error? or, is those who will not take the course that seems obvious to childhood; and by granting every civil privilege that the Roman Catholics can fairly claim, by conceding to them all that justice may demand, yet still leave the Protestants of the country unmolested in the support of Sabbathed, leaving us to maintain undisturbed and unimpeached those great truths that we know to be essential to our welfare and to that of others? At all events, I feel that I is not presumptuous to declare, that I would not use one single word of disrespect to those whose talents I admire, whose position and office I honour, whose good wishes for their country's welfare I fully believe, and who may have opportunities of political knowledge which do not fall to our lot—and I would be still further from uttering, could I speak the language of 900,000 of these combined persons, one word of menace which their strength of purpose and conscious integrity would defy. Yet still I must in all solemnity and sincerely, declare that, while my mind is solemnised and saddened by the shadows of coming events, though I know not what consequences to myself, to my church, to this nation, to this Government, may result from that wide spread, long lasting, and most effectual agitation which they may be sure will come; and, for my own part, I do not hesitate to declare, that though the earth should quail beneath our feet, and the heavens gather blackness above our heads, and every heart be fainting, and every thought reeling in the conflict, still we must to persevere in the promotion of those great truths that we hold most dear, and in the maintenance of that great cause that God, by his providence, has committed to us to maintain, till the result be apparent in the victory of the gospel over all that would dishonour it; or if not, till we, laying our heads down on the pillow of death, may have the inestimable consolation of feeling, that by the blessing of God, and many a prayer to him for wisdom, humility, moderation, and resolution, we have the happiness of knowing that we have faithfully discharged our solemn duty.

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

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 11, 1845.

The English Mail, with dates to 19th July, arrived at our Post Office on Monday. It was brought to Halifax by the Royal Mail steamer *Acadia*, in 14½ days from Liverpool.

John H. Gray, Esquire, of the city, and Lady, came passengers in the *Acadia*, and arrived here on Tuesday.

The news by the Mail does not appear to be of importance, if we except the passing of the enlarged Maynooth grant, by both Houses of Parliament, but had not at the sailing of the packet received the Royal assent. It appears that 10,675 petitions, signed by 1,282,201 persons, had been presented to the House of Commons against the Maynooth bill; 88 petitions, signed by 17,490 persons, had been presented in favour of the bill.

Provincial Secretaryship.—The *Herald* of this morning says—" We learn from an authentic source that the British Government have appointed the Honorable Mr. Saunders to the office of Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick. This intelligence it is said was received at Head Quarters by the last English Mail."

A cause of considerable importance to mercantile interests, and to the purchasers and sellers of timber, has been heard during Wednesday and Thursday before Mr. Justice Peters. It appears that unauthorised Surveyors have been in the practice of surveying timber above the Falls, under which survey it is said, subject to a re-examination in the number pondo below. The Act of Assembly contemplates but one survey, and the Surveyors have been brought up for the penalty imposed by law for surveying without having been duly qualified. —The hearings are deferred until Monday next, and judgment will probably be given on the following day. Messrs. Street & Weldaw are Counsel for the Defendants.

Saving the Harbour.—About 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning last a large frame store building suddenly gave way and fell into the harbour.—It was owned by Messrs. John Ward & Sons and Mr. Quail, Rigger, the latter of whom had a sail loft in the building; but fortunately at that early period of the day, no hands were at work. There were in the store six or seven thousand bushels of salt, and a large quantity of cordage, the immense weight of which was no doubt the cause of its fall. About two thousand bushels of salt, we learn, was subsequently saved.

Accidents.—On Monday a lad named Lawrence Kelly, residing near M'Kay's steam saw mills, had his leg broken in three places in consequence of coming in contact with the machinery of the mills. It has since been amputated.

On the 7th instant, an apprentice on board the brig *Nancy*, of Harrington, named Thomas Douglas, fell overboard from the *Rokeby*, of London, and was unfortunately drowned. Every exertion was made to save him, but without success.

The Woodstock Telegraph of last Saturday says: —On Monday, as Lieutenant Trower, of the 33rd Regt., with Mr. Beverly Robinson of Fredericton were returning to Head Quarters from this place, their horses took fright near Minnion's when Mr. Robinson was thrown from the carriage, and severely, if not dangerously injured.

On Thursday as Mr. James Doherty of the Howard Settlement was chopping down a tree, it fell upon him, and killed him on the spot.

On Wednesday Mr. Lot Woodworth an infirm old man, and nearly blind, was precipitated down a steep bank, and severely injured.

The Army.—The 46th regiment embarked on board the *Apollo*, troop ship, at Halifax, on Monday last, and sailed on Wednesday for Quebec.

Another Fire at Quebec.

The Canada Mail brings intelligence of another great fire having occurred at Quebec on the night of the 28th ult. if possible more terrible and destructive than the last, which occurred a month before, destroying fourteen or fifteen hundred houses.—*Two thirds* of the ancient city are now in ruins, and *twenty thousand* persons are stated to be houseless,—may reduced to beggary.

From the Quebec Canadien, June 30.

The fire broke out at 11 o'clock at night on the 28th June, and excited by a violent east wind, rapidly spread in all directions. The horrors of the occasion were rendered more perceptible by the extreme darkness of the night; and so great was the mass of flame, that the reflection of the burning materials was observed by passengers in the steam boat from Montreal, at a distance of 111 miles from the scene of conflagration, and was distinctly visible at Trois Rivieres a distance of 90 miles. The streets destroyed are as follow:

From the Walls of the city Westward—All that part of the street saint George which escaped the late conflagration, with the exception of two houses. That part of st. Olivier street which escaped the same fire, except the house of Mr. Massue; the street Latourelle; the street Richmond; the street of the Hill of saint Genevieve, except the orphan Military Asylum, and eight or nine other houses; the streets Richilieu, D'Aiguillon, saint Jean, saint Joachim, saint Gabriel, saint Jacques, New, and Artillery, except the British Canadian school, the house of Mr. Primeau, and the south side of saint Joachim street.

Parallel with the Walls—the street Glacis, and saint Francis; all that part of saint Eustache street north of Artillery street; Stewart's lane; all that part of the streets saint Augustine, saint Simon and saint Genevieve to the north of Artillery street, with four or five houses on each to the south of the latter street; Jupiter street; and a number of houses to the south of Artillery street, and between Artillery, saint Michael and Lachevrotire street.

The number of houses destroyed by this calamitous fire as from *fourteen to fifteen hundred*, includes fourteen houses belonging to the Royal Artillery, which were destroyed by order of the municipal authorities in order to save the rest of the suburb of saint Louis.

The public institutions destroyed are the house and school of the Education society, the Catholic Orphan Asylum, the Fabrique school, the Protestant Cemetery Chapel, and the Wesleyan chapel in Anville street.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, and Monseigneur the Bishop of Sidyme, with the honorables W. Cathcart, L. Massue and G. Pemberton leave here to-day (see *Le Canadien*) as a deputation to his Excellency the Governor General, for the purpose of beseeching his Excellency, in the name of suffering humanity, to advance money on the responsibility of the administration, or immediately to convoke the Legislature, for the purpose of granting relief to the unfortunate sufferers, who now compose two thirds of the population of the city of Quebec.

The following Address, from the Pastor and Wardens of the Church at Norton, has been handed to us for insertion:

May it please Your Lordship—

We the representatives of the Members of the Church of England and Ireland in the Parish of Norton, sincerely thank your Lordship for the early opportunity of welcoming yourself and family to the shores of your newly constituted Diocese.

Descendants of those Loyalists who found a home in this Country at the close of the American revolution, where they might erect altars to the God of their Fathers, and worship him under the protecting care of monarchical institutions, we but the erection of this Province into a separate See, and the appointment of your Lordship to preside over it, as an additional boon from Her Majesty's Government, and our fellow Churchmen in England, that the connection now so happily existing between us, will be maintained under the better auspices of spiritual union and love.

May your Lordship be daily strengthened from on high, for the holy work you have come among us to perform, and may our scattered Churches in this Province so "lengthen their cords and strengthen their stakes;" that you may witness the blessings attendant on your labours, and we may rejoice in the prospect of transmitting to our children, the Zion that we love, more and more worthy of their warmest affections.

We remain, my Lord, your Lordships
Most obedient servants,
W. SCOVIL, A. M., Rector.
J. B. RAYMOND, } Wardens
OLIVER BARRIER, }
E. S. Weldon, Vestry Clerk.

The Bishop made an appropriate verbal reply.—His Lordship returned to Fredericton on Saturday in the steamer New Brunswick.

The Kingston News of Thursday last contains some very sensible observations on a speech delivered lately in England by Lord Nugent, on the subject of capital punishments. The abolition of the punishment of death is a subject which is attracting a good deal of attention in England just now, a circumstance which may be easily accounted for from the fact that several cold-blooded murders recently occurred, followed by the conviction and execution of the criminals. We have neither time nor inclination to enter into the arguments pro and con that have been brought forward on this subject, but while we quite approve that merciful alteration of the criminal law which has in fact, if not in the letter, abolished capital punishment for all crimes but murder, we are firm believers in the justice of the divine law, *whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed*. We believe that the wretch, who wilfully, deliberately and of malice prepense, sheds the blood of a fellow creature, ought to be allowed to live. Put aside entirely that command of the Almighty given to Noah, "whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," despite all the trumpery grammatical quibble about the rendering of the word "shall," we will take the plain commands to Moses, "he that smiteth a man so that he die, shall surely be put to death"—and in this passage we believe that that the great Creator has as emphatically pronounced his will with respect to a murderer, as he he has when speaking of himself he says, "I am the Lord thy God, thou shalt worship none other Gods but me."

We believe it is right that the wilful murderer be put to death, not as an act of vengeance upon him for the crime, for this we believe is neither the contemplation of either Divine or human law, but as a terrible example, that other wicked men may not also take the life of man. It is of no argument to say that the punishment of death is of no avail, because murders are still committed—the question is if there was no such fear impending over men of violent and ill-regulated passions, would not murders be more frequent? We believe that the improper mode of carrying out the last dread sentence of the law is the great cause why the punishment of death is found to be comparatively ineffectuous.—The fact is, that in England, the moment a wretch is sentenced to be hanged, he becomes quite a popular character. His sayings and doings are circulated by the press as if he were a great hero; a mockery of religion is perpetrated over him, styled a condemned sermon and the prison chapel is made on that occasion quite a fashionable lounge.—If the murderer is a gentleman, like Talwell, the Quaker, the hangman puts on a pair of white kid gloves in order that the disgusting job may be daintily done; thousands on thousands cluster round the gallows; some go actuated by curiosity, as they would to see any interesting philosophical experiment; others have a kind of morbid liking for horrible sights, like George Selwyn, who never missed an English hanging and took the trouble to go to France to see Damiens tortured to death; others go because there is a crowd, and a crowd is a famous place for picking pockets. All this is radically wrong. From the moment a man is sentenced to be hanged, the world should hear no more of him; he should be put to death within the prison walls, in presence of none but the officers of justice, and certain public functionaries to be public witnesses of the act, and nothing should be known of him or his execution beyond a brief official announcement that he has been found guilty and hanged according to law.

The knowledge that one human being was, in the silence and solitude of a criminal prison, to suffer death for murder, would have in our opinion a far more appaling effect upon the wicked, than his public execution. If this cannot be done, we would fain rather have punishment of death abolished altogether. We are convinced that the present system is wrong and does not produce the intended effect. We would either have the present system altered, or we would commute the sentence of death to perpetual solitary imprisonment, with this provision, that the criminal, on each anniversary of his guilt should be brought out and exposed to the people and a record of his crime be read. And as we would deal with the murderer so would we deal with the traitor, with the man who had brought civil strife and bloodshed into the heart of a peaceful people.—We would exhibit him, as we exhibit dead crows in a field, *in terrorem* to those who are inclined to act in like manner, a good sound flogging might be annually without any great harm. It is a great mistake to hang traitors; it causes too much sympathy and a great deal more good would be done, by making the man a standing public example of guilt and folly.

The spirit of the times in which we live calls for some alteration, and although we hold to the opinion that the murderer should suffer death, yet if those who are most conversant with the administration of criminal justice, are of opinion that perpetual imprisonment would have an equal effect with hanging in deterring others from the same crime, we would not be found to oppose such alteration.—*Montreal Chronicle.*

Astonishing Scientific Discovery.—There are but few persons who have not been very sick at some period of their lives. All such persons have quite a vivid recollection of the pangs they then suffered. They felt vastly uncomfortable, but did not accurately understand what it was that brought the afflictions of body and mind they experienced. We have the pleasure of announcing that philosophy, analysis, and the microscopes, have discovered the reason why when a person is deceased he feels prodigiously restless and uneasy. From the New York Mirror, we learn that a very acute genius, Professor Bronson, has informed the world all about it. Listen:

Professor Bronson stated, in his concluding lecture last week, that if a drop of human blood be subjected to examination by the oxydrogen microscope, and magnified some twenty millions of times, all the species of animals now existing on the earth, or that have existed during the different stages of creation for millions of years past, will there be discovered. In the blood of a healthy person, all the animalcules are quiet and peaceable; but in the blood of a diseased person, they are furious, raging and preying upon each other. This he stated in illustration of his position, that man contains within himself all the principles of the universe. It was also asserted that if a dead cat be thrown into a pool of stagnant water, and allowed to dissolve there, a drop of water taken from any part of the pool, and examined as above, will show every species of animal of the cat kind that has ever existed on earth, raging and destroying one another. The bodies of all the lower animals being thus made up of animalcules similar to themselves; and the body of a man being compounded of all that is below in the scale of creation.

We, like most other specimens of humanity, have been the victims of fever, during the continuance of which we felt as far as fresh baked pancakes and as uneasy as stranded eels. We were in perfect ignorance of the cause, and are thankful to the learned Professor for the valuable information he has given us.

From the result of the Professor's profound, investigations, it appears very clear that when a man is labouring under a bad bilious fever, a most destructive warfare is going on in every drop of blood that runs in his veins. In each drop mighthorions, mammoths with awful tusks, elephants with huge trunks, lions with shaggy manes, rhinoceroses, panthers, sperm and blubber whales, spotted leopards tigers, bald headed eagles, hyenas, sharks, rattle snakes, wild boars, boa constrictors, condors, snapping turtles, armadillos, centipedes, tarantulas, antediluvians, troglodytes, scorpions, centipedes, porcupines, fly up the creeks, white bears, wolves, ostriches, alligators, sea serpents, mermaids, rats, cats, mice, pigs, lizards, jackasses together with a vast assortment of running, crawling, flying swimming, and creeping things, which existed long before a drop of human blood was created—we say that when a poor devil has a fever all these animals and many thousands more infest each drop of his blood biting, scratching and tearing each other in a million different and ingenious ways. No wonder a fellow feels so uneasy after the fashion of sinners, devilish uncomfortable.—*Louisville Journal.*

St. John, July 7, 1845.

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

Sir—I have observed by the Newspapers and public handbills that we are to be visited by Rockwell & Stone's Circus, the same that was in last summer, and we are very modestly told in these publications that their stay here will be limited to *six days only*. I hope, Mr. Editor, that six hours will be sufficient to convince them that an early a visit is not required of them, and that we are not prepared as a community to lend their pockets with our hard earnings, to the tune of some six or eight hundred pounds as was the case last summer. If any public exhibitions are to be patronised let us show our good taste by visiting those of an intellectual character, and let it not be any more said of us that a vitiated taste leads us to sacrifice a Shakespeare, a Bulwer, and other celebrated authors, to the vulgarities of a Circus or a Negro Extravaganza. I trust at all events that the Ladies of this city will not visit the disgusting exhibition, although they may be told that it has been patronised by the "first and most fashionable families of Boston."—Let them go whence they came, and "jump jim crow" to their own music.

Your's, A PARENT.

☞ The Mail for England to meet the sailing of the R. M. steamship from Halifax on the 15th inst., will be closed at the Post Office in this city to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Married.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. Charles Williams, of Golden Grove, to Clarissa Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. George Puddington of this city.

On the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. James H. Brown, to Miss Rebecca, eldest daughter of Capt. Aaron Delong, all of St. Martins.

Same day, by the same, Mr. Nathan Parks, to Miss Eliza Fanjoy, both of St. Martins.

At St. Paul's Church, Halifax, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. G. Auxten, Chaplain H. M. Ship Vindictive, Lieutenant Walter F. Robinson, of the Royal Artillery, second son of Wm. Robinson, Esq., L. L. D., of Tottenham, Middlesex, to Charlotte, third daughter of Captain Maynard, R. N., of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Died.

On Friday the 4th inst., after a protracted illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine Will, Mrs. Elizabeth Boyer, aged 72 years. Mrs B. was among the earliest settlers of this Province, and has left a large number of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

At Long Island, Hampstead, Queen's County on the 27th June, Stephen Golding, Esq., aged 83 years, one of the oldest Loyalists in New Brunswick, having come to this Province in 1783. Mr. G. had been in the Commission of the Peace for the County of Queen's for the last thirty years, and held a Commission in the Provincial Militia fifty five years, retiring with the rank of Major. He was a consistent member of the Church of England, and died in the full assurance of a blessed immortality. Mr. G. had eleven children, seventy-one grand children, and seventy four great grand-children.

At Westfield, (K. C.) on the 23 inst., of Dropsy, Susannah, second daughter of Mr. Jonathan Purdy, aged 42 years.

At Halifax on the 5th inst., Lieut. James Somerset Seys, 46th Regt., aged 21, sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of knowing him, but more particularly by his brother officers.

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of St. John, Arrived, 4th—Brig Harriet, Wallace, Londonderry, 43, order, passengers.

5th—ship Britannia, Gillis, Liverpool, R. Rankin & co., ballast.

6th—Brig Olive, Jeffrey, Alexandria, Estabrook & Ring, flour, &c.; schr. Eleanor Jane, Roberts, Boston, R. D. Wilmot, assorted cargo; Shaw, Elliot, Harbour Grace, order, ballast; Brothers, Coffey, Boston, 2¼, J. McLauchlan, ass'd cargo; Victory, Bishop, Eastport, T. & J. Clark, assorted cargo.

8th—Hebe, Wright, Liverpool, 39, J. Mackay, ballast; England, Everitt, Liverpool, via New York, 36, C. McLauchlan, salt; Barque Pearl, Rowles, Dublin, 37, Wiggins & son, merchandize.

9th—schr. Nelson, Anthony, Boston, 3, G. Thomas, flour glass, &c.; Enterprise, Gorum, Hallowell, C. E. Cross, hay.

10th—Brig Tyne, Story, Carthagena, 63, John Robertson, ballast; Victoria, Price, Galway, order, ballast; schr. Oread, Johnston, Eastport, Master, ass'd cargo; Charles, Claridge, Eastport, master, ballast.

Cleared.

July 4th—Queen Pomare, Tilt, Greenock, timber & deals, Parks & Hegan.

5th—ship Spartan, Reed, London, timber & deals—S. Reynolds & son.

7th—ship Woodhouse, Bennet, Hull, timber and deals, John Robertson; Brig James Hay, Anderson, Barbadoes, fish & lumber, D. Leavitt; schr. Emily, Crowell, Halifax, boards, Allison & Spurr; Martha Brae, Martin, Halifax, tea, G. Salter.

9th—ship Athol, Coffin, whaling voyage to the Pacific Ocean; bark Rokeby, Colville, London, timber & deals; Lady Campbell, Power, Waterford, timber & deals; brig Nancy, Brough, Westport, timber and deals.

10th—ship Venilia, Frink, London, timber and deals, Robt. Robertson.

Brig *Myrtle*, of Sunderland, from Miramichi, for Hull, struck on the Magdalen Islands, 14th ult. got off by being lightened and proceeded on her voyage.

Brigantine *Cognette*, from Quebec bound to Glasgow, was lost on Magdalen Islands, 4th ult., crew and cargo saved.

Arrivals at Hope.—At Pentland Firth, Miramichi, Bond, hence; at the Clyde, 3d, St. John, Dick, hence; 4th, Pacific, M'Kandy, do; 5th, at John, Richardson, do; 9th, Ottoman, Cronk, do; 17th Eglinton, Muir; Victor, Murray, and Canmore, Cudlip, do; At Everpool, 4th, Columbus, cowan, hence; 7th, Kestrel, King; Osprey, Leavitt, and Perseverance, Rhind, hence; 9th, Carrick, welsh, do; 10th, Collope, scott, do; 16th, Emily, smith, do; Euclid, Davidson, do; at Port Rush, 4th, Independenity, Grieves, hence; at Limerick, 5th, Exchange, Crosby, hence; at Bristol, 8th, Pioneer, Pettingell, hence; 9th, Frederick, Grant, do; at Belfast 8th, Marchioness of Queensbury, M'callum, hence; at London 7th, Emily, coleman, hence; 8th Peruvian, Jackson; Favorita, Brown, and Portshire, Drake, do; 10th, Richmond Lass, Donald, do; 13th, Bethel, Card, do; at Dublin 9th, Amelia, crosby, hence; 10th, Dove, Muir, do; at Androssan 10th, Columbia, Reed, hence; at Wexford 10th, Hibernia, Neville, hence; at Drogheda 15th, Ann, Lovett, hence; at Hull 10th, Meteor, Brown, hence; 11th, Regent, stephenson, do; 12th, Rutswell, Brown, do; at Dundee 14th, Ann Louisa, Keitl, hence; at Kingston 5th, Bisman, Cann, hence; at Killeylegge 13th, Stainsfeny, Hammond, hence; at Emerick 3d, Bristol, Maxwell, hence; at Glasgow 9th, Sirion, Cann, hence; off Cork 15th Five sisters, Redmore, hence; at Drogheda 16th Ann, Lovett, hence; at Leith Roade 13th, Joanna, Drysdale, and Voyager, Parker, hence.

Sailed—From Gibraltar, May 26, John Francis, Kent, for this port; from Lynn, 30th Robert and James, Haynes, do; from Clyde 3lst, Hunts, do; from Cork 4th, Katharina, do; from Newry 4th, Wakefield, Abell, do; from Bordeaux 5th, Jane do; from Dublin 8th, Pearl Rowlas, do; from Liverpool 9th, Speed, Ellis, and Ann, Hunter, do; 17th Evergreen, Henry, do; 19th, Liverpool, swinford do; from Belfast 9th, Charlotte, Morris, and Manfred, Merwood, do; from Hull 12th, Wm. Ward, Reed, do.

Loading at Liverpool for this Port—Favorite, Mommaney, and Calliope; at London, Ready Rhino and Bethel; at Clyde, Helen, St. John, and Oromocto.

Hull, 12th June.—The ship Meteor, Brown, from St. John, N. B. is towing for the Humber dock; took the ground on the East side of the basin, and lays over on the larboard side; dock lord discharging; she was got off on the evening of the 11th and docked apparently without damage.

Port Rush June 14—The brig Indemnity, from St. John, N. B. arrived here, encountered much ice Eastward of the Banks of Newfoundland.

CARD.

Miss Lowry, respectfully intimates to her Friends and the Public, that she still continues her SCHOOL for young Ladies in *Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, &c* at the place formerly occupied by Mrs Fayerweather, in Duke street, (where she has taught for the last ten months) and hopes to assure Parents, and others who favour her with their patronage, that the strictest care and attention will be paid to the morals and education of children placed under her care.

Miss L. begs also to state that she is prepared to give instruction in Plain and Ornamental Needlework to the Female department of her school, without any additional charge. July 11.

NOTICE.

Thereby forbid all Persons interfering with or trespassing on certain Lots of Land owned by me, and situate on the Washademoak Lake, in the Parish of Johnston, County Queens, known by the numbers 19, 20 and 21; and all Persons so found trespassing will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law. JOHN G. PETERS.

Parish Johnston, June 7, 1845.

For sale low,

For Cash or approved Payments—

50 Hhds. Sugar; 40 pans Molasses; 150 bbls Corn Meal; 50 do Rye Flour.

July 12. SUMMERS & HICKS.

"Pro Bono Publico."

BROOKS' EMPORIUM

Foster's Corner, King Street, St. John.

The subscriber informs the Public that he has just received a large assortment of PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., among which are—1 gross best French Cologne Water; 1 do. Lavender, do; 1 box of Kidder's Bears Oil; 2 do small do; 1 gross Rowland's Macassar Oil; 2 do Antigua do; Fancy Patterns; half gross Pungents; 1 do round shaving SOAP; 1 gross French do; Chapman's celebrated Razor Strops; Emerson's do; Snuff Boxes; Cigar Cases; Tobacco do; Indelible Ink; Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes; Hat do; silk Purses; Cotton do; silver Gauds; 1 gross fancy Beads; 1 do Bugles; Feather Fans; Motto Thimbles; Coat Links; Court Plaister; spy Glasses; Pocket Books; fine Ivory Combs; Dressing do; half gross best shell side Combs; do Buffalo shell Back do; half gross Victoria shield Pins; Crooks Celebrated Razors; 100 pieces White Bone; Emery Cushions; 1 gross best Wax Dolls, of all sizes; Drums; Trumpets; Key Bugles; Walking Canes; Dressing Cases; fancy Work Boxes; Necklaces; Looking Glasses; sinaving boxes, and brushes; Steel Pens and Pen holders; Feather Dusters; Hair Powder; A great variety of TOYS at wholesale and retail.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine the above articles as they have all been selected especially for his Establishment, and compose the most extensive assortment in his line that has ever been offered in St. John; the whole of which will be disposed of at Wholesale and Retail. July 11, 1844.

Teas, Copper, &c.—80 chests superior

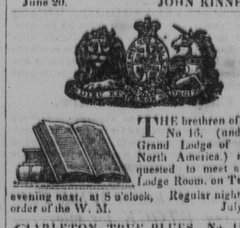
Congou TEA; 125 Bolts Copper, ⅜ to 1¼ in. 5 cases SADLERY; 100 Bls. Calcined Plaster. Now landing and for sale by

June 20. JOHN ROBERTSON.

On consignment.—Now landing ex *Duke of Wellington*, from London—1 case Shaded and Checked Royal Maude SHAWLS, for sale by June 20 Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

Chairs, batting, &c.—per brig *James*, from Boston: 5 dozen Cane seat CHAIRS; 28 rolls Batting; 3 casks Epsom Salts; 10 brls. Dried Apples, 12 dozen bottles CASTOR OIL.

June 20. JOHN KINNEAR.



The brethren of Lodge No 16, (under the Grand Lodge of British North America.) are requested to meet at their Lodge Room, on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, Regular night. order of the W. M. July 11.

Carleton true blues, No. 11, will meet in their Lodge Room, on Wednesday evening next. Regular night. By order of the W. M. July 11.

Roden, No. 8, will meet in their Lodge Room on Thursday evening next. By order of the W. M. Regular night. July 11.

Prince of Orange, No. 30—Will meet in their Lodge Room on Tuesday evening 15th July. R. N. By order of the W. M.

Lewis' Cove, Washademoak. July 4.

Metcalfe, No. 28, will meet in their Lodge Room, on Friday evening, 25th July R. N. By order of the W. M.

Parish Greenwich, [K. C.] July 11.

Zinc, Tin Plate, Oil, &c.

By the St. Andrews and Scotsman from Liverpool:—

100 Boxes best I C Tin Plates; 48 bags SHOT, assorted sizes; 1 ton ZINC, 7 bbls. Boiled Linseed OIL

For sale at low prices, by

July 4. JOHN KINNEAR, *Prince William Street*

Brandy.

Landing from Bargus *Duke of Wellington*—25 hhds. Brandy, of superior quality; "Brand Orand Dupny & co.—will be sold low either in bond or duty paid.

July 4. Allison & Spurr.

Molasses.

90 Puncheons Molasses, in Bond, for sale low by

July 4. E. FAIRWEATHER.

Irish shovels.

Just received per ship *New Zealand*, 1800 steel point socket SHOVELS; 120 long handle Irish Spades.

July 4. T. R. GORDON.

Cordage.

Just arrived per ship Scotsman, from Liverpool:

107 Coils *Jackson's* CORDAGE, consisting of ROPE from 6 inch to 2½ inch spun yarn, Marlin, Anderline and Houseline, suitable for rigging for a vessel of 200 tons. For sale low while landing.

July 4. C. & W. W. ADAMS.

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

The subscriber is now landing ex *Nancy*:

200 Tons of well assorted English Iron:

Ex Caroline:

50 tons of do. do.; 50 tons PIG IRON.

Ex Thomas:

10 tons Spike Nails, 4½ to 10 inches;

20 boxes I C TIN.

Ex New Zealand:

200 tons *Banks'* best Refined IRON, assorted; 150 tons English iron, assorted; 100 dozen Farmers' Spades; 9 casks Miners' Shovels, *steeled*; 100 bags Patent Nails, from 4d to 24d; 25 tons Spike Nails, from 4½ to 10 inch; 220 Bolts best NAVY CANVAS, No. 1 to 6; 8 casks iron WIRE, well assorted; 7 tons Cast STEEL, Naylor & Co. ass'd; 2 tons Coach Springs, steel, assorted; 100 boxes Tin Plates, well assorted; 6 tons Bolt COPPER, assorted ⅜ to 1½ inch; 50 chests best Congou Tea; 20 bags rivets and Ox Nails, assorted; 20 dozen Frying Pans, assorted; 1 cask Vices, assorted; 12 sets (warranted) Anvils, assorted;

40 cwt. best short link ⅜ inch CHAIN; 20 cwt. best short link 7/16 ditto; 40 cwt. do ditto ½ inch ditto; 40 cwt. do. do. ⅝ inch ditto; 40 cwt. do. do. ¾ inch ditto; 20 cwt. do. do. ⅞ inch ditto; 20 cwt. do. do. 1 inch ditto;

30 CHAIN CABLES, best proved assorted, ⅜ to 1⅝ inch;

60 Anchors, assorted, 1 cwt. to 30 cwt.

Also on hand—

30,000 best Fire Bricks; 100 boxes Tin Plates; 25 tons SHEET IRON, assorted; 500 boxes Liverpool SOAP; 4 tons Sock Plates, single and double; 4 tons Blister STEEL; 200 Tea Kettles assorted numbers; 25 dozen Ballast Shovels, ass'd sizes; 30 dozen Garden Spades; ditto 20 Register Grates, assorted; 50 Half Register do. do.; 10 tons Plough Plates, 2 to 5 inches; 5 tons HOOP IRON from 1 to inches; 200 tons ass'd English iron; 100 tons best Refined ditto; 20 do. Swedish ditto, best Brand, assorted; 10 bars best Low Moor Iron, 4⅝ and 5 inch square; 20 doz. Kiln Tiles.

Daily expected ex Wakefield:

10 tons Swedish Iron, assorted; 10 tons Refined Round Iron, from ⅜ to ⅞ inch; 2 tons Blister Steel; 4 tons sheet Iron, No. 16 to 24; 12 pairs Forge Bellows, 24 to 36 inch; 10 tons OAKUM; 50 tons Seates—Queen, Ladies and Countess; 100 tons COAL.

All of which will be sold on moderate terms for good payments.

July 4. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Spring and Summer Goods.

HORSFALL & SHERATON,

Have just received per *Magliacer* and *Lady Caroline*, part of their supply of Spring Goods, consisting of—

Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Fancy Orleans and Parisians; Gentlemen's Stocks and Gloves; Ties; Cloth and Horse Hair Caps; Bonnets & Flowers; Parasols and Umbrellas; Laces, Muslin Dresses, &c. &c. Carpets and Hearth Rugs to match; Oil Cloths and Table Mats; Damask Moreens; Tweeds and small Wares of every description; 3000 Pairs Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

May 20.

To Blacksmiths, Shipbuilders, and others.

The subscriber has for sale about two tons of RIGGING WORK, made of the best refined Iron, at 2¼ per lb. in Lots to suit Purchasers.

June 20. W. P. SCOTT.

LONDON HOUSE

MARKET SQUARE.

Spring and Summer Goods.

Per ships *St. John, Corsair*, and *Lady Caroline*:—

A assortment of shawls, Dresses, silks, cottons, Woollens, Linens, Hose, Parasols, &c.

June 6. T. DANIEL.

SUMMERS & HICKS,

Grocers & Tea Dealers,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

Have just received per steamer from Boston, and per *Clyde* and *Duke of Wellington* from London:

10 Boxes Oranges; ditto Lemons; 10 Barrels Ayrshire OATMEAL; 300 Kegs No. 1 Brandram's WHITE LEAD, in 14, 28, 56, 112lb. Kegs; 150 Kegs Yellow, Green, Red, and Black Paints.

June 20.

New Grocery and Ship Chandlery STORE.

The subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Brick Store (No. 3) of N. Merritt, Esquire, Water street, where he hopes to meet with a share of public patronage.

May 28. W. P. SCOTT.

New Clothing Store,

No. 18, *Water street,*

(Near the Ferry Slip.)

The subscriber has received and is now offering for sale, a general assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

suitable for the season, which, with a choice assortment of *broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Cantoons, Tweeds, Gambroons, Drills, &c. &c.* he is now selling at very low prices, for *Cash only.*

JOHN BOWES.

N. B.—Persons selecting the Cloth can have garments made to order at the *shortest notice*, and in the most fashionable style.

☞ Country orders will be attended to with *despatch.* June 20.

June 20, 1845.

The subscriber has received, (per late arrivals,) and offers for sale at the lowest prices for cash or approved payment—Wholesale or Retail:

20 Cases containing BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, PRAYER BOOKS, Psalm Books, &c., with a general assortment of well selected SCHOOL BOOKS, Lessons, Journals, Day Books, &c.

Also, 1200 Reams Assorted WRITING PAPERS. *WM. L. AVERY.*

MARSH, late Drury,

Prince William street.

7th June, 1845.

NOW LANDING, and partly opened, ex ships Themis, Britannia, and Mariner;

24 Packages of well assorted HARDWARE, consisting of—

Cast steel HOES and Garden RAKES; Wrought chain, and clasp Nails; Flemish and Dutch Locks and cut Bolts; Carpenter's Rim Locks; Table, Butt, and strap Hinges; Fire Irons, and separate shovels; Stove Pipe rivets; Tinn'd Rivets; Tinmen's Punches and Shears; *Morrises & Shepherds and Vickers* Files and Rasps; *Carr's*, warranted Plane Irons; Chisels and other Tools; best Beitch and Moulding Planes; Mast Planes for ship carpenters; Letter and Figure Punches, for iron and wood; Glue, Glass Paper, and Cloths; Chair Lines, and Needles; Trout and Cod Hooks, Brad Awls and Punches, Carving Tools, in sets; Gang Mill Saws; Compasses and Plyers, *Wood Cutters' Belts*; Labels for Wine and Spirits, in silver Plate and German silver; German silver and Plated Sugar Tongs, Bright Chamber Candlesticks; Britannia Metal Ware; Table and spring Cutlery, for wholesale and retail trade; Plated and other Toast Racks & Cruets; Tea Urns, Pitchers, and Drain Bottles; Steel snuffers and Snuff Nippers; Silver Thimbles, German silver Bodkins, and Stilettos; Crimping Machines; Brass Toddy Kettles; Tooth and Bottle Brushes; Copper and other Coal scoops; Shot Belts and separate chargers; *Superior Razor Hones*; Hand rail and other Screws, Linen Presses; Carpet stretchers; Coopers' Vices and Compasses; Double Bed Cups and Bed screws; Looking Glass Knobs; Hair seating & curley Hair Wire Cloth for window blinds; Door Knockers, brass and bronzed; Lever Keys for Door Locks; Curtain Bands and Chimney Hooks;

And sundry other Articles—all which are offered at moderate Cash Prices.

The subscriber has received per "Lady Caroline," "Odessa," "Julia Ann," and "Lion":

41 Cases and 7 Cases Hats, Caps, &c., comprising a general assortment. *Viz:*

Gentlemen's London Superfine Beaver HATS; Parisian, Satin Beaver, Velvet, and Gossamer Do [with plain and fancy rims;

Black and Drab Merino Silk HATS;

Black and Drab Felt Do.;

Farmers' Beaver and Felt Do. (*low crowns*);

Children's Beaver HATS, with Tassels;

Men's and Youth's Cloth, Velvet, Glengarry, and fancy **Caps**;

Glazed Threshers, Alberts, Pilot, (silk under);

India Rubber, (round crowns); and Halifax Glazed HATS;

Glazed Hat and Cap Covers;

Leather Hat Cases; Hat Brushes; Children's Belts; GOLD LACE; Peaks; Straps; Livery Cockades; Scotch Bonnets, &c. &c. &c.

☞ The above Goods were manufactured expressly to the order of the subscriber, by the best Makers and are recommended to be superior in quality, and the most fashionable styles. For sale, wholesale and retail, at usual low prices.

E. E. LOCKHART,

May 23. *No. 1, Prince Wm. street*

Spring Supplies at the St. John CLOTHING MART,

Water Street.

The subscriber has received per ships "*Canmore*," "*Lady Carolina*," and "*Odessa*":

30 Bales of fine and superfine west of England blue, black, and medley coloured BROAD CLOTHS;

Superfine Cashmeres, Buck and Doeskins;

KERSEY and TWEEDS—latest patterns and newest styles;

20 Cases and Bales of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of—superfine blue, black, and medley coloured FROCK and DRESS CO