The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1845.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 16.

THE OBSERVER,

Published on Tuesday, by Donald A. Cameron, at his Office in Water Street, South West corner of the Market Square.—Terms: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

☞ The postage on all Letters (except those containing money, or from Agents.) must be pre-paid, or they will not be attended to.

ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Company of Boston.

Marine Agency at Saint John.

THE Subscriber is authorised by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of Boston, to take Risks on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights, to an extent not exceeding Ten Thousand Dollars on any one risk.

August 13. A. W. WHIPPLE.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having this day entered into Co-Partnership, the Business heretofore carried on by WILLIAM HAMMOND, in his own name, will in future be conducted under the Firm of WILLIAM HAMMOND & CO.

WILLIAM HAMMOND,
WILLIAM E. MOORE.

St. John, 3th July, 1845.

☞ I hereby request all parties indebted to me by Note, Bond, or Book Account, to pay the amount to William Hammond & Co.; and all those to whom I am indebted, will please render their Accounts to the new Firm for payment. WILLIAM HAMMOND.

St. John, 3th July, 1845.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DANIEL CAMPBELL, late of the Parish of Sussex, King's County, Farmer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the subscribers, within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

JOHN B. CAMPBELL, } *Executors.*
DUNCAN B. CAMPBELL,

Parish of Sussex, (K. C.) July 28, 1845.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Charles Robertson, late of the Parish of Lancaster, County of Saint John, Lime Burner, deceased, are desired to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

ROBERT ROBERTSON,
Sole Administrator.

Indian Town, June 14, 1845.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the firm of THOMAS NISBET & SON, *Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers*, or against the Estate of the late THOMAS NISBET, Junior, are requested to render the same forthwith; and all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who continues the business under the same firm, and has now on hand an extensive assortment of superior NEW FURNITURE, of their own manufacture.

THOMAS NISBET.

St. John, N. B, 1st March, 1845.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Firm of "Robertson & Co." or Robert Robertson, as Lime Burners, are requested to present the same for payment; and those indebted to said Firm, or to Robert Robertson, for LIME, are desired to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG,
ROBERT ROBERTSON.

Indian Town, June 17, 1845.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his Business to the Store lately occupied by E. W. Greenwood, (*No. 19, South Market Wharf,*) and has now on hand—Superfine, Fine, and Middlings FLOUR, manufactured from prime Alexandria Wheat; RYE FLOUR; CORN MEAL; HORSE FEED, BRAN, &c. &c.

☞ He will also continue to attend to the sale of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 6, 1845.—2m. JOHN W. McLEOD.

The Subscribers have just received;

25 BARRELS Pale SEAL OIL;
15 tons first quality GUANO—in lots to suit purchasers;
50 brls. and half brls. Genessee S'fine FLOUR;
71 bags Round Yellow CORN;
2 tons *REDWOOD*,
25 jars and 50 bladders "Lorillards" *SNUFF*,
15 casks Cider VINEGAR.—For sale by

August 5. *JARDINE & CO.*

Geneva, Wine, Brandy, &c.

Per Brig *Ann*, Stewart, Master, from Glasgow

15 HHDS. superior quality Pale Holland GIN;
10 Hhds. Old Cognac BRANDY;
2 Hhds. and 52 casks superior, Old PORT WINE.

For sale low, by JOHN V. THURGAR.

St. John, 24th June, 1845.

CORDAGE.

Just arrived per "Severn," from Liverpool;

107 COILS "Jackson's" CORDAGE consisting of Rope from 6 inch to 1 1-4 ich; Spunyarn, Marline, Amberline and Houseline—suitable for Rigging for a Vessel of 200 tons. For sale low while landing.

July 5. C & W. H. ADAMS.

OLD PORT WINE.

PER Canmore—15 Cases Old Port WINE, of superior quality, landing from the above vessel and for sale by *ALLISON & SPURR.*

August 5.

S. K. FOSTER'S SHOE STORES,

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.

Just received, per "Kate," from London:

LADIES' FANCY SLIPPERS, of the newest and most Fashionable patterns,
Misses', Children's and Babes' Fancy Prunella and Valentia BOOTS, in great variety,
Gentlemen's Wellington, Clarence, Albert, Coburg and other BOOTS,
DRESS SHOES, PUMPS, and SLIPPERS, of every style,—Together with a great variety of Cheap BOOTS and Shoes, of every sort and quality that can be named—for sale Wholesale and Retail, by

June 24. S. K. FOSTER.

Molasses! Molasses!!

Received ex Brig "Buenos," from Havana—

A FULL Cargo, containing 252 Hhds. Retailing MOLASSES.—For sale in or out of Bond. N. S. DEMILL.

July 15, 1845.

New BOOKS and STATIONERY.

V. H. NELSON

OFFERS for sale at the VICTORIA BOOK-STORE, an extensive and well selected assortment of Books and Stationery, including—
SUPERFINE, fine, and common Post, Foolscap, Demy, Pot, and Note PAPERS;
500 reams Wrapping do.; Quills, Steel Pens;
Sealing Wax, Drawing Pencils, Artists' Materials;
Tissue, Fancy, and Coloured Papers,
Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Copying Books, and Copying Presses;
Blank, Memorandum and Copy BOOKS;
Blue, Black, Red, and Copying INK;
Primers, Spelling Books, Dictionaries, Geographies, Arithmetics, Catechisms, and School Books of every description;
Slates and Slate Pencils; Bibles, Testaments;
Prayer Books, Psalm Books, Methodist and Baptist HYMN BOOKS, together with a large assortment of miscellaneous works in Divinity, History, Arts, Sciences, &c.
Sunday School Books, Prizes and Presents, Juvenile Books, &c. &c.

☞ Agent for the Publications of Messrs. Chambers, and for the sale of Morrison's Universal Medicine. June 17, 1845.

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 "Themis":—
10 tons Spike Nails—4½ to 10 inches;
20 boxes DC TIN;
"Ex "New-Zealand":—
200 tons Banks' best refined IRON, assorted;
150 do. English IRON, assorted;
100 dozen Farmer's SPADES;
9 casks Miner's SHOVELS, steeled;
100 bags Patent NAILS, from 4d'y to 24d'y;
15 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.*, assorted,
2 do. COACH SPRINGS, Steel, assorted,
100 boxes TIN PLATES, well assorted,
6 tons Bolt COPPER, assorted, ⅝ to 1¼ inch,
50 chests best CONGOU TEA;
20 bags Horse and Ox Nails, assorted,
20 dozen FRYING PANS, assorted,
1 cask VICES, assorted;
12 best (warranted) ANVILS, assorted;
40 cwt. best Short Link ¾ inch CHAIN;
20 " " " 7-16 " "
40 " " " ½ " "
40 " " " ⅜ " "
40 " " " ⅜ " "
20 " " " ¼ " "
20 " " " ⅜ " "
30 CHAIN CABLES, best proved, assorted, ⅝ to 1⅜ inch;
60 ANCHORS, assorted, 1 cwt. to 30 cwt;

—ON HAND—

10,000 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*, assorted sizes;
20 dozen Garden *SPADES*, do.;
20 Register *GRATES*, assorted;
50 Half Register do. do;
10 tons Plough Plates, 2 to 5 inches,
5 do. *HOOP IRON*, from 1 to inches,
200 do. assorted English Iron;
100 do. best Refined do.;
20 do. Swedish do., best brand, assorted,
10 bars best low Moor Iron, 4½ & 5 inch square,
20 dozen Kiln Tiles.

Daily expected ex "Wakefield":—
10 tons Swedish Iron, assorted,
10 tons Refined Round Iron, from ¾ to ½ 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 Slates—Queen, Ladies & Countess;
100 tons *COAL*.

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

July 1. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Powder, Shot, Blacking, &c.

Ex ship "Severn," from Liverpool:—

50 KEGS D.S.F. GUNPOWDER,
50 Canisters best extra strong Diamond Grain Sporting Gunpowder;
2 Casks SHOT, from BB. to No. 9,
12 Sides PUMP LEATHER,
60,000 Pump TACKS,
12 Casks Day & Martin's Liquid BLACKING, in half pints, pints, and quarts;
4 Do. PASTE do. in Tins,
6 Boxes SUGAR CANDY.

IN STORE:

A large assortment of BRANDY,—"*Martell's*" and "*Hennessey's*"; HOLLANDS; WINES; TEAS; DRY GOODS, and GROCERIES.

—ALSO—

4 Tons SHIP BREAD; Tobacco PIPES, &c.

Which will be sold low for satisfactory payments at his Stores, North Market Wharf and Reed's Point.

July 15, 1845. JOHN KIRK.

SOAP, CANDLES, etc.

Ex "Themis," "Britannia," and "Severn."

200 BOXES *Steele's* Liverpool SOAP,
130 boxes Imperial Crown do.
100 boxes *Steele's* Family White do.

—IN STORE—

50 boxes American Soda and Fancy SOAP,
100 boxes Wax Wick Mould CANDLES,
50 boxes Dip CANDLES,
100 brls. *MESS and PRIME PORK*,
50 do. Mess and Prime BEEF,
100 packages TOBACCO, various brands;
200 do. TEAS, of superior quality; and other Goods, at lowest market prices.

June 24. JOHN KERR & CO.

J. SMELLIE

Has received per *Canmore, Mary Penny*, and *Ariel*, from the Clyde; *Emerald*, and *Thomas*, from Liverpool, a general assortment of the undermentioned GOODS, which he offers for sale upon the most reasonable terms:

CACHEMIRE, DeLaine, Earege, Organdy, and Persian DRESSES;
Orleans, Colburgh and Alpaca CLOTHS,
Earl-toon and Glasgow GINGHAMS,
Printed COTTONS, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Gloves Nops, Tour Soies, Sarsnets, &c.
SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs, in Crape, Silk, Satin, Indiana, and Wool Net,
Sewed Collars, Habits, Chemizettes, Cuffs, Trimmings and Edgings,
Ladies' and Children's Sewed ROBES,
LINENS, Lawns, Drapery and Damasks,
9-3, 10-4 and 12-4 LINEN SHEETINGS,
Cotton and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
MUSLINS of all kinds,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
BROAD CLOTHS, Tweeds and Doe Kins,
Gents' Gossamer and Beaver HATS, &c. &c.

Prince Wm. Street, 17th June, 1845.

☞ A large supply of Damask TABLE CLOTHS and Napkins, daily expected from Belfast. J. S

THE GARLAND.

DEATH OF A CHILD.

BY CHARLES SPRAGUE.

There is a spot—'tis holy ground
To those who weep,
Where hush'd beneath each lonely mound
Death's mouldering victims sleep.

My friend and brother there are laid,
From sorrows free;
And there a clay-cold bed is made,
For thee, sweet boy, for thee.

Those little hands thou'lt raise no more,
To meet my arms;
The bitter blast of death pass'd o'er,
And wither'd all thy charms.

Thou cam'st, and pleasures new and bright
Thy coming gave;
Thou'rt gone—and every young delight
Is laid in thy dark grave.

What joy I hop'd should gild this day,
When thou wast born;
The day is come—but thou'rt away,
My boy, O, thou art gone!

Forever gone life's active spark,
The blood's warm thrill;
Those bright blue orbs are closed and dark,
That little heart is still.

I've sat me by thy cradle's side,
And joy'd to trace,
Blind fool, with all a father's pride,
Thy future earthly race.

Gay fancy form'd thee good and wise,
Fair virtue's theme,
Truth's darling prop, bright honor's prize—
But, O, 'twas all a dream.

One beauteous bud perfumed my bower,
One bud alone;
The spoiler came in ruthless power,
And made that bud his own.

I've seen an hour—with me 'twill live
Till life depart;
Time's vaunted skill no balm can give,
Remembrance wrings my heart.

'Twas when I watch'd, with curdling blood,
Each speeding breath;
'Twas when on that fair forehead stood
The boding damp of death.

'Twas when the fiend, with grasp so cold,
Chill'd life's red tide;
'Twas when that eye its last glance rolled—
'Twas when my poor boy died.

The sigh will rise, in manhood's spite,
The tears will roll;
Grief round me draws her mental night,
And desolates my soul.

Yet let my stricken heart be taught
That thou'rt in peace:
That lesson, with true wisdom fraught,
Shall bid each anguish cease.

If there's a refuge-place at last,
For man to enjoy;
There may I meet, when life is past,
My Charles, my cherub boy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ESCAPE.

A SCENE IN NOVA-SCOTIA.

[*Concluded.*]

Col. Morgan's voice here failed, and even his physical energies seemed to faint, for he tottered in his walk, and would have fallen, had not one of his officers stepped up and proffered him his arm. But as he prepared to execute his purpose, and to return to the town—a bereaved and wretched father, Brisco started from the ground, and seizing his coat, dragged him forcibly back. He turned, and the dog seemed to be suddenly embued with new animation. He began trotting along the road by which he had escaped from the woods; and after proceeding a few steps, paused and looked wistfully back. At first, his invitation did not succeed; he walked up a second time to Col. Morgan, pulled his clothes as before, and when he perceived the Colonel speak to his companions and begin treading the way he wished, he bounded and gamboled as if in ecstacy of delight.

Young Morgan after he awoke from the transitory swoon into which he had for a moment fallen, at the terrible front in which death had presented itself, discovered a number of his executioners at his back, preparing to bind his arms with some osier wattles. As soon as his limbs were properly secured, the party moved up the ascent, and a motion was made for him to accompany them—a sign which he instantly obeyed, for he knew that one murmur or the slightest appearance of reluctance would bring down instant and deadly retribution. As they reached the peak of the ridge, the sun was drooping to the horizon,—the banner on Honson's Fort hung heavily in a gentle breeze; and as he strained his eye to take a last look, at that spot in which his friends, his affections and his security lately were centered, a watch-gun thundered from the battlements, and in its echoes across the valley of the Arm he thought he heard the knell of his own fate.

After advancing about five hundred yards, the sudden turning of a rock brought them into the centre of an Indian encampment. One of the party had preceded them on the march; and when they arrived, there seemed to be a great gathering and bustle. The squaws stood at the door of the wigvams; and as he, the prisoner, passed, his guarding party was hailed with a kind of song varied and lively in its measure, which Morgan regarded as an "Io triumphe!" over his misfortune. On arriving at a tent of larger dimensions, than the others which clustered round it, the party made a dead halt. In an instant after, an aged chief moved from under its birchen canopy. He was bent with the weight of years and his hair was silvered—but there was a malicious twinkle in his eye, which showed that the fire of the passions was yet burning intensely within. He held parlance for a few moments, with those who had captured "the son of the flaxen haired race?"—and then turning an angry and flaring glance upon Morgan, he uttered some brief command, which was received with a shout that made the forest ring.

The purport of his command was soon too fatally evident. Two green stakes, the stems of two rising spruce trees, were erected at about the distance of six feet from each other, near the spot where they halted; and heaps of dry wood were quickly brought and placed around them by the more active. After a sufficient quantity had been collected, two of the older Indians stepped forward, and began to build a pile; and as they proceeded in their task, an old Sybill, who had advanced from a neighbouring wigwam, walked round and round it with a measured tread. She chanted a low monotonous song, but, in the lapse of short intervals, the tune rose to a higher key, and it was then joined in with full chorus. Morgan felt that music, as he ne'er felt music before. It roared in his ear like the frightful cry of an excited maniac;—and the sounds pierced into his brain, and gathered and gathered until he thought the very skull would expand and burst.

It has been said, that even in the hour of severest trial some bright moment will intervene.—While Morgan cast his eye quickly about, as if to read more truly from the countenances of his executioners the fellness of their purpose; his look was fastened upon a squaw who stood in front of the female band. She was young and finely formed—and there was a kindness in her eye and an openness in all her features, which led Morgan to regard her as a "star of promised mercy"—He imagined once, as their eyes met, that she smiled upon him—it might have been imagination, but, so strange and wayward is the human heart, that Morgan in the midst of his danger felt a returning and assured confidence. He saw not how or whence relief was to come—but his thoughts became calm and he determined to watch and improve by any circumstance which might arise.

The pile had now began to smoke and the flames to burst into volumes. The wind blew in the direction in which he sat, and enveloped him in its folds. His guard, trusting to the wattles which now bound his feet and arms had left him for a moment, solicited, as Morgan thought, by a female voice. He looked eagerly round and saw no one—"Oh God," he said in a whisper, "were my limbs but free!" and a feeling of utter hopelessness was arising in his mind, as he found all his efforts to loosen the fastenings were without avail. As he struggled for the last time, he found his trammels suddenly to give in twain. He bounded on his feet by one elastic spring, a renovated man. Who had done the friendly act he was not aware; but he thought as he rose from his recumbent posture, that he saw a female form hiding herself in the murky cloud, which was then emitted by the burning pile. With one high leap, (such was his ecstacy!) he sprang from without the smoke; and his appearance was instantly greeted with a shout, a yell, and the clattering of arms. Two aged Indians stood before him to cross his path, whom he at one glance recognized to be those who had just performed the kindly act of raising his funereal pyre. He sprang upon them with the strength of a Hyrcinian tiger—threw them down with a blow from either arm—rushed along the pathway which led to the front of the ridge; and before many minutes had elapsed, he was bounding down the steep, leap after leap, which were so perilous that few would believe that they were in the compass of human power. He heard the Indians in full chase, and his activity was stung to its utmost speed. As he descended, the yells continued to increase; and had he not been favoured by the darkness, he must have fallen a victim to his pursuers fire, for the whole brow of the ridge was enlightened by the successive flashes of their fusees.

He had gained the beach; he paused for a moment to breathe, and to consider what course was safest now to pursue. He was then panting with exhaustion, and would have given all his worldly riches, could he have taken but one draft at the pure stream which was flowing and murmuring by. But as he was still convinced, and the more so as he saw the moon begin to rise and brighten the distant horizon, that his escape hung on the swiftness of his foot, and as he again commenced to run a yell broke upon his ear, and the young Indian, his former antagonist, jumped down directly onwards in his path from an elevated ridge, which he was at the moment passing.

He uttered something in Indian, in a tone which seemed to be broken and convulsed with joy.—Then unfolding his arms he rushed towards Morgan, with the intention, as he conceived of first clasping and then throwing him down—the scalping knife would have figured in the last Act of the Tragedy.

Morgan had been reft of every weapon—he had nothing now for his safety, but the strength and activity of youth. As his opponent threw himself onwards, he bent and eluded his grasp; and then searching on the ground, directed as he was by the light of the rising Queen, he seized a sharp pointed rock and clasping it in his hand, braced himself up, and determined to meet his foe in personal rencounter.

As he prepared to advance, he heard from a neighbouring thicket the barking of a dog. He recognized it at the instant, "oh God I thank thee for thy mercies!" he ejaculated, and then "Brisco, Brisco, whew," he shouted and whistled, as loudly as his lungs would permit.

A loud cry came from the height directly above, as if from a hundred voices at once.

Brisco in the next instant was leaping to his master's neck, and before he succeeded in quieting him, Col. Morgan advanced from the thickets and enfolded him in his arms.

The men soon followed and marshalled themselves round their Commander.

Morgan, recognising Serjeant Brown, at the head of one of the parties, addressed him—Serjeant, look to your prisoner—see that he is properly bound—a few minutes more and he would have had me numbered with the dead.

"What prisoner?"

"The Indian."

"Where is he," asked the Serjeant again.

"Away, away, you laggards," cried the Colonel, "Catch him dead or alive—a thousand guineas for his head."

The Ensign stepped up close to his father.—"This, my dear Sir, is an order I must countermand. He has escaped without violence—I am uninjured. Recollect he has a father, as well as I; and that the same affections exist in savage as in civilized man." "You are right, Edward," said the Colonel, as he seized and rung his son's hand. "Capt. Dawson, recall your men," and the order being issued accordingly, they commenced their march backwards to the Town.

(*From Bell's Messenger, Aug. 30.*)

THE CHARACTER AND PRINCIPLE OF THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

We fully admit that subjects purely religious are wholly unfitted for the temper and tone which necessarily accompanies the discussions of the newspaper or periodical press. Amongst the newspapers themselves they lead to strife, contention, and all the angry passions and feelings connected with them. Amongst the public, as readers, they either lead to the same unsuitable state of feeling, or afford occasion for that jeering, scoffing, and jesting, which are both unsuitable to the religious character, and unfitted to conducting to any judgment us to the points in dispute. Under these circumstances we have always abstained in our own journal from any religious discussion upon the points of difference between contending sects.—But the present movement in Germany is political as well as religious, and may eventually produce such a new state of things over Europe generally as to render it a subject worthy at least of partial attention.

There are, indeed, two main subjects which now seem to agitate the popular mind throughout Europe; the first, the grievous taxes and public burdens, which a new description of ministers have lately imposed upon their respective countries; and secondly, the contest for what is called religious liberty, or in other words for cashiering all church establishments for the voluntary principle. In plain words, the advocates for this principle proceeding upon the assumption that all men should be left to choose their own religion, however ignorant or however corrupted by present habits, or of whatever age, whether boys or adults, they insist that all church establishments are so many usurpations upon the free liberty of mankind, and that not being reunited for the public happiness they are acts of tyranny on part of the states and governments.

As regards the second cause of public agitation, that of grievous and onerous taxes, it will be seen in the columns of our paper that the Spanish minister has followed the example of our own Premier, and has imposed an income tax on trades and professions, the result of which menaces to overturn the government. In England we have been cajoled into the endurance of it; first, by a promise that it was only to continue for three years; and secondly, by a tariff which was to return us as much in one form as we paid away in the other. But even amongst ourselves there has arisen a very sore feeling against the device and management of the government in the continued extension of this burden beyond the three years originally promised.—In Spain, every city and town in the kingdom appears to have taken up arms against this income and property tax. We trust that the example and the lesson which it conveys will not be lost upon Sir Robert Peel. We cannot but consider the continuance of this tax, and the indirect manner in which it has been effected, to be one of those circumstances, one of those expediences and crosses which reflect the least credit upon the good faith and fair dealing of his administration.

But to return to our more immediate point. In our paper of last week, having occasion to mention the second Reformation in Germany, we stated that there was too much cause to apprehend that it was less of a Lutheran than a Socinian character. More ample information and indeed official documents have since fallen in our way, and we proceed from these sources to state briefly what this religious movement is; how it commenced, and what is its public and avowed creed.

As respects its commencement, the Bishop of Treves, on the 6th of July, 1844, issued a circular letter or charge to his diocese; stating that from the 7th of September to the 7th of October of the same year, would be exhibited in the Cathedral of Thieves the coat worn by our Saviour on the morning of his Crucifixion, and calling upon all pious Catholics to repair to Thieves and to pay all due honour to the holy relic. This charge or circular immediately produced a protest from a Catholic priest of the name of Ronge, published in all the Protestant papers, and affixed to the walls of all public places, in which he protested against this imposition on the credulity of the multitude, and upon this needless proclamation of one of the most pernicious follies and weaknesses of the Roman Church. 'For that the Council of Trent, whilst it permitted and prescribed a due feeling and respect for all holy relics as memorials of ancient piety, still expressly disavows any direct adoration of relics and pictures, and directs all bishops and priests to take care in the teaching the due honour and veneration to be rendered to relics and sacred pictures, that the people be fully led to understand that there is nothing divine, and no power of miracles, in such relics and pictures themselves; but that the honour shown to them refers merely to respect and endearment for the persons or things they represent.'

Now there are two leaders of this second Reformation; the first, Ronge, whose protest we have just given; second, Czerski, also a Catholic priest, who made public at the same time the following declaration:—'I renounce the Pope, and the false doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, but I remain a Catholic Christian and a Catholic priest. I will not be a Lutheran or a Calvinist, but according to the precepts of Christ and his apostles, I am and will be an apostolic Catholic Christian.'

Such was the commencement of this Reformation, and the two above papers were scarcely made public, before many hundred thousand men, of all towns and districts in Germany, immediately rallied around the persons of Ronge and Czerski, compelling them to come forth from their village cures, and in the face of the State and Church to denounce the errors which they had so forcibly reprobated. Ronge and Czerski being thus called upon seemed to have convened a meeting of their followers at Breslaw, the capital of Silesia, and there to have agreed upon and made public the following creed, which may therefore be considered as the articles of the Reformation now proceeding:—

Confession of faith of the New Reformed Church of Germany, under J. Czerski and J. Ronge, Catholic Priests. Breslaw, 10th of February, 1845:—

1. We declare ourselves free from the Roman Bishop.

2. The foundation and structure of Christian faith in the holy Scriptures.

3. Its free examination and exposition no authority ought to restrain.

4. As the substantial contents of our religious belief, we present the following form of it:—

I believe in God the Father, who by his almighty word created the world, and rules it in wisdom, justice and love.

I believe in Jesus Christ our Saviour, who by his teaching, his life, and his death, redeemed us from sin and slavery.

I believe in the working of the Holy Ghost on earth, in a holy general Christian church, forgiveness of sins, and life everlasting. Amen.

5. We acknowledge only two sacraments as appointed by Christ—1. Baptism. 2. The Lord's Supper.

6. We retain the baptism of infants, receiving them after sufficient education in religion, by a solemn admission, as self-acting members of our congregation.

7. The Lord's Supper will be administered, after consecration. The congregation receives it as a commemorative feast of the suffering and death of their Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Auricular confession is rejected.

8. We acknowledge marriage to be an appointment of God, and therefore holy for man; and we retain the church ceremony of marriage. In relation to conditions or impediment to marriage, we acknowledge only the laws of the land as binding.

9. We believe and acknowledge that Christ is the only mediator between God and man. We reject, therefore, the invocation of saints, the veneration of pictures and relics, the remissions and pilgrimages.

10. We believe that the so-called good works have only a value in so far as they proceed from a Christian spirit. We reject, therefore, all fasts.

11. We believe and acknowledge that it is the first duty of a Christian to show his faith through works of a Christian spirit.

15. The essential part of Divine Service consists in teaching and edification. The mass will be celebrated in the language of the country, and according to the practice of the oldest churches, modified with regard to the wants of the age. The participation between them and the minister, are considered essential demands in Divine Service.

13. The Divine Service of the church is as follows: 1. The commencing hymn; 2. General confession of sin; 3. Lord have mercy upon us; 4. The song of praise, glory be to God in the highest; 5. The prayers of the collect; 6. The epistle; 7. The Gospel; 8. The sermon, with the usual prayer; and before and after the sermon a verse of a hymn. 9. The confession of faith; 10. A passage selected from the passion of the consecration of the holy supper of our Lord, instead of the canon of the mass; 11. The hymn, Holy! holy! holy. During the communion the congregation sing the hymn, O Lamb of God; 12. The Lords Prayer; 13. Concluding song of the congregation; 14. Blessing.

14. Besides this head service, in the afternoon will be catechising or edifying discourses.

15. We observe no festivals or holidays, but those ordered by the law of the land.

16. The foundation of a church constitution is the congregational constitution, according to the example of the primitive church of Christ.

17. At the head of the congregation is the ministers and elders elected yearly at Whit Sunday.

18. The minister is chosen by the congregation, and inducted by a solemn act into his office. The election can only be from divines who produce testimonials of their theological knowledge and unblemished character. The order for the celibacy of the clergy is annulled.

19. For the present what is wanted to support the minister and carry on Divine Service, will be defrayed by the members of the congregation, each contributing according to his means.

20. All services of religion will be performed equally by the minister for every member of the congregation; and all fees, or payments for such services are abolished.

21. The reception of new members into the congregation takes place by acknowledging the confession of faith before the elders and minister.

22. Members joining the congregation from religious societies not of the Christian faith, must be admitted to baptism, after due instruction in Christianity.

Having unintentionally, in our preceding paper, misstated the received tenets of these Reformists, we have felt it our duty to give the above full account of what they are teaching and preaching, and we have no doubt but that the above statement will afford equal pleasure to all our Christian readers. Indeed, the above creed scarcely differs from the 39 Articles of our own English Church, and we find it rather difficult to understand, how, with such a confession of faith, one of these Reformers can disavow that he and his new church are Lutherans. There is scarcely an article in it but what Luther might have subscribed, or in any mode (except as to the election of priests by their congregations) differing from our own English Protestant Church.

William Pitt and Napoleon Bonaparte.—I may well comprehend that feeling, for it was my own. I saw Pitt laid in the grave; I looked down into the narrow bed where slept all that was mortal of the man who virtually wielded the whole supremacy of Europe. Yet how little can man estimate the future! Napoleon was in his glory, when Pitt was in his shroud. Yet how infinitely more honoured, and thus more happy, was the fate of him by whose sepulchre all that was noble and memorable in the living generation stood in reverence and sorrow, than the last hour of the prisoner of St. Helena! Both were emblems of their nations. The Englishman, manly, pure, and bold, of unshaken firmness, of proud reliance on the resources of his own nature, and of lofty perseverence through good and through evil fortune. The foreigner, dazzling and daring, of singular intellectual vividness, and of a thirst of power which disdained to be slacked but at sources above the ambition of all the past warriors and statesmen of Europe. He was the first who dreamed of fabricating anew the old Roman sceptre, and establishing an empire of the world. His game was for a prodigious stake, and for a while he played it with prodigious fortune. He found the moral atmosphere filled with the floating elements of revolution; he collected the republican electricity, and discharged it on the cusps and pinnacles of the European thrones with terrible effect. But, from the moment when he had dissipated that charm, he lost the secret of his irresistable strength. As the head of the great republic, making opinion his precursor, calling on the old wrongs of nations to level his way, and marshalling the new-born hopes, the ancient injuries, and ardent imaginations of the continental kingdoms to fight his battles; the world lay before him, with its barriers ready to fall at the first tread of his horse's hoof. As an Emperor, he forged his chain. Napoleon, the chieftain of republicism, might have revolutionized Europe; Napoleon, the monarch, narrowed his supremacy to the sweep of his sword. Like a necromancer weary of his art, he scattered the whole treasury of his magnificent illusions into "thin air!" flung away his creative wand for a sceptre; and buried the book of his magic "ten thousand fathom deep," to replace it only by the absolete statutes of courts, and the weak etiquette of governments in decay. Fortunate for mankind that he committed this irrecoverable error, and was content to be the lord of France, instead of being the sovereign of opinion; for his nature was despotic, and his power must have finally shaped and massed itself into a stupendous tyranny. Still, he might have long influenced the fates, and long excited the awe and wonder of Europe. We, too, might have worshipped his Star, and forgotten the danger of the flaming phenomenon, in the rapidity and eccentricity of its course, as we saw it eclipsing the old luminaries in succession; until it touched our orbit, and visited us in conflagration. It was said that Pitt died of a broken heart, in despair of the prospects of England. The defeat of Austerlitz was pronounced his death-blow. What thoughts may cluster round the sleepless pillow, who shall tell? But no man knew England better; none had a bolder faith in her perseverance and principle; none had more broadly laid the foundation of victory in national honour. I shall never be driven into the belief that William Pitt despaired of his country. He died in the vigour of his genius, in the proudest struggle of the empire, in the midst of the deepest trial which for a thousand years had demanded all the faculties of England. Yet, what man within human recollection had lived so long, if we are to reckon life not by the calender, but by triumphs? What minister of England, what minister of Europe, but himself, was the head of his government for three-and twenty years? What man had attained so high an european rank? What mind had influenced so large an extent of european interests? What name was so instinctively pronounced by every nation, as the first among mankind? To have earned distinctions like these, was to have attained all that time could give. Not half a century in years, Pitt's true age was patriarchal.—*Blackwood.*

Baptism of 130 Converted Jews.—The city of Saratoff, on the Volga, recently was the scene of a spectacle which for magnificence could scarcely be equalled by the cities of Western Europe. One hundred and thirty Jews, recently enrolled in the army, having expressed a desire to embrace the Greek Catholic faith, the 4th of June (O. S.) was appointed for their reception into the bosom of the church. On that day, early in the morning, the Liturgy was said in the Cerkiff (cathedral of Saratoff,) the neophytes, as not being yet baptised, and therefore unworthy to enter the holy place, standing outside the door which faces the west. After the service the whole congregation in procession, with banner and music, followed by the Israelites two and two, proceeded to the banks of the Volga, where they were baptised in the usual form, after which they joined the congregation, and returned hand in hand to the cathedral, which, as now forming part of the Christian community, they entered, the whole concluded with an impressive discourse by the priest.—The whole place on the banks of the Volga was crowded with people of all nations and religions—Catholics, Lutherans, Mohamedans, and Pagans—who viewed this novel spectacle in amazement.—[Bremen Gazette.

British News.

ARE WE TO HAVE A RAILWAY CRISIS?—We have seen of late, numberless ingenious calculations, which, if just, would lead us to the conclusion that railway speculation is about to hurry us to some crushing calamity. Yet, strange it is, the world does not seem to apprehend, with all its awful results, the impending danger. Our alarmists summon Cocker and Bonnycastle to their aid—parade before our eyes arrays of figures to the amount of millions to be raised; and yet nobody appears to be very greatly frightened. Now and then, it is true, we have a slight panic; our mere speculators rush to sell, and premiums are somewhat shorn of their brilliant appearance. The shuttlecock ceases to be bandied about; yet somehow or other we see sensible and solid men step in and take up, for the purpose of hoarding, the very article which unsubstantial hands have dropped. We are, in fact, on the brink of an abyss. Everybody knows it; everybody predicts our fall; yet nobody seems to have a fear of the result.

It is a difficult matter for a journalist to express an opinion with respect to a matter upon which the country at large appears to have made up its mind to act contrary to its expressed convictions. We must, however, speak our convictions; for the subject is one of too vital an interest to be lightly passed over. In order to be clearly understood, we shall extract some remarks and data which have last week appeared in the *London Times*:—

"In order to present the case fairly to our readers, we have carefully investigated the amount of capital embarked in railways, the number of shares in the market, and the value of the premiums upon them. It appears that 44 companies have been formed during the last twelve months, of which the total capital engaged is £35,510,000, the number of shares is 4,086,665, and the total value of the premiums on those shares as quoted is £3,559,000.

"We find, further, that there are 58 companies, of which, although neither the number of shares nor the nominal amount, nor the amount paid up is stated, yet the premiums of such as are stated (and they are not many) give an average premium of £6 per share; but adopting as the basis of calculation the facts which appear as to the 44 companies of which the details are before us, we may assume that the capital embarked in these 58 companies is £46,490,000, the number of shares 4,413,000, and the value of premiums is £4,646,000. We know, further, from the general share-list, that the rise in the price of shares in 27 companies which have existed more than a year, amounts in the whole to £13,491,000, the number of shares in such companies exceeding 9,100,000. The total result, then, is that the number of railway shares which are the subject of speculation is as follows:—

In 27 old companies - - - - -	9,100,000
In 44 companies established within twelve months - - - - - - -	4,086,650
In 58 new companies - - - - -	4,413,000
Making a total of - - - - -	4,413,000

the rise of price or premium on which amounts to £15,900,000. The capital required for the 102 companies in the second and third classes alone amounts to not less than £82,000,000; but in addition to this, which has reference only to railways in the United Kingdom, we are aware of the names of not less than 20 foreign railways, of which shares to the amount of £10,000,000 are in the London market alone. On account of these latter, remittances have already been made to the Continent to an amount of £3,000,000, and it is impossible to estimate the probable remittances in twelve months to come at less than £10,000,000 of money."

Now, assuming these data to be correct, our contemporary's argument amounts to this. By the formation of a number of railway companies, you have created a certain property, to which you have attached a value beyond the amount legitimately to be paid for it; and this excess or premium, is a purely fictitious thing, which "any rumour of war or apprehension of scarcity must at once dispel," plunging those who have embarked in it in irretrievable ruin. We admit the correctness of the conclusion, if the premises are not unsound. But it is an established fact that these premiums are a fictitious property? Are they not to all intents and purposes as real as any other portion of the price paid? A party buying a railway forms his deductions, as to its prospects as an investment, and pays for it at a premium or at par accordingly, in precisely the same way as he buys manufactured goods above or under the manufacturer's price. Would the *Times* treat the premium of £120 on a Grand Junction or Liverpool and Manchester share as any thing less than substantially? Certainly not.

It is clear then that this sixteen millions which our contemporary would blow away is not the fictitious thing represented. It is the value of the privileges obtained from parliament by the companies to whose shares it is attached. It may be said, however, that a large portion of the schemes now at premiums have as yet obtained no such privileges. Granted; and in that case the amount of premium is or ought to be regulated by their prospect of success in so obtaining them. And this much, too, is certain, that no proposed undertaking, whose shares are not fairly worth a premium on their first issue, can ever expect to be carried out.

The point of danger for speculators and purchasers of all descriptions to consider, is one of these. Have premiums run up too high, or have they, in their giddy scramble for shares, got hold of a bubble instead of a genuine article. We suspect that many will be found to have paid much for their whistle, and more will be found to have got no whistle for their money. Ruinous indeed the effect may be to some, but we can see no probable event before us which can create any thing like the sweeping crash contemplated by the *Times*. There is far more of solid material at the basis of the railway system of this country than alarmists, who take their views from the kind of people they see operating upon our Stock Exchanges, imagine. Shares are not taken and held now by the discerning few but by the discerning many, who are too strong in their belief of their soundness as investments to be shaken by rumours and interested prophecies. We see, indeed, this stock or that, forced up or down, as bulls or bears most predominate; but what then? The bulk of the property itself, which these transactions represent, is quietly resting in strong boxes or in safes throughout England and Scotland, beyond the reach of shareJobbers and of brokers' circulars, and as little affected by the temporary rise or fall of premiums as the house we live in would be affected by a turn-out of brickmakers.

We cordially disapprove of much of the rash speculation which is going on and of the excessive multiplication of new and apparently useless projects. The former, however, in time will regulate itself. Some speculation there must ever be or we would have no railways at all. A thing which could not be readily sold no man would invest in; and we question, after all, whether there is at this moment (Stock Exchange time bargains apart,) more speculation of a legislative kind going on than is usual in periods of prosperity. The protecting mania parliament has ample power to check and doubtless will check.—*Liverpool Standard.*

The Emperor Nicholas has just granted an amnesty to eleven Polish emigrants who had been condemned to punishments involving civil death and confiscation of property.

It is reported that no less than than 400 compositors will be thrown out of employment in Madrid, in consequence of the new law relating to the post-office, which as far as the journals are concerned, will come into operation on the 1st of October.

The Hand of the Queen of Spain.—The *Memorial Bordelais* says. "It seems certain that Queen Isabella will marry Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg. France will consent to this marriage, provided the sister of the Queen marries the Duke de Montpensier, and all Europe is agreeable to an arrangement so long desired by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert."

The *Moniteur* of the 1st instant, announces the sale by auction at Antwept, on the 15th instant, of the magnificent steamer, British Queen, as well as the material. The purchaser has the option to take also at a valuation the furniture, linen, plate, &c., in the vessel; should he decline doing so they will be disposed of by auction on the 25th.

LINES OF STEAM VESSELS.—British enterprise has now established steam communication with the following countries:—To Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, by the Hull line; to St. Petersburgh; to North Germany, by the Hull and London lines to Hamburgh; to Holland, Belgium, and France, by the General Steam Company's vessels; to the north and south of Spain and to Portugal, by the Peninsular Company's vessels; to Italy, by the new Line from London to Leghorn; to Malta, the Levant, and Constantinople, by the new line from Liverpool; to Egypt, Arabia, Ceylon, India, Sincapore, and China, by the Oriental Steam Company's vessels; to British America and the United States by the Cunard and Great Western lines from Liverpool; to the West Indies, Mexico, and the north coast of South America, by the West India Line; to Peru and Chili by the West Coast line. To Brazil and the river Plate by the line now building in Liverpool. The only British Colonies of any importance which have not now the advantage of steam communication with the mother country are the Cape, the Mauritius, and Australian Colonies.

Interesting Discovery.—In working one of Mr. Harrison's coal-pits, at Clapgate Colliery, Pemberton, the men came to a place, which they supposed to lead to some workings which had been made up. On breaking it open they found that it had been worked to the extent of about 1½ acres of coal, which they supposed must have been got upwards of 200 years ago. Two colliery tools were found, a pickaxe and a spade, the latter made out of a piece of solid oak, the back round and the front rim had been shod with sheet iron, some of which still adheres. They are now in the possession of Mr. Banks, of Winstanly-hall.

The gold mace, the gift of Queen Elizabeth to the corporation of Lincoln, after nine years' banishment by the municipal reformers, has again been allowed to see daylight on public occasions, and this month has been laid on the council-table during the meetings of the town council.

Longevity.—On Thursday week a public dinner was prepared at Doncaster, for all men and women resident in Saddleworth, and aged 77 years and upwards; of which dinner 132 old people partook, whose ages averaged more than 80 years!

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, "With respect to Tahiti, conquered so gloriously and 'protected' so admirably, I have received an assurance for which, perhaps, you are not unprepared,—it will be abandoned."

The British merchants at Rio de Janeiro have taken steps towards the formation of a British Association for the purpose of corresponding with the government at home, that their interests might be better known. The project seems to have been received with deserved favour.

The Nitrate Speculation.—All the vessels which left this country in search of Nitrate of Soda and nitrate of potash on the coast of Africa have been disappointed. The affair has either been a malicious hoax, or, as one of the chemists sent out supposes, the report originated in the circumstance of there being here and there on the coast incrustations of common salt and sand mixed. One vessel encountered at least twenty others which had been on the same fruitless errand.

The Irish National Board of Education has been incorporated, and is enabled to hold property not exceeding £40,000 per annum.

The repeal rent, for the first thirty four weeks in 1844, amounted to £35,784, 16s. 1d., whilst for the corresponding period of 1845 it dwindled down to £13,225 7s. 10½d. In 1843 and 1844 Mr. O'Connell wrung from the poor of Ireland, in the shape of repeal rent, no less a sum than £91,220.

Attempt to Assassinate the King of Wurtemburg.—A letter from Friburgh of the 5th, in the *Frankfurter Journal*, states that two shots were fired at Meran, in the Tyrol, at the King of Wurtemburg, but fortunately without hitting him. The *Carlsruhe Gazette* makes mention of a report of the same kind. The Jesuits are considered, it says, as the authors of this attack, in consequence of the King's having spoken, when in Switzerland, openly against the influence of that society. His language to M. Swiegwart Muller, the head of the Jesuit party at Lucerne, produced a great sensation.

The King of the Belgians, after leaving Coburg, gave 3,000 florins to be distributed among the poor of that town. The Queen of England gave £100 for the same purpose.

A railway Club House is about to be established, where persons of all ranks connected with railways may meet for the interchange of information.

The Grand Junction have very judiciously determined that after the 15th of this month a compartment of a first class carriage will be reserved for ladies travelling alone.

In the construction of railways, the importance of the religious instruction of the labourers seem to be generally felt and acknowledged. The Leeds and Bradford Railway Company have recently voted £200 to the "missionaries" who have been ministering to the spiritual wants of the navigators and their families.

The reduction of fares on the Manchester and Leeds has increased the number of travellers twenty-six per cent. during the last half-year. The charge of a late excursion from Nottingham, through Liverpool, to the Menai straights, upwards of 500 miles, was only 14s. Passengers are now carried on the Liverpool and Manchester between the latter place and Patricroft, the first class at 1d. and the second class at ¾d. per mile.

A Hint for the Coasting Trade.—A correspondent of the *Hull Packet* points out that a new feature in the transit of goods is now taking place between London and the outports; goods which used to be borne coastwise are now carried by railway. 140 chests of tea were sent hence on Tuesday last, in bond, and would reach London by return of post.

Comparative Cost of Railways in Great Britain and Ireland.—On examining the return of the number of new railways for which acts were obtained last session, it appears that the difference in the cost of construction is very considerably in favour of Ireland. For example: acts were obtained for the construction of 189¾ miles in England and Wales, at an estimated expense of £28,342,047, being at the rate of £14,561 per mile. Scotland obtained acts for 438¼ miles, and the estimated expense of £6,549,500, being an average cost of £14,913 per mile. Ireland obtained acts for 644¼ miles of new railway, and the estimated expense is £7,598,045, which gives an average of only £11,790 per mile. Capitalists, who desire permanent investment, should not overlook the important fact of cheapness in the construction of our Irish railways.

Two iron war steamers, the Megara and the Pegasus, both to be propelled by the screw, are building for the navy.

The Queen Dowager has given a donation of £10 to the fund established at Yarmouth for the reward of the intrepid seamen who man the lifeboats at that district.

The Guano Trade.—The government have declined to prevent the sale by the government of the Cape of Good Hope of the guano found in places within the limits of that colony.

For a wager of £5, two pigeons were flown the other day from Dover to London. The winning bird performed the distance (about 78 miles) in 76 minutes; the other was 12 minutes longer on the way home.

Going-a-Head.—By a careful computation, made a few days ago, it appears that not less than a quarter of a million sterling is now in process of investment in the different building societies in Lancaster.—*Lancaster Guardian.*

New Line of Business.—We understand that medical students, instead of walking the hospitals, intend to apply for permission to walk the different railways, as, from the number of accidents that occur on each line, they expect to finish their surgical education in one half the usual period.—*Punch.*

A new organ was opened at Mewchurch, near Leigh, on Sunday last.

The Steam Tug Company of this town are having constructed an iron tug steamer, on the screw principle of propulsion.

The Superintendent of the Albert Dock Ware houses.—Mr. John Cowan, a native of Liverpool, has been appointed Superintendent of the Albert Dock Ware-house, at a salary of £500 a-year.

BANK OF LIVERPOOL.—The fourteenth general meeting of the proprietors and shareholders took place on Friday, at the Bank, (S. Sandbach, Esq. in the chair,) to receive the statement of transactions from 1st July, 1844, to 30th June, 1845, and to elect three new directors in place of those retiring by rotation. The report showed that the transactions during the last year had been upon an extended scale, and the result had been extremely satisfactory. No additional shares had been granted, and the surplus in all was £156,612.

NEW PLAN OF GRAVING DOCKS.—We have received a plan of Graving Docks, forming radii of a circle, with a floating basin in the centre, which we think very ingenious as affording great accommodation and easy access within a comparatively small space.

THE QUEBEC FIRES.—Yesterday, in compliance with the bishop's letter, sermons were preached at St. Jude's and other Liverpool churches, and collections were made in behalf of the sufferers by the late calamitous fires at Quebec. Since our last Mr. Richard Rathbone has contributed £5, and Mr. Hausburg, of Church-street, £2, towards this benevolent object; but up to the present time, strange as it may appear, no public meeting has been called in Liverpool to originate a subscription on an extensive scale for the relief of the thousands rendered houseless by the calamity.

STEAM EXPEDITION.—A recent Dublin paper states, in commendation of conveyance by steam, that it is possible for parties to go from that city to the British metropolis—a distance of about 323 miles—in 17 hours of voyaging and travelling. We can instance a case in which, but a few days ago, it was accomplished in two hours within that time. The new iron steamer "Prince Ernest," (which made the passage from this port to Dublin, on Wednesday last, in 8 hours 13 minutes), returned on the following morning in about 8½ hours. A gentleman who was extremely anxious to reach London on the same night, which he could not have done had he waited for the mail-boat, as he would have missed the first-class train in the afternoon, was accomodated with a passage on board the Prince. Ernest, which started at five in the morning, and reached our river before two o'clock in the afternoon After having upwards of two hours to spend in Liverpool, he took the four o'clock express train, and reached London at about a quarter past ten, thus accomplishing the whole distance, while going a-head "*in fifteen hours!*"

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—Experimental trips have been made on the Croydon Atmospheric Railway, which, with allowance for the fact that every thing is not yet in complete working order, have been very satisfactory. The line is five miles long, extending from the Dartmouth arms to Croydon. The average speed, only one engine being employed for five miles, was thirty miles an hour: the greatest velocity forty-five. A greater speed was attained on Friday. The train passed up the viaduct across the Bright on line, which has an incline of 1 in 50, at the same rate as the other parts. In a report to the Directors, Mr. Samuda, the Engineer remarks: "A speed of seventy miles per hour has been attained with a train of 6 carriages' and a speed of 30 miles per hour with a train of sixteen carriages, using only one steam engine over two sections of main. In a length of five miles we have found it praticable to obtain a vacuum of twenty-seven inches in the whole length, and have run trains at upwards of sixty miles an hour over the five miles, with the aid of one engine only."

Success of Sir W. Follett.—Twenty years ago he was unknown to man. In 1825 he probably had not realized from his profession so much as £1000; in 1845 he had acquired, by his personal exertions, from £300,000 to £400,000. And, in point of station, it was fully understood that the Chancellorship was his own the moment it was vacant. Had Lord Lyndhurst's indisposition, two years since, ended in his resignation, Sir W. Follett would have become the Lord Chancellor of England, amidst the acclamations of all parties, before he had completed his forty-fifth year.—*Record.*

FRANCE.—*Paris, September* 16.—Complaints have been made by the leading journals on the documents relative to the external commerce of the United States, lately published by order of the American Government. The general feeling appears to be surprise at the gigantic growth of the "Young Democracy;" and one or two of the journals draw the conclusion that, in course of time, America will succeed in completely beating down and usurping the vast trade carried on by Great Britain with every country in the world. On every other question, as well as this, the French press affects to think that the decadence of Great Britain draws nigh, and that the United States will be the most active contributors towards, if not the sole authors of her humiliation and ruin.

Marshal Bugeaud has quitted Africa *en cauge*; but his leave-taking was so peculiarly solemn, that it seems certain he has no intention of going back again. He is a very able man, though blustering and headstrong; an excellent general—an energetic ruler. He has done much for Africa, (in a French point of view) both in his civil and military capacity, and his place will not be very easily supplied. He is at this moment on a visit to Marshal Soult, the Minister of War, with whom he has long been on anything but cordial terms. The two great men, however, will no doubt patch up their differences. It is expected that Soult, who is nearly worn out by years, will resign, and that Bugeaud will succeed him; but it will be prudent not to believe this until it shall actually have taken place, for it is has been often asserted, and as often proved to be false; and, besides, Soult is one of those worthy men who, when they once get into place, stick to it with greater tenacity than a leech sticks to blood—indeed, the old Marshal has solemnly declared, on more than one occasion, that he will only give up his portfolio with his life.

Before the departure of Bugeaud from Africa, the French troops had, as usual, several bouts with the natives, in which, as usual, the latter was put to flight, their flocks taken, and their crops destroyed, and some few of them, who had taken refuge in a cave, had the pleasure of being blown up by gunpowder. Lt. Gen. de Lamoriciere has been appointed Gov. General of Algiers during the absence of Marshal Bugeaud, and as he is a distinguished officer, it is not impossible that, if Bugeaud be really recalled, he will be his successor. It is, however, said to be one of the dearest desires of Louis Phillippe to erect Algiers into a vice-royalty, and to confer it upon his son, the Duc de Aumale; but the continental powers and England would probably not be disposed to permit that.

Last year the European population of Algiers was 75,354, and the number of soldiers was 81,957. Every year since the French took Algiers, the european population has gone on increasing very rapidly, but during the last two or three it has done so in a very remarkable manner, and the first six months of the present show an increase still greater in proportion,

NEW WINTER GOODS.

Per ships Themis, Maranham, Jane Duffus, & Edinburgh

POLKA Plaids, Fancy Cloakings, Gala Plaids, Camblets, Check'd and Figured Orleans, Alpacas, Crape DeLaines, Cachmeres, Coburgs, &c. Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Black and col'd silk Velvets, Fringes, Gimps, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, MUFFS, BOAS, and CAPES, Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS, Furnitures, FLANNELS, Baizes, Blankets, Serges, Quilts, Horse Rugs, Ticks, Canvas, Osnaburghs, LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Ducks, Towelling, Fancy Cotton Velvets, Moleskins, Regattas, Ginghams, &c. Fancy Scarfs and Neck TIES, Stays, Umbrellas, Small Wares, &c. &c.

Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, Broad Cloths, Buckskins, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, Fur and Sealette CAPS, Men's Silk and Beaver HATS, &c.

The whole of which are offered low, Wholesale and Retail.

J. & H. FOTHERBY,
North side Market-square.
September 23, 1845.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1845.

We have in the present number continued to extract from our latest English papers received by the *Cambria* such matter as we conceived to be the most interesting, or useful to our various readers.

The subject of railroads continues to engross the attention of the public in the Mother Country. Fears are entertained by many of our English cotemporaries, that in the event of many of these great undertakings now in progress, proving to be unprofitable, a panic may be excited in the money market, affecting the Banks and all other financial Institutions, producing—as is always the case under similar circumstances—the most disastrous results, alike involving in their influence, every branch of commercial enterprise, or of mechanical industry. Others, again, are of the opinion, that the present actual wants of the country are *demanding* lines of railway throughout every section of it, and that even the power of *steam*, might as easily be dispensed with, in the manufacture of goods, as the application of the same agent on multiplied rail roads, in aid of their transit, to and from, every point in the kingdom.

One Journal emphatically remarks, "the people of England, now that the great advantage derived from the facilities conferred by Rail Roads, are amply shewn them, will not rest satisfied, until the United Kingdom is intersected like the bars of a gridiron, *crossed!* Then, the merchant, the farmer, the manufacturer, and the traveller for pleasure or information, will fully support the expence of them, whilst the frequency of their custom, will tend mutually to enrich each gratified party."

We refer our readers to two articles in this day's impression. One entitled, "Are we to have a railway crisis," in which some sensible ideas are embodied. The other, being an account of a public meeting in Halifax, is by no means devoid of interest.

CONFIRMATION.—On Thursday last, the 9th instant, the Sacrament of Confirmation was administered by the Right Rev. Dr. DOLLARD, Catholic Bishop of this Diocese, in Saint Malachi's Church, to five hundred and eight children. Before conferring the sacred rite, his Lordship addressed the children in the most impressive manner, proving the divine institution of the Sacrament, explaining to them the dispositions with which it ought to be received, and the obligations it imposes on all who receive it to live conformably to the faith of which they then made a solemn profession. The children presented a most interesting appearance, and conducted themselves in the most orderly and edifying manner. The Bishop was assisted on the occasion by the Very Rev. James Dunphy, V. G. and the Rev. Messrs. Scanlan, Sweeney, Quin, and Wallace.—*Courier.*

POTATOE ROT.—We regret to state, that from conversations we have had with our farmers, we find that the Potatoes in this County have suffered considerably from the peculiar disease which has done so much damage to this valuable esculent in almost all portions of the globe. The evil is considerably augmented from the ignorance of parties as to what is best to be done with them, or what steps they ought to take to stop the progress of the rot, which is hourly augmenting.

We should feel much pleasure in communicating the opinions of any of our agricultural neighbours on the subject.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

OLD SILVER COINS.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that the Merchants, Traders, and other inhabitants, have come to the determination to receive the old silver coins now in circulation, at the same rates as they have been taken during the last twelve months, namely—the French half crown at 2s. 6d., pistereen at 11d., smooth shilling at 9d.—*Ib.*

We regret to learn that large quantities of Hay which was in stack on the low lands in several parts of this Province, have been swept away by the overflowing of the marshes by the late heavy rains. This will be a serious loss to many of our farmers, especially those whose crops of Potatoes have been rendered short this year by the prevailing blight.—[Courier.

GEORGE ROBERTS, ESQ.—This Gentleman who has for several years taught the Clasical department of the Collegiate school in this Town, has been compelled by ill health to resign his charge for the winter, and to return to his friends in England during that period.—[Fredericton Reporter.

RESPITE.—We understand that Fullarton, who was sentenced to be hung at Bathurst on Monday next, has optained a respite for one month.

SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court for this County was opened on Tuesday last, Judge Carter presiding. In his Charge to the Grand Jury, His Honor congratulated that Body on the pleasing fact that the common Gaol of this County did not contain a single prisoner to be brought before him.—*Woodstock Telegraph.*

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A man, from Lake Georgein York County, named Henry Graham was in the employment of Mr. Amos Dickenson, and is supposed to have been drowned in the Tobique on the 15th ult, It appears that Mr. D. had shifted his camp to a more convenient situation and had been sent in charge with a horse and some, oxen. It is supposed that in driving the oxen they had attempted to cross over to an Island, and that he, in striving to prevent them, was precipitated with the horse in a very deep hole in the river, and thus met an untimely end, as the horse and oxen were traced to the edge of this hole, and found in the neighbourhood afterwards. Graham's hat was discovered some distance below. Diligent search was made by the rest of the party, but of no avail.—*Ib.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MONTREAL.—The Albany Citizen of yesterday says:—On Saturday morning a destructive fire broke out in Griffintown. One hundred houses had been destroyed, and the military, at the latest advices, were on the point of blowing up three houses to stop the further progress of the conflagration.

ADDRESS

Presented to the Rev. Thomas M'GHEE. on his leaving St. Andrews.

TO THE REVEREND THOMAS M'GHEE—

Reverend Sir,

We, the undersigned, members of All Saints' Church, in Saint Andrews, having understood that you have resigned the Curacy of this Parish, and are about to leave us, cannot allow you to depart without expressing our respect for you personally, and our estimation of your services as a faithful christian minister.

While we regret the severance of the connection existing between us, we trust your removal may open to you a more extended sphere of usefulness, in which we pray that He who alone can bestow it, will grant to your efforts in His cause abundant success, and that in the dispensations of His Providence He will in health prolong your days, and enable you to the end of them, as a messenger of His mercy, to preach faithfully the religion of our Saviour.

Saint Andrews, 27th Sept. 1845.

Signed by the Church Wardens, Vestry, and Parishioners.

REPLY

To the members of All Saints' Church in Saint Andrews.

My Dear Christian Brethren—

In returning you my warmest thanks for the very kind Address presented to me on my removal from amongst you as the assistant of your appointed Pastor. I assure you that I leave Saint Andrews with feelings of almost unmingled regret, and that the sense of unwearied kindness I have experienced from you all is too deep ever to be effaced.

That you should respect me personally is the flattering expression of friendship: That you should "esteem my services as a Minister of Christ" is not, I would fain hope, because I have been "seeking to please men," but, because "in simplicity and godly sincerity" I have endeavoured "to teach and to preach amongst you nothing but Jesus Christ and Him crusified:" and I am sure that you will ever 'hold such in reputation for their work's sake.'

I once looked forward to the pleasing prospect of labouring many years in the midst of an attached people, and would "gladly spend and be spent among you." But deep and varied as the emotions are, to which my removal from among you to a new scene of exertion, has given rise in my own bosom, my regret has some alleviation in the reflection, that I am sent by His providence who "guides His people with His counsel and appoints the bounds of their habitation";—to those, who are thirsting for similar opportunities, and who have been almost or altogether destitute of the religious ordinances which you will continue to enjoy. And while I thank you for your prayers that the blessing of the Great Head of the Church may rest upon my labours in proclaiming the message of Peace in my more extended and arduous field of labour, the sentiments of sincere friendship and christian charity will, I trust, ever be cherished in my humble prayers for your best welfare.

"Finally, brethren, farewell! only let your conversation be as becometh the gospel of Christ; that whether I come and see you or else be absent, I may hear of your affairs, that ye stand fast in one spirit, with one mind striving together for the faith of the Gospel."

Your sincere friend and servant for Christ's sake.

THOMAS M'GHEE.

Saint Martins, October 3, 1845.

THE RAILROAD.

A Public Meeting was held on Tuesday morning at the Mason Hall, to take into consideration the proposed Railroad from the Atlantic to the St Lawrence. The attendance of the most wealthy and influential of our province fully demonstrated the general and great interest taken in the subject.

On the motion of the Hon. H. H. Cogswell, the High Sheriff was called to the chair, who explained the object of the assembly.

After which, J B Uniacke, Esq. asking if any communication or plan was by any gentleman to be laid before the meeting, the Hon Attorney General read a long communication from the promoters of the scheme in London to Lord Falkland, containing many valuable statistics and facts, and requesting his Lordship's approval and influence to bring it before the next session of Parliament. The learned gentleman also intimated that the project met with the entire sanction of his Excellency.

Succeeding the reading of this document, Mr. Uniacke again rose and spoke at considerable length, and with much energy on the varied advantages that would arise from the developement of the plan. By analogous facts and important statistics, the learned gentleman proved that pecuniary success would be almost certain. He impressed upon the meeting the importance of uniting in this work, believing that if it was not undertaken by British subjects, the benefits would be monopolized by our neighbours; and closed a convincing speech, showing that in a national point of view, the work was of great importance; commercially, it would pay; and morally it imposed on us great obligations. Mr. Uniacke then moved the following resolutions, which being seconded by the Hon. S. Cunard, were unanimously adopted:

That this Meeting regard the project of a Railway from Halifax to the St. Lawrence with warm approbation, as being well calculated to promote the prosperity of British North America, and will co-operate with the Company formed for that purpose, and with the Legislative Bodies of this and the adjoining Provinces in every possible way, in order to promote so beneficial an enterprise, and to carry it into successful operation.

That a Committee be appointed to obtain information, to correspond with the Directors of said Company and others interested, and to adopt the most efficient means for ensuring success to the undertaking. And further—that his Excellency be respectfully requested to bring the subject, so far as relates to this Province, under the favorable consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

The Hon. W. Young, in the course of a most eloquent speech, expressed his firm conviction that this project, although so gigantic would be carried out. The desirability of entire co-operation, eschewing all political differences of opinion, was strenuously urged by the learned Speaker, and, he said, greatly had he mistaken the character of the Legislature, were one dissentient found to a scheme so fraught with interest and pregnant with importance. Alluding to the capital required, the learned gentleman read an extract of a letter from G. R. Young, Esq. now in the city of London, written with the sanction of the Provisional Committee, and stating, that *did the scheme meet with proper and hearty sanction in these Colonies, the whole amount of capital required will be raised in the City of London.* The great moral benefits arising to our Province were severally, and in the hon. gentleman's usually eloquent style, descanted upon by the Speaker, in concluding a speech containing many valuable statements.

The undernamed gentlemen were then appointed a committee to carry into effect the resolutions:

James B. Uniacke, Esq. Hon. H. H. Cogswell, Hon. S. Cunard, Hon. M. B. Almon, Wm. Pryor, jr. esq. J. F. Gray, esq. Hon. M. Tobin, W. A. Black, esq. Hon. Wm. Young.

Thanks having been voted to the High Sheriff for his able conduct as Chairman, the meeting separated.

The meeting was remarkable for unanimity and a determined spirit of interest in an undertaking which will produce almost incalculable benefits.—*Nova Scotian.*

Potatoe Crops &c., in Lunenburg. The Potatoe crop in this County, has been almost a failure. The lingering hope that the potatoe might be saved in the "burnt land" of our newer settlements, has been disappointed. Wheat and Barley, an average. Fair crops of Hay, and of good quality, owing to the delightful weather during haying. Labrador vessels have brought full fares.—Shore fishery and arrivals from Bay Chaleur, much below avereage.

American Fishermen.—A correspondent from Cape Breton states that on Thursday the 16th Sept. 20 sail of American Fishermen were lying in Port Hood.—*Post.*

FROM THE RIVER OF PLATE.—*Blockade of the Ports of the Uruguay Republic by the English and French.*—By the ship Courier, Capt. Wolff, which left Rio Aug. 28th, the Hon. Alex. H. Everett, and lady have returned. Mr. Everett left New-York last June, in the Columbus, Capt. Biddle, for Macao; but was compelled by ill health to abandon his mission to China, and return.

By this arrival we have advices from Buenos Ayres to August 11th, and from Montevideo to the 15th. All the ports of the republic of Uruguay have been declared by the British and French Ministers in a state of blockade, except Montevideo. The Buenos Ayres British packet of the 2d states, that notwithstanding this occurrence, and the seizure of the Buenos Ayrean squadron, diplomatic relations were not yet entirely broken off, M. Marueil continuing to act as Charge d' Affaires of France, and Mr. Ball in charge of the British Legation.

These steps of actual hostility towards the Argentine Government have caused a great sensation at Montevideo. Gen. Oribe has possession of the entire country, and no force without cavalry can act against him. At the time of capturing the Argentine squadron, the two ministers notified the rigid blockade, of the entire coast of the Republic of the Uruguay, except Montevideo, which stops our trade entirely.

PASSENGER in the *Sophia*, from Liverpool—W. Brown, Esq. of Leeds, England. In the *Queen Pomare*, from Glasgow—Messrs. Samuel Parks and William M'Arthur, of this city.

Passengers in the Steamer *Britannia* from Halifax, 3d instant, for Liverpool—Miss Peters; Captain Hayne, lady, and three children; Capt Gibson, lady, and child; Lieut. Hammond, R. B.; Messrs. T. B. Kinsup, Greene, Ryan, G. W. Spratt, and R. L. Bean. From Boston, 61.

☞ The Mail for England, to meet the sailing of the Steamer *Cambria* from Halifax on the 15th instant, will be closed at the Post Office in this City To-Morrow, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock, P. M.

MARRIED.

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On Monday evening last, by the Rev. A. Halket, Mr William Campbell, to Miss Margaret Clinging, both of Saint John.

On the 9th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Peter Sime, to Miss Jane Trimble, both of the Parish of Portland.

At Saint Catherine's, U. C., on the 23d ultimo, Alexander Edwards, Esquire, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Nehemiah Merritt, Esquire, of Saint John, N. B.

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On Friday morning, Joseph, son of Captain Joseph Stephenson, aged five years.

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Thursday—Ship Rasalama, Buckley, Liverpool, 33—Owens & Duncan, ballast.

Friday—Ship Queen Pomare, Till, Greenock, 40—Parks & Hegan, merchandise.

Saturday—Ship Sir Edward Hamilton, Lundy, Hull, 40—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Barque Sophia, Peock, Liverpool, 37—John Robertson, merchandise.

Brig Argo, Pearon, Harrington, 39—J. Robertson, ballast.

—Spoke, 3d Oct. lat. 43, long. 63 30, ship Chester, from St. John; 24th Sept., long. 44 30, schooner James Wilson, from St. John's Newfoundland, for Rio Janeiro.

Sunday—ship Thomas, Vaughan, Wanes Point, 30—Vaughan, ballast.

Britannia, Coulthart, London, 34—J. Wishart, ballast.

Harmony, Jamieson, Liverpool, 33—s. Wiggins & son, general cargo.

Barque Hillsborough, Lamb, Preston, 37—order, coals.

Pearl, Rowles, Dublin, 23—s. Wiggins & son, ballast.

Envoy, Mason, Londonderry, 24—T. Wallace, passengers and merchandise.

Brig Albion, Leslie, Halifax, 4—order, ballast.

Dundonald, McNichol, Glasgow, 45—J. Alexander, general cargo.

Bruce, Michael, Sligo, 41—J. Mackay, ballast—spoke brig Anne, from Labrador, bound to Leghorn, lat. 46, long. 36 40.

Harmony, Muir, Irvine, 44—James Kirk, coals.

Fidelit, Paterson, Belfast, 28—order, ballast.

Wellington, Day, Bideford, 42—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Brigt. Diadem, Cahill, New York, 10—Master, assorted cargo.

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9th—Brig Britannia, Porter, Port Antonio, (Jam.) lumber and fish—James Alexander; Lady Napier, Howe, Dundalk, deals—John Mackay; Venus, Soule, Eastport, ballast—Master; Schr. Scotia, Crowell, Halifax, limestone—G. & J. Salter.

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13th—shr. scotia

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THOMAS M'GHEE.
ber 3, 1845.

AILROAD.
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sq. Hon. M. Tobin, W. A.
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14th—ship Lord Maidstone, Taylor, Liverpool, timber and deals—N. S. Demill; Emerald, Leighton, Liverpool, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Brig Sarah, Sim, Aberdeen, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.

H. M. steamer Vesuvius, hence, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday the 1st inst.

Spoken on the 9th ult. lat. 47 55, long. 30 20, barque Liverpool, Swinford, from St. John.

Spoken, Sept. 13th, lat. 50 32, long. 13, ship Britannia, from London, for St. John.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,
SAINT JOHN, OCT. 14, 1845.

A DIVIDEND of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank for the half year ending 11th inst., will be paid to the Shareholders on or after the 13th proximo.

By order of the Board.
G. P. SANCTON, CASHIER.

Exchange for Sale.

A BILL of EXCHANGE, to be drawn on the Receiver General of Her Majesty's Customs, London, for about £440 Sterling, at Thirty Days' sight. Tenders for the same will be received at the Custom House, (stating the rate of Premium) until 1, P. M., on Wednesday next, the 15th instant; payable in Specie:—Dollars and Half Dollars—at 5s. Currency per Dollar; or in Sovereigns and British Silver at 24s. to the Pound Sterling.

N. B.—All Tenders to be marked on the outside, "Tenders for Bill of Exchange," and addressed to "The Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, Saint John, N. B."

CUSTOM-HOUSE, St. John, N. B.
8th October, 1845.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT,
No. 12, South Side King-Street,

SAINT JOHN BOOT STORE.

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their Customers and the Public to the late Improvement in Fine BOOTS with Patent Elastic SPRING SHANKS, which for neatness and durability, surpass any thing of the kind yet offered for Sale.

☞ The above will be manufactured at the shortest notice and most neat manner.

Oct. 14. CHRISTIE & M'BRINE.
[Courier, Col. Advocate.]

Sheathing Felt.

NOW LANDING from ship *Sophia* from Liverpool:—6000 Sheets Patent SHEATHING FELT.—For sale by
October 14. ALLISON & SPURR.

IRON.

Received per ship SCHOODIAC, from Liverpool:
65 TONS Bar and Bolt IRON, well assorted.
[*Oct.* 14.] *C. & W. H. ADAMS.*

STOVES! STOVES!

EX *Queen Pomare*—60 Canada STOVES, 20 to 30 inch. *W. CARVILL.*
October 14.

ORREL COALS.

EXPECTED in about ten days:—250 Tons *PURE ORREL COAL*—ex New-Zealand.
October 14. W. CARVILL.

HOUSE COALS!

LANDING ex Ship *Sophia*:—150 Chaldrons best HOUSE COAL.—For sale low by
Oct. 14. *GEO. THOMAS, Ward-street.*

Coffee and Tobacco.

Received this day per schr. *Eliza Jane* from Boston:
10 BAGS Old JAVA COFFEE.
10 Kegs Cavendish TOBACCO.
For sale by [Sept. 30.] J. R. CRANE.

NEW and SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED
BRITISH PUBLICATIONS,
JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON,
AT THE
VICTORIA BOOK-STORE,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

SMITH'S LONDON STANDARD LIBRARY,—(comprising upwards of 100 popular Works.)
Pictorial HISTORY of GREECE,
Land of BURNS,
Pictures of the FRENCH,
Cabinet Edition of BRITISH CLASSICS,
Mudies' Physical, Intellectual, Moral, and Social MAN,
Walkers' MANLY EXERCISES,
The FLOWER GARDEN,
BRITISH ENCYCLOPEDIA,—4 Grand Divisions;
Maps of the BRITISH PROVINCES,
CHAMBERS' JOURNAL, new series, 1845,
Peoples' Editions of Standard Authors,
Chambers' EDUCATIONAL COURSE,
Lawries' Mercantile Arithmetic and Key,
Beatties' SCOTLAND, Illustrated,
The WALDENSES, Illustrated,
Information for the PEOPLE,—new series.
Capt. Cook's VOYAGES,—splendid edition.
Froissarts' CHRONICLES of England, France and Spain,
Chronicles of MONSTRELET,
Cuviers' ANIMAL KINGDOM,
Smiths' Souvenir Classics,—elegantly bound,
2,000 Packs English PLAYING CARDS.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Miscellaneous Works,—embracing History, Geography, Literature, Arts, Sciences, Biography and Divinity; Writing Papers of every description; Quills, Steel Pens, Ink, Wafers, Wax, Drawing Pencils, and Artist's Materials; Merchant's Blank Account Books; Memorandum and Pocket Books.—SCHOOL BOOKS—Fulton & Knight's Pronouncing Dictionary, Colonial Geography; Gray's Arithmetic; Lawrie's Tutors' Assistant; Guy's Spelling; Primers and Catechisms; Murray's Reader, Introduction, and Grammar.

☞ The whole of the above together with a large variety of other Miscellaneous Articles in the Book and Stationery line, are offered at the lowest Cash prices.

Good Writing PAPER for SIXPENCE per Quire.

☞ New arrivals from England, daily expected.
V. H. NELSON,
October 14. *King-street.*

NEW GOODS.

MORRISON & CO.

Have received per "Edinburgh," "Themis," and "Schoodiac," from Liverpool, and "Queen Pomare," from Clyde, part of their Fall Importations, consisting of:—

PLAIN and Printed Coburgs and Orleans,
White & Printed Cottons, Moleskin, Cantoons,
Ticks, Flannels, Serges, Baize and Padding,
Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Ribbons, &c.
Black & Colored Silk and German Velvets,
Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Holland, Table Cloths and Covers, Osnaburg, Canvass & Duck.
A large assortment of SHAWLS, SCARFS, and HANDKERCHIEFS;
Overall Hose, Lambs' Wool, Thibet and Gala Plaid, Mufflers and Scarfs,
Worsted, Gala and Woollen Plaid Cloakings;
Worsted, Yarns, and Knitting Cotton—which, together with a general assortment of Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, will be sold both Wholesale and Retail, at unusually low prices.

The remainder of Stock daily expected per Harmony and Avon from Liverpool, and Southampton from Clyde. *Oct.* 14.

NEW GOODS.

HORSFALL & SHERATON

Have received per Themis, Brothers, and Edinburgh, from Liverpool, and Lady Caroline from London, a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season, consisting of:—

5 BALES Gala Plaid, Lambswool & Tweed CLOAKINGS;
2 cases COTTON VELVETS;
8 do. Coburgs, Orleans, and Cashmeres;
3500 yards CARPETINGS—*new styles*;
2 bales HEARTH RUGS, Floor and Table Oil Cloths and Covers,
5 bales Printed COTTONS,
5 do. Grey and White do.;
2 do. Ginghams and Shirting Stripes,
7 do. FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c.
5 do. CLOTHS, viz.—Superfine, Beaver, Pilot Cloth, and Tworsings;
3 cases Winter BOOTS and SHOES,
25 cases FANCY GOODS, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Haberdashery, Flowers, Feathers, Shawls, Scarfs, Silk and Satin Cravats, Muslins, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, &c.

Prince Wm. Street, St. John, Oct. 14.

FASHIONABLE
HAT, CAP, AND FUR STORE.

The subscriber has received per Samuel, Maranham, Themis, and Lady Caroline:—

43 cases fashionable Hats, Caps, Furs, Bonnets, etc.

GENTS. Velvet, Satin, and Gossamer HATS;
Do. London superfine Beaver, Plated, and FELT HATS;
Youths' super beaver Count de Paris, and Sidney do.
Ladies' " Riding do.
Do. " Black and Drab BONNETS;
Gents. and Youths' superfine Cloth, Velvet, Sealet, Plush, and Glazed CAPS;
Southern Sea Seal, Astrachan, Nutria, and Sable FUR CAPS.
FURS,—Ladies' Fur MUFFS; Boas; Capes; Cardinals; Operas; Cuffs, Gauntletts and Fur Trimming—in Stone Martin, French, Russian, and British Sable, Siberian Squirrel, Chinchilli, &c.
Siberian LAMBSKINS;
Gents.' Fur Gloves; Children's Fancy Caps; Hat and Cap Covers; Belts; Peaks; Straps; Brushes; Gold Laces; Leather Hat Cases; Scotch Bonnets; Glengarry Cars, &c. &c.

Also, Glazed Hats—in Alberts, Threshers, Pilot, (silk under)—Halifax and New-York make.

The above are offered wholesale and retail at a small advance for CASH.

Remember Winter STOCK per Marshall, Bennett, from London.

☞ Highest prices paid for FURS.
E. E. LOCKHART,
Corner Prince Wm. street & Market-square.
October 7. 4i.

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET-SQUARE.

Winter Importations.

Per ships Edinburgh, Themis, Schoodiac, Maranham, Lady Caroline, and William Penn:—

THE usual extensive assortment of LONDON, MANCHESTER, and SCOTCH GOODS, consisting of Shawls, Dresses, Silks, Cloakings, Cloths, Linens, Cottons, Prints, Gloves, Hose, Ribbons, Velvets, Lace, Handkerchiefs, BLANKETS, Flannels, Furs, Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, &c.
October 7.

NEW GOODS.

MORRISON & CO.

HAVE received part of their Fall and Winter STOCK, per "Edinburgh," "Themis" and "Schoodiac," which they are now opening and offer decidedly low, both Wholesale and Retail.

Prince Wm. Street, St. John, October 7, 1845.

EARTHENWARE.

34 CRATES *EARTHENWARE*, well assorted,—Received per ship Themis, from Liverpool.
For sale by [Sept. 30.] J. R. CRANE.

COMMISSARIAT.

THE Deputy Commissary General will receive TENDERS, at noon, on Wednesday the 15th instant, of British Silver or Mexican Dollars in exchange for Bills drawn by him at 30 days sight, in sums not less than £100 Sterling, on the Right Honble. the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury, to the extent of £6,000, payable into the Commissariat Chests at Halifax, and St. John, New-Brunswick.

The Tender of British Silver to state the rate of premium per cent. on the Bills to be received in exchange, and those of Mexican Dollars to specify the number of pence Sterling per Dollar.

COMMISSARIAT, HALIFAX, *October 3d*, 1845. } Morn. News.

Whale Fishing Company.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the *St. John Mechanics Whale Fishing Company* will be held in the St. John Hotel on Tuesday the 11th day of November next at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of taking into Consideration the expediency of closing the affairs of the said Company

By order of the Board of Directors
THOMAS NISBET, *President.*
St. John, 7th October, 1845. [Cour.]

The Subscribers

Are now receiving from Liverpool by ships "Sophia," and from Greenock per "Queen Pomare":

10 Hampers Prime Cheshire CHEESE;
50 Kegs Durham Mustard and Ground GINGER; 3 carotcels Zante CURRANTS;
25 boxes Valentia Cooking RAISINS;
Cases Spanish Chocolate and Prepared COCOA; 5 cases Nutmegs;
1 case Cayenne Pepper; 10 bags Pepper;
5 hhds Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes;
2 do Bath Bricks: 40 boxes Tobacco Pipes;
15 barrels New Pot Barley;
100 Reams (ass'd) Tea and Wrapping Paper;
1 case Orange Marmalade;
1 hhd Chipped LOGWOOD—For sale by
October 14. JARDINE & CO.

PHŒNIX HOUSE!

The Subscribers have just received per Ships *Emigrant* from Liverpool, and *Lady Caroline* from London, the principal part of their Fall Supply of BOOKS, STATIONERY, and FANCY GOODS, which, with their former Stock, comprises the largest and finest assortment ever offered by this House to the public,—Among which are—

740 Reams WRITING and 420 REAMS PRINTING and Wrapping PAPERS;
BLANK BOOK PAPERS, from Super Royal to Pott, of every variety of finish, and all patterns of Ruling in general use;
DRAWING PAPERS, from Antiquarian to Demi; from the celebrated Original Turkey Mill, London;
POST, LETTER, FOOLSCAP, POTT and NOTE PAPERS, in all the extensive variety of style and quality;
Cartridge, Log, Bolting, Tissue, Mosaic, Gold, Copying, and Coloured PAPERS;
PRINTING PAPERS of different sizes and qualities;
CARDS,—Visiting, Enamelled, Gilt and Black-edged and bordered, Perforated Cards, and Card Board of different colors, for Ladies' fancy work;
MUSIC,—100 copies Boston Academy's Collection of Sacred Music, with an extensive collection of Piano and other Music. Arrangements have been made whereby the NEW SHEET MUSIC will be regularly received as fast as published;
Arnold's WRITING INKS,—1,224 Dozen, from half-gills to quarts—of all colours and varieties;
PRINTING INK,—50 cans, *Book and News*;
BIBLES of every variety of style and price;
PRAYER BOOKS,—250 copies, Embossed, Gilt-edged, at 15 pence each; together with a large assortment in rich and rare bindings;
ALBUMS,—a beautiful assortment;
BLANK BOOKS,—a large assortment, well-assorted;
Metallic Memorandums in great variety;
Also,—a much-increased Stock of *School, Classical, Miscellaneous, and Theological BOOKS.*
WALKING STICKS,—a well-selected Stock of Black Thorne, Cane, and Fancy;
PERFUMERY,—an extensive assortment, including I case *Bertram's* celebrated London *Soaps*, and 1 case genuine *Eau de Cologne*;
Steel Pens, Quills, Wafers, Wax, Letter Clips, Ink Stands, *Ackerman's* Colours in boxes and single, Pencils, Brushes, Rubber, Miniature Ivories, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Knives, Pencil cases, Chessmen and Boards, Dominoes, Backgammon Boards, Mathematical Instruments, Fancy Wafers, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Two Sets A, No. 1, Cricket Bats, Balls, and Wickets.

The subscribers respectfully invite the attention of the public to the above stock. It has been selected with great care, and they are determined to sell at such prices as will give satisfaction.

A *liberal discount* made to wholesale purchasers. J. & A. McMILLAN.
October 7, 1845.

RECEIVED

Per ships 'Samuel,' 'Themis,' and 'Schoodiac':

17 CASKS HARDWARE,
2 casks Table CUTLERY,
2 casks FILES,
3 casks TEA KETTLES & SAUCEPANS,
2 casks SAD IRONS,
1 cask CHAIN TRACES,
1 cask Refined BORAX,
3 cases SADDLERY,
3 cases SCREW AUGERS—*Thompson's*,
1 case SLATES,
1 case Japanned TRAYS & WAITERS,
1 case GUNS,
1 case SAWS,
100 bags SHOT,
150 GRIDDLES,
25 dozen Long handle FRYING PANS,
12 dozen Short ditto, ditto,
15 dozen Box ditto, ditto,
2 rolls SHEET LEAD,
3 tons CAST STEEL,
1 ton BLISTER ditto,
2 tons HOLLOW WARE,
1 cask PUTTY, (in Bladders,)
20 parkages MANILLA ROPE,
80 bundles OAKUM,
20 ANCHORS, from 1 to 5 cwt.
600 fathom close-link Chain, ⅝, 7-16, ½, ⅜, ¼ & 7-8 in.
20 boxes TIN,
420 bundles SHEET IRON,
190 tons Bar and Bolt IRON—Common,
78 tons Bar and Bolt Iron.—Refined,
95 rolls SHEATHING FELT.

ALEXANDER YEATS.
Dock-street, 7th October, 1845.

Wines, Brandy and Rum.

26 DOZEN very superior Pale SHERRY, 28 do. do. Golden Sherry;
21 do. do. do. Brown Sherry;
18 do. do. do. Old Madeira;
57 do. do. do. Old Port;
15 do. do. do. Old Pale Brandy.

The above are being landed from the *Schoodiac* in cases of from 1 to 3 dozen each, recommended as being of superior quality and offered at *Cost and Charges.* Ex *Canmore*:—
45 doz. Old PORT, in cases 3 doz. each.
Ex Edinburgh—
5 hhds. superior PORT WINE.
Ex Duke of Wellington—
20 hhds. BRANDY, (Otard, Dupuy & Co.)
Ex Jane—
5 puns. Strong St. Kitts RUM.
For sale by *ALLISON & SPURR.*
October 7, 1845.

Flour, Corn Meal, &c.

Ex "Lucy Ellen", from Philadelphia:—

1000 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR, RYE FLOUR, and CORN MEAL,
1600 Bushels prime New WHEAT,
70 Boxes best Honey Dew TOBACCO.
At lowest market rates.
September 23. *JOHN KERR & CO.*

VICTORIA HOUSE.
OCTOBER 11, 1845.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS
OF
FALL and WINTER GOODS!

From London, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester and Glasgow—per ships 'Lady Caroline,' 'Edinburgh,' 'Themis,' 'Schoodiac,' and 'Harmony':—

BROAD CLOTHS, in blues and blacks—Superfine Wool Dyed;
Ditto ditto, in Invisible Greens, Browns, Olives, &c.
BEAVER CLOTHS, extra stout, in blues, blacks, drabs, browns, &c.
PILOT CLOTHS, water-proofed and extra heavy;
CASSIMERES, in all colors, superfine double and single Milled,
BUCKSKINS, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, & newest styles in Trouserings;
French and British Plain and figured Vest Velvets and SATINS,
CASSIMERES, CARSINETS, TOILINETS and VALENTIA VESTINGS,
French and British SATINS, in rich brocade; figured and Plain,
SATIN TURKS, in do. do.
DUCAPES, in do. do.
GROS DE NAPS, in do. do.
Orientals, in do. do.
PARAMATTAS and Patent BLACK CRAPE,
CRAPE LISSE in all shades;
Ladies' satin and silk richly fig'd NECK TIES;
Scarfs and Handkerchief, in Canton and Zephyr Crape; Blond; Gauze and Satin;
Genoa and British black and col'd *Silk Velvets*;
French and English Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, newest styles;
Bonnet Shapes; Flowers; Feathers; Rouches and Cap Borders;
Cashmere, Canton, Paisley, silk and satin SHAWLS, SCARFS, &c. &c.
Newest Designs for Ladies' DRESSES, in Printed Cashmeres, Organdies, Balzarines, &c.
French and British MERINOS, Fig'd and Plain
ALPACAS and LUSTRE CLOTHS;
Syrian, Coburg, Lama, Plain and fig'd ORLEANS CLOTHS;
German VELVETS, in all shades, for dresses;
A splendid lot of FURS, in Muffs, Boas, Victorines, Capes, &c.
Fancy Cloakings and Plaids, newest styles;
HOSIERY and GLOVES, *of every description*;
Ladies' French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Limerick, Honiton, Canton, Valenciennes, Paris, Brussels and Lisle LACES, and black Chantilla VEILS;
Blonds, Quillings, Edgings; plain and fancy Netts;
Rich'y worked Collars, Habit Shirts, Cuffs, *Trimmings*, and
Babies' Long Robes and French Cambric worked CAPS;
Colored and White STAYS;
Jaconet, checked, striped, book, Swiss and Irish MULL MUSLINS,
Victoria and Bishops' Lawns and Scotch Cambric;
French and British Prints and Furniture Cottons;
Plain and Damask MOREENS, with trimmings to suit,
Oil cloth Table-covers, Toilet covers, &c,
White & blay Linen Table cloths, Towels, &c.
Irish LINENS, LAWNS, DIAPERS, DUCKS, OSNABURGHS, Tickens, &c.
Moleskins; Cantoons, Sattens and Jeans, printed and plain;
Grey and White COTTONS, SHIRTINGS, Sheetings and Warps;
Twilled and Plain Shirting Stripes, Scotch Ginghams and CHECKS,
White FLANNELS, in Saxony, real Welsh Medium and Swanskins,
Red and Blue FLANNELS,
Rose and Witney BLANKETS, in all sizes;
Youths' and Men's Oil-case Cloth and Fur CAPS;
Gents' and Boys' silk and gossamer HATS, newest shapes;
Gents' newest styles in OPERA TIES, Stocks, Scarfs, &c.;
Gents' silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, in India, Ponger and British White and printed;
French CAMBRICKS, ditto,
Youths' and Gents' Braces;
Gents' Vigonia and Wool Shirts and Pants,
Gents' Linen shirt Collars, Fronts, &c,
Gimps, Fringes, &c.
Tailors' Trimmings, and small wares of every description.

Cash Only—No Second Price.
JAS. DOHERTY & CO.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, hitherto doing Business together, under the Firm of J., W. & G. BEAL, have this day by mutual consent dissolved Partnership. All persons indebted to the said Firm on Book Account, will please pay the same to GEORGE BEAL, who is authorized to collect and discharge the same.

JOHN BEAL,
WILLIAM BEAL,
GEORGE BEAL.

Sackville, 18th Sept. 1845.—p.

HATS, CAPS, & FURS.

G. & E. SEARS

Have received an assortment of

GENTS., Youths' and Boys' Beaver and Plated Water Proof HATS; "Mugnier's" Satin HATS; Simpson's Patent ditto; French Silk, and Gossamer ditto;
Ladies' Riding HATS;
Children's Beaver BONNETS and Fancy HATS;
Gent., Youths' and Infant's Cloth CAPS;
Silk and Cotton Hat and Cap Covers;
Glazed HATS and CAPS of every quality and pattern;
Peaks, Straps, Leather Hat Cases, Umbrellas,
MUFFS, Capes, Cardinals, BOAS,
Gents., Youths' and Boys' FUR CAPS, of every description, viz: South Sea Seal, Brown Martin, Sable, Fitch, and Squirrel;
Scolette, Plush and Glengarry CAPS; Blue Bonnets, Gloves, Gauntletts;
Buffalo, Bear, and Fox SKINS.

All of which are offered at very low prices, Wholesale or Retail, at their HAT, CAP and FUR Store, King-street.

☞ Cash and the highest prices paid for FURS.
Sept. 30, 1845.—3w.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.

The Subscribers offer for sale at low prices and liberal credit:

2000 PAIRS 8 4, 9 4, 10-4 Witney, and 4, 5, and 6 Point BLANKETS,
200 Pieces BEAVER, PILOT, and Fine BROAD CLOTHS;
200 Do. Red and White FLANNELS & SERGES,
300 Do. Orleans, Marine, and Fancy STUFFS,
1000 Do. Plain and Printed COTTONS,
100 Do. Silk and Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS,
100 Doz. BRACES,
300 Heavy Pilot and Beaver COATS.
And a variety of other GOODS.
September 30. JOHN KERR & CO.

MESS PORK.

JUST Received—100 Bls. Mess Pork, 20 do. Boston Clear do; 50 do. Prime BEEF & POUR, in Bond or duty paid.

Also per schr Rival, from Philadelphia—30 Bels. and 12 casks Pure Cider VINEGAR; 30 bags No 1 NAVY BREAD, 50 brls. No 1 Pilot do.
Oct 7. GEO. THOMAS, Ward street.

NOW LANDING

Ex brig *Napoleon*, Calliff, master, from N. York:
50 BARRELS, and 25 half-barrels Genesee superfine FLOUR;

Ex brig *Splendid*, Shackford, master, from Philadelphia:
400 barrels CORN MEAL, 25 do. Pilot Bread;
15 half barrels, and 25 kegs Pic Nic Crackers, and LEMON BISCUIT;

Ex Brig *Venus*, Soule, master, from Philadelphia:
48 barrels Superfine FLOUR; 368 do. CORN MEAL. For sale by
October 7. *JARDINE & CO.*

Ex "Themis," from Liverpool:

BALES 8 1-4, 9 1-4, and 10 1-4 WITNEY BLANKETS;
Do. 4, 5, and 6 Point ditto.
Do. White and Red FLANNELS,
Do. Blue and Brown Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS.
For sale at low prices.
Sept. 23. *JOHN KERR & CO.*

CROTON
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

New-Brunswick Agency.

LOCAL DIRECTORS.
EDWARD ALLISON, ISAAC WOODWARD, CHARLES ADAMS, } ESQUIRES.

MARINE SURVEYOR.
MR. JAMES ROBERTSON.

THE Directors meet every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock, and applications for Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights, are required to be left with the Agent previous to that hour.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

will be conducted solely by the Agent, who continues to take Risks on Buildings, and their contents, and Vessels building or repairing to a moderate extent, *and at moderate rates of premium.*

W. J. STARR, AGENT,
Irish's Buildings, Nelson St.
St. John, Sept. 25, 1845.

PRACTICE OF THE LAW,
CONVEYANCING AND NOTARIAL BUSINESS,
&c. &c. &c.

Office directly opposite the Bank of New-Brunswick.

JAMES WILLIAM BOYD,
Barrister, Notary, Conveyancer, and General Agent.

THE Subscriber will carefully make up Books of Account, and prepare copies of Writings, of every description, at the Office of James William Boyd, Esquire.
THOMAS HALSALL,
September 25. Accountant and Scribe.
[Temperance Telegraph.]

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

G. & W. H. ADAMS

Have received per "*Themis*" and other arrivals, part of their Fall Stock of HARDWARE, amongst which are—

300 TINED and untined TEA KETTLES;
20 cwt. SAD IRONS,
110 bags *Improved* CUT NAILS;
23 bags OX and HORSE NAILS,
2 cases CAST STEEL; 1 bdls. Blistered do.
2 packages *Blacksmith's VICES*,
20 ANVILS,
Blacksmith's Sledges, Hammers and Bellows,
FOX TRAPS of an improved pattern;
RIM LOCKS, &c.—Common and Carpenters' Patent;
BUTT HINGES,
Wrought Pump TACKS BRADS; RIVETS,
Pad, Chest, and Cupboard LOCKS, assorted,
Patent H & H HINGES; WHIP SPRINGS,
Polished Steel and Bronze Head FIRE IRONS,
Tinned Harness Buckles, and a few patent double action BRIDLE BITTS,
John Wilson's Sheo & Butcher Knives, Chisels, Gouges, Hatchets, Drawing Knives, Turkey Oil Stones;
Table Knives & Forks, Mill Saw, and other FILES.

—ON HAND—

5½ feet *Hoole & Co's* GANG MILL SAWS.
30th September, 1845.

Landing ex Lady Caroline from London

21 CHESTS of very superior CONGOU TEA.
Ex Pionet from Philadelphia:—
125 Barrels CORN MEAL—Fresh Ground.
September 30. JOHN KERR & CO.

Groceries, Liquors, Flour, &c.

The subscribers have just received ex Ship *Lady Caroline*, from London:—

20 HHDS. Holland *GENEVA*;
6 do. *SHERRY WINE*,
24 chests Fine Congou TEA;
10 hhds. Loaf SUGAR; 3 do. Crushed do.;
50 boxes Turkey Raisins; 4 carroteels Currants,
20 bags Black PEPPER,
50 boxes Mould CANDLES, (Wax Wicks);
3 do. Windsor SOAP; 1 case PINS,
55 kegs FF GUNPOWDER; 100 bags SHOT,
35 kegs MUSTARD; 1 case Bottled do;
3 cases Fig Blue: 1 do. Confectionary,
4 cases LIQUORICE and Cassia,
50

Poetry, &c.

BY PAST TIME.

The sky is blue, the sward is green,
The leaf upon the bough is seen,
The bee hums on from flower to flower,
Till twilight's dim and pensive hour,
The joyous year arrives, but when
Shall by past time come back again?

I think on childhood's glowing years,
How soft, how bright the scene appears!
How calm, how cloudless pass away
The long, long summer holiday!
I may not muse, I must not dream;
Too beautiful those visions seem,
For earth and mortal man, but when
Shall my past time come back again?

I think of sunny eyes so soft,
Too deeply felt enjoyed too oft,
When through the blooming field I roved
With her the earliest, dearest loved,
Around whose form I yet survey,
In thought, a bright, celestial ray,
To present scenes denied; but when
Shall by past time come back again?

Alas! the world at distance seen,
Appeared all blissful and serene.
An Eden formed to tempt the foot,
With crystal streams and golden fruit.
That world, when tried and trod, is found
A rocky waste, a thorny ground,
We then revert to youth, but when
Shall by past time come back again?

Woman in Affliction.—I have very often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirit of man and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches to sublimity. Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been all weakness and dependence, and alive to every trivial roughness, while treading the prosperous paths of life, suddenly rising in mental force to be the comforter and support of her husband under misfortune, and abiding with unshrinking firmness the bitterest blast of adversity. As the vine, which has long twined its graceful foliage about the oak, and has been lifted by it in the sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is rifted by the thunderbolt, cling round it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up the scattered boughs; so is it beautifully ordained by Providence, that woman, who is the mere dependent and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity—binding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart. I have observed that a married man falling into misfortune is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one, partly because he is more stimulated to exertion by the necessities of the helpless and beloved beings who depend upon him for subsistence; but chiefly because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and his self-respect kept alive by finding that, though all abroad is darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love at home, of which he is the monarch; whereas, a single man is apt to run to waste and self-neglect—to fancy himself alone and abandoned, and his heart to fall to ruin, like some deserted mansion, for the want of an inhabitant.—*Washington Irving.*

THOUGHTS IN BED.—Happy is the man who can say "peace-giving bed." For, oh, what a rack to the spirit of man may be found in goose-down! You are in bed, peace-giving bed, you say; it is deep night, and in that solemn pause you seem to feel the pulse—to hear the very heart of time. You try to think of many things, but the spirit or demon of the bed sets up yourself before yourself—brings up your doings to the bar of your own conscience: and what a set of scurvy gaol-birds may be found among them. They peep in at your curtains, crowd in at the foot of your bed, and though you have no rushlight, you see their leering, sneaking faces.—*Jerrold.*

New Line of Business.—We understand that medical students, instead of walking the hospitals, intend to apply for permission to walk the different railways, as, from the number of accidents that occur on each line, they expect to finish their surgical education in one half the usual period.—*Punch.*

The Sage and the Simpleton.—As Professor Hamilton was one day walking near Aberdeen, he met a well-known individual of weak intellect. "Pray," said the Professor, accosting him, "How long can a person live without brains?" "I dinna ken," replied Jemmy, scratching his head, "how auld are ye yoursel?"

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE,
Prince William Street.

PARKS & HEGAN

Have received per "St. John," from Glasgow:

70 PACKAGES, being part of their SPRING SUPPLY, consisting of—
Brussels, Imperial 3-ply, Superfine, and Common CARPETING; with Persian, Hemp, Back, Wilton, and Brussels HEARTH RUGS and DOOR MATS, to match; LINENS, Muslins, Laces, Ginghams, DRESSES, Shawls, Galla Plaids, Osnaburgh, Sewing Threads; Straw and Tuscan BONNETS, by the Case.

—ALSO—

50 Chests Congou TEA.

☞ For sale low for approved payments.
St. John, April 1, 1845.

Oranges, Rice, &c.

Landing ex ELEANOR JANE, from Boston:—

21 BOXES ORANGES,—in good order.
6 sacks *HAZEL NUTS;*
5 tierces Head RICE,
6 boxes Scythe STONES,
30 drums Turkey FIGS,...fresh.

JUST RECEIVED:

10 bags Havana COFFEE,
200 gallons Pale Seal OIL,
25 barrels Fine *NAVY BREAD,*
25 chests Fine *CONGO TEA.*

MACFARLANE,
August 5, 1844. *Market-square.*

RECEIVED,
per ships Themis, Mariner, Thomas, and New Zealand—

14 CASKS HARDWARE,
1 cask HAIR and Hair Seating,
1 cask Brads and Tacks,
1 do. FILES; 2 do. CUTLERY,
1 do. London GLUE,
1 do. PUTTY; 1 do. White Lead,
2 do. Coach and Waggon Boxes,
2 do. Sad Irons,
2 do. Chain Traces,
3 do. Miners' Shovels,
4 do. Hooks and Hinges,
6 do. SHOT,
2 baskets Blacksmiths' VICES,
6 ANVILS,
6 pair Smiths' BELLOWS,
30 dozen Spades and Shovels,
300 bags Wrought and Cut NAILS,
55 tons Best Refined Bar and Bolt IRON.

ALEXANDER YEATS.
Dock street. July 29, 1845.

Pig Iron, Sheet Iron, & Oakum.

Landing ex "Brothers:—

205 TONS *PIG IRON,* No. 1; 10 Tons Sheet IRON, assorted from No. 16 to 24;
5 Tons best OAKUM.

Ex "Helen,"
100 Tons *PIG IRON,* No. 1—for sale by
August 26. WM. CARVILL.

GORDON'S HARDWARE STORE,

Adjoining the LONDON HOUSE, Market Square, Saint John, N. B.

Received per late Arrivals, and for sale at the lowest market rates:—

18 TONS HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots from ½ to 35 Gallons, Boilers from 20 to 50 gallons, with and without spouts, Ovens and Covers 10 to 16 inch, extra Covers, Fry Pans, Griddles, &c.
2 ba'es large cotton Chalk Lines & Coffin Cord,
1 cask Red Chalk; 1 do. Water of Ayr Stone,
10 barrels FF POWDER; 20 do. Blasting ditto,
2 cases Scotch Screw Augurs, ass'd to 2½ inch,
1 cask Lamp Chimnies and Shades,
1 do. CUTLERY, assorted,
3 cases Cast STEEL, square, flat and octagon,
18 bundles *Spring and Blister STEEL,*
1 ditto Horse Shoe ditto,
4 casks containing 365 doz. Mill Saw and other FILES, common and superior quality,
2 cases Circular Saws,
1 case '*Rowlands*' MILL SAWS, 6, 6½, 7 feet,
100 GANG SAWS, 4½ to 7 feet,
115 dozen SCYTHES, good and cheap,
4 boxes Scythe Stones,
4 basket Shoemaker's Stones,
41 dozen Hay and Manure Forks,
24 dozen long handled Fry Pans,
1 case Guns and Pistols, Caps, Moulds, &c.
18 boxes Tin Plates; 5 cwt. superior Block TIN,
40 blocks of ZINC; 1 cask Sheet Zinc,
4 sheets LEAD; 1 cask LEAD PIPE,
1 ton Plough Plating; 2 tons Shear Moulds,
12 Anvils and Vices, best; 6 Smiths' BELLOWS;
28 dozen Shovels and Spades,
30 ditto long handled do.; 20 do. socket Shovels,
5 bags Copper BOAT NAILS, ¾ to 2¾ inch,
4 cases Sheet COPPER: 1 bundle sheet BRASS,
2 tons Patent SHOT, assorted,
2 do. Iron, Brass and Copper Shoe Bills,
1 cask Lamp Black; 1 do. BORAX,
2 crates Coal Scoops; 1 ton Sad Irons, ass'd,
1 cask *patent enamell'd* sauce and stew Pans, Tea and Preserving Kettles, Digesters, &c.
300 TEA KETTLES, assorted, tin'd and untin'd,
1 case School Slates and Pencils,
6 bags Countersunk Nails; 10 do. Slate do.
11 casks Ox and Horse Nails,
20 bags Boat Nails; 3 casks Whaleboat do.
1 cask Brads and Tacks,
10 bags SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch,
100 do. Rose and Clasp NAILS, 4'dy to 20'dy.
20 do. *Composition NAILS and SPIKES,*
1 do. do. Clinch Rings,
2 casks Plate and shutter Hinges,
1 do. Curled Hair and Seating,
1 bale Chair Web,
1 case Tea Trays and Waiters,
200 pieces Horse Traces; 100 Chains,
1 case X-Cut and Buck Saws,
1 bale Sieves and Riddles, iron and brass,
1 ton Iron, Brass and Copper WIRE,
2 casks GLUE; 1 bale Carpet Thrums,
56 casks containing an excellent assortment of HARDWARE—among which are 200,000 Percussion Caps; 400 dozen Rim, Chest, Pad, Trunk and other Locks; 500 dozen Butt, Chest, T H, and Strap Hinges; Brass and Japann'd Candlesticks; Bellows Pipes and Tul Irons, Stair Rods and Eyes, Shoe Thread, Wilson's Shoe Knives, Heel Plates and Nails, Harness Mounting, Coffin Furniture, Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers, Castors, &c., Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, Urns, &c., Bronze Urns, Table, Shop and Hall Lamps, Fire and Andirons, heavy Kitchen Fire Irons, Brass and Bell-metal Preserving Kettles, Back Chains and Cart Hames, a good assortment of Carpenter's Tools, &c.

OX HAND—*In Kegs of 100 to 200 lbs.*—A large and well assorted stock of CUT NAILS, manufactured by the subscriber from the best English Iron, and which will be found much superior to and more economical than the imported Cut Nails.

June 24. T. R. GORDON.

RECEIVED

Per Ships Frederck, Bristol, Corsair, Canmore, and Avon,—

8 CASKS HARDWAE,
1 cask Tea Kettles,
1 cask SHOT,
4 packages FRYING PANS,
1 case SADDLES and BRIDLES,
1 do. WHIP THONGS,
1 do. Patent Leather,
1 do. School SLATES,
1 do. FOWLING PIECES,
1 bale Chair Web,
1 do. HOOKS and SICKLES,
2 do. SCYTHES,
8 pairs Blacksmith's BELLOWS,
12 ANVILS,
20 bags Horse and Ox NAILS,
20 do. Wrought Nails,
60 do. DECK SPIKES,
2 tons Iron WIRE,
180 boxes *TIN PLATES,*
12 rolls Sheet Zinc,
3 do. Sheet Lead,
1 cask BAR TIN,
3 cases SHEET COPPER,
3 tons Square and Axe STEEL,
70 tons common Bar and Bolt IRON,
2 do. *SWEDES IRON,*
3, 8, 7-16, 1-2, and 5-8 short-link CHAIN,
4 tons HOLLOW WARE,
90 Bolts best Bleached Gourock CANVAS,
50 coils Manilla ROPE,
1 bale Salmon and Herring TWINE,
4 tons OAKUM.

☞ *Further Supplies are daily expected.*

ALEXANDER YEATS.
Dock-street, May 20, 1845.

Spring and Summer Goods.

HORSFALL & SHERATON

Have just received per Mayflower, and Lady Caroline, *from London, part of their Supply of SPRING GOODS, consisting of—*
SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBON;
Fancy ORLEANS and PARISIANS;
Gentlemen's STOCKS and OPERA TIES;
Cloth and Horse Hair CAPS;
BONNETS and FLOWERS;
PARASOLS und UMBRELLAS,
LACES, MUSLIN DRESSES, &c.
CARPETS, and HEARTH RUGS to match;
OIL CLOTHS and TABLE MATS;
Damask MOREENS; TWEEDS;
And *Small Wares* of every description;
3,000 Pairs Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.
Prince William Street, May 13, 1845.

10th May, 1845.

The subscribers offer for sale,—

60 CASKS fine Canada Rose NAILS—4d'y to 20d'y;
15 tons SPIKES, from 3 1-2 to 8 inch;
3 Wood Stock ANCHORS—16, 18 & 20 cwt.;
4 Iron ditto, ass'd sizes; 20 Smith's Anvils;
Several CHAINS, of various sizes;
Patent Windlass, Chain Plates, Dead Eyes, Capstan, Ship's Head, &c.
2 tons CORDAGE, assorted;
100 barrels No. 1 HERRINGS;
150 quintals large Shore FISH; 50 do. Pollock;
7 cases Linen Thread; 18 do. Twill'd Silecias;
10 bales SHEATHING FELT;
3 hogsheads BRANDY;
25 chests Bohea, 100 do. Congo, 14 do. Twankay, 3 do. Old Hyson, 8 do. Young Hyson, 5 do. Twankay Hyson, 5 do. Orange Pekoe, 3 do. Pouchong TEAS, of the best quality.

ALLISON & SPURR.

Tobacco and Varnish.

20 QUARTER boxes West's best Honey Dew Nail Rod TOBACCO,
10 boxes 8s to the pound, do. do.
10 barrels BRIGHT VARNISH,—per steamer Herald, Brown, from New-York, and for sale by
September 30. H. G. KINNEAR.

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

The Subscriber has just received ex ships Lady Caroline and Mayflower, from London:—

78 CHESTS Fine Congou TEA,
10 Hogsheads LOAF SUGAR,
2 Ditto CRUSHED do.
100 Boxes best Pale Yellow SOAP,
35 Do. Mould CANDLES—wax wicks,
20 Kegs MUSTARD; 25 bags CORKS,
20 Bags PEPPER; 4 chests INDIGO,
140 Bags SHOT; 1 keg FLINTS,
25 Boxes Turkey RAISINS,
2 Carroteels CURRANTS,
20 Packages Salts, Blue Vitriol, Liquorice, and Spices,
20 Barrels Day & Martin's Liquid Blacking,
5 Kegs Saltpetre; 20 dozen Shad Twine,
10 Kegs Pipe Clay; 1 Case Japan INK,
250 Kegs No. 1 WHITE LEAD,
40 Do. Coloured PAINT,
15 Hogsheads Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL,
40 Barrels WHITING,
5 Casks PUTTY; 5 do. LAMPBLACK,
30 Hogsheads Pale Holland GENEVA,
15 Casks Sherry WINE,
12 Barrels French White Wine VINEGAR,
160 Kegs F and FF GUNPOWDER.

Ex British Queen, from Liverpool—
160 Boxes Steele's SOAP,
1 Hogshead and 10 Boxes STARCH,
30 Boxes Tobacco Pipes; 1 Case Blue Paper,
20 Dozen Griffin's SCYTHES,
1 Tierce Scrubbing BRUSHES,
3 Bales Bed Cords and Shoe Thread,
20 Crates Earthenware; 350 Stone Jugs.

Ex Canmore and Saint John, from Glasgow—
60 Hogsheads Martell's BRANDY,
5 Boxes CANDY,
300 Reams Writing and Wrapping PAPER,
55 Bags BARLEY; 10 Do. Split PEAS.

IN STORE, OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS—
300 Hogsheads MOLASSES,
175 Do Bright SUGAR,
10 Boxes Havana Clayed do.; 5 hhds. Bastard do.
20 Tierces Loaf and Crushed do.
80 Chests Congou and 30 Boxes Pouchong TEA,
75 Bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE,
50 Puncheons Jamaica and Demerara RUM,
25 Casks Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES,
15 Barrels Cider VINEGAR,
275 Boxes and Half Boxes Muscatel RAISINS,
20 Bags PIMENTO; 20 do. BARLEY,
120 Kegs Wrought NAILS, assorted sizes,
30 Boxes TIN PLATE,—IC, IX, and DC,
3 Tierces Alum & Copperas; 2 do. Basket Salt,
5 Tons Logwood; 10 barrels Paste Blacking,
40 Boxes London Soap; 5 do. Windsor do.
6 Tierces RICE; 4 cases GLUE,
30 Barrels Roman CEMENT,
3000 Feet GLASS, assorted sizes,
12 Hogsheads Linseed OIL,
5 Casks Red and Yellow OCHRE,
100 Kegs Blasting POWDER,
35 Barrels American BEEF and PORK,
6000 Bushels Coarse Salt & 110 Bags Stoved do.

Daily expected, per Jupiter—
10 Bales COTTON WARP.

The above, with a large assortment of other articles, will be sold low for Cash or approved payments. WILLIAM HAMMOND.
St. John, May 20, 1845.

Spring Importation—1845

Just received per "Victor," from Clyde, and "Mayflower," from London:—

1 TON Pearl and Pot BARLEY;
Half Ton SPLIT PEAS;
6 bales Wrapping & Tea PAPER, well ass'd;
3 caroteels CURRANTS;
2 chests Spanish LIQUORICE;
10 cwt. Black PEPPER;
10 boxes Button and Fig BLUE;
100 dozen Day & Martin's BLACKING;
50 brls. English Refined SUGAR.

To arrive per "Duke of Wellington," "Sendrift," and "Minerva"—
20 boxes *Poland* and *Hall's* Patent STARCH;
20 brls. Laxia RAISINS;
1200 lbs. London Sperm CANDLES;
2 cases Candle Ornaments, Candied PEEL, and Windsor SOAP;
5 casks PICKLES and SAUCES;
5 half hhds. Champagne VINEGAR,
20 boxes Tobacco PIPES, assorted;
For sale at lowest market prices, by

J. MACFARLANE,
May 13. *Market Square.*

Molasses, Cigars, Flour, &c.

Landing ex sch'r Ameron, from Matanzas:

67 HHDS. Muscovado MOLASSES,
87 do. Clayed do.
2 Tierces HONEY,
10 Cases Havana SWEETMEATS, (comprising Pine Apples, Tamarinds, Limes, Guava Jelly, Ginger, Citron, Mangoes, Grapes, Peaches, Prunes, &c.)
65 M. choice Havana CIGARS,
9 Tons Campeachey LOGWOOD,
20 Bags COFFEE.

Ex Canmore, from Glasgow:
20 Boxes Henderson's SOAP,
9 Ditto Tobacco PIPES,
0 Barrels Ayrshire OATMEAL,
2 Ditto Split PEAS; 14 bales Wrapping Paper,
2 Sacks Agricultural Society's *SEEDS.*

Ex Mayflower, from London:
8 Cases Patent MUSTARD; 3 boxes SAGO:
3 Casks *PICKLES and CONFECTIONS,*
2 Chests FLORENCE OIL.

Ex Syria, from Philadelphia:
217 Barrels superfine FLOUR; 125 do. Rye do.
120 Ditto CORN MEAL.

Ex Vanguard, from Philadelphia:
175 Barrels RYE FLOUR; 84 do. Fine do.
100 Ditto CORN MEAL.—*For sale by*
May 13. JARDINE & CO.

Wines, Brandy, Malt Whisky, &c

The subscriber has just received—a part now Landing:—

PIPES, hhds. and qr. casks of first quality Madeira, Sherry, and Port WINES,
20 hhds. Old Cognac BRANDY, *Martell's* and *Hennessey's* brands,
5 puns. superior quality MALT WHISKY,
10 puns. Old JAMAICA SPIRITS.

—ALSO—

50 casks, (each 4 doz.) London Double Brown Stout and East India PALE ALE,
6 hhds. best Refined LOAF SUGAR,
100 chests best quality CONGOU TEAS,
Which, with his usual Spring Supply of Goods, are offered at the lowest rates, by
May 20. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Brandy, Gin, Wines, Tea, &c.

Landing ex ship "Corsair," and for sale low by the Subscriber:

5 PIPES Cognac BRANDY, } *Martell's &*
15 hhds. do. do. } *Hennessey.*
15 Do. HOLLANDS; 4 do. Sherry WINE,
4 Qr. casks WINE,
6 Hhds. PORT, do.; 10 puns. TREACLE,
4 Do. Loaf SUGAR; 4 do. Moist do.
30 Chests fine Congo TEA,
20 Barrels of Barclay's STOUT, in 6, 5, and 3 doz. each;
50 Boxes SOAP; 10 do. blue STARCH,
10 Do. Mould CANDLES,
1 Barrel WASHING SODA,
1 Ton of OAKUM; 1 package BRUSHES, as'd.
1 Chest Madras INDIGO,
26 Kegs NAILS and SPIKES, assorted,
1 Case of PINS; 1 bale printed CALICOS,
1 Bale striped SHIRTING; 1 case White, do.
1 Case assorted WARES, &c. &c.
And hourly looked for, 1 pun. Islay AQUA, of a superior quality, Oils, Paints, Varnish, Tea, &c.
April 29, 1845. JOHN KIRK.

Ex "Ready Rhino," from London:

20 CHESTS superfine CONGOU TEA,
20 boxes best London STARCH,
20 Bags Black PEPPER.—For sale at lowest market rates. JOHN KERR & CO.
19th August, 1845.

Spring Importations.

Per Ship "SAINT JOHN" from Greenock:—

CACHMERE, Norwich, Fill'd and Damask SHAWLS; Fancy Handkerchiefs,
Gingham and Muslin DRESSES,
Tartan and Fancy Ginghams; Printed Orleans,
Muslins, Collars, &c.; GALA PLAIDS,
Tweeds and Doeskins, Canvas, Ducks and OSNABURGS.
CARPETS and RUGS,
Mens' and Boys' CLOTH CAPS,
SCOTCH BONNETS, &c.

Per "CORSAIR," from Liverpool:
A large assortment of PRINTS; REGATTAS,
Plain, Fancy, and Check'd MUSLINS,
Grey and White COTTONS,
Black and Coloured COTTON VELVETS,
Fringes, Gimps, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Per "LADY CAROLINE," from London:
BROAD CLOTHS, Buckskins, Doeskins,
Fancy Tweeds, Gambroons, VESTINGS,
SUMMER CLOTHS, Printed Orleans,
Balzarines and Coburg Cloths,
Satin SHAWLS and Fancy Handkerchiefs,
Laces, GLOVES, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Parasols,
Gents. STOCKS, Opera Ties, &c. &c.
Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

J. & H. FOTHERBY,
May 20. *North Side Market Square.*

NEW SPRING GOODS.

MORRISON & CO.

Have received per *Bristol* from Liverpool, and *St John* from the Clyde, part of their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, consisting of

COBURG, Henrietta and Parisian CLOTHS;
Plain, Figured and Printed ORLEANS;
Printed CRAPES, *Ottomans and Cachmeres;*
Rainbow, DeLaine, Balzarine and Cachmere DRESSES;
SHAWLS and SCARFS, in Ottoman, Satin, Cachmere and Plaid Wools;
HANDKERCHIEFS, in Indiana, Lama, Cachmere, &c.;
Muslin, Lace and Bugle COLLAS;
Lace VEILS and FALLS;
Muslin Edgings; Flouncing and Insertions;
Grey and White Shirtings and Sheetings;
Ginghams, Homespun, Checks and Stripes;
Twilled Regatta SHIRTINGS;
Worsted and Camblet PLAIDS;
Cotton and Woollen Gala ditto;
OSNABURGS, Canvas, Duck, &c. &c.
Men's, Youths' and Children's Cloth and Fancy CAPS, &c. &c.,—all of which will be sold at low est prices, for CASH only.

☞ *Remainder of Stock daily expected.*
April 8, 1845

Nails, Chains, and Chain Cables.

On Consignment, ex ship Brothers, Valpey, Master, from Liverpool:—

20 CASKS fine wrought Boat NAILS, 1.5-8 to 3 inch,
10 Do. do. Sheathing do. 2 1-4 to 3 3-4 inch,
30 Do. do. Board do. 8d'y to 20d'y,
15 Do. do. Horse do. 7, 8, 9, and 10d'y,
5 Do. do. OX do. 5d'y and 6d'y,
25 Do. best proved short linked CHAINS, 1-4, 3-8, 7-16 and 1-2 inch,
8 Best proved short linked CHAIN CABLES, 60 fathoms, 1-2 in. with Shackles,

3 Do. do. do. 60 do.	9-16 do.	do.	
3 Do. do. do. 60 do.	5-8 do.	do.	
4 Do. do. do. 60 do.	11-16 do.	do.	
4 Do. do. do. 60 do.	3-4 do.	do.	
2 Do. do. do. 75 do.	7-8 do.	do.	
2 Do. do. do. 75 do.	15-16 do.	do.	
2 Do. do. do. 75 do.	1 do.	do.	
2 Do. do. do. 75 do.	1 1-4 do.	do.	

For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.
August 26, 1845.—3i

STATIONARY, TEA, WHITING, &C.

By the "Emigrant," "Tabor, Master, from Liverpool:—

4 CASES and 3 Bales STATIONARY, containing—
50 Reams Wrapping, Demi, Pink Blotting, Elephant Casing and Superfine White Cartridge PAPER;
200 Reams Writing PAPER, consisting of, Laid Fool's Cap, Fine and Yellow Wove Post, Thin and Thick Wove Fox, Thin and Thick Wove Post, Fine and Wove Fool's Cap, thick laid Post, Fine Blue Wove Post—assorted outsides, Note Paper and Envelopes;
40 Ledgers 3 to 8 quires, broad and narrow FOLIOS;
50 Journals 3 to 8 quires;
40 Day Books 3 to 5 quires,
10 LETTER BOOKS; 13 INDEXES;
34 Fool's Cap broad Folios, with Clasps and Locks for Lawyers' notes;
72 Blotters, 3 to 5 quires;
36 Credit Sales' Books, 3, 4 and 5 quires;
18 Copying Machine Letter Books, with Indexes;
12 dozen Copy Books, with and without Pictures;
2 do. DRAWING BOOKS;
7 do. Fool's Caps, part Clasps;
18 do. 1dy. Memorandum Books;
5 do. Post Quarto's; 15 Bill Books;
440 Medium Post;
13 doz. Dilworth's and Fenning's SPELLING BOOKS
18 do. Drawing Pencil;
5 Gross Blk. Lead, do.; 5,000 Superior Quills, with Wafers, Sealing Wax, and Office Tape;
25 Chests Fine Souchong TEA;

Per Brig "*Gratitude,*" from Newcastle:—
7 Tons best WHITING, &c.;
5 Kegs 112 lbs. each SULPHER;
And Hourly expected ---
1 Chain CABLE, 1 1-4 inch, 90 fathoms;
ANCHORS and Swivell;
2 do. do. 1 inch 75 do. each 4 do. do. do.
2 do. do. 13-16 do. do. do. do. do.;
2 do. do. 3-4 do. do. do. do. do.;
4 do. do. 7-8 do. do. do. do. do.;
3 do. do. 5 8 do. do. do. do. do.;
18 Casks 1-4 to ½ inch small CHAIN, (2 cwt. each;)
150 do. Wrot assorted Rose, Clap, Boat, Horse, Ox and Sheathing NAILS;
6 Horse Pipes for large vessels;
50 Casks and Bags Ceiling and Deck Spikes, from 4 to 10 inch; Few Bags LATH NAILS;
3 Small Iron STOCKED ANCHORS;
8 do. Boat Hedges;

For Sale at moderate advance for Cash or Paper on short time, by H. G. KINNEAR.
May 22, 1845.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received at the VICTORIA BOOKSTORE, King-street, per *Mary Caroline,* from England:—A choice assortment of Standard Works in the various departments of Literature and Science;—Chambers' cheap and popular Publications—The Edinburgh Journal, complete, in 12 vols.; Information for the People, complete, in 2 splendid royal 8 vols. new series; Chambers' Educational Course, comprising thirty treatises on the most advanced views of Education; The People's Edition of Standard Books, about sixty different Works, original and selected, exceedingly cheap!—Works originally published at *one guinea,* now sold for *one Shilling!* A large assortment of Miscellaneous Books, for popular reading; School Books, of every description; Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer Books; Blank Books and Stationery; Steel Pens and Office Ink; Wax, Wafers, and Drawing Pencils. V. H. NELSON.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Marsh and Wilderness LAND in the Counties of Westmoreland and Charlotte:—

Lot No. 53, in letter B. division, situated in Sackville, County of Westmoreland, containing 82 acres.

Half Lot, No. 28, in same Parish, containing 91 acres.

Two thirds of Lot No. 28, in letter C. division, containing 222 acres.

Half Lot of MARSH LAND, in letter A. division, containing two acres on the Great Marsh in Sackville.

Lot No. 36, in letter C. division of Upland, containing 45½ acres.

Half Lot No. 4, in letter C, containing 90 acres, together with Mills, Mill Privileges, and improvements thereon.

300 acres of Wilderness Land in the County of Charlotte, on New River, about where it strikes the old St. Andrews Road, and about a quarter of a mile from the new line of road.

And upwards of 30 acres of Upland, situated on Deer Island, in the County of Charlotte.

For particulars apply to

F. A. KINNEAR,
Office first door left hand "*Sands' Arcade.*"
St. John, 17th June, 1845.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

FEVER AND AGUE, BILIOUS & LIVER COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, PILES, CONSUMPTION, WORMS, SCROFULA,

The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

IN ALL CASES OF

Asthma.
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.
Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.
BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER COMPLAINTS. In the south and west, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, Farmers, and others, who once use these Medicines will never afterwards be without them.
Bilious Cholic and Serous loosenes.
Biles.
Costiveness.
Colds and Coughs.
Cholic.
CONSUMPTION. Used with the greatest success in this disease.
Corrupt Humors.
Dropsies.
DYSPEPSIA. No person with this distressing disease should delay using these medicines immediately.
Eruptions of the Skin.
Erysipelas.
Flatulency.
FEVER & AGUE. For this scourge of the western country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent. Try them be satisfied, and be *cured.*
Foulness of the Complexion.
GENERAL DEBILITY.
Gout.
Giddiness.
Gravel.
Headaches, of every kind.
Inward Fever.
Inflammatory Rheumatism.
Impure Blood.
Jaundice.
Loss of Appetite.
LIVER COMPLAINTS.
Leprosy.
Looseness.
MERCURIAL DISEASES. Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.
Night Sweats.
Nervous Debility.
Nervous Complaints, of all kinds.
Organic Affections.
Palpitation of the Heart.
Painter's Cholic.
PILES.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of piles of 30 years standing by the use of the Life Medicines alone.
Pains in the head, side, back, limbs, joints, and organs.
RHEUMATISM.—Those afflicted with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.
Rush of Blood to the head.
Scurvy.
Salt Rheum.
Swellings.
SCROFULA or KING'S EVIL, in its worst forms.
Ulcers of every description.
WORMS, of all kinds, are effectually expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected.—Relief will be certain.

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD

And thus remove all disease from the system.

A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

☞ Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by **DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,** 335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York.

The Genuine of these medicines are now put up in white wrappers and labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samaritan," shewing the directions, &c., on which is a drawing of Broadway from Wall street to our Office, by which strangers visiting the city can very easily find us. The wrappers and Samaritans are copyrighted, therefore those who procure them with the white wrappers can be assured that they are genuine. Be careful, and do not buy those with *yellow* wrappers; but if you do, be satisfied that they come direct from us, or don't touch them.

A NATURAL REMEDY

Suited to our Constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore better adapted to our constitutions, than medicines concocted from foreign drugs however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, and that the said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters; in like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

The Indian Vegetable Pills will be found one of the best, if not the very best, medicines in the world for carrying out the

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease, in an easy and NATURAL MANNER, and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is radidly driven from the body.

CAUTION.

The citizens of New England are respectfully informed that in consequence of the great popularity which the above named Indian Vegetable Pills have earned by their astonishing goodness, a gang of counterfeiters are now industriously engaged in palming on the unsuspecting, a valueless and perhaps dangerous medicine, under the name of Indian Vegetable Pills.

This is to inform the public that all genuine medicine has on the boxes

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
(Indian Purgative.)

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "*Entered according to Act of Congress in the year* 1840, *by* WM. WRIGHT, *in the Clerk's office, of the District Court, of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania.*"

It will further be observed that the printed directions for using the medicines, which accompany each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The public will also remember, that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT
Of the North American College of Health,

and that pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with a certificate of agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

☞ Persons in this city and vicinity will also be on their guard against purchasing medicine purporting to be the Indian Vegetable or Purgative Pills, of Apothecaries or Druggists, as they are not allowed to sell my medicine, and any composition which they may offer as such must of necessity be COUNTERFEIT and injurious; therefore never purchase of them.

☞ Agents for the sale of the above in Nova Scotia:—Halifax, John Whitmon Esq.; Amhurst, Mr. Arthur Masters; Digby, James Crowly; Kentville, Daniel Moore; Bridgetown, Thomas Spurr. New Brunswick:—St. Martins, Mr. Alex. Lockhart; Bend of Petitcodiac, James Beck; Fredericton, C. H. Jouett; Shediac, E. L. Smith; St. Andrews, Thos. Sime; Dorchester, Miss Jane McCardy; St. Stephens, Mr. Daniel Sullivan; Sackville, Richard Wilson; Cocagne, James Catter.

H. G. KINNEAR,
General Agent for the Provinces

☞ For sale at the Commission Store of H. G. KINNEAR, Agent, 8, Brick Buildings, North M Wharf, St. John—at 1s. 3d. per box.

Brandy, Brown Stout, Tea, &c.

Per "Princess Alice Maude," from London, and "Canmore," from Greenock,—Now landing and for sale by the subscriber:—

20 HHDS. OLD COGNAC BRANDY, *(Martell and Hennessey's brands,)*
80 chests best quality CONGOU TEA,
10 hogsheads LOAF SUGAR,
100 casks [each 4 doz.] London BROWN STOUT, and PALE ALE,
10 cases best Poland Starch, 10 kegs Mustard,
5 casks best Linseed OIL, 20 bags BARLEY,
2 hhds. and 160 kegs best London White Lead.

—ALSO—

10 bales best quality Bleached CANVAS,
3 bales Stout WRAPPING PAPER,
40 boxes Tobacco PIPES, [each 10 gross.]
12 firkins SOFT SOAP, a superior article,
6 boxes Linen THREAD,—and sundry other articles. JOHN V. THURGAR,
May 6. *North Market Wharf.*

Teas, Tallow, Yellow Corn, &c.

Ex the brig "Mercator" from New-York, and schooner "Brothers" from Boston.—Landing this day:—

40 BOXES superior CAVENDISH TOBACCO, 16's,
40