gave the name of Puget's sound, and the more open bay further north he called the Gulf of Georgia. The western shores of that fine island offer several good harbours, of which Nitinat, Port Cox, or Clayoquit, and Nootka are the Principal.

The only establishments of the whites in this region are the Hudson's Bay Company's post and settlements, and the missionary stations of the American Board of Foreign Missions, the whole country being in possession of the native tribes. Fort Vancouver, the principal depot of the Company for Columbia District, stands on the north bank of the River Columbia, one hundred miles from its mouth, in the midsts of a beautiful and fertile prairie; the fort is merely a stockade, including the buildings of the company, such as the officers' quarters, storehouses, and work shops, and outside of which there are about fifty cabins in which the labourers and mechanics reside with their Indian wives and slaves. The company's farm consists of about 3000 acres, from which were produced, in 1836, about 6000 bushels of wheat 5500 of barley, 14,000 of potatoes, &c.; and the live stock comprises 1000 head of black cattle and 500 horses, with several hundred sheep and swine. A saw and grist mill is also attached to the post, and the whole number of persons permanently connected with it is about 800 chiefly Canadians, half breeds, and Indians. A company's ship from London arrives here annually, in the Indian trade, and returns in the autumn, after having made a trip to the Sandwich Islands and back, with furs from the interior posts and from the coast on the north;—a company's ship, brig, schooner, sloop and steam boat remain on the coast to traffic and bring in the furs. Every spring numerous parties leave Fort Vancouver, in boats loaded with good for the Indian trade, for the different interior posts. These are Fort Wallawallah, about 250 miles up the river, Fort Colville, near the mouth of the river Clarke, Oakanigan, House, at the mouth of that river, Flathead house, on Clark's River, and Fort M'Kay, on the Umpqua. Fort Simpson, further north, also receive their supplies of goods from Fort Vancouver, and transmit thither their furs and peltries. The value of the cargo of the home-bound ship, which sailed in 1836, was 280,000 dollars.—Fort George, on the mouth of the Columbia, is on the site of Austria. There is also a white settlement on the Wallamut or Multnomyh, where the Methodists have a mission. The missionaries have one hundred and fifty acres of ground under fence, on which they raised, in 1836, 500 bushels of wheat, 200 of peas, 319 of potatoes, &c., and their school consists of twenty five pupils. The population of this settlement is composed of thirty heads of families, who have 1,000 acres under fence, on which they raised, in 183[illegible], 7,770 bushels of wheat, and own some live stock. The American Board of Foreign missions has recently established two stations, and employs nine missionaries and teachers on this side of the mountains.

The native tribes exist in a very rude social state, and many of them in a most miserable and degraded condition, whether morally or physically considered. Those inhabiting the coast near the mouth of the Columbia, although split up in numerous detached bands under separate chiefs, and bearing distinct names, appear to be of kindred origin, resembling each other in their language, aspect and manners. The Skilloots, Wakhiacums, Cathlamahs, Chinnooks, and Chilts on the northern side of the river, and the Clatsops and Killamoocks on the south, are among the number. The Umpquas, Clamets, Yumhills, Wallamuts or Multnomahs, Callipoori or Calipoyas, further south, and the Colquats further north, in the vicinity of Cape Flattery, appear to be of different stocks from those on the Columbia. These last derive their subsistance solely from the chase and the fisheries, and are very skilful in the management of their canoes; they trade with the Europeans, with whom they exchange furs and peltries for trinkets, guns, powder, kettles, &c., and with the tribes higher up the river, with whom they barter these articles for salmon, edible roots, &c. The singular custom of compressing the head in infancy, so as to render it completely wedge-shaped, prevails among all these tribes; a compress of bark, attached to the forehead and back of the head during the first year of infancy, is sufficient to effect this purpose. The Esheloots below the Great Falls are said by Lewis and Clarke to be different both from the lower and upper tribes.

The tribes above the falls over a great extent of country appear to be of kindred origin, speaking only different dialects of a cognate language. The Eneshurs at the head of the Falls; the Wallawallahs or Kinous, at the mouth of the Wallawallah; the Nez Perces or Board of Noses, called by Lewis and Carke Chopunnish, and by others Sahaptins, probably names of different bands, on the lower part of the Lewis's River; the Sokulks and Chimnapuns on the Columbia, above that river; the Skynses and Toocleans, southeast of the Wallawallahs; the salish or Flat heads, Tushepahs, and Ponderays, on and near Clarke's River; the Spokans and Pointed Hearts or Cœur d'Alenes on the river spokan; the Camloops and Sinapoils between the Oakinagan and the Columbia; the Oakinagans on the river of that name; the Cootonais, further north, &c., are all more or less nearly related in language, customs, and character. The term Flat-head is applied to these tribes to distinguish them from the lower tribes which compress the head into a wedge-shape. They subsist chiefly on salmon, of which prodigious shoals ascend the rivers yearly, game, and roots, occasionally killing a dog a horse when forced by hunger. These tribes are all favorably distinguished by their peaceable disposition, but do not appear to be destitute of spirit and courage when engaged in hostilities. Some of the ceremonies and doctrines of the Christian religion have taken root among them, although they have had no regular instruction; and their native piety and devout temper are spoken of with admiration even by the lawless hunters. Further south-east, on the borders of the great desert, is the wide spread nation of Shoshonies or snakes, who seem to be of a different origin. They are warlike in their habits but generally friendly to the whites. The shoshonies, Nez Perces, and other tribes living in the great open plains, have large droves of fine horses of superior speed, bottom, and spirit; but among the Flatheads, Spokans, and others who reside in wooded tracts, these animals are more rare, and are chiefly obtained from the former. The Bannacks, on the upper part of the Lewis's River, probably belong to the Shoshonie nation. The widest and remotest recess of the south eastern plain are inhabited by small bands or detached families of Shoshokoes or Root Diggers, whose squalid misery has procured for them from the Canadians the soubriquet of Dignes de Pitie. They are said to be of the Shoshonie stock, and, timid, poor, and unarmed as they are, it is painful to relate, that they too often suffer from the brutal ferocity of the white hunters or mountaineers, as those trappers and traders are called who push their excursions into and beyond the mountains.—*Liverpool Mail.*

☞ Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds, executed at the Chronicle Office at lowest prices.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 23, 1845.

The First May English Mail.—We received files of papers early on Wednesday morning by the arrival here of the Boston steamer; but the Mail for this city did not arrive until Thursday at 11 o'clock, being 30 hours behind the Boston conveyance.—We should be sorry to see a preference given to the latter way of getting our Mails; but unless they can be transported through Nova Scotia at a corresponding rate of speed, it will behove our merchants to procure their transportation via Boston; the almost immediate withdrawal of the steamers to Halifax would be a consequence, as all interest would then be thrown towards their speedy arrival at Boston. It is really too bad to contemplate, that living so close as we do to Halifax, the Mails should probably be received throughout the length and breadth of Canada, Newfoundland, and all other places, before their arrival at this city.

The news is not of much importance; but we have copied a summary of the leading articles.

The London Gazette announces that the Queen has constituted the Province of New Brunswick and the Island of Ceylon Episcopal Sees, to be called respectively the Bishoprics of Fredericton and Colombo. The Reverend John Medley D.D. is appointed Bishop of Fredericton; the Rev. Jas. Chapman, Bishop of Colombo.

The Cotton market has been buoyant of late, and, in some descriptions, the improvement has reached a farthing a pound. The threatened rupture with America has caused this advantage.

Trade continues to be exceedingly brisk in every department of England, and from the appearance of the weather there is a fair prospect that the crops of every description will be abundant.

The new steamship Great Britain is announced to sail from Liverpool for New York on the 26th July.

Her Majesty the Queen paid a visit to the steamship Great Britain on the 22d ult. and expressed herself highly pleased.

The Princeton War Steamer.—This celebrated vessel, the pride of America, is hourly expected to arrive in the Mersey, from New York, to take on board her great gun, which has been manufactured in Liverpool, and attracted immense attention. The governor of the Fort at the Rock has had orders from the government to give her a hearty British welcome and the thirty-two pounders, which have not been fired since the accession of William the Fourth to the throne of these realms, are kept in readiness to receive her with a tremendous salute. Should she be telegraphed, the New Brighton boats will reap a rich harvest, as multitudes of our townsmen will flock hither to witness what will be a most magnificent spectacle.—*Liv. Mail.*

An explosion of fire damp occurred recently in West Moor Pit, at Killingworth, about six miles from New Castle. Two men and boys fell victims, and two others, who were in the same district, but nearer the shaft of the mine, were got out alive, and in a fair way of recovery.

A large number of persons from the Highlands of Scotland propose emigrating to Canada.

An American physician attributes the death of several members of his family and other patients to living in newly painted houses, the effect of which he states, is to engender disease of the lungs.

Captain Denham, R. N., is about to proceed in the Avon steamer, now at Woolwich, to the southern part of the coast of Africa, in order to complete the survey which had been carried on by Captain Owen.

The following paragraphs appear in the London Post:

"The Duke of Wellington, whose sudden indisposition in the House of Lords last evening will be found noticed in the summary of our Parliamentary report, was, we are rejoiced to state, on inquiry at Apsley House, shortly before midnight, pronounced 'perfectly convalescent.'

"Considerable excitement was caused during the discussion on this question by the sudden departure from the House of the Duke of Wellington, leaning on the arm of another Peer, in a state of great apparent feebleness."

It will be seen, however, by the following letter, which we publish at the of the request Noble Duke, that the matter originated in mistake:—

LONDON, April 18, 1845.

F. M. the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to the Editor of the Morning Post.

His attention had just now been drawn to two paragraphs in the Morning Post of this morning respecting himself, which, considering the following circumstances, the Duke must consider as neither more nor less than wilfully false.

It is true that the Duke of Wellington, during the debate, got up from his place, and gave the assistance of his arm to a Noble Lord standing on the floor of the House, who it is well known has the misfortune to be blind, and conducted him toward the door of the House, when he placed him under the care of another person.

The Duke then returned to his place, in which he remained till the House adjourned and even took part in the discussion of the business transacted.

A person called at the Duke's house last night at eleven o'clock, not twelve, to inquire how the Duke was. The answer was, "perfectly well," and not that "he was convalescent."

He has stated these facts as the foundation for his request that the Editor of the Morning Post will be pleased to give a positive contradiction to the paragraphs above referred to; and that the Editor will be pleased to give directions that when his name is inserted in his paper for the future, care should be taken that it is not made the matter of a falsehood.

The Duke makes this request, in order, first, to relieve the anxiety of many, and next, to save himself some trouble.

To the Editor of the Morning Post.

Apsley-house was this morning besieged by inquirers after his Grace's health. The answer was, "The Duke is very well." "Oh no," was the reply, "it is stated in the paper that he was taken ill in the House of Lords last night." "I can only say," rejoined the servant, "that he came home from the House last night in his usual health and ate as good a dinner as ever he did in his life; he says he is very well himself, and I suppose he ought to know as well as the paper.'"

The last fortnight has been almost exclusively occupied with the question of Maynooth—the great question of the day. The public mind is still fermenting, and will continue to do so long after the statue book has recorded the enactment of the measure. All doubt about its parliamentary success was set at rest by the unexpectedly large majority which passed the second reading—147.

Sir Robert Peel has hazarded much in permanently endowing Maynooth. There is no chord in the national mind so sensitive, none that thrills with an emotion so keen as that which the bare idea of supporting Popery out of the Public purse calls into action. On the principle that the hatred of the nearest relations is the most bitter, we may account for the feeling which marks the Churches of England and Rome.—But dissent is, if possible, in all the varieties which it assumes, more intense in its dislike of the Scarlet lady than are the orthodox; and as dissenters build and endow their own places of worship, a feeling of oppression and injustice is superadded to sectarian dislike. Recent events have given full scope for the display of this hatred of Catholicism, and knowing the latent power he was evoking, its strength and durability, the Minister, in this assault upon the prejudices of his countrymen and his party, has shown how far he is prepared to go to make the Empire 'united' in feeling as in name. Small as the boon is, it has been gratefully received in Ireland. Mr. O'Connell, who knows no medium in his praise or censure, has "blarneyed" Peel and Graham in approved style, and from the Treasury Bench of St. Stephen's, the 'soft sawder' is reciprocated.—[European Times.

ALEXANDRIA.

The latest advices from Alexandria are to the 10th instant.

On the evening of the 3d it blew a terrible gale of wind, and much damage was done among the shipping in the harbor.

An act of the most wanton and barbarous character was perpetrated on a native Coptic Christian, some days ago, at Damietta. This person was accused of having spoken slitingly of the Mahomedan religion, and on the fact having been made known to the populace, they collected round him, gave him 500 lashes, paraded him naked through the streets mounted on a buffalo, with two dead dogs and a pig attached to his legs and shoulders, and afterwards beat him until he expired under the effects of the punishment. The European Consuls have taken it up strongly but the punishment inflicted on the principals has been limited to a five years' incarceration in the castle of Aboukir!

Reports from Syria have reached us of the plague having broken out in Jerusalem, and that the number of deaths is 40 a-day.

FRANCE.

M. Guizot was taken seriously ill on the 19th ultimo, with a spasmodic attack, so violent that he was for some time deprived of speech.—Medical aid was immediately called in, and he was soon relieved by the prompt application of the warm bath.

In the batch of Peers just made in France, there are the names of Victor Hugo, the celebrated poet, and M. Bertin de Vaux, proprietor of the *Journal des Debats.*

WAR OFFICE, April 11.—33rd—Lieutenant-general Sir H. S. Keating, K. C. B., from the 54th foot, to be Colonel, vice Sir C. Wale, K.C.B., deceased.

54th—Major-General Ulysses Lord Downes, K. C. B., to be Colonel, vice Sir H. S. Keating, appointed to the 33rd regiment, April 4.

It is rumoured in London that the government have given orders for the purchase of 2,000 tons of coals for Bermuda, and 2,000 for Halifax; and that probably these purchases will be extended to 20,000 tons.

Near St. Sevier, there lives an old soldier with a false leg, a false arm, a glass eye, a complete set of false teeth, a nose of silver, covered with a substance resembling flesh, and a silver plate replacing a part of the skull. He was a soldier under Napoleon, and these are his trophies.

An experiment is to be tried off the Foreland in a few days with a new constructed boiler and galley complete, for condensing salt water, and appropriating the fresh water for ships' use. It is the invention of a French engineer, and is favourably spoken of by those who have examined it. Two casks of the fresh water will be sent to the Admiralty to be analysed by parties appointed by them for that purpose.

A splendid fancy boat, of mahogany, has been built at Sunderland. She has brass rollers, and is French polished. She is intended to compete at the next Tyne regatta.

SICKNESS ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP OF WAR.—We regret to learn from St. Vincent that the United States sloop of war, Preble, was still at that port, detained by very severe illness of her officers and crew. Her sailing master, W. A. Henry, and Midshipman Smith, of Salem, had died. Captain Freeland had been very low, but was recovering. Lietenant Miller had left in the Erie for the United Stiles; that officer was on the sick list.—Passed Midshipman Fox was appointed sailing Master in place of Henry, deceased. One hundred of the crew sick and on shore, sixteen had died. The Preble went last fall, during the sickly season, to Bissau, on the coast of Africa, to relieve the inhabitants from an attack made on that place by the Negroes. The officers and crew of the Preble were mostly northern men, as are all or nearly all those who have hitherto been ordered to the Coast of Africa by the former Secretaries of the Navy; and hence the fatal illness which prostrates so many of them. The cruise of the Preble was considered as up. The physicians recommended strongly that her crew should not again, in their present feeble state of health, be ordered to the coast.—*Woolwich Gazette.*

A BRAVE MAN.—Died at the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham, on the 2d ult., Serjeant John Graham, formerly in the light company of the 2d battalion Coldstream Guards, the individual selected by his Grace the Duke of Wellington as "the bravest of the brave," in the desperate combat at Waterloo, in order to profit by the generous offer of the Rev. Mr. Norcross, rector of Framlington, to confer a pension, during life, upon the soldier most distinguished in the brigade of Guards on that glorious day. After the most minute inquiry, carried on by Sir John Byng's directions, the laurel was awarded to an Irishman, John Graham, a native of Cloona, county Monaghan.—*Ib.*

The Admiralty have made a reduction to the amount of nearly 20 per cent. in the prices of slop clothing to seamen.

The Duke of Wellington is the oldest soldier in Europe actively employed, having entered the army on the 7th March, 1787, fifty-eight years ago, as ensign in the 73d foot.

The will of the late Rev. Sydney Smith has been proved. The personal estate is sworn under £80,000. The principal part of his property is left to his wife and son.

It was reported on the Paris Bourse, on Saturday last, that England had applied to France to join her in a protest against the annexation of Texas to the American Union.

Sir James Graham has sent orders to the governors of gaols that all property found on convicted prisoners shall, in future, be sent to the Home office, and not returned to them at the expiration of the sentence, as heretofore.

According to the records kept at the Paris Royal Observatory, and the daily observations made during the last month, it has been the severest March since the commencement of the present century.

A few days ago, six lambs belonging to a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Nottingham had their eyes picked out by crows.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. BOWES, M. P. AND THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

The member for South Durham having been requested by some of his Wesleyan constituents to support a petition against the Maynooth Bill, with an intimation that his re-election might be jeopardised by his refusal, Mr. Bowes returned the following reply:—

"54, Conduit street, April 12, 1845.

"Gentlemen,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th of April, relative to a petition from the Wesleyan Methodists against the proposed endowment of Maynooth College.

"I regret much to find that my views on this subject are at variance with those entertained by yourselves and the petitioners.

"You must allow me to remind you that this is no new question. Every year since I had the honor of representing South Durham, a grant to Maynooth has been proposed. I have always supported those grants, and have never (to the best of recollection) till this present time, been informed by my constituents that I was thus adopting a course of which they disapproved.—I must confess I can see no difference, in point of principle, between the yearly grants and the proposed measures of the Government. I have given that measure my best and repeated consideration, and feel more and more justified in supporting it—not on the ground of *expediency*, but as a measure of justice to Ireland, and conceived in the truest spirit of Christian charity.

"I take the last paragraph in your letter to imply a belief on your part that, in the event of my voting for the contemplated endowment, I need no longer expect the support of the electors of South Durham; and I feel it, therefore, the more incumbent on me to be explicit in the declaration of my views on this question. They are founded in too sincere conviction to be shaken; and if your surmise be correct, it would be advisable that the constituency should be prepared, against the next general election, with some gentleman who will more correctly represent their opinions than myself. If I am to forfeit the confidence of those I have now for some years had the honor of representing, I could not wish to do so on any fairer ground than that of my remaining the consistent advocate of religious toleration.

"I am, gentlemen, your faithful servant,
"JOHN BOWES."

"Experiments have been made, at glass works at Bishopwearmouth, to test the practicability of making pipes of glass for the conveyance of gas, water, &c.; and the experiments have confirmed the statement of the Premier, that pipes stronger than those now made of metal for such purposes can be formed of glass.

"The Apollo, troop ship, sailed from Cork 25th April, with drafts for Halifax and Quebec.

IRELAND.

Mr O'Connell having been invited to a triumphal entry and a public banquet at Cork, on the 1st and 2d of June, has returned an answer accepting the invitation. He exhorts his correspondents to perseverance in the cause of Repeal. He says that the Maynooth endowment is 'a good measure in itself and entitled to gratitude, but unmeasurably short of the substantial justice due from England, and which can never be obtained save by the restoration of our domestic Legislature.'

The first dinner of the '82 Club took place last week at the Rotunda. All the members, amounting to upwards of 100, wore their uniform of green and gold. Mr. O'Connell presided, and was supported by Lord Ffrench.

FRANCE.

M. Guizot was taken seriously ill on the 19th ultimo, with a spasmodic attack, so violent that he was for some time deprived of speech.—Medical aid was immediately called in, and he was soon relieved by the prompt application of the warm bath.

The Press says that Captain Page has been despatched to Oceanica with fresh instructions to Admiral Hamelin; and adds—'We are assured that Captain Page's mission refers to the approaching abandonment of our possessions in Oceanica. It is so serious a step that we had better await amplier information on the subject.'

The Chamber of Deputies rejected, on the 26th ult., by a considerable majority, the proposition of Messrs Dozon and Taillandier, for the suppression of duelling.

ITALY.—Letters from Romagna announce that the military commission sitting at Ravena, had condemned to death three political prisoners and a number of others to the galleys. Among the former was a young man, under 13 years of age. The Sacra Consulta at Rome had pronounced in the case of M. Galetti, a lawyer of Bologna, and sentenced him to the galleys for life. M. Serpieri, of Rimini, was to be imprisoned during 20 years, by order of the same exceptional tribunal.

THE OVERLAND MAIL—INDIA.

A mail has been received from Calcutta, by the overland route to the 8th of March. It brings scarcely any intelligence. Sir C. Napier's expedition against the robber tribes in this neighbourhood appears to be at an end. The leader, who stood out in his contumacy, Bejar Khan, had "come in" on the under-tanding that his life was to be spared and that he was to have some land beyond the Indus.

The papers are full of comments on the arrest of Colonel Wallace, for an excess of orders in descending the Elephant Rock in pursuit of the rebels of Sawunt Warree. His object was to take the village of Seevapore. He conveyed 600 Infantry, with mortars, ordnance, spare ammunition, commissariat supplies, &c. down a steep 110 feet high.

CHINA.

The latest news from China was to the 14th of January.

Foo-chow-foo and Ningpo are to be given up as trading ports, and Chusan retained in their stead. The Chinese were building extensively on that island.

From Shanghai we learn that on the night between the 2d and 3d of December, a few pretty smart shocks of an earthquake had been felt, commencing at about 11 p. m. and followed during the night by tremendous motions.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

According to a letter from Constantinople, Russia is making great exertions to increase the Circassian army to the amount of 180,000 men. A hundred transports are to be collected in the Black Sea, for the transport of troops and stores, and the command of the whole force is to be given to Count Woronzoff, the Governor of the Crimea.

The coalition which existed among the Arab tribes who had assembled to attack Aden has been prematurely broken up by their quarrelling amongst themselves, in consequence of which a general fight ensued, and many were killed on both sides.

SWITZERLAND.

Admonitory notes have been received by the Federal Government from Sardinia and Prussia; but the Extraordinary Diet makes no way. It is understood that it will most likely proceed no farther, but leave the several questions to be settled, if possible, by the Deputies in the Ordinary Diet, which is to meet in July.

Commercial.

THE LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKETS.

The following remarks are taken from the circular of Messrs. Chaloner and Fleming:—

This month being usually one of light import, the arrivals from British America consist of only three vessels, 1270 tons.

AMERICAN PINE TIMBER—Of St. John, one cargo of 19¼ inch average, was sold at 20d, and another of much larger average, has been yarded by the importers. Of Quebec no sales from the quay, but from the yard a parcel of 11,000 feet was sold by auction at 20d per foot, and in like manner, from the quay, a parcel of St. John Red at 18¾d per foot. The demand is good and the stocks are very considerably reduced, the quantity now held being 144,500 feet less than at this time last year. The stock of Yellow Pine is 1,013,500 feet, and Red 192,000 against 1,019,000 of Yellow, and 301,000 feet of Red Pine at same date in 1844.—The consumption of both together per month has been about 495,000 feet, so that, at same rate, the present stocks are only equal to a little more than two month's consumption.

BIRCH.—St. John, with cargo, was sold at 20d per foot, and by auction at 19¾d to 20d. A cargo of Halifax, in like manner, at 20d to 21d, and another at 20¼d to 20¾d per foot. Birch Planks at 3¼ and 3d 13-16ths, per foot of 2 inches, and, by private, a parcel at 3d 15-16ths per foot.

MASTS AND SPARS.—Some middling quality Halifax Spruce Spars, were sold by auction at 14¼d per foot, and Rickers at 15¾d and 7¾d, each, according to size.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA FIR PLANKS AND BOARDS.—St. John with cargo, was sold at 2¼d per foot, and by auction at 2d 5-16ths to 2¾d, and a small parcel of Halifax, in like manner, at 2d 9-16ths per foot.

[From the European Times.]

Ship News.

ARRIVALS FROM ST. JOHN.—14th April, Pattlus, at Ardrossan; 17th, Lady Napier, Belfast; 18th, Dolphin, Newry; 19th, Caroline, Londonderry; Perseverance, Dublin; 20th, Conservative, Dundalk; 21st, John, Dublin.

SAILINGS FOR ST JOHN.—7th April, Mary Jane, from Cadiz; 13th, Julia, Sunderland; 15th, Coquette, Shields; Eleanor, ditto; 16th, Harmony, Waterford; 17th, Magog, Ayr; Weardale, Portsmouth; 18th, Emerald, Cork; 19th, Venilia, Londonderry; Governor Douglas, Castletown; Victoria, Galway; 20th, Sophia, Deal; Velocity, Waterford; 21st, Creole, Londonderry; 22d, Nancy, Whitehaven; John and Isabel, Shields; 23d, Dominica, Cork; Martha, do.; Henry Patterson, do.; Cygnet, Donegal; 25th, Ariel, the Clyde; Minerva, do.; 26th, Mozambique, Hull; Sylvanus, Exmouth; 28th, Warrior, Drogheda; 29th, Britannia, Liverpool; Emerald, do.; Maranham, do.; 30th, Sarah, do; 2d May, John, Dublin.

ABERDEEN, April 27.—The Isabella, Leask, from this port for St. John, N. B., was struck by a sea and filled with water, in lat. 30 49, lon. 43, March 9; the crew, after remaining on board 18 days, were taken off by a Spanish vessel and landed at Santander.

Passengers in the steam ship Britannia, from Liverpool to Halifax.—Col Butler and lady, 4 children and servant; Capt Fitzherbert, lady, 2 children and servant Mr Ramadge, Master Butler, Mr Saunders, Ralph Rhodes, John Locket, Wm Eddison, Capt Wills, Mr Greaves.

NEW SUNDAY SCHOOL.

At a meeting of the Teachers of the Episcopal Sunday School in this City, on the 6th instant, the following Resolutions were unanimously passed, 40 Teachers being present:

1st. That it is the opinion of this meeting, after carefully considering the subject, that a building is required to be erected for the purposes of a Church of England Sunday School, and for the other important objects for which it is proposed to use it, in connexion with the services of that Church.

2d. That it is the opinion of this meeting that an appropriate building for these objects can be erected, and adequate means supplied to defray the expense thereof, provided those who feel the importance of the measure engage heartily in the promotion of it.

3d. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that with such convictions as to the necessity and practicability of the undertaking, it is our plain duty, in dependence on the blessing of God, to move onward in it.

4th. That the several Teachers of this Sunday School be a Committee to collect subscriptions to carry into effect this laudable undertaking.

In accordance with the above Resolutions, a Subscription Book has been placed in the hands of every Teacher who was willing to engage in the work of making collections for this highly desirable object. It is confidently hoped that the members of the Episcopal Church in this City will contribute to it as far as their means will permit. The School for the benefit of which the proposed building is required, has now been in successful operation for nearly 20 years. During the whole of that period a number of ladies and gentlemen have given their gratuitous services in imparting instruction to the young, and some thousands of children have received there the elements of a Christian education, who, but for this useful Institution, would probably have grown up in utter ignorance upon the subject. It has at present in connexion with it 50 Teachers and upwards of 600 Children. The buildings hitherto occupied for its objects, are too contracted for its operations, and being adapted to a school conducted upon a different system, cannot furnish the accommodation it requires. Surely the liberality so often displayed in this city, and extended so freely to those within and to those beyond its limits, will not be wanting when it is proposed to erect a suitable building for training up six hundred children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Let those who are appealed to consider, that in selecting the proper objects of their benevolence, they can choose none where the aim is more pure, the means more gratuitous and disinterested, and the effects, whether viewed in reference to time or eternity, more permanent or blessed.

THE AMERICAN DRAWBACK BILL.—Most of our readers have already been apprised, that an Act of the American Congress, was passed at its last Session,—in common parlance,—bearing the above title, which allows a drawback, to the extent of the American duties, short 2½ per cent. upon such duties, upon Goods exported from the United States in their original packages.

We have little doubt, but that this law will in many cases subserve the purposes of Merchants and Traders in the North American Colonies. In seasons of great depression in the Mother country, for instance, when stocks of manufactured goods, have accumulated to a burdensome extent, it has frequently occurred that the proprietors of such stocks have been compelled to ship a portion of them to New-York, Philadelphia, Boston &c. with orders to their Agents on this side of the Atlantic, to have the same immediately converted into cash, so as to enable them to uphold their falling credit, until more auspicious times presented themselves, and their business is brought back to its legitimate operations. On such occasions, manufactures thus received in the United States, are frequently sold at great sacrifices, and bargains highly advantageous to the purchasers, are readily obtained.

Our merchants and traders by means of vigilant agents in the proper quarters, can now frequently lay in stocks of Goods in the United States, which after paying the Parliamentary and Provincial duties, will leave a fair margin for profit, instead of importing the same articles as hitherto direct from Great Britain. All other articles, beside British manufactures, if we mistake not, are entitled to the same privileges, upon re-shipment from the United States.

Our Canadian exchanges inform us, that the Merchants in that Province, have already availed themselves of the new drawback bill, and the following extract from the Kingston Chronicle, will furnish to our readers some slight information as to the extent of its operation:

"*American Drawback Bill.*—The first importation into this port, under the provisions of this bill took place yesterday. The importation consisted of foreign fruit and cigars, and was made to the order of Mr. Carruthers. The lot consisted of 117 boxes Malaga Raisins and 26¼ m. Cigars, the American duty on which amounted to £48 9s. 3d.; the Imperial and Provincial duty £59 1s. 2d. The first duty, with the exception of 2½ per cent. upon its amount (nearly £1 5s.) is remitted under the provisions of the new bill, and consequently on this order the importer saves upwards of £47, of which advantage the consumer ultimately shares the benefit."

In this City also, we have been recently informed, that some original packages have been imported, upon which the drawback will be claimed from the American Government, so soon as satisfactory vouchers of the landing of the goods in New-Brunswick, are received by the importer's agents in the United States.

By the 27th section of the Imperial Act 3 & 4 Wm. 4. cap. 59. "*no Goods shall, upon importation into any of the British possessions of America, be deemed to be the growth, production or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possessions in America, unless imported from the United Kingdom, or some British possession in America;*" consequently all articles imported into this province from or through the United States, are deemed foreign, although any of such articles may be the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, and when so imported, are held liable to duty as foreign goods; i. e. to the duties in full imposed both by the Imperial Parliament, and of the Provincial Legislature.

For the substance of the last paragraph, we are indebted to an official circular, addressed by the Inspector General of Customs in Canada, to the principal revenue officers throughout that province—And the language of the Imperial Act is too plain to suppose that any other interpretation to it will be given elsewhere.

Yet it will readily occur to our importers in this Province, that the Imperial duties upon articles which can be thus procured from the United States are in general of a low rate, varying from 4 to 10 per cent., and the Provincial Tariff, so far as such goods are concerned, is precisely the same as if they were originally imported from Great Britain by ourselves, or from other countries, in which they are grown or manufactured.

A strong opposition has been manifested in Canada to the recent enactment, grounded solely upon reasons which have no existence in New-Brunswick. Petitions have been forwarded by our Canada neighbours to the Home Government, the prayer of which if complied with, will entirely defeat the operation of the American bill; the petitioners have suggested that the consequences of the law will be injurious to their Canals and contemplated Rail Roads, as the operation of it will divert much of their anticipated employment to internal improvements of a similar kind in the United States.

In New-Brunswick however, *as yet*, we have no objection of this kind to urge, and we would respectfully bring the whole subject matter under the notice of our newly organized Chamber of Commerce, so as to enable that body by a timely interference, to prevent injury to their constituents from being inadvertently done, altho' 'good may abound' in a quarter more remote.

The great importance which we attach to the recent law of our republican neighbors, has induced us to give it a rather extended notice, in the hope however that where practicable, our commercial friends will be the better enabled to reap immediate advantage, by reason of its enactment.

The sixty second Anniversary of the Landing of the Loyalists in this Province—an Anniversary aptly termed "the birthday of New-Brunswick"—was ushered in and closed by Royal salutes from field pieces given by Government to our New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery. During the day the Museum of the Mechanics' Institute was liberally thrown open to the Public, and in the course of it, many loyal sons availed themselves of various opportunities afforded, in further honor of the occasion, to evince their good honest feeling. At night some Fireworks were exhibited, but unfortunately the weather was not favourable.

In the evening however, was the great attraction, that of the Concert given by the Philharmonic Society, which was honored by the presence of all the beauty, fashion, and respectability of the city. Our hearts warmed on noticing among the audience, some of our "good old English gentlemen, who perhaps had not appeared in public for many years before.—The solos of Mr. Ricks, Band Master of the 33d Regiment, commanded the most gratifying applause. Of the vocalists, Mrs. Underwood and Mr. Hatheway sung well, but have often sung a great deal better. Mr. Foster came out with all his strength, his songs were well selected, and he shewed evident loyalty of feeling in singing them. Mr. Stovin accompanied most beautifully upon the piano forte. Although last, not least, the Philharmonic Society (only formed in November last, and then, *from a very few* good performers and a *majority* who "scarcely knew a note," acquitted themselves far beyond the expectations and to the entire satisfaction of the discerning portion of the audience,—for which their popular and worthy President, J. W. Boyd, Esq. is, of course, entitled to the chiefest praise: but we must say that he did not appear to us to conduct the concert with his wonted spirit and ability. We could make special mention of some other members, but fear it might interrupt the harmonious feeling so admirably sustained and so perfectly existing among the whole.

The Quadrilles of Musard, the Venetianer Galop of Strauss, and Lebitzky's Die Elfen Walzer were the selections best performed by the society. All the arrangements were difficult of execution.

The members will kindly excuse our hint, that although perfectly in tune on the moment of leaving the practice room, it has been found necessary in older countries, however disagreeable to the audience, to re-tune in a crowded hall.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, CARLETON.—A new Organ for this Church, arrived here last week, in the ship *Mayflower*, from London, and has since been erected there (under the superintendance of Mr. CRAIGEN,) in the place of the former smaller one, which we understand is removed to St. Paul's Church, Portland. To the indefatigable exertions of their talented Pastor, the Episcopalians of Carleton are indebted for this really beautiful and useful addition to their Church, and to his unceasing efforts may be attributed the various improvements which of late have been made there; the Church has been materially enlarged—a Clock is now on its way out from England to be placed in the tower—a new organ was imported and erected there about two years ago, and it is now to be replaced by a beautiful and splendid instrument, larger than that in Trinity Church. We are told by organists that its tones are very fine and superior; it has three towers of gilt pipes in the front, and was built by Parsons, London, in 1837. The contents of the organ are as follow:

STOPS—Great Organ—Trumpet Treble; Trumpet Bass; Cremona Treble; Cornet Treble. Sexquialtra Bass, *three rank*; Principal; Flute; Fifteenth; Open Diapason; Stop Diapason; and Swell Couplar.

SWELL—Trumpet; Hautboy; Principal; Open Diapason; Stop Diapason. An Octave of Pedal Pipes with couplar movement.

A splendid ship was launched yesterday from the Ship Yard of Mr. John Hawse, in the Parish of Portland;—she is called the *Spartan*, is about 780 tons burthen, and owned by the builder; she is copper fastened, and stated by judges to be a substantial and superior vessel in every respect.

PILOT BOAT.—A beautiful new Pilot Boat, of about 50 tons, was launched sideways, yesterday, from the building wharf of Mr. Francis Marven, Lower Cove. Her model, materials, and workmanship are of the best description, and reflect the highest credit on the builder;—she is owned by Messrs Price Thomas and John Murray, and it is expected she will far outstrip in sailing qualities any craft owned in the Port.

The Steam Saw Mills, belonging to Messrs. Allison & Spurr, situated nearly opposite Indian Town, accidentally caught fire under the boilers on Sunday last, but having fortunately been early discovered, we are happy to state that the fire was extinguished without any material damage to that new and superior establishment. The Fire, it is supposed, had been smouldering under the boilers since Saturday.—*Observer.*

NEW VESSEL.—Launched, this week, from the Ship-yard of Mr. I. W. Doane, Salmon River, N. S. a fine new Ship, called the "St. Clare," of nearly 1000 tons burthen.—Mr Samuel Smith, Master-builder.—This fine vessel is built of the best materials, and in point of workmanship will bear comparison with any of the superior vessels belonging to this port. She has been purchased by Mr. John Hammond, of this city.—The St. Clare arrived in port on Saturday morning in tow of the Steamer Nova Scotia, from Salmon River.—*Courier.*

☞ We are unavoidably obliged to omit several Advertisements, which shall receive particular attention in our next.

Married.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. the Rector of this Parish, Mr. Worden, of Petersville, in the county of Queens, to Miss Mary Ann Flaglor, of Greenwich in the county of Kings.

On the 19th inst., by the same, Mr. Joseph Connelly, to Miss Maria Lavers, both of this city.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Robert Irvine, of this city, Mr. George McFarlane, to Charlotte Livingston, widow, both of the Parish of Hampton.

On the 20th inst. by the same, Mr. Thomas Carleton, to Miss Sarah Glen, both of this city.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. W. T. Wishart, Mr. Joseph Challen, of this city, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Richard Austin, of Vauxhall, London.

At St. Andrews, on the 30th of April, by the Rev. T. McChee, C. A. Babcock, Esq., of that town, to Mary, daughter of Mr. John Marsh, of Bolton, England.

Died.

On Thursday last, at the Marine Hospital, Mr. George Atkinson Lormond, a native of Lucea, Jamaica, and late of the Whale ship James Stewart, aged 24 years.

At Burton, on the 7th inst. Sarah, wife of Mr. John Hoden, in the 56th year of her age.

At St. Andrews, on the 7th inst. Mary, wife of Mr. Sargeant Maloney, aged 22 years, leaving a husband and child to lament their loss.

At Digdeguash, on Sunday evening, Helen Cameron, aged 86 years, relict of the late Mr. Hugh Cameron, one of the earliest settlers of this Province.

At the residence of W. B Sarjent Esq., Barrington on the 25th ult., Mr. *Elias Burbridge*, formerly of Cornwallis, N. S. in the 93d year [illegible] much esteemed by all who knew [illegible] rightness and integrity.

At Woodstock, on the 8th inst, Mr. [illegible] aged 56 years.

SHIPPING LIST

PORT OF ST. JOHN—ARRIVED—May [illegible] [illegible]tish Tar, Story, Carthagena 50—[illegible]
Hornet, Hadygan, London, 42—S. Wig[illegible] ballast.
Brigt. Olive, Jeffrey, New York, via [illegible] H. Waterhouse, assorted cargo.
Schr. Jessie, Coyah, London 29—John[illegible]
Good Will, Dunn, Halifax, 16: oats, &[illegible]
19th, ship Hannah, Bartlett, Exeter, 4[illegible] bertson, having on board servants an[illegible] for the Lord Bishop of New Brunswi[illegible]
Brig Britannia, Kempt, Lynn, 27—S. [illegible]son, ballast.
Leviathan, Raycraft, Baltimore, (Irela[illegible] Rankin & Co. 100 passengers.
Scio, Miller, Newcastle, 45: R. Ran[illegible] ballast.
Gratitude, Forest, Newcastle, 45: S. [illegible]son, coals.
Seadrift, Weatherall, London 56: S. [illegible]son, goods.
20th, ship Emigrant, Tabor, Liverpool [illegible] ballast.
21st barque Loyalist, Price, Ichaboe, via [illegible] 52; order ballast.
Brig Osprey, Cowen, Newcastle, 48; [illegible] & Co. ballast.
Rose Macroom, Powers, Waterford, 40 [illegible] Spurr, passengers.
Dauntless, Broderick, Newcastle, 49; [illegible] & Co. ballast.
Princess Victoria, Gray, Algiers, 52; R. [illegible] Co. ballast.
Paragon, Southess, Painbouf, 45: Jo[illegible] ballast.
Ship James White, Vogler, Greenock [illegible] Haws, anchors, chains &c.
Barque Comet, Lampton, Sunderland [illegible] Robertson coals, &c.
Brig Isadore, Welsh, Cork, 50: S. Wig[illegible] passengers.
Eliza Ann, Clarke, 46; J. Robertson, p[illegible]
Barque Minstrel, Jenkins, London, 4[illegible] son, ballast.
Brig St. Lawrence, Robertson, Cork, 5[illegible] kin & Co. passengers.
Britannia Hall, New York, 11: J. Kirk, [illegible]
Bows, Patterson, Sunderland, 49: J. M[illegible] last.
Brigt. Ann, McFee, London, 40; Mac[illegible]
Str. Herald, Brown, Eastport—J. W[illegible] sengers.
Schr. Dart, Bissett, Bath, (Maine) 3: [illegible] last.
22st. ship Araminta, Rogers, New O[illegible] order, wheat.
Barque Ocean, Power, Cork, 41; R. [illegible] co, passengers.
Londonderry, Hattrick, Londonderry, [illegible] passengers.
Brig Magog, shank, Ayr, (Scot.) 31; J[illegible] coals, &c.
Mary Pring, Todd, Glasgow, 38; Allison [illegible] merchandize.
Schr. Eleanor Jane, Roberts, Boston, 6; [illegible] Wilmot, wheat, &c.
Three-masted schr. Maid of the Mist, D[illegible]muda, 7; James Whitney, ballast.
Ship Jane Hammond, Gillis, Savanna[illegible] Hammond, salt.
Brig Champion, Vaughan, London, 4[illegible] gins and son, ballast.
23d, brig John Wesley, Davis, 55, R. [illegible] Co ballast.
Brig Ottawa, Lennox, Philadelphia, 7—[illegible]
Schr. Dee, Smith, Halifax.
Ship Douglas, Brewster, New York, 7. [illegible] coals.
schr. Eliza Ann, Crowell, Halifax.
schr. Jane, Crowell, do.

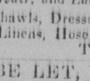
CLEARED.

May 16th, ship Calliope, Scott, Cork, [illegible] deals, R. Rankin & Co.; Barque Clyde[illegible] London, timber and deals, James Kirk.
17th, ship Ant. Williams, Liverpool, [illegible] deals, R. Rankin and Co.; brig Wm. [illegible] Ayre, Liverpool, timber and deals, S. [illegible] Son.
19th, Barque Andromeda Paton, Ayr, [illegible] deals, James Kirk; Osprey, Keen, Co[illegible] James Barber; Brig John and Rich[illegible] Dundalk, deals, S. Wiggins & son; M[illegible] Cochran, New York, chalk, James Kir[illegible]
20th, ship Eglinton, Muir, Greenock, [illegible] deals, R. Rankin & Co.; Barque Rober[illegible] Hull, timber and deals, S. Wiggins & [illegible] Argyle, Clements, Belfast, timber and [illegible] Mackay; ship Robert Bruce, Young[illegible] timber and deals, S. Wiggins and son; [illegible]va, Hammond, St. Kitts, scantling, Ja[illegible] schr. Scotia, Heneberty, Halifax, assor[illegible] George Salter; Charles, Claridge, East [illegible] Master.
21st, ship Thetis, Hall, London [illegible] John Hammond; Barque Wm. [illegible] shall, Hull, timber and deals, S. Wigg[illegible] British Queen, Lord, Gloucester, [illegible] R. Rankin & Co.; Canmore, [illegible] timber and deals, James Alexander; [illegible] Murray, Glasgow, timber and deals, Ja[illegible]der.
22d, brig Catherine Fraser, James, [illegible] timber and deals, S. Wiggins & son; [illegible]ra, Graves, Eastport, fish.

Arrived at New York, 4th instant, [illegible] Hay, Isaac, Sierra Leone and Gambia.

LONDON HOU[illegible]
Market square.
Spring and Summer [illegible]
Per ships *St. John*, *Corsair*, and *Lady* [illegible]
AN assortment of Shawls, Dresses, [illegible] tons, Woollens, Linens, Hose, P[illegible]
May 16. T. D[illegible]

TO BE LET,
THE second or fourth story in the s[illegible] subscriber at the corner of Dock [illegible] Market square, within any moderate [illegible] present date. [m 16.] G. T. [illegible]

WANTED TO CHARTE[illegible]

A VESSEL from 400 to 6[illegible] carry Deals to a safe [illegible] land. Apply at the office of [illegible]
May 16. WM. CA[illegible]

April 1, 1845.
SPRING GOO[illegible]
The subscriber has just received per bar[illegible] from Liverpool—
16 PACKAGES, containing—C[illegible] Druggets; Red and White [illegible] Grey, White, and Printed Cottons; Moleskins, Gambroons, and Tweeds; Printed Furniture Cottons; Linens, Muslins, and Ticks; Plaid Sha[illegible]
—ON HAND—
500 Pairs Ladies Double sole BOOTS for muddy Weather.
April 4. W. G. LA[illegible]

MAY, 1845.
The subscriber has just received ex the [illegible]roline," from London:—
20 KEGS of fine and superfine [illegible] 10 bags of GINGER, PE[illegible] PIMENTO.
May 16. WILLIAM HOW[illegible]

Bank and Mechanics' Wha[illegible] ing STOCK for sa[illegible]
10 SHARES of the Stock of th[illegible] *New-Brunswick*; 25 Sha[illegible] Stock of the *Mechanics' Whale Fishing* [illegible] for sale. Apply to
May 16. JOHN ROBER[illegible]