The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1845.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 36.

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.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having entered into Partnership, their Business will in future be conducted under the Firm of ALLISON & SPURR.

EDWARD ALLISON,
J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

St. John, Dec. 23, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE term of the Subscribers' Co-Partnership having expired, the same is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having claims against the Firm of ADAM & DAVIDSON will please render the same for adjustment, and all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM DAVIDSON, who is authorised to settle the transactions of the late Firm.

JAMES ADAM,
WM. DAVIDSON.

St. John, Dec. 28, 1844.

N. B. The Subscriber will transact Business on his own account at the Brick Store in Nelson Street, formerly occupied by A. & D.

December 31. JAMES ADAM.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of E. L. Jarvis & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers, or to G. R. Jarvis, Esq., their Attorney, at whose Office the Books and Accounts are left for adjustment.

R. M. JARVIS,
EDWARD L. JARVIS.

St. John, June 27, 1844.

ESTATE OF DR. HENRY COOK.

ALL Persons having Legal demands against the Estate of HENRY COOK, late of the City of Saint John, Surgeon, &c., deceased, are required to send in their claims, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof: and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment.

JAMES VERNON,
GIDEON VRNON, } *Administrators.*
A. BALLOCH,

St. John, April 30, 1841.

GORDON'S
Hardware store.

MARKET SQUARE, St. John, N. B.

CHEAP—For Cash only.

50 Bags Spikes, ass'd. 4 to 10 inch,
25 do. Boat Nails, 1¼ to 3½ inch,
100 do. wrought Nails, Clasp and Rose-head, 4 to 40dy,
20 do. Composition Spikes & Sheathing Nails,
1 cask do. do. Clinch Rings,
6 do. Ox and Horse Nails,
1 do. Horse Tacks and Ox Chains,
15 doz. Shovels and Spades,
20 do. long handled Irish *SPADES*;
3 do. Socket Shovels,
1 roll Sheet LEAD, 3 to 5 lb.,
1 cask SHOT, assorted,
6 rolls of Lead PIPE, ½ to 1 inch,
1 case Sheet Copper, 1 case Sheet ZINC,
26 slabs Block do. 6 cwt Block TIN,
20 boxes Sheet do.
63 casks Tea kettles & *Saucepans*,
2 Tons Pipe and Wagon Boxes,
1 cask Harness Mounting,
1 Thousand *POTS*, Ovens, Spiders, Griddles and *STEAK PANS*,
1 bale Cotton Chalk Lines,
2 cases Scotch Augers 1-2 to 2 1-2 inch,
1 cask Rat and Pox *TRAPS*,
10 doz Fly *PANS*,
1 crate Coal *Scuops*, Hand & Dust Pans,
10 cwt. Cast *Steel* square flat and octagon,
10 do. Blister do common and best,
12 do. Spring do. best,
Brass *Shackles & Screws* for Carriage *Springs*,
1 cask Hair and Seating, 1 do. BORAX,
1 do. *School Slates & PENCILS*,
Smith's ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS,
2 Tons Black Badies and Rivets,
1-2 do. Iron Wire, 1 cask Plate Hinges,
22 bales Riddles and Sieves,
1 Ton Plough Plating and Moulds,
2 cases Guns and Pistols,
25 Mill Saws, for single & Gang Gates & Circulars, 3 casks Files all kinds,
3 casks containing Knives and Forks, Pen and Jack Knives, Shoe, Butcher, & Bread Knives, *Rodger's* Razors and Knives, German Silver Forks, Carvers, Steel, Patent Putty and Oyster Knives &c.
2 casks containing Solar, shop & Table Lamps, Nursery Lamps, Cambridge and Desk do.
1 cask Lamp Shades, Chimnies, & Deflectors and Hall Lamps,
1 cask Britannia Metal Tea & Coffee POTS, Candlesticks, Lamps, Urns, Snuffers, Trays, &c. Bronze URNS, Hot Water Jugs, Block TIN, Tea and Coffee Pots, &c
1 do. Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Coasters, Castors, Cake Baskets, &c.
1 do. Ladies' Work Boxes, Desks, Tea Caddies, Toys, &c.
1 do. Brushes, White Wash, shoe, scrub, deck, hair, cloth, dusting, black lead, &c.
30 do. containing an excellent assortment o Carpenter's and Shoemaker's TOOLS and Findings. "Carpenter's Patent" Rim and Mortice LOCKS, Scotch do. Common and "Sanderson's Patent" STOCK LOCK night Latches, Brass and Japanned Norfolk LATCHES, Chest-Pad, Press, and TILL LOCKS, Common and best patent BUTT HINGES, Chest, Table, T, Backflap H, Pear H, and Strap HINGES, Cut and Wrought BRADS and TACKS, Find and Iron RIVETS, Coffee Mills, Brass and Bronze Fenders, Fire and Hand IRONS, Rakes, Hoes, Trowels, Axes, Hammers, Coffin Mounting and Cords, Weighing Machines, STEELYARDS, WEIGHTS, Brass, IRON, and Japanned Candlesticks and LAMPS, Glass Lanthorns and LAMPS, and a variety of other small wares.
1 Case TEA TRAYS, Waiters, Bread and Knife Trays, etc. 1 Cask SCREWS,
1 Bale SHOE THREAD,
2,000 lbs. Gun POWDER, 25 kegs F. do.

—*Constantly on hand*—

All sizes of CUT NAILS, Flooring BRADS Flooring do. and Shingling NAILS, of the Subscriber's own manufacture, and which will be found much superior to any article of the kind imported. THOMAS R. GORDON.

Jan. 6. *Market Square*

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.

January 28, 1845.

Liverpool and New-Brunswick
EMIGRATION AGENCY.

THE Subscriber has been authorised to Contract for Passages at a reduction of TEN SHILLINGS, sterling, each, on the rates formerly charged, until further orders.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
Nelson Street, Oct. 15. *Agent*

PURGE! PURGE! PURGE!

WHATEVER MAY BE YOUR COMPLAINT,

CLARK'S Vegetable Universal
LIFE PILLS

Will be found an effectual remedy.

To be had only at *Coffee House Corner*, Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Try them: they will recommend themselves.

IT is now an absolute and known fact, that every disease, whether it be in the head or feet, in the brain or meanest member, whether it be an outward ulcer or inward abscess, are all, though arising from many causes, reducible to the one grand effect, namely, impurity of blood. In many cases where the dreadful ravages of Ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these Pills, been restored to good health, the devouring disease having been completely eradicated. In consequence of the pleasantness of their operation, they are universally used where they are known, and are fast superseding every other preparation of professed similar import. The most opposite diseases are cured by the one simple act of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way; therefore, whatever may be said of the theory, the utility of the practice is now beyond all doubt.

PURGE!—PURGE!—PURGE!

February 4, 1845.—3m.

THE GARLAND.

I SEE THEE STILL.

BY C. SPRAGUE.

I see thee still:
Remembrance, faithful to her trust,
Calls thee in beauty from the dust;
Thou comest with the morning light—
Thou'rt with me through the gloomy night;
In dreams I meet thee as of old—
Then thy soft arms my neck enfold,
And thy sweet voice is in my ear;
In every scene to memory dear,
I see thee still.

I see thee still—
In every hallowed token round:
This little ring thy finger bound,
This lock of hair thy forehead shaded,
This silken chain by thee was braided—
These flowers, all withered now, like thee,
Sweet sister, thou did'st cull for me;
This book was thine, here thou did'st read—
This picture, ah! yes, here, indeed,
I see thee still!

I see thee still:
Here was thy summer noon's retreat,
Here was thy favorite fire-side seat;
This was thy chamber—here, each day,
I sat and watched thy sad decay:
Here, on this bed, thou last didst lie—
Here, on this pillow, thou did'st die:
Dark hour! once more its woes unfold—
As then I saw thee, pale and cold,
I see thee still.

I see thee still:
Thou art not in the grave confined—
Death cannot change the immortal mind:
Let earth close o'er its sacred trust,
But goodness dies not in the dust—
Thee! O, my sister! 'tis not thee,
Beneath the coffin's lid I see—
Thou to a fairer land art gone:
There, let me hope, my journey done,
To see thee still.

REGRETS.

BY THOMAS HAYNES BAYLY.

'Tis past! yes, her own lips have spoken
The sentence that tells us to part:
The vow that they pledged she has broken,
And with it another fond heart;
Yet, though she whom I trusted so freely,
Has sundered love's holiest tie;
The visions I cherished so dearly,
Will live in this heart till I die!

Had I loved her less fondly—less truly,
Or given her cause to regret,
Had I been of her notice unworthy,
We had parted, perhaps, as we met;
But her own guilty conscience will tell her,
My vows could no evil impart;
Every look, every word that I gave her,
Sprang warm from its seat in the heart!

Oh! who shall call woman's love lasting,
Since thus she can cancel her vows?
The pangs of the heart she is blasting,
In her can no pity arouse!
Ten shun, ere too late, her soft glances,
Avoid, while you may, the false fire;
And, believe me, if ner love's thy riches,
Thou hadst better, far better, be poor!

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT IS PROVIDENCE.

BY MISS SEDGWICK.

Take, for example, a young girl, bred delicately, in town, shut up in a nursery in her childhood—in a boarding-school through her youth, never accustomed either to air or exercise, two things that the *law of God* makes essential to health. She marries; her strength is inadequate to the demands upon it. Her beauty fades early. She languishes through hard offices in giving birth to her children, suckling and watching over them, and dies early. "What a strange providence, that a mother should be taken, in the midst of life, from her children!" Was it Providence—No! Providence had assigned her threescore years and ten; a term long enough to rear her children, and to see her children's children; but she did not obey the laws on which life depends, and of course she lost it.

A father, too, is cut off in the midst of his days. He is a useful and distinguished citizen, and eminent in his profession. A general buzz rises on every side of "What a striking Providence?"—This man has been in the habit of studying half the night, of passing his days in his office and the courts, of eating luxurious dinners, and drinking various wines. He has every day violated the laws on which health depends. Did Providence cut him off? The evil rarely ends here. The diseases of the father are often transmitted; and a feeble mother rarely leaves behind her vigorous children.

It has been customary in some of our cities, for young ladies to walk in thin shoes and delicate stockings in mid winter. A healthy blooming young girl, thus dressed in violation of Heaven's laws, pays the penalty! a checked circulation, cold, fever, and death. "What a sad Providence!" exclaim her friends. Was it Providence, or her own folly?

A beautiful young bride goes, night after night, to parties made in honour of her marriage. She has a slight sore throat, perhaps, and the weather is inclement; but she must wear her neck and arms bare; for who ever saw a bride in an evening dress? She is consequently seized with an inflammation of the lungs, and the grave receives her before her bridal days are over. "What a Providence!" exclaims the world. "Cut off in the midst of happiness and hope!" Alas! did she not cut the thread of life herself?

A girl in the country, exposed to our changeful climate, gets a new bonnet, instead of getting a flannel garment. A rheumatism is the consequence. Should the girl sit down tranquilly with the idea, that Providence has sent the rheumatism upon her? or should she charge it on her vanity, and avoid the folly in future? Look, my young friend, at the masses of diseases that are incurred by intemperance in eating or drinking, or in study, or in business; by neglect of exercise, cleanliness, pure air; by indiscreet dressing, tight lacing &c., and all is quietly imputed to Providence! Is there no impiety as well as ignorance in this? Were the physical laws strictly observed from generation to generation, there would be an end to the frightful diseases that cut life short, and of the long list of maladies that make life a torment or a trial. It is the opinion of those who best understand the physical system, that this wonderful machine, the body, this "goodly temple," would gradually decay, and men die as if falling asleep.

Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures.—*Mr. Caudle has lent Five Pounds to a Friend.*—"You ought to be very rich, Mr. Caudle. I wonder who'd lend you five pounds? But so it is: a wife may work and may slave! Ha, dear! the many things that might have been done with five pounds! As if people picked up money in the street! But you always were a fool, Mr. Caudle. I've wanted a black satin gown these three years, and that five pounds would have pretty well bought it. But it's no matter how I go—not at all. Everybody says I don't dress as becomes your wife—and I don't; but what's that to you, Mr. Caudle? Nothing.—Oh, no! you can have fine feelings for everybody but those belonging to you. I wish people knew you, as I do—that's all. You like to be called liberal, and your poor family pays for it. All the girls want bonnets, and when they're to get 'em I can't tell. Half five pounds would have bought 'em; but now they must go without. Of course, they belong to you; and anybody but your own flesh and blood, Mr. Caudle. The man called for the water rate to-day; but I should like to know how people are to pay taxes, who throw away five pounds to every fellow that asks them. Perhaps you don't know that Jack, this morning, knocked his shuttle-cock through his bed-room window. I was going to send for the glazier to mend it; but after you lent that five pounds I was sure we couldn't afford it. Oh, no! the window must go as it is; and pretty weather for a dear child to sleep with a broken window. He's got a cold already on his lungs, and I shouldn't at all wonder if that broken window settled him—for I'm sure we can't now pay to mend windows. We might though, and do a good many more things, if people didn't throw away their five pounds. Next Tuesday the fire insurance is due. I should like to know how it's to be paid. Why, it can't be paid at all. Th t five pounds would have just have done it—and now, insurance is out of the question. And there never were so many fires as there are now. I shall never close my eyes all night; but what's that to you? so people can call you liberal Mr. Caudle? Your wife and children may be burnt alive in their beds—for the insurance must drop. And after we've insured for so many years! But there, I should like to know, are people to insure who make ducks and drakes of their five pounds? I don't think we might go to Margate this summer.—There's poor little Caroline, I'm sure she wants the sea. But no, dear creature! she must stop at home—all of us must stop at home—she'll go into a consumption, there's no doubt of that; yes—sweet little angel!—I've made up my mind to lose her then. Do you hear that shutter, how it's banging to and fro? Yes; I know what it wants as well as you—it wants a new fastening. I was going to send for the blacksmith to-day. But how it's out of the question: now it must hang of nights, since you've thrown away five pounds. Well, things are come to a pretty pass! This is the first night I ever made my supper off roast beef without pickles. But who is to afford pickles, when folks are always lending five pounds? Do you hear the mice running about the room? I hear them. If they were only to drag you out of bed, it would be no matter. Set a trap for them!—Yes, it's easy enough to say set a trap for 'em; but how are people to afford the cheese, when every day they lose five pounds? Hark! I'm sure there's a noise down stairs. It wouldn't at all surprise me if there were thieves in the house. Well, it *may* be the cat; but thieves are pretty sure to come in some night. There's a wretched fastening to the back door; but these are not times to afford bolts and bars, when fools won't take care of their five pounds. Mary Anne ought to have gone to the dentist's to-morrow. She wants three teeth taken out. Now, it can't be done. Three teeth that quite disfigures the child's mouth. But there they must stop, and spoil the sweetest face that was ever made. Otherwise she'd have been a wife for a lord. Now, when she grows up, who'll have her? Nobody. We shall die, and leave her alone and unprotected in the world. But what do you care for that? Nothing; so you can squander away five pounds. And now, see, Mr. Caudle, what a misery you've brought upon your wretched family! I can't have a satin gown—the girls can't have new bonnets—the water-rate must stand over—Jack must get his death through a broken window—our fire insurance can't be paid, so we shall all fall victims to the devouring element—we can't go to Margate, and Caroline will go to an early grave—that shutter will go banging for ever—the mice never let us have a wink of sleep—thieves be always breaking in the house—and our dear Mary Anne be for ever left an unprotected maid—and all, all, Mr. Caudle, because you will go on lending your five pounds!"—*Punch.*

Amongst the curiosities at the Hull Zoological gardens, is said to be a pigmy deer, from Batavia, so small that its legs are not thicker than a quill and it can stand on the palm of one's hand.

The Bishop of Jerusalem.—The Bishop, in his third annual letter, dated October last, says—"The fact of our having nearly completed the third year of our residence in a country of peculiar trial and danger, in the face of all kinds of difficulties, is in itself a cause of thankfulness. But we have to speak of more than this. It has been our privilege to perceive a gradual increase of our establishment quite sufficient to lead us to thank God and take courage.' Whilst we are still strangely kept in suspense as to the building of our church, &c., notwithstanding the many promises we have had during the past year that permission was on the point of being granted, we have, in the good providence of God, had our church accommodations enlarged since I last addressed you: so that we have at present a commodious place of worship, though even this has, on some occasions, proved inadequate, particularly when the number of strangers has been large. Our regular congregation has also been on the increase; so much so, that our former church could not have held them. This has arisen partly from the mission having been increased by the arrival of additional labourers, and partly from converts, 13 of whom have been added to the church by baptism during the last year, and some are now under instruction, who, of course, regularly attend the services. We have, in consequence, opened an additional full service on Sunday evenings, established a lecture on every Wednesday, besides the daily morning (Hebrew) and evening (English) service. Since our arrival in the Holy City, I find 37 baptisms recorded in our register, and 26 of those baptized have been confirmed. Nine individuals have been ordained deacons, and five priests, who are gone forth as heralds of mercy, to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation, four of whom are of the house of Israel. At the last ordination, which was held on Sunday, September 1, three candidates were ordained for the different missionary stations of Hebron, Beyrout, and Bagdad. On that deeply-interesting occasion we had no less than 57 communicants. We now generally number from 40 to 50 at the regular celebration of the Lord's Supper, on the first Lord's day in every month."

[From the Albany Argus.]

TESTIMONY OF SIX PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FAVOR OF TEMPERANCE.

Albany, Feb. 1, 1845.

Mr. Editor—Being in Virginia during the life of President Madison, and while the friends of Temperance, under an apprehension that distilled liquor was the chief cause of intemperance, were exerting themselves to induce the public to abandon the use of such liquor as a beverage, the undersigned called on that distinguished statesman and procured his signature to the subjoined declaration. Immediately thereafter the signatures of President Jackson and President Adams were obtained. In commemoration of this event a silver medal was struck in England, and transmitted to each of the gentlemen. Recently the names of President Van Buren, President Tyler and President Polk have been added to the same declaration. So that (with the exception of President Harrison, who was prevented by death from expressing his well known sentiments) all the Presidents of the United States who have lived since the temperance reformation commenced, have now given their testimony against the use of Distilled liquors as a beverage, the only liquors generally believed at the time the first signatures were obtained to be productive of inebriety.

Edward C. Delevan.

DECLARATION.

Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony that ardent spirits as a drink is not only needless but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue and happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction that should the citizens of the United States, and especially the young men, discontinue entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of their country and the world.

James Madison,
Andrew Jackson,
John Quincy Adams,
M. Van Buren,
John Tyler,
James K. Polk.

Sam Slick's Opinion on the Impropriety of Waltzing.—The music began again, and one of them tall hairy-lipped fellers got up with a purty little gal that didn't look more than eighteen years old; and he put his wh te gloves on a little tighter, and then I'll be darned if he didn't begin to hug her right there before all creation. He then put one arm round her little waist just above the hump on her back, and he took one of her hands in his'n, and then she locked up into his eyes and he looked down into hern as loving as two pussy-cats, and then they began to make cheeses on the carpet till you couldn't have told which was which. I never felt my blood biles so in all my life; it raly didn't seem decent; and if she had been a relation of mine, I'd be darned to darnation if I wouldn't have knocked that pesky varmint into a cocked hat in less than no time. I'd a made him glad to get himself up hair and all, grease as it must have tasted, to have got out of my way. Oh, but I was wrathy with the cost for a minit; and then says I to myself, "I don't know as the chap's so much to blame after all, it's the gal's own fault; if she likes to be hugged and whirled round so afore the folks, the feller must be an addled fool not to like it as much as she does; but, thinks I, if the gal means to get married, her bread will be all dough agin arter this, for no decent honest man would want to marry a gal arter he'd seen her tousled about afore fifty people, by such a shote as that chap is."—*Sam Slick in England.*

How Money goes for Fashion.—The following evidence of the expensive tastes of the New Yorkers appears in a New Haven paper:—in the bookstores of this city an unprecedented number of splendid annuals are to be found, some of them as high as $30. This for a mere fancy book, is no mean sum. I saw fans to-day in a fancy shop valued at $8, but Bonfanti has them as high as $20 or $150. They are beautifully ornamented with precious stones, and oblong mirrors, of the size of a dollar, and sometimes in addition, a minute gold pencil and memory tablets on the side of the handle. Muffs are sold as high as $150 in Maiden Lane, pocket handkerchiefs hang in Broadway windows at $50 or $75; a flute of tortoise shell for $120, while Black, Tomkins & Ball, successors to Marquand & Co., Jewellers, on Broadway, the day before New Year's, retailed behind their counter fancy goods in their line to the amount of five thousand! So we go on.—This evening, near the same store, are seen seated two wretched looking women, with emaciated infants in their arms begging for bread."

Are Snipes Game?—Lord Mountcashel lately prosecuted two officers of the 31 Dragoon Guards, stationed at Clogher Barracks, for shooting snipe on his grounds without leave, contrary to the 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 9. sec. 69; but it was suggested that "snipe was not game, and therefore that the penalties were not incurred. Mr. Brewster and the Solicitor-General have since given their opinion, confirming this view of the case. "Snipe," they say, "is not game."

Genuine religion never produces an austere temper.

The Mind in Advanced Life.—Among other arguments for the cultivation of the intellect, there is one to be drawn from the perpetual progress of the mind towards perfection, without the possibility of ever arriving at it. The infant body springs into boyhood, hardens into manhood, dwindles down to the decay of age, and returns to the dust from which it was formed. The mind runs a similar career in its onward progress, but not in its retrogression. Though the inroads of disease or the feebleness of senility may fetter its powers and obscure their brightness, yet the fact that intellect is frequently retained in its pristine vigour by the advanced in life, is an argument that the mind does not necessarily retrograde in old age. In one morning of advanced life, Johnson amused himself by committing to memory 660 lines of Virgil. At the age of 73, when staggering under an immediate attack of paralysis—sufficiently severe to render him speechless—he composed a Latin prayer, in order to test the loss or retention of his mental faculties. Nor is this a solitary instance. One of the most beautiful sonnets in the English language was composed by Mason, on the attainment of his 72d birth-day. Locke at 72, and Newton at 84, retained their faculties in unabated vigour. The feeble frame of the Earl of Chatham, at 70, sank under the effort to express the convictions of his mighty mind, after a speech so singularly eloquent, bold, ardent, and animated, as to rival, if not vie, the most brilliant outpourings of his youth or early manhood.—*Rev. Sir J. P. Wood.*

Memorials to Wallace and Bruce.—We have received several communications on this topic, all highly approving of the main object in view, but pointing out what the writers think improvements in the mode of carrying it into effect. The idea of a fountain and statues in the North Loch seems to be generally disliked, as wanting in grandeur and effect; nor is a tower on Arthur's Seat, as suggested in our last paper, in much better favour, first, "because such an erection would transform the lion into a unicorn;" and second, from the expense of carrying the materials to the top of the hill. Our correspondent suggests that a colossal statue, without a tower, should be erectioned on Arthur Seat, while a corresponding statue of Bruce should be placed on the summit of a tower on Castle Rock. Another proposes the erection of a building after the model of the temple of Theseus at Athens—"the most beautiful, with the exception of the Parthenon only, of all the monuments of Attic taste." With respect to the suggestion of a penny subscription, one correspondent sees no reason for limiting the subscription so low a sum if any individual desired to give a higher; while another for the purpose of giving some idea of what may be done by a penny subscription, mentions that in 1833 he and another person raised £50 in two months in aid of Burns' Monument with just 30 papers in the same number of shops; and he has no doubt that if proper steps were taken, several hundred pounds would be collected in Edinburgh and Leith in this way for a memorial to Wallace and Bruce. We mention these various suggestions that they may be duly considered by those who take an interest in the subject.—*Scotsman.*

Shield of England.—This national trophy is the work of the Messrs. M'Carthy, of Knightsbridge, and cannot but add to their high reputation. It represents those various events which, through a course of ages, have brought us to the pre-eminent position we now hold above all other nations of the world. Tradition and history have been searched to acquire the most authentic information, in order to portray the prominent feature of national interest which characterized each successive reign. The Shield is of a circular form, and nearly eighteen feet in circumference. Lying horizontally, the centre or boss, rises perpendicularly a foot and a half above the level of the margin. The boss (which is a group of St. George and the Dragon, encircled at the base by the Star and Order of the Garter,) is surrounded by three succeeding circles, arranged so as to form forty divisions or compartments of corresponding character, representing in high relief the leading event of each successive reign. The reigns are divided by architectural niches, in which are ensconced the most remarkable personages of the time, the architecture illustrative of the style of the day. The margin describes the sea.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Effects of Trafalgar on Pitt.—On the receipt of the news of the memorable battle of Trafalgar (some day in November, 1805,) I happened to dine with Pitt, and it was naturally the engrossing subject of our conversation. I shall never forget the eloquent manner in which he described his conflicting feelings, which roused in the night to rear Collingwood's despatches. Pitt observed that he had been called up at various hours in his eventful life by the arrival of news of various kind, but that, whatever good or bad, he could always lay his head on his pillow and sink into a sound sleep again. On this occasion, however, the great event announced brought with it so much to weep over, as well as to rejoice at, that he could not calm his thoughts, but got up, though it was three in the morning.—*Lord Fitzharris's Note-Book, 1805.*

Secret of the Earl of Chesterfield's Influence in Ireland.—Chesterfield, regarded as a fop in England, was a daring, steady, and subtle governor of the unruly spirits of Ireland in one of the most hazardous periods. That the throne of the Brunswicks did not see an Irish revolt at the moment when it saw a Scottish invasion was the sagacity of Chesterfield. But he ruled not by his wisdom, but by his wit. He broke down factions by *bon mots*; he extinguished conspiracy by passing compliments; he administered the sternest law with the most polished smile; and cut down rebellion by quotations from La Fontaine and *colonbourg* from Scarron. But with these fortunate pleasantries he combined public and solid services. He threw a large portion of the crown lands in the neighbourhood of the capital into a park for the recreation of the citizens, and thus gave one of the earliest and most munificent examples of regard for the health and enjoyment of the people. A more enduring monument of his statesmanship could not have been offered to the gratitude of the country.—*Blackwood.*

Millionaires.—In a pamphlet issued from the New York Sun office is given the following list of *Millionaires* in that city:—

John Jacob Astor, $20,000,000; Stephen Van Rensselaer 10,000,000; Stephen Whitney 10,000,000; Wm. B Astor 5,500,000; Peter G. Stuyvesant 4,000,000; James Lenox 3,000,000; Henry Bree, Jr. 1,000,000; Isaac Bronson 1,000,000; Wm. G. Crosby 1,000,000; Wm. P. Gurney 1,000,000; John Haggerty 1,500,000; Peter Harmony 1,500,000; Jonathan Hunt 1,000,000; Peter Lorillard, Jr. 1,000,000; Governor Morris 1,500,000; Anson G. Phelps 1,000,000; Jonathan Thorne 1,000,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt 1,200,000; Mrs. Jacob Lorillard 1,000,000! Mrs. Frances Pearsall 1,000,000! Twenty individuals possessing over *seventy five millions of dollars!*

The First Sail on Lake Erie.—The first sailing vessel that ever navigated Lake Erie, was built by La Salle, then the French Governor of Fontenac, in 1676, at the mouth of the Tonnewante Creek. As we never see any mention of the name of La Salle, who raised the first sail on that great Lake, the commerce of which is now almost as great as that of the Atlantic was at that time, between Europe and the British and French colonies, we often wonder whether this historical fact is appreciated.—*Harris Telegraph.*

Declension from Affluence.—Amongst the many instances of persons who have passed the early part of their lives in affluence, and been reduced in their old age to avail themselves of parochial relief, the following may be quoted:—two years ago there were five paupers receiving relief in the Lichfield Union, who had during their lives served the office of high sheriff of the county of Lichfield. One of them was possessed of considerable freehold property, and the other three had the best business, in their respective callings, in the whole city. One of them was ruined by law; another by his own and his family's extravagance; the third never could "get forward;" the fourth was a drunkard; and the fifth was indolent and drunken. Three of them are now living, their respective ages being eighty-four, seventy-four, and seventy.

The late Colonel Battersey, who died at his residence, Listoke, county Louth, last week, served with the 8th Regiment in the campaign of Egypt, afterwards in the West Indies, till the expulsion of the French from Martinique. On the breaking out of the last American war, he was appointed to the command of the Glengarry (Canadian) Fencibles, and distinguished himself in the force under Sir George Provost; and on the conclusion of peace he was presented by the Legislature and House of Representatives of Upper Canada with their marked thanks, and with a sword of great value, for his conduct and services during the war. Upon his return to England the late Duke of York placed him in command of the 64th Regiment, then at Gibralter—but from which ill-health obliged him to retire.

The superintendent registrar of Tavistock states that in the month of July last, Mary Rogers, aged 105 years, was buried at Tavistock, in Devonshire. She was borne to her grave by eight old men, all of the same place, aged respectively, eighty-four, eighty-two, eighty, eighty, seventy-seven, seventy-six, seventy-five and sixty-seven years. The united ages of the nine persons amounted to 726 years, averaging nearly eighty-one years to each. Before this funeral had left the churchyard, the corpse of an old man, also of Tavistock, aged eighty-seven years, was brought in, borne also by persons of great age. Indeed, three old persons of Tavistock were buried in that month, whose ages, united, amounted to 281 years, as may be tested by the registrars.

Great Indian Railway.—Of the many gigantic schemes of our day, not the least gigantic is certainly that of the great Indian railway company, of which a prospectus lies before us. The chief line would run from Bombay to the line of the Godavery, and terminate on the eastern coast near Coringa. In connection with this, three transverse ones are proposed; one from Poona to Boejapoor, another to Aurungabad, a third from Hyderabad to Nagpoor, crossing the main line. These would become the channels of the great trade running from the interior to the coast. The proposed lines are 1,300 miles in length, and would require a capital of £5,000,000 sterling.

It is needless to point out the immense political and military results which must flow from the completion of this and similar projects in India, the task of holding large countries by a small force being facilitated incalculably by the rapidity of railroad communications.—*London Morning Chronicle.*

Ages of the European Sovereigns.—The pope is, since the death of Bernadotte, King of Sweden, the Nestor of European sovereigns, being now 79 years 4 months. Out of 32 monarchs three only are above 70, viz.:—The pope, the King of Hanover (73 years 7 months), and the King of the French (71 years 3 months.) Of the others, ten are between 60 and 70; fourteen from 50 to 60, among whom is the Emperor of Austria; thirteen from 40 to 50, including the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia; three from 30 to 40, seven from 20 to 30, comprising the Queens of England and Portugal, &c.; and two only from 10 to 20, the Emperor of Brazil (19 years 1 month), and Queen of Spain (14 years 3 months). Two changes of reigns have occurred in 1844 by the deaths of Bernadotte, King of Sweden, and Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

The Small Pox.—At the annual meeting of the Vaccine Institution in London, Dr. Epps stated that there had been a fearful increase of smallpox, which they attributed to the inefficiency of the Vaccination Act, as, through the ignorance of many practitioners, vaccine matter was used which was not pure, thus rendering the patient, by its being inoperative, liable to the attack of the small-pox. A letter had been received from Mr. Labait, secretary of the Dublin Cow Pox Institution, who assigns a similar cause for its spread of small-pox in Ireland, and who states that the Poor-law Commissioners have done all in their power to promote vaccination. A letter from a medical gentleman in India stated that the small-pox was greatly on the increase there. Dr. Epps said they had not applied to the cow for the vaccine matter since the formation of the institution. A medical gentleman who was present endeavoured to account for the vaccine matter having lost its virtue by the profession generally carrying it in their pockets, which caused its decomposition.

Literary.—Sir Lytton Bulwer having relinquished novel writing, for the present, at least, is engaged in finishing his work on 'Athens: its Rise and Fall.' Two forthcoming volumes will complete the work; and are stated to be principally devoted to the manners and customs of the Athenians, and their literature. Mr. Grote, late M.P. for London, is also just on the eve of completing his 'History of Greece;' a work on which he has been employed very many years, and which his exhaustive erudition will, doubtless, render valuable.

Mr. Thomas Carlyle is said to be busy with his 'Life of Cromwell.' He has also made a collection of Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, to be published, in all probability, before the Life. They are likely to form about two volumes, 8vo.

Mr. Dickens's new work, the 'Chimes,' published only on the 17th December, has already reached a sixth edition.

Dr. Arnott is preparing a sixth edition of his valuable 'Elements of Physics;' and the long-promised treatise on Astronomy, which is to conclude the second volume, will then be printed. It is, perhaps, the only work of the kind that has retained a high character, and kept it.

John M. Kemble, one of the first of our Anglo-Saxon scholars, and a man otherwise highly gifted, is preparing a work called 'Origines Anglicæ,' which is purposed to embrace every thing connected with the institutions and social life of our Saxon ancestors.

Mr. Weir has been for some time occupied on a new 'Life of Milton,' the publication of which may shortly be anticipated. It is expected to throw new light on several points hitherto unsatisfactorily explained.

Mercy to Animals.—My uncle Toby was a man patient of injuries; not from want of courage, where just occasions presented, or called it forth. I know no man under whose arm I would sooner have taken shelter; nor did this arise from any insensibility or obtuseness of his intellectual parts; he was of a peaceful, placid nature—no jarry element in it; all was mixed up so kindly within him. My uncle Toby had scarce a heart to rethlate on a fly: Go—says he, one day at dinner, to an overgrown one which had buzzed about his nose, and tormented him most cruelly all dinner-time, and which, after infinite attempts, he had caught at last, as it flew by him—I'll not hurt thee, says my uncle Toby, rising from his chair, and going across the room, with the fly in his hand; I'll not hurt a hair of thy head. Go says he lifting up the sash, and opening his hand, as he spoke, to let it escape. Go, poor wretch, get thee gone; why should I hurt thee? This world, surely, is wide enough to hold both thee and me.—*Sterne.*

Provincial Legislature.

(From the Head Quarters' Reports.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—FEB. 24.

The House was occupied during the early part of this morning in considering a Bill brought in by Mr. J. A. Street, for the encouragement of settlers on the new line of Road proposed to be opened between Halifax and Quebec. The feeling of the House was evidently to encourage and afford facilities for the early settlement of that important line of Road, and to do all in their power to meet the wishes of the Imperial Government in carrying out a measure which will tend so much to benefit the inhabitants of British North America.

Mr. Partelow from the Committee appointed to prepare an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the present state of public affairs in this Province, read their Report, which, when the discussion closed, was with a slight amendment, passed, and is as follows:—

"The Humble Address of the House of Assembly.

"*To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.*

"May it Please Your Majesty,—

"WE, Your Majesty's Faithful Commons of New-Brunswick, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with renewed expressions of attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government.

"We had fervently hoped that the time would be far distant when complaints from this, your Majesty's Loyal Province, should be heard at the foot of the Throne; but the Prerogative of the Crown having been recently exercised by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in a matter so injudicious and so unjust, as to cause dissatisfaction throughout the Province, we deem it our unavoidable duty to bring the subject under Your Majesty's Gracious consideration.

"Your Majesty will have already received intimation of the recent demise of the Gentleman who held the highly important office of Provincial Secretary—the filling up the vacancy by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's appointment of his Private Secretary, and Son-in-law, and the consequent retirement of Four Members of Your Majesty's Executive Council. Upon the reasons which induced such retirement, the Assembly were bound to express a deliberate opinion; and these Members have been sustained, in the Constitutional steps which they had thus taken, by an overwhelming majority; while at the same time, a Vote of Want of Confidence in those, who remained in office and sanctioned the appointment, has passed the Assembly, with such an expression of opinion as cannot fail to demonstrate to Your Majesty the true state of Public feeling.

"Notwithstanding such expression, we lament to say, that His Excellency has not thought proper to accede to the wishes, or regard the opinion of Your Majesty's Faithful Commons; but on the contrary, has declined to accept the resignations which the Assembly are led to understand arose out of such expression, and moreover has selected from the small minority of Nine, who voted in the House against the Resolution of Want of Confidence, Gentlemen to fill two of the vacancies, who have already been sworn into office.

"The Assembly forbear to remark upon this unusual and extraordinary Measure of the Provincial Government: nor do they in the remotest degree question the Prerogative in its undoubted right to make such appointments, or to call to the Councils of the Country such Gentlemen as the Crown may consider best qualified to discharge the Public Duty. It is only on the improper and the unjust exercise of such right, that the Representatives of the People consider it their imperative duty to express an opinion, and humbly and dutifully to lay such opinion at the foot of the Throne.

"Your Majesty's Faithful Subjects have always understood, and it is a principle invariably recognised by the most illustrious Statesmen in the Mother Country, that the Patronage of the Crown should be exercised in the Colonies with due regard to persons, whose zeal and ability in the Public Service entitle them to claims for preferment; and that the Government of a Colony should be conducted according to the well understood wishes, feelings and opinions of the Country.

"Such principles have been acted upon in Canada and the other neighbouring Provinces; and Lord Metcalfe, the present distinguished Governor General, in various Public Addresses, has thus expounded the principles of Colonial Government:—'*It will ever be my earnest endeavour to promote the welfare and happiness of Canada; to do justice to all Parties; to know no distinction of Races and Creeds; to make appointments to Office according to merit and just claims, and the efficiency of the Public Service; to consult in all acts of the Government, the interests and wishes of the People; to maintain their rights, no less than the Prerogative of the Crown unimpaired,—regarding the latter as valuable only when it conduces to the benefit of the Country,*'—and again—'*If you mean that the Government should be administered in accordance with the well understood wishes of the People; that the Resolutions of September, 1841, should be faithfully adhered to; that it should be competent to the Council to offer advice on all occasions, whether as to patronage or otherwise, and that the Governor should receive it with the attention due to His Constitutional Advisers, and consult with them on all cases of adequate importance; that there should be a cordial co-operation, and sympathy between him and them; that the Council should be responsible to the Provincial Parliament and the People; and that when the acts of the Governor are such that they do not choose to be responsible for, they should be at liberty to resign;—then I entirely agree with you, and see no impracticability in carrying on Responsible Government in a Colony on that footing, provided that the respective parties engaged in the undertaking, be guided by moderation, honest purpose, common sense, and equitable minds, devoid of party spirit.*'

"Such are the principles laid down by Lord Metcalfe; and as the Policy of Your Majesty's Government has invariably been, and still continues to be, to apply one uniform principle to all Your Majesty's North American Colonies; and as that distinguished Nobleman has been sustained in his views by Your Majesty's Most Gracious approbation, the People of this Province, through their Representatives, have cordially responded to such principles, and have considered them applicable to the condition of Your Majesty's Loyal Subjects in New-Brunswick.

"Whether these principles have been carried out by the Provincial Government, either in making the appointment complained of, or in the ulterior step with reference to the Executive Council, the Assembly submit to the gracious consideration of Your Majesty. They cannot however but lament, that in the disposal of this highly important and lucrative Office, 'merit and just claims,' so emphatically expressed by Lord Metcalfe as constituting the leading principle in distributing the patronage of the Crown, have been most unjustly disregarded; and the peace and contentment of Your Majesty's Loyal Subjects in this Province, have thus unhappily been disturbed.

"The Assembly intend to pass the Revenue and Appropriation Bills, and to forward all other business in which the Country is interested, notwithstanding this unfortunate collision with the Executive Government; thereby disarming any imputation that they are influenced by a factious desire either of embarrassing the Government or neglecting the great interests of the People.

"It is upon Your Majesty alone that the Assembly confidently rely for a redress of their complaints; and they therefore earnestly and fervently pray that your Majesty may most graciously be pleased to take this their Humble and Dutiful Address into Your Royal Consideration, and grant such relief to your Faithful and Loyal Subjects, as the present exigency demands.

"J. W. WELDON,
Speaker House of Assembly, New-Brunswick."

Hon. Mr. Simonds thought that one or two statements in the Address to the Throne was not borne out by facts. The Address submitted stated that the people from one end of the Province to the other were disturbed. No disturbance that he (Mr. S.) had heard of, had taken place in any part of the Province, and he had good reason for believing that not a shadow of disturbance existed on account of the appointment. He (Mr. S.) was perfectly aware that the Address now submitted would pass that House by at least the same majority which had voted for a want of confidence in the Executive Government. It was useless for him (Mr. S.) to endeavour to control the opinions of hon. members, and he had no wish to do so. The excitement which had been created appeared to be chiefly confined to that House and a portion of the inhabitants of Fredericton, and from the information which he had received, and which he believed to be true, little excitement prevailed in other parts of the Province.

Mr. End (as one of the Committee appointed to prepare the Draft of an Address to the Throne, which it had been said contained allegations which were not true. He (Mr. End) did not believe that this was the case—there was a general dissatisfaction throughout the Province, although hon. members wished to believe otherwise, and he thought that a vote of 22 to 9, expressing want of confidence in the then Executive Government, was something more than a mere marginal note to an old newspaper. The Hon. Member from St. John (Mr. Simonds) had said so, but he (Mr. End) thought otherwise. The Draft of the Address which was now before the House, expressed, in his (Mr. End's) opinion, the general feelings of the country.

Mr. Boyd thought that the House were mistaking their way. They had begun by taking the bull by the tail instead of the horns. If the House had any grievance to complain of, they could have proceeded at once by an Address to the Throne, and if they supposed that by the adoption of the Canadian Resolutions of '41, that Responsible Government had been established in this Province, there could be no difficulty in agreeing to an expression of opinion, declaring the principle which was contained in the Resolution offered by his hon. colleague (Mr. Hill.)

Mr. Payne contended that the people in Saint John cared little about the appointment, so long as the office was filled by a gentleman qualified to discharge his duties, and the majority of that House was not always right. There certainly was no disturbance in any part of the Province, nor did he believe that there was any great excitement on the subject in the County to which he belonged.

Mr. Allen was of opinion that that part of the Address which went to say that there was a great disturbance throughout the Province, in consequence of the appointment of Mr. Reade as Provincial Secretary, was not sufficiently proved. He (Mr. Allen) had heard conflicting opinions on the subject from hon. members belonging to the same County, and was quite sure that no breach of the peace had been committed in any part of the Province in consequence of that appointment.

Mr. W. H. Street was obliged to contradict the hon. member from the County of Saint John, who said that there was no excitement among his constituents about the manner in which the prerogative had in this instance been exercised. There was not a day that he (Mr. S.) had passed through the streets of the City of St. John without being frequently interrupted by persons inquiring what would likely be the course pursued by the Assembly with regard to Mr. Reade's appointment. There was a difference of opinion between him and other hon. members with regard to the dissatisfaction which existed in the County of Saint John, but he (Mr. S.) was satisfied that a great deal of excitement prevailed when he left, and had no reason to suppose that it had now diminished.

Mr. Fisher said that the course which had been pursued by hon. members of that House left no alternative but to send the Address now before them to the foot of the Throne. Hon. members had misrepresented him, by misconstruing the object of the Resolutions which he had before offered in that House, and although there were some parts of that Address which he did not altogether like, and which he would wish to see amended, yet he (Mr. F.) was willing to vote for it as it then stood rather than vote against the only measure which that House could now adopt. Hon. members had borne hard on him (Mr. F.) for adopting a course which he felt it his duty to pursue, and he was glad that they had come to their senses, for in giving the vote which he would soon do, he was only affirming the principle for which he had always contended.

Mr. M'Leod said that the Address was objectionable inasmuch as it stated that there was general dissatisfaction prevailing throughout the Province. He (Mr. M'Leod) had on a former day expressed his opinion that no such general dissatisfaction did exist, and he was still of the same opinion.

Mr. Wilmot said that his hon. friend from Charlotte (Mr. Boyd) objected to the course which had been pursued by the House and which ought to have caught the bull by the horns, but he (Mr. W.) thought that they had caught him by the only part which they could lay hold of. The issue was now entirely between the Home government and His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and that issue was sent by the address now under consideration to a tribunal which would decide whether the House of Assembly had or had not a right to be dissatisfied with the manner in which the Prerogative had been exercised. The Hon. member from St. John, (Mr. Simonds) had mocked the expression of opinion which had been given by a Committee of the whole House on a former day, but it remained yet to be proved if the representative body of that Province were nothing more than a mockery, they had constitutional powers which they had constitutionally exercised, and he would not believe that those opinions and the opinions of the Country would be disregarded; he (Mr. W.) spoke with warmth but without anger, and would cheerfully vote for the Address.

Mr. Thompson was against passing the Address—the matter which had given rise to the preparation of the draft before the country, was not in itself a sufficient reason for adopting it. The office was one of record, and correctness and application were the principal qualifications necessary for the fulfilment of its duties; these qualifications in the present incumbent, had never been disputed, and the excitement spoken of in the draft of the Address now before the Committee, did not extend or exist, to his knowledge, in the County of Charlotte. The appointment of a Parish Officer would cause just as much excitement as had been in that County when he left it.

Mr. J. A. Street wished to avoid any words in the Address, which could be misunderstood, and was willing to adopt the most moderate terms, which would fairly express what he believed to be the real opinion of the country; he was, however, clearly of opinion that the House had pursued the right course, and that they had caught the bull, to use the hon. member from Charlotte's expression, by the safest part. They might possibly get kicked, but he did not apprehend even that, but if they had pursued the course which some hon. members contended for, they would have been in danger of more serious consequences. That the country was disturbed by the minds of the people being agitated, he had not a doubt, and if the term disturbance was thought to be used in any other way than in the sense which it was meant, he had not the least objection to its alteration.

Mr. Brown was of opinion that there were not at first in many parts of the Province so much thought about the subject of the appointment now before the House as many people thought, and he could easily account for the discrepancy of opinion which existed among hon. members from the same County on this subject. Those who said there was no excitement when they left, had not happened to meet with those persons who were dissatisfied, other hon. members may have met those who were—consequently there could be no possibility of estimating the exact amount of dissatisfaction which had prevailed at that time, but there was dissatisfaction, and great dissatisfaction in every part of the Country. This he had from hon. members on the floor of the House, and he was bound to believe them. The matter might have at first been of little importance, but it had now assumed a serious aspect and ought to be seriously and moderately dealt with. It reminded him (Mr. B.) of words which he had read more than once "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth." He (Mr. B.) thought they must pass the Address as that was the proper way to bring the subject of complaint fairly before her Majesty's Government.

His Honor the Speaker then proposed the alteration which was subsequently adopted and the word "Dissatisfaction"—instead of "Disturbance," introduced and adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Simonds was quite sure the Address would pass by as large a majority as had passed the vote of want of confidence in the Executive Government, and made some strong animadversions on those hon. members who had reflected on the Head of the Government—contending that it was unparliamentary to do so, and gave precedents from the proceedings in the Imperial Parliament, in support of his opinions.

His Honor the Speaker explained the difference which necessarily existed between a local House of Assembly and the House of Commons in England.

Mr. Payne further elucidated the same principles, and agreed with His Honor the Speaker.

Mr. Wilmot explained remarks which had been made on what had fallen from the Hon. Mr. S.

Mr. End quoted the words which he said had been used by the Hon. Member from (Saint John (Mr. S.) during the Administration of Sir A. Campbell, which reflected quite as much on the Lieutenant Governor then in this Province, as any which had been used by the hon. member from York, or by any other hon. member on the floor of that House.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. End, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Barberie and others took a part, His Honor the Speaker took the Chair, and the Chairman reported the Draft of the Address, as agreed to by the Committee. The question of its adoption by the House was then put, and the divisions were as follow:—

Yeas—Mr. Hazen, Wilmot, Partelow, Hanington, Barberie, Taylor, Smith, Alexandre, End, Jordan, Scoullar, J. A. Street, W. H. Street, S. Earle, Perley, Wark, Brown, Fisher, Rankin, Barker, Botsford, J. Earle, Palmer, Stewart—24.

Nays—Hon. Mr. Simonds, Hon. Mr. M'Leod, Hon. Mr. Aller, Mr. Boyd, Payne, Thomson.

And it was carried in the affirmative; when, on motion of Mr. Partelow,

Resolved, That the Address to Her Majesty on the present state of the public affairs of this Province, be engrossed, and signed by the Speaker; and on like motion of Mr. Partelow; further

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the Address to the Right Honorable Lord Stanley, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, by to-morrow's Mail, to be laid at the Foot of the Throne.

FROM THE JOURNALS.

FEBRUARY 17.—The Hon. Mr. Simonds, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, communicated to the House, copy of a Report from the Hon. Captain Owen, on the subject of a proposal for establishing an Observatory at Saint John.

February 19.—Mr. J. A. Street, by leave, presented a Petition from Alexander Davidson, John Wright, Henry B. Allison, William Loch, Richard Hutchison, George Kerr, William Carman, Junior, and sixty-one others, Merchants and Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, praying that a Grant may pass to the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company, for having maintained a good and efficient Line of Steam Communication between Miramichi, Charlottetown, and Pictou, in the year 1844.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,—Whereas a Bill is now before the House, having for its object the giving of authority to the Justices of the Peace of the City and County of Saint John to make an annual assessment of Nine Hundred Pounds to defray County Contingencies: And whereas it is considered necessary that full and particular information should be afforded this House as to the amount of the said Contingencies for the past year, as well as an Estimate of those for the present year, before action be had thereon by the House; therefore *Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will direct a detailed Account to be prepared by the Sessions of Saint John of all monies chargeable on the Contingent Account of the said City and County for the past year, particularizing the several amounts already paid by the County Treasurer for such service, as well as the same yet chargeable and not paid; also a particular and detailed Estimate of the probable amount which will be chargeable on the said Contingent Fund for the present year.—*Ordered*. That Mr. Partelow, Mr. Smith, and Mr. M'Leod, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

SATURDAY, February 22.

Mr. S. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from David B. Wetmore, John Brittain, John Henderson, and Henry A. Scovil, Esquires, together with two hundred and twenty-five others, inhabitants of King's County, praying that the contemplated alteration may take place in the Great Road leading from Bellisle to Saint John, through Kingston; and that a Grant may pass to enable the Supervisor to complete the same. *Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Partelow, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address of the House of the nineteenth of February instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to direct certain Accounts to be prepared by the Court of Sessions of Saint John, connected with the Expenditures of that County, for the information of the House, reported—That they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, the wishes of the House should be complied with.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Samuel Strange, William Olive, Henry Nice, John C. Littlejohn, and forty-nine others, inhabitants of Carleton, in the City of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass to preserve the valuable Deep Sea Fishery, upon the Bank extending from Point Lepreau to Cape Spencer, in the Bay of Fundy. *Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on Fisheries to report thereon.

Mr. J. A. Street, from the Committee appointed on the eighth day of February instant, to take under consideration the various Documents communicated to the House on the subject of the contemplated new Line of Road through this Province to Quebec, submitted their Report; as follows:

"The Select Committee to whom were referred the several Messages of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, under date of 3d, 7th, and 20th instant, and laid before this House on the 4th, 8th, and 21st instant, relative to the contemplated new Military Road about to be made and opened, by and at the expense of Her Majesty's Home Government, between Quebec and Halifax, and to the means of keeping such Road open and in repair when made, within the limits of this Province, having had the subject under consideration, Report:

"That in the opinion of your Committee, the opening and making of the Road in question, independently of Military considerations, cannot but be viewed as an object of the highest interest to this and the adjoining Provinces, not only as affording at all seasons of the year a safe and easy communication between the Canadas, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, but as the means of opening up an extensive tract of valuable Land now in a wilderness state, and thereby tending greatly to advance the internal improvement of the Country. An undertaking of such magnitude and importance should therefore, in the opinion of your Committee, receive every encouragement and assistance, consistently with the Finances of the Province, from the Provincial Legislature, not only for the purpose of promoting the settlement of that section of the Province through which this Road shall pass, but also for the purpose of assisting to repair and keep up the said Road, within the limits of this Province, when the same shall be made and opened.

"With this view your Committee beg leave to recommend to your Honorable House, to pass an Act the present Session, authorizing the Executive Government of the Province for the time being, to make free locations or grants of all, or a certain portion of, the ungranted and unlocated Lands on both sides of the Road in question, in Lots not exceeding fifty acres each, extending in front on such Road forty rods, and back, of the like width, a sufficient distance to take in fifty acres for actual settlement, under the necessary regulations and restrictions, for the purpose of securing the object of the grants or locations; and to make the said Road (when properly made and opened) one of the great Roads of the Province, within the limits thereof, thereby securing to such Road a portion of the Legislative appropriations for repairing the Great Roads of the Country.

"Such a measure, your Committee conceive, will not only at once afford to the Executive Government the means of facilitating and encouraging the settlement of the Wilderness Lands on this Road, but secure to the Home Government a reasonable portion of the finances of the Province, towards keeping said Road, when made, in repair.

"Your Committee have therefore prepared a Bill, in accordance with the recommendations of this Report, which they now respectfully submit herewith.

"J. A. STREET, W. H. BOTSFORD,
JAMES BROWN, L. H. WILMOT.
JOHN JORDAN,

"*Committee Room, 22d February, 1845.*"

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

Mr. Brown, from the Finance Committee, submitted a Report; as follows:—

"The Committee of Finance, appointed to prepare an Estimate of the sums of money to be granted in Supply during the present Session, having attended to that part of their duty, present the following Report:

"That from Documents which have come under their notice, and the probable estimates which they have been able to make, they are induced to believe that the Casual and Territorial Revenue will about meet the demands on the Civil List for the current year;—That the one per cent. Duty under the Loan Act, will meet the amount of Interest payable on Warrants and on the Loan for the current year;—And that the Light House, Marine Hospital, and Emigrant Funds, will respectively meet the charges on the same.

"That the Revenue for the current year, arising from all other sources will probably amount to £60,000 0 0

From this sum deduct the several sums annually payable by Legislative Enactments now in operation, viz,—

Salary of the Master of the Rolls,	£800	0	0
Judges' Travelling charges,	250	0	0
Clerk of the Crown on the Circuits,	250	0	0
Clerk of the Pleas in Supreme Court,	900	0	0
College Grant,	1,100	0	0
Provincial Penitentiary,	300	0	0
Second Instalment of Loan,	6,000	0	0
Adjutants, Sergeant Majors, and Reports in Supreme Court,	500	0	0
	10,100	0	0

Leaving the amount to be granted in Supply £49,900 0 0

"Respectfully submitted.

"JAMES BROWN,
DAVID WARK,
W. H. STREET.

"*Committee Room, 22d February, 1845.*"

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The Honorable Mr. M'Leod, by leave, presented a Petition from Alleyn C. Evanson, of the Parish of Sussex, in King's County, praying to be reimbursed the expense incurred in the printing and publishing a certain Pamphlet upon the subject of Emigration.—Ordered, That said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented a Petition from Abraham Gesner, setting forth sundry Public Services rendered by him under the authority of the Provincial Government in the year 1842, and praying compensation therefor.—And upon the question, that the said Petition be received and ordered to lie on the Table, the House divided—*Yeas*, 10; *Nays*, 13.—Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

FEBRUARY 21.

The Honorable Mr. Simonds, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Message:—

"W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, *Lieut. Governor.*

"The Lieutenant Governor, referring to his Message of the third instant, lays before the House, the copy of a General Report which has been made to him by the Inspectors of Parish and other Schools.

"W. M. G. C."

To His Excellency Sir WILLIAM MACBEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, *K.H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

Having been directed to offer such joint observations as we might deem proper, with regard to the present condition and future improvement of the Parish Schools, in addition to the separate Returns and Reports which have been given in, under our Instructions as Inspectors of Schools, We beg leave respectfully to submit the following for Your Excellency's consideration:—

The Parish Schools in this Province are supported by voluntary contributions and by grants of money from the Treasury, the latter amounting to the large sum of £12,000 per annum. In the sister Colonies and the United States, the amount allowed for the encouragement of the Common Schools is very small, compared with the liberal sums annually granted in New-Brunswick; still if we can believe the Reports, and other Official Documents published and circulated, the youth of the Province are far behind theirs in the elementary and useful knowledge upon which the well being of a free people so materially depends.

From the Returns of the late Inspection it will appear that although a considerable number of the School's are in as prosperous a condition as could reasonably be expected under all the circumstances, a large majority of them are inefficient and do not afford the beneficial results of which they are fully capable. The causes are complicated and numerous, and it is far easier to point out their origin and pernicious tendency, than to prescribe simple and effectual means for their removal.

In the first place—There appears to be much apathy among the people of the country with regard to the education of their children, its object and advantages being little understood and slightly appreciated. Many of them, in consequence, contribute very sparingly to the support of the Teacher under any circumstances, while others entirely withdraw their countenance, from unenlightened differences of opinion and a confidence that a School, suited to their views, will be established in their neighbourhood whenever it may be convenient for them to send their children. The result is, that the attendance is very irregular and extremely limited, scarcely extending to one fifth of the juvenile population between four and sixteen years. This is an evil of great magnitude. It breaks up the classes, deranges the plans of the Instructors, destroys that emulation and desire to improve so essential to advancement in learning, and has a direct tendency to discourage and dishearten both Teachers and Scholars.

Secondly—Many of the Teachers are incompetent from the want of the necessary literary attainments—others seem to have little or no knowledge of the human character, and to be wholly destitute of the faculty or energy which would enable them to enforce obedience, and at the same time to retain the good will of their scholars. But the greatest evil, under this head, even where Teachers seem to possess in a tolerable degree the other necessary qualifications, is the want of the faculty and zeal or will to communicate instruction in a manner suited to the capacities and conditions of their pupils.

Thirdly—The limited amount of the incomes of the Teachers derived directly from the people, and the unsatisfactory nature of the payment in many cases, must be regarded as discouraging, and present serious obstacles to the introduction of much intelligence into the profession. That no misapprehension may exist on this point, we have compiled the following scale of the incomes of four hundred and eighty-two Teachers, exclusive of the Government allowance, and transcribed the average for each County from our separate abstracts. The local cash value is attached in those cases in which board and lodging, or provisions and labor, are given in lieu of money, but we believe the statements to be as near an approximation to the truth as could be elicited under similar circumstances.

Sixty Teachers receive, exclusive of the Government allowance, less than £20.

137 receive £20 and less than			£25.	
82	"	25	"	30.
86	"	30	"	35.
40	"	35	"	40.
30	"	40	"	45.
11	"	45	"	50.
11	"	50	"	55.
4	"	55	"	60.
7	"	60	"	65.
1	"	65	"	70.
4	"	70	"	75.
2	"	75	"	80.
1	"	80	"	85.
2	"	85	"	90.
2	"	90	"	95.
1	"	100	"	105.
1	"	150		

Average for the Counties,—

Saint John,	£32	0	0	Carleton,	£34	15	0
Charlotte,	34	0	0	York,	29	10	0
Northumberland,	29	10	0	Sunbury,	26	2	5
King's,	26	0	0	Westmorland,	25	10	0
Kent,	25	0	0	Gloucester,	22	0	0
Restigouche,	21	0	0	Queen's,	18	2	9

These facts speak for themselves; they are however affected in various ways which will be more conveniently alluded to elsewhere, and in connexion with our opinion of the immediate appropriate remedies for existing evils.

Fourthly—The Books and apparatus are generally defective. With the exception of the New Testament, which is almost invariably used as a reading book, the text books for the same branches of learning are so various that very few of the pupils can be classed, although their capacities and attainments be nearly equal. This, together with the want of Books, is productive of great inconvenience and loss of time, especially in large Schools. We also regard the want of black boards and other means for the visible illustration of Arithmetic, Geometry, Geography, &c, as prominent sources of the prevalent inefficiency; none of these are to be found except in the City of Saint John, and a very few other places.

Fifthly—Though many of the School Houses are comfortable and convenient, a very considerable number of them are in these respects extremely deficient. Some are small and have little room or accommodation for class recitations. In many such places the hot close air in the Summer is almost insufferable, causing languor and drowsiness, injuring the health of the occupants, and rendering them incapable of successful application. In others the pupils are in Winter exposed to the contrary extreme with all its painful and injurious consequences. The cold enters through the fissures in the floor and walls, and through openings in and about the doors and windows. The children are therefore uncomfortable, their bodies chilled, and their minds and faculties benumbed. The benches too are frequently so high, that the feet of the children cannot reach the floor, and being without backs and often too narrow, the pain of the suffering occupants prevents them from attending to their studies. The desks also are often inconvenient and ill adapted to the process of writing; and not a few of them are so mutilated that a smooth place on their surface, of extent equal to a sheet of paper can scarcely be found.

Sixthly—The last cause of inefficiency which we deem necessary to be specially alluded to, is imperfect supervision and control. The duties of the Trustees are onerous, but on their able and faithful performance the public benefits of the Schools principally depend. We cannot doubt that the selection by the Justices in Sessions, is the best that circumstances will permit; but we also know that many gentlemen decline the office on account of the limited powers with which it is invested. The establishment of the Boards of Education has unquestionably done much good, but the same act which called them into existence, unfortunately vested the people with the right of hiring Teachers and organizing Schools without the previous consent of the Trustees. This has led to the apparently unnecessary and temporary establishment of Schools and sub-division of districts, by which the emoluments of some deserving Teachers have been greatly lessened, and in many cases the districts have been finally abandoned by them. Under the same Law, some of the Teachers have gone so far as to question the authority of the Trustees to make minute enquiries relative to the instruction imparted. These discouragements, together with positive expenses, loss of time, and the short and uncertain tenure of office, have operated so powerfully that the form of visitation has been frequently omitted, and indifference and remissness on the part of Parents, Children, Teachers, and Trustees, have, as natural consequences, invaded the schools to a pernicious extent.

These, so far as our observations have extended, are some of the most prominent evils connected with the Provincial Parish Schools; and we now proceed with much deference to point out the remedies which have occurred to us as desirable and practicable at the present time.

It is our opinion that the most effectual remedy for the evils arising from the apathy and backwardness of the people, and the scanty and irregular attendance of the children, will be the diffusion of information on the object and power of education. To effect this, we look for no express Legislative enactments, but to the increase of professional intelligence in the Teachers, and the benevolent co-operation of the Ministers of Religion and the Press.

To obtain properly qualified Teachers, it appears to be essentially necessary to establish a School in some central part of the Province, say at Fredericton, for the express purpose of training School Instructors in the art of teaching; and here it should not be so much the object to extend the knowledge of the students in the higher branches of learning, as to instruct them thoroughly in all matters pertaining to the ordering, conducting and managing of a School, and especially in the art of teaching the rudiments and elementary branches of Common School Education. We are of opinion that there should be a Common School attached to the establishment, with a competent number of pupils from five to sixteen years of age, as a model for the practical illustration of the art. A few of the most competent Instructors after receiving such training as they might be found to require, could then be established in other parts of the Province, with authority to receive and train other Teachers or Candidates, and thus in a short time all the Public Schools might be supplied with a class of professional individuals to whom the stigma of Incompetency would not attach. The establishment might also be made useful in various other ways which it is unnecessary to particularize, but which would redound to the advantage of the Public and Teachers.

As has been before observed, the present limited income of the Teachers, and the unsatisfactory manner in which it is frequently paid, preclude the hope of the introduction and permanent retention of much intelligence in the profession. On this ground the emolument of the Teachers become important in a public point of view.

To improve these and remove other unpromising features in the School System, our attention has been directed to the principle of assessment. We know that it has advocates and opposers in all parts of the Province; but we confidently look forward to its cordial adoption, at no distant period, after other matters are matured. In the mean time we would record our opinion, that direct taxation is not an indispensable preliminary to many solid improvements, while at the same time we entertain no doubt that the number and efficiency of the elementary Schools would be greatly promoted through its means.

We do not think it necessary to enter minutely into an explanation of all the reasons which influence our opinion as now expressed. We find the subject encompassed with difficulties which render it almost impossible at present to mete out justice to the Public and individual Teachers; and we therefore desire simply to draw attention to the higher parts of the scale of incomes, the prevalence of indifference as so education, the small number of children receiving satisfactory instruction in any branch of education not absolutely necessary for all, the incompetency or meagre attainments of Teachers in thriving settlements, where a better remuneration is and can be afforded, the want of a circulating medium in many parts of the Province, and the fact that that mode of payment which appears objectionable to us is not disagreeable to a large class of the Teachers. In addition, we conceive that there is, under our recommendation, a fair prospect of improved incomes to meritorious Teachers; and that the present time is peculiarly unfavourable to the agitation of those vexed questions which would inevitably arise in connection with assessments for educational purposes.

The inconvenience and loss of time caused by the want of suitable uniform books, and appropriate apparatus, will in our opinion be most efficiently provided for after the Training or Model School shall have been established. The selection is intimately connected with it, and is of more difficult accomplishment than the introduction of the books into the Schools. Two years hence the first cost of the books now in use and which will then be in the hands of the children, with the exception of the Testaments, will not exceed £250, and at the distance of four years they will have disappeared. Within that period, therefore, a new set might be fully adopted without additional cost to any family. We are however of opinion that it would be advantageous to encourage their early introduction by a bounty, on their being published in the Province or imported. This appears preferable to gratuitous distribution, which has been ascertained to involve a new issue every fifth year of the more expensive works, and of the minor at much shorter periods.

The evils which arise from the occupation of inconvenient and ill furnished School Houses, the unnecessary sub-division of districts, and imperfect supervision, will, in our opinion, be most satisfactorily remedied, at the present time, by an extension of the powers of the Trustees and provision for an Inspection to aid them in their duties, and furnish the Government with such Reports as may lead to the abatement of abuses, the gradual introduction of improvements, maintenance of uniformity, faithful and zealous discharge of duty, and encouragement of good Teachers.

Finally.—In order to establish such an unequivocal supreme power as our Provincial Constitution will permit, we would recommend that the Governor in Council be, by Law, constituted a Board of Education, with plenary powers to form the Training or Model School before adverted to, order or recommend particular Class Books, appoint Inspectors, and direct them and the Trustees in the discharge of their duties, prescribe all forms of School Registers, Returns and other necessary Documents, and in general to take that charge of the School establishments of the Province, through the subordinate Officers, which may, on mature deliberation, be found most likely to put them in an efficient and satisfactory working condition.

All of which is most respectfully submitted by
Your Excellency's
most obedient, humble Servants,
(Signed) JAMES BROWN,
S. Z. EARLE,
JOHN GREGORY.

Fredericton, February, 1845.

February 24.—Mr. Partelow, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address of this House of Saturday last, requesting that His Excellency would forward the two Resolutions passed by the House on the subject of the appointment of the Provincial Secretary, and the want of Confidence in the present Executive Council, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, reported—That they had attended to that duty, and that his Excellency was pleased to say, he would forward them by the Mail to-morrow.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Harding, Daniel Ansley, Charles J. Mitchell, Stephen Whittekir, and twenty others, Leather Manufacturers in the City of Saint John, praying for Legislative protection.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

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FEBRUARY 25.

Mr. Partelow, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address of this House of yesterday, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to forward to the Right Honorable Lord Stanley, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, by this day's Mail, to be laid at the Foot of the Throne, the Humble and Dutiful Address of this House to Her Most Gracious Majesty, on the subject of the present State of the Public affairs of this Province, reported—That they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would forward the Address as desired by the House; and that he was glad to perceive by the Address, that the Assembly intended to go on with the business of the Country.

Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying for an alteration in the Act to provide for the erection of an Alms House, and to establish a Public Infirmary in and for the City and County of Saint John, so far as the same relates to the establishment of the City Alms House as a Public Infirmary.—Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. J. A. Street moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Barristers' Society of New Brunswick, and for the better regulating the practice of the Law in the said Province. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Feb. 21.—A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was delivered by the Honorable Mr. Cunard, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

"W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, *Lieut. Governor.*—The Lieutenant Governor lays before the Council, a Report from the Commissioners of Light Houses.

W. M. G. C.

To His Excellency Sir WILLIAM M. G. COLEBROOKE, *K. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Commissioners of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy, (residing at Saint John,) beg leave to Report to Your Excellency, that the Accounts of the amount expended for the support and maintenance of the different Light Stations in the Bay of Fundy belonging to this Province, also the amount paid in aid towards the support of the Light Houses at Cape Sable, Seal Islands, and Brier Island, in the Province of Nova Scotia, have been forwarded to A. Reade, Esquire, Provincial Secretary, with vouchers, &c. for the Audit Office, of which the following is an abstract, viz:—

Keepers' Salaries at nine Stations,	£820	0	0
Contingencies for the same including 5 per cent. Commission,	1,372	14	10
Amount paid in aid of Nova Scotia Lights for 1843,	256	8	8
New Pier at the Beacon in the Harbour of Saint John, and repairs to the old Block or Pier,	527	2

s to be as near an approxima could be elicited under similar

receive, exclusive of the Gov, less than £20.

£20 and less than		£25.	
25	"	30.	
30	"	35.	
35	"	40.	
40	"	45.	
45	"	50.	
50	"	55.	
55	"	60.	
60	"	65.	
65	"	70.	
70	"	75.	
75	"	80.	
80	"	85.	
85	"	90.	
90	"	95.	
100	"	105.	
150			

for the Counties,—

0 0	Carleton,	£34	15	0
0 0	York,	29	10	0
10 0	Sunbury,	26	2	5
0 0	Westmorland,	25	10	0
0 0	Gloucester,	22	0	0
0 0	Queen's,	18	2	9

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"W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, *Lieut. Governor.*—The Lieutenant Governor lays before the Council, a Report from the Commissioners of Light Houses.
W. M. G. C.

To His Excellency Sir WILLIAM M. G. COLEBROOKE, *K. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Commissioners of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy, (residing at Saint John,) beg leave to Report to Your Excellency, that the Accounts of the amount expended for the support and maintenance of the different Light Stations in the Bay of Fundy belonging to this Province, also the amount paid in aid towards the support of the Light Houses at Cape Sable, Seal Islands, and Brier Island, in the Province of Nova Scotia, have been forwarded to A. Reade, Esquire, Provincial Secretary, with vouchers, &c. for the Audit Office, of which the following is an abstract, viz:—

Keepers' Salaries at nine Stations,	£820 0 0
Contingencies for the same including 5 per cent. Commission,	1,572 14 10
Amount paid in aid of Nova-Scotia Lights for 1843,	256 8 8
New Pier at the Beacon in the Harbour of Saint John, and repairs to the old Block or Pier,	327 2 1
Total expenditure for 1844,	£2,976 5 7

The Ordinary Contingencies are nearly the same as last year, if we deduct the amount expended for Painting four of the Light Houses, Plans, &c. for the contemplated improvements at the Gannet Rock, building a new Chimney in the Keeper's House at the same place, an addition to Keeper's House at Patridge Island, in all amounting to £130 9s 4d; also the cost of erecting a shed at Head Harbour, and also at Machias Seal Island Stations, and the amount paid for Provisions deposited at the latter Station for the relief of shipwrecked persons, amounting to £261 17s 6d, in all £192 4s 10d, which deducted from the whole Ordinary Contingencies, will leave the sum of £1,180 10s. for 1844.

The amount of receipts for Light dues collected from Tonnage in the Ports of the Bay of Fundy, for the year 1844, is £3944 17s 2d, leaving a surplus of £986 3s 5d in the Treasury after disbursing the service, which added to the balance in favour of the Light House Fund on the 31st December, 1843, makes the amount at credit of said Fund on the 31st December last, £2,756 5s 7d; under which circumstances, we would again respectfully suggest the propriety of a reduction in the rate of Duty on Tonnage now collected for this service.

The various communications received by direction of Your Excellency during the past season have all been attended to.

The work at the Beacon in this Harbour has been completed to our satisfaction, and we think will secure that Station for many years.

The Contract for the Granite Wall around the Light House at the Gannet Rock, in accordance with the instructions of Your Excellency, has been entered into to be completed on or before the 1st day of October, 1845, for the sum of thirteen hundred pounds, (£1,300) which, when completed, will render that Station perfectly secure, as well as being an additional comfort to the Keepers at that desolate and dreary situation.

The Ordinary Contingencies for 1845, we think will not exceed that of the past season, as we are not aware of any extraordinary expenditure (except the Gannet Rock) beyond the ordinary wear and tear of Lamps, Reflectors, &c. some of which will have to be removed,—which was noticed in the remarks of the Honorable Captain Owen, also of Lieutenant Shortland, in their Reports on the state of some of the Light Establishments which they visited last season, but which we were also aware of.

All which is respectfully submitted by Your Excellency's obediant servants,
(Signed)
JOHN WARD, Junr.
R. W. CROOKSHANK,
L. DONALDSON,
I. WOODWARD,
W. F. W. OWEN,
} *Commissioners of Light Houses.*
St. John, N. B. 21st January, 1845.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1845.

LEGISLATIVE.—The Address of the Assembly to Her Majesty, and a short debate upon it, is given in our columns to-day.

On Wednesday last, Messrs. Partelow, Boyd, Hanington, Wark, and M'Leod, were appointed a Committee to prepare the annual Revenue Bill, and report it to the House. A more *rational* bill than the one inflicted upon the Province last year is confidently anticipated both in and out of the Legislature.

The Road Committee are expected to report in favour of granting an expenditure of £15,000 on the Great and Bye Roads of the Province this year.

The Finance Committee have submitted their Report, (which will be found in a preceding column of this paper,) they state the amount of money to be granted in Committee of Supply, amounts to £49,100.

A valuable and interesting Report on Education, from the Inspectors of Schools, communicated to the House by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, is given in preceding columns; also a Report of the Select Committee on the subject of the contemplated Military Road to be opened by the Home Government through Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick to Quebec, which the Committee justly consider of the highest importance, and worthy of the greatest Provincial encouragement.

The Bill to increase the representation of King's County to three members has passed the Assembly; and a bill for the division of the County of Westmorland, and providing for the representation of the new County, is before the House.

The Bill for the amendment of the Charter of King's College, passed the Assembly on Thursday last, after an animated debate, and was sent up to the Council for concurrence.—The College Council have petitioned against any alteration in the Charter.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Payne presented a petition from Isaac Woodward, Henry Gilbert, James Kirk, and others, of the City of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass, incorporating a Company for Lighting the said City with GAS.—A Bill for that purpose was subsequently brought in by Mr. Payne, and read a first time.

The Fredericton papers of Saturday last, have not yet been received.

CITY AFFAIRS.—At an adjourned Meeting of the Common Council on Saturday last, Alderman SMITH brought forward some very strong resolutions reflecting upon His Worship the MAYOR, for statements in a letter written by His Worship to the Provincial Secretary. After a very warm discussion, the question was taken upon the Resolutions, and they were all *negatived*. We publish His Worship's letter, *at length*, by request, in order that the public may judge how far the Aldermen ought to feel aggrieved by its statements. We think His Worship's letter contains a number of excellent suggestions on the subject of a Police Establishment, which is so much wanted in our City.

SAINT JOHN, November 4, 1844.

SIR,—Be pleased to state to His Excellency, that I have deemed it my duty to draw his attention to the following observations, touching the present Government of this City, and I do so at this period, knowing, that should it be considered necessary to attempt a remedy, time is required to devise and determine on the mode and extent of the same, prior to a meeting of the Legislature.

There are few inhabitants of Saint John who will hazard the assertion that there exists a Police enjoying in any degree the confidence of this public. One or two of the Aldermen, when not engaged in other public or in their private concerns, act as Police Magistrates; they receive it is true no salary, but many of the inhabitants are by no means satisfied that this is advantageous, or that the often stern and at all times unpleasant duties of a Police Magistrate are likely to be well performed by parties who must every year necessarily solicit votes from the very individuals most likely (owing to the freedom qualification being so very low, and consequently to so great a proportion of the Citizens unenlarged being enabled to vote) to be brought before their Courts.

It is certain that the City Laws, and in very many cases those of the Legislature, are in a vast variety of instances infringed with impunity, that confusion prevails to a great extent, and that the Police arrangements are held in much less respect than the well-being of the community requires. Fines (judging from the payments of the Chamberlain) are either not imposed, or their payment is not enforced, and a degree of sloth and indifference touching the City Ordinances and even the Acts of the Legislature prevails, which is highly injurious in every way.

If these evils do not result from having only unpaid and annually elected Police Magistrates, it cannot be denied that just such effects might be expected to flow from such a cause. A Police Magistrate appointed by the Executive, and whose term of Office and Salary were not dependent upon the vote of a yearly changing Board, would soon effect great change in the City of Saint John, while at the same time, the fees and fines collected would, I am perfectly satisfied, do more than pay the Salary of such an Officer as is required. Last year, I have been informed to, fees and fees of the Halifax Police Court exceeded £900, while it is self-apparent that the greater population and trade of Saint John would promise a much larger result. An adequate Officer could, I feel satisfied, here be got for £300.

All bodies of men when placed in similar circumstances act in nearly the same manner, nor can we expect from the result of any new elections to amend the inherent evils of the system, or that an Alderman will be likely, even if in easy circumstances, to devote his whole time and talents year after year, (if elected, and which might be very doubtful,) to the patient and increasing performance of a most unpleasant public service, without receiving what he may consider to be adequate remuneration either in honors or in money, and this too besides performing his duties at the Common Council or on Committees, in superintending Public Works, and in investigating the Public Accounts. Saint John is now a large place, it requires a Police the Inhabitants must pay for it, or they must be content to suffer the unhappy consequences, which in almost all cases flow from unpaid services, such as riots, confusion, filth, crime, sickness, damage to property, and alarms and loss from fires.

There are two paid City Magistrates, the Mayor and Recorder, but their whole time is fully employed, and individually I beg to state to His Excellency, that the shocking state of confusion in which I found the City and County Finances, together with the various other duties attached to the Office of Mayor, have made the labour every day nine to ten hours on an average, since I went into office; though such exertions are now, I rejoice to say, becoming less necessary, as order is becoming restored both in City and County matters.

The Common Council, it may be, would shrink from praying for such an alteration in their Charter as would result in the appointment of a regular Police Officer, and many of their constituents might do the same, fearing an increase of taxation; but as stated above, I believe this is a vain and unnecessary alarm. Our Watch and the Constable force would not long be held in their present low estimation by this Public, if they were under the control and constant supervision of an active and independent Police Magistrate, and I am persuaded such Officer's labors, while they would result in a thousand services to the community, would fully repay to the City the amount of his Salary, while the Police duties devolved on Aldermen, none of the more affluent Citizens, or none engaged to a great extent in business, can afford time to act as such, and consequently will not be found at the Common Council Board.

The only two Legislative imposed Taxes on the City, are—1st. That (Five hundred pounds) for Watch; (Two hundred pounds) Scavengers; and (Three hundred pounds) Lamps, yielding annually about £1000; and 2nd. For Statute labour defaulters, yielding annually about £200.—These two funds were 18 months since deeply involved, the proceeds of the same having most improperly been merged in the general concerns of the City; all debts on each of them are now paid off, and their future proceeds will be devoted in accordance with the Acts. The Taxation under the former Act might have £300 per annum added to it, provided the Law (which expires 1st April, 1845,) were so altered as to embrace such an Officer's Salary, and this would, in one or two years, cost the whole action, although even in this £300 would not in my view be required, if the Officer appointed, reasonably did his duty. It may be considered by His Excellency well to address the City Corporation on this subject generally, and to that limited extent of additional Taxation. If that body refuse to act in the premises, then might he order an appointment of Commissioners for the purpose of making the necessary investigation preparatory to bringing the same before the Legislature.

Any Police Magistrate appointed, must be invested with like powers as an Alderman, (with the exception of sitting at the Common Council Board, and in the small debt Court,) otherwise his labours would not embrace the various and most material City matters requiring attention.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. DONALDSON.
Honorable Wm. F. Odell, Provincial Secretary, Fredericton.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening, Dr. Paterson delivered an interesting and instructive Lecture on *Mechanical Science*, being the third Lecture of the course.—There will be no Lecture on Friday evening.

SECULAR CONCERT.—Our readers will perceive in our advertising columns, a programme of the Concert of Secular Vocal and Instrumental Music, which, having been unavoidably postponed on the 14th February, is announced positively to take place on *Thursday evening next*, the 6th instant. The selection for the evening's entertainment is a peculiarly choice one; and as the performance will be sustained by the well-known vocal abilities of Mrs. UNDERWOOD, assisted by several favourite and well-qualified singers of the other sex, together with a choice band of skilfully practised Amateur Instrumentalists, we feel confident that it will attract a numerous and fashionable audience. It is to be hoped, that *all and singular* the harmonious *pairs*, who had intended to avail themselves of this agreeable evening's *concord* on St. Valentine's day, will now revive their intention, and enjoy the pleasures of which they were then unfortunately deprived.

GREAT TRAVELLING.—The news by the steamer *Hibernia*, was received in Montreal on Friday evening. 20th February, by express, from Boston in the astonishingly short space of *thirty-three and a half hours!* The distance from Boston to Portland, by rail-road, was performed in 5 1-2 hours. From Portland to Montreal, (not by rail-road,) 31 1-2 hours.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Nova Scotia House of Assembly, after a protracted debate of thirteen days, on the subject of Lord Falkland's correspondence with the Colonial Minister, came to a decision, 26th inst. the House sustaining His Excellency's conduct by a majority of 4—as follows:

For the Resolution approving of LORD FALKLAND'S *efforts to fill up the Council.*—Messrs. Holmes, Crow, Owen, Taylor, Flemming, Dickey, Budd, E. Young, Fulton, Creighton, Ross, Wittman, Freeman, The Hon. Attorney General, A. M. Uniacke, Herbert, Beckwith, Fairbanks, Thorne, Fraser, DeWolf, B. Smith, Hall, Wilkins, The Honble. Solicitor General, Marshall, Ryder.—27.

Against it.—Messrs. McKeagney, McNab, Clements, Doyle, Deobarres, Brennan, Power, G. Smith, Comeau, Benjamin, J. B. Uniacke, Logan, Bourinot, G. R. Young, Marriell, McLellan, Dimmock, Howe, Wilson, Huntington, Turnbull, Spearwater, Crowell.—23.

On motion of the Solicitor General, an address to His Excellency passed by the same majority.

The Morning Post says, that on the adjournment of the House, the stairs of the Province Building were crowded with persons who assailed the Country Members as they went out with insulting language! One Member was collared, and others rudely cuffed, while the Halls of the building resounded with the wild yelping of the multitude!

NEW STEAMER FOR THE RIVER.—We understand that our enterprising townsman Mr. Thomas Parks, has contracted with parties in Great Britain for a new Iron Steamer, of about 175 tons burthen, and 130 feet keel, for plying on the river St. John. She will be propelled by two engines, of 45 horse power each, at the speed of twelve miles an hour, and will take her place as soon as it is possible to have her completed.—[Courier.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.—By the Auditor General's Report on the Penitentiary Accounts for 1844, the expenditure of the year is shewn to be £1399 8s. 7 1-2d.; of which the sum of £100 has been drawn from the Treasury. The balance of Receipts is accounted for as follows: For Diets of Soldiers confined in the Penitentiary, £112; Proceeds of Bricks sold, £169 14s. 5 1-2d.; Picking Oakum, £1 16s. 9d.; Homespun Cloth sold, £9 10s.; Repairing Bags, £4 6s. 8d.; balance due the Chairman, £1 19 11d.

INTIMATION.—The first of a series of united Missionary Prayer Meetings, to be held in different Churches in this City on the first Monday evening of each month, will take place in the Baptist Church, Germain Street, on Monday, March 3d. The Rev. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M., will deliver an introductory address on Christian Missions. The design of these Meetings is to awaken a deeper interest in Missionary operations, to implore the Divine blessing on the various efforts that are made to extend the knowledge of Christianity throughout the world, and to encourage that Christian union which is an essential condition of ultimate success. It is also arranged, on all such occasions, to take up a collection, which will be appropriated towards that Missionary Society which is more immediately connected with the Congregation in whose place of Worship the united meeting may be held.—[Ib.

LATER FROM CHINA.—By the ship Ann McKim at New York, from Macao, and the Oneida from Canton, news has been received 39 days later than by the Overland Mail.

The Chinese Government were endeavouring to suppress the traffic in opium, and had re-organized their navy with more efficient officers.

An attempt to register the inhabitants of Hong Kong, by the English authorities, was causing much comment by the press, and many remonstrances from the resident Americans.

A letter from Macao of the 24th of October, says that Keying and his suite had taken his departure that morning for Canton. Nothing seems to have transpired of the terms agreed on with M. Lagrence, the French Ambassador.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.—A correspondent of the New-York Tribune, writing from Washington on the 23d, says that there was "rather a decline in Texas stock." He says that there are 25 Senators certain against annexation, 23 pretty certain in favour of it, and Benton, Dix, Niles and Tappan doubtful.

THE LARGEST SPERMACITI WHALE ON RECORD.—The New-Bedford Mercury states that the Hope, Captain Taylor, at that port 22d inst. from the Indian Ocean, took a spermaciti whale since doubling Cape Good Hope, which stowed down *one hundred and forty-five* barrels of oil, being the largest whale of that species upon record.

TRAVELLING BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The speech of the King of the French, on the late opening of the Chambers at Paris, was delivered at two o'clock in the afternoon, after which hour it was conveyed, by express, to Boulogne, where it was received at three o'clock on the following morning. It was immediately conveyed across the channel to Folkestone by the iron steamer Maude, and transmitted thence to London by the Dover Rail Road, and it was published in the papers of the morning. The steamer returned to Boulogne at seven o'clock, and telin made another voyage, with a large number of passengers to Folkestone, and returned again at three, having made four passages across the channel in twelve hours, four of which were spent in port. On the completion of the Paris, Amiens and Boulogne Railway, it is expected that the evening papers of each city will be habitually received in the other on the following morning, as those of New-York and Boston now are.

A THUNDER BOLT.—On Saturday night, a little past one o'clock, the slumbering thousands in the vicinity of Columbia College were started by an explosion like that of a cannon beneath the window. Immediately the echoing crash came back from the distant hills, and the pattering rain upon the roofs indicated that a bolt of lightning had fallen in the neighbourhood. In the morning, the house of the Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, in College place, attracted the attention of every one in the neighborhood. The bolt had fallen upon the roof over the front door, broken into the attic story, burst out in front carrying the dormer window entirely away, and throwing most of it with slates from the roof into the college yard. From the window the lightning took a small turn until it came in front of the iron post at the foot of the steps, a section of which being a cylinder as large as a man's hat, it knocked a hole through both sides of it, broke all the glass in the front windows and door of the basement, and rested. The hole through the roof looks as though a barrel had fallen through. The man servant of Mr. Grinnell was in his bed directly under, (the whole room is not more than 12 feet square.) All the glass of the room was broken, and the other furniture deranged, but the man was not hurt. He says that the whole room was full of a green blaze of light, and that he was not able to jump out of bed when he first attempted to do so. The rain poured down immediately upon his bed, which was a straw paillasse with a hair mattress on top. The house was filled from top to bottom with a strong smell of sulphur. The family were of course instantly up, but after a careful examination, Mr. Grinnell found that all his family were safe, and they retired to rest again, thankful that the bolt had been guided with such merciful accuracy.—[N. Y. *Journal of Commerce.*

A THUNDER STORM.—An unusually heavy thunder storm prevailed yesterday, and the rain fell during the afternoon with a steady down-pour.—There were frequent flashes of lightning, and loud claps of thunder, and the lightning struck one or two dwellings in Southwark, but did not do much damage.

During the morning, a dense fog hung like a pall upon the city, and at ten o'clock it was necessary to use lights, in order to read. Several of the Sunday School rooms were necessarily lit up with gas for a short time.—*Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, Feb. 26.*

QUEBEC, FEB. 21.—The Montreal papers give the particulars of another disgraceful uproar which occurred in the House of Assembly on Tuesday evening last, wherein Mr. Aylwin, it is stated, took a prominent part, and appears to have been the hero of the piece. It seems that the hubbub was occasioned by Mr. Aylwin having, in an abrupt manner interrupted Mr. Moffatt while addressing the House. Mr. Aylwin was called to order, and refused to submit to the decision of the Speaker, that he should resume his seat; whereupon he was named by that officer, and upon motion of Mr. Mc Donald of Kingston ordered to withdraw. A scene of indescribable confusion ensued and the galleries were cleared; at length the refractory member acknowledged he had been out of order and made a suitable apology to the House, after which the doors were opened and the business of the evening proceeded with.—*Gazette.*

We observe from the "Ecclesiastical and Missionary Record," published at Hamilton, that Isaac Buchanan, Esq, has munificently subscribed the sum of £500 to the Free Church of Scotland, that is £50 each to the first ten new churches erected in Canada West, and, in addition, another £500, being £100 annually for five years to the Theological institute. £1000 in all.—*Montreal paper.*

Her Grace the Duchess of Gordon, has subscribed £1000 to the fund for building the Free Church College, in Scotland.

Temperance in Ireland.—Mr. S. C. Hall stated, at the late meeting of the London Temperance Society, that two years ago he had travelled through Connemara, one of the wildest districts in Ireland, where the people were more rude and uncultivated than in any other part of the country, the great mass of them not having yet learned to speak English—he had travelled through the wildest part of that district on Galway fair-day, and out of at least 20,000 persons he met returning from the fair, not one exhibited any symptoms of intoxication—whereas, twenty years ago, 19,000 out of the 20,000 would have been intoxicated.—*Willmer & Smith's European Times.*

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS BANK.

Deposited in February,	£713	1	0
Withdrawn in ditto,	579	12	9

Acting Trustee for March—JOHN WISHART, Esq.

MARRIED.

At Sussex, on the 22nd instant, by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Mr. Seth McLeod, of Studholm, to Miss Almira Freeze, daughter of the late Samuel Freeze, Esq. of the former place.

At Annapolis, N. S., on Thursday, the 20th February, by the Rev. Mr. Gilpin, Mr. H. M. Bailey, to Mary Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. B. M. Goldsmith, all of that place.

At Clements, N. S., on the 23d January, by the Rev. Wm. Smithson, Mr. James Burchell, to Miss Cynthia Owens.—Same day, by the same, Mr. Michael Burns, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. William Jones.—On the 19th of February, by the same, Mr. William Fairn, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Henry Gates, Esq.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, after a long illness, Isabella Boyd, daughter of the late W. S. Oliver, Esquire, Treasurer, &c. of this Province.—Funeral to take place from her Mother's residence, in Horsefield street, To-morrow, (Wednesday) at 3 o'clock.

At Fredericton, on Saturday, 23d February, in the 72th year of her age, Mrs. Ariana Margaretta Jeckil Saunders, widow of the late Honorable Chief Justice Saunders, after having borne with Christian fortitude a painful illness of some weeks.—Her kind and benevolent disposition had endeared her to all with whom she was acquainted, and the surviving members of her family deeply regret their loss.

Same place, on Friday, the 21st Feb. Mr. Charles L. Weeks, aged 22 years.

At Butternut Ridge, in the Parish of Studholm, on the 24th inst., Mr. George Price, in the 84th year of his age.—Mr. Price came to this country several years before the arrival of the Loyalists from New York, and was therefore acquainted with this Province from its infancy. He was devotedly attached to the British constitution, and died in the communion, the faith, and hope of the Church.

On Tuesday, 4th February, at Kingston, K. C., in the 52d year of his age, Mr. Richard Erskine, after a lingering illness of five months, which he bore with Christian fortitude. He has left a wife and seven children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and parent.

At the Parish of Hampton, King's County, on the 21st instant, Freelove, wife of Mr. Charles Sherwood, in the 49th year of her age; leaving a husband and three children to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and parent.

On 20th Feb. at Upham parish, King's county, Joseph Allen Rolofson, son of Mr. James B. Fowler, aged 4 months and 15 days.

At Wallace, N. S., on the 2d Feb. in the 57st year of her age, Charlotte, the beloved wife of Joseph N. B. Kerr, Esquire, and daughter of the late Judge Baker, of Amherst.

At Digby, N. S., on the 6th February, in the 80th year of his age, Mr. Benjamin Lawrence, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place, and formerly a soldier in Col. Delaney's Regiment, in the Revolutionary War.

At Shelburne, N. S. on Sunday, the 16th Feb. Thomas Crowell, Esquire, Custos Rotolorum of that County, and formerly a member of the Provincial Assembly.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Ship Dolphin, Sullivan, Newry, 53—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Schr. Lucinda Snow, Chisholm, Alexandria, 30—J. & R. Reed, flour and wheat.

Thursday—Ship Greenock, (1490 tons,) Fleck, Mobile, 19—R. Rankin & Co., salt.

Saturday—Brig Grand Turk, Cann, Halifax—L. H. Waterhouse, molasses, &c.

Sunday—Brig Belle of Maitland, Lingley, Cienfuegos, 23—J. & T. Robinson, molasses and sugar.

Monday—Brig Camilla, Shaw, Yarmouth—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

CLEARED.

Feb. 27.—Barque Sophia, Peock, Cork, timber and deals—John Robertson.

March 3d—Barque Perseverance, Bennet, Belfast, deals—Wm. Howard; Brig Merchant, McLean, Philadelphia, fish & plaster—L. H. Waterhouse.

Put into St. Andrews, 21st ult. three-masted schr. Maid of the Mist, Meredith, hence, for Jamaica, with pumps choked and water in the hold.

At Tabiti, August 25th, whale ship Pacific, of this port, with 600 bbls. sperm and 500 of whale oil.

Sailed from Guayama, Porto Rico, Feb. 6, brig Science, Harding, for St. John.

Arrived at Barbadoes, Jan. 25, brig Corfu, M'Mann, St. John, 17 days.

Arrived at Mobile, Feb. 15th—Ship British America, Pritchard, Liverpool—Cleared, 16th, Ship Shamrock, Grandell, Liverpool.

Arrived at Charleston, Feb. 10th—Ship Lady Sale, Tait, from Greenock; 20th Chieftain, Leggett, Liverpool.

Cleared at Savannah, Feb. 16th—Ship Wakefield for this port; Laurel, Duckett, Liverpool.

British ship Lord Ashburton, of upwards of 1000 tons burthen, lying at Maywood's wharf, Charleston, with about 3000 bales cotton on board and nearly ready for sea, was found to be on fire in the hold at 2 P. M. 20th ult. and there was much apprehension for the safety of ship and cargo.—Accounts to 21st, P. M. state that after the engines had played into the ship until 5 P. M. 20th, a steamer towed her into Hog Island Channel. Fire engines were on board the steamer, and at 7 P. M. it was thought the fire was extinguished. She had much water in her and would go into dock for repairs. She had about 2200 bales upland and 500 do. Sea Island cotton. It was thought she was set on fire.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—Ship Gloucester, arrived here, reports, Jan. 29th, lat. 34. 15, saw a wreck and stood for it, and found the name to be "Hypolite, of Halifax." The masts and rudder were gone, but floating along side—no signs of life on board.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—Foreign Freights are very depressed, and rates have further declined. American ships appear to have retired from the market at anything under a 1-2d., leaving the engagements to British vessels; but even with this advantage the amount of British tonnage offering is so large that the rate has been gradually depressed to 3-8d. which is now current.

THE SECULAR CONCERT
OF
Vocal and Instrumental
MUSIC,
Under the direction of the Mechanics' Institute,

Postponed from the 14th February, will POSITIVELY take place at their HALL,

On THURSDAY Evening next, March 6th, commencing at 8 o'clock.

The VOCAL Music will be performed by Mrs. UNDERWOOD, and a number of well-practised Amateurs.—The Instrumental by the Phil-Harmonic Society; and the Piano accompaniments by Mr. STEVENS.

☞ Tickets for single individuals, at 2s. 6d. each; and to admit a Gentleman and two Ladies, at 5s. each, to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. Avery and M'Millan, at Messrs. Peters & Tilley's, and at J. G. Sharp's.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROGRAMME.

FIRST PART.

Instrumental.—C'est l'Amour.—*Embellished.*
Song.—The May Dew. - - - - *Lover.*
Song.—The Moon shines bright. - - *Foord.*
Glee.—The Canadian Boat Song. - - *Moore.*
Song.—The Old Arm Chair. - - - *Russell.*
Duett.—I know a Bank. - - - *Horn.*
Glee.—The Clough and Crow, a Gipsey Glee. *Bishop.*
Instrumental.—Quadrilles from Mayseyder & Gallenberg.

SECOND PART.

Instrumental.—The Portuguese National Air.—*Embellished.*
Song.—Child of the West. - - - *Hodson.*
Song.—The Old English Centleman.
Song.—The Ivy Green. - - - *Russell.*
Glee.—Ye Fairies Gay. - - - *Bishop.*
Instrumental.—Ecossais.—*Embellished.*
Song.—Come, Brothers, arouse. - - *Russell.*
Song.—The White Squall. - - - *Barker.*
Duett.—A, B, C, (by request. - - *Parry.*
[Descriptive of a Young Lady endeavouring to teach a Foreigner to read the English Language.
Instrumental.—GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

4th March, 1845.

Contract for STRAW.

SEALED Tenders, the rates to be expressed in Sterling, will be received by Deputy Assistant Commissary General EDWARDS, at the Commissariat, Saint John, until TUESDAY, the 18th March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for supplying the Ordnance Barrack Department with such quantities of Oaten or Barley STRAW, as may be required at the following Stations, between the 1st April, 1845, and 31st March, 1846—

SAINT JOHN,	not exceeding 24 Tons.	
ST. ANDREWS,

Poetry, &c.

A NEW SONG TO AN OLD TUNE.

"Yankee Doodle."

Yankee Doodle borrows cash,
Yankee Doodle spends it,
And then he snaps his fingers at
The jolly fat who lends it.
And ask him when he means to pay,
He makes no hesitation,
But says he'll take the shortest way —
And that's repudiation!
Chorus—Yankee Doodle borrows cash, &c.

Yankee vows that every state
Is free and independent;
And if they paid each other's debts,
Ther'od never be an end on't.
They keep distinct till "settling" comes,
And then throughout the nation
They all become "United States"
To preach repudiation!
Chorus—Yankee Doodle, &c

Lending cash to Illinois,
Or to Pennsylvania,
Florida, or Mississippi,
Once was quite a mania.
Of all the states 'tis hard to say
Which makes the proudest show, Sirs,
But Yankee seems himself to like
The state of *O-I-Owe*, Sirs!
Chorus—Yankee Doodle, &c.

The reverend joker of St. Paul's
Don't relish much their plunder,
And often at their knavish tricks
Has hurl'd his witty thunder.
But Jonathan by nature wears
A hide of roughest leather,
Which braves the sharpest-pointed darts
And *cannons* put together!
Chorus—Yankee Doodle, &c

He tells 'em they are clapping on
Their credit quite a stopper,
And when they want to go to war
They'd never raise a copper.
If that's the case, they cooly say,
Just as if to spite us,
They'd better stop our dividends,
And hoard 'em up to fight us!
Chorus—Yankee Doodle, &c

What's the use of money'd friends
If you mustn't bleed 'em?
CURS, I guess, says Jonathan,
The country is of freedom!
And what does freedom mean, if not
To whop your slaves at pleasure,
And borrow money when you can,
To pay it at your leisure?
Chorus—Yankee Doodle, &c.

Great and free Amerikee
With all the world is vying,
That she's the "land of *promise*"
There is surely no denying.
But be it known henceforth to all,
Who hold their I O U, Sirs,
A Yankee Doodle *promise* is
A Yankee *Doodle do*, Sirs!
Chorus—Yankee Doodle, &c.

DOMESTIC MESMERISM.

TO MARY SMASH, AT NO. 1. CHANEY WALK, CHELSEA.

DEAR MARY,—This cums hoping yure well, and to advise you to larn Mismerizing. Its dun with yure Hands, and is as easy as taking sites at Pepel, or talking on your fingers. If I was nigh you, I'd larne you in no time to make Passes, witch is only pawing like, without touchin, at somebodys face or back, witch gives them a tittevating feeling on the galvanic nerves. And then off they go into a Trance in a giffy, and talk in their sleep like Orstors, I should say Oracles, and answer whatever you ask. Whereby you may get your Fortin told, and find out other folks sweathearts and luve secrets. And diskiver Theaves better than by Bible and Key, and save your inward Disorders told, and wats good for them. Sukey's was the indigestibles, and to take as much rubub as would hide a shillin. All witch is done by means of the sombulus, thats the sleeper, seeing through every thing quite transparent, in their Trance, as is called Clare Voying, so that they can pint out munny hid under the Erth, and buried bones, and springs of water, and vanes of mettle, and menny things besides.

Yesterdy I was mismerized meself into a Trance, and clare voyed the chork Gout in John's stomack as plain as Margit Cliffe. So I prescribed him to take Collyflower, witch by rites should have been Collyciith, but I forgot the proper word. Howsomever he did eat two large ones, and promises to come round.

It would make you split your sides with laffing to see me mismerize our Thomas, and make him go into all sorts of odd postures and anticks and capers Like a Dotterel, for watever I do he must copy to the snapping of a finger, and cant object to nothing, for, as the song says, I've got his Will and his Power. Likewise you can make the Sombulized taste whatever you think proper, so I give him mismerized Warter witch at my Command is transmoggrified on his pallet to Shampain, and makes Him as drunk as Old Gooseberry, and then he will jump Jim Crow, or go down on his bended knees, and confuss all his peckaddillos Witch is as diverten as reading the Misteries of Paris.

The wust to mismerize is Reuben the Cotchman not that hes too wakeful, for hes generally beery, and goes off like a shot, but he wont talk in his sleep, only snores.

The Page is more passable and very clarevoying. He have twice seed a pot of goold in the middle flower-bed. But the gardner wont have it dug up. And he says theres a skelliton bricked into the staircase well, so that we never dares at nite to go up alone. Also he sees Visions and can profesy and have foretold two Earthquake and a great Plegg.

Cook wants to mismerize too, but wat with her being so much at the fire and her full habit she always goes off to sleep afore the Sombulist. But Sukey can do it very well, tho in great distress about Mrs. Hardin's babby witch Sukey offered to mismerize in loo of surrup of Poppies or Godfrey's Cordial, but the poor Innocent wont wake up again, nor havent for two hole days. As would be a real blessin to Muthurs and Nussus in a moderate way, but mite be carried too far, and require a Crowners Quest. As thats the only Trial we have made out of the House. But we mean to mismerize the Baker, and get of him who he really does mean to offer to, for he is quite a General Lover.

Bum pepel is very dubbius about Mismerizing, and Cum wont have it at any price, but Misses is for it very strong, and says she means to believe every attom about it till sumboddy proves quite the reverse. She practises making passes every day, and is study in Fronology besides, for she says between the two you may play upon pepel's pennyeraniums like a Piany, and put them into any Key you like. And of course her fust performance will be a Master piece on the Head of the Pumnily.

To be shure it seems a wonderful power to be given to one over ones Fellow Creature, and as mite be turned to evil purposes. But witch I cant stop to pint out, for makin the beds. To tell the truth, with so much Mismerizing goin on, our Wurks has got terribly, behind hand and the carpits has not been swep for a week. No more at present in haste from

Your loving Friend
ELIZA PASSMORE.

P. S.—A most remarkable Profesy! The Page have foretold that the Monkey some day would bite Missis, and lo! and behold he have flone at her, and made his teeth meet in her left ear. It that ant profesying I dont know what is.—*Hoof's Magazine.*

Rice, Raisins, &c.

Landing ex Flora & Charlotte, from Boston:

10 CASKS New RICE, 25 Drums FIGS,
20 Boxes Bloom RAISINS,
5 Drums Sultana RAISINS, 5 Boxes LEMONS,
1 Box Butter ALMONDS,
1 Bale Mocha COFFEE, 10 Kegs GRAPES,
1 Keg Ground CINNAMON,
10 Bls. White BEANS.
Dec 17. JARDINE, & Co.

NEW AND CHEAP
HARDWARE STORE,
Dock Street.

Just received per ships Themis, Satellite, Samuel, and Grampian,—

14 CASKS HARDWARE, containing Britannia Metal, Brass and Silver Plated Table and Chamber CANDLESTICKS; Steel and Brass head And and Fire Irons; Carpenters' patent Rim LOCKS; Plate, Chest, Trunk, Cupboard, Till and Pad LOCKS; patent Butt HINGES; H. HL, T, Strap, Backflap, Plate, Hook & Eye, Table, and Chest HINGES; Japanned and Brass Latches; Door Springs; Japanned Knobs; Curled HAIR and Hair Seating; Bed Screws and Caps; Brass Socket and Plate Castors; Iron Castors; Rack Pullies and Roller Ends; Chair, Roller and Boot Web.

Brass Trunk and Chair NAILS; Brass Trunk and Chest Handles; Cut and Wrought Brads; Flemish and Closet Tacks; Brass and Curtain Pins and Bands; Brass Stair Rods and Eyes; Brass Chimney Hooks and Screws; Iron STEELYARDS; Counter Weighing Machines, with Scoops; Brass and Iron Weights; Iron Saucepans and Tea Kettles; Japanned Waiters and Trays; Copper and Japanned Coal Scoops and Hods; Wire Fenders; Cart Hames; Smoothing and Italian Irons; Iron and Steel Knitting Pins; Hat and Coat Hooks; Grid Irons; Fox Traps; Parlour and Kitchen Bellows; Copper and Iron Shoe Bills; Scrubbing, Horse, Shoe, Black Lead and Hearth BRUSHES; Long and short handle Prying Pans; 12 dozen square pointed Shovels.

1 Case SADDLES and BRIDLES, Whips and Whip Thongs;
50 Stone IRON WIRE—from No. 1 to 18,
25 Bags HORSE and OX NAILS.
60 Do. Rose and Clasp Nails, from 4d'y to 20'y,
120 Do. Cut NAILS, from 1¼ to 3 inch,
200 Do. DECK SPIKES, from 3 to 10 inch,
150 Do. CEILING ditto, from 3 to 10 inch,
150 Boxes TIN PLATES, IC, IX, DC, DX,
400 Bundles SHEET IRON, from No. 16 to 26,
4 Bundles BLISTERED STEEL,
1 Case Naylor's *CAST STEEL*,—1¼ x ⅝,
2 Rolls *SHEET LEAD*,
100 Double and Single Ploughshare MOULDS

IRON.

COMMON FLAT IRON—from 1¼ x ⅝ to 4½,
Ditto BOLT do. from ⅜ to 1¼ inch,
Best Refined FLAT do. from 1x¼ to 3½x⅝,
Do. do. BOLT do. from ⅜ to 1 inch,
SWEDES IRON, assorted sizes,
2 Tons Best Parish Picked OAKUM.

ALEXANDER YEATS.
Dock Street, October 1, 1844.

PORK, CHEESE, TEA, &c.
Per "Joseph Ham," Holmes, Master, from New York:

25 BARRELS MESS PORK;
25 barrels Prime ditto;
10 brls. Beef; 4 casks superior quality Cheese;
2 casks Pine Apple ditto;
A few packages Old Hyson & Imperial TEAS, from 2 to 6 lb. each;
200 boxes good quality CIGARS;
20 boxes Cavendish Tobacco,
20 brls. Apples,
October 15. J. V. THURGAR

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

The subscriber is now receiving per ship "Lady Caroline," from London:

78 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA,
100 Boxes Pale Yellow SOAP,
10 Boxes SPERM CANDLES,
15 Tierces Refined SUGAR; 5 do. Crushed do.
30 Kegs POWDER; 80 Bags SHOT,
15 Bags Black PEPPER; 25 Bags CORKS,
5 Carroteels Currants; 7 Bls. Turkey RAISINS,
5 Packages Cassia, Liquorice, and Blue Vitriol,
20 Kegs and 4 Cases MUSTARD,
10 Barrels Day & Martin's Liquid BLACKING,
1 Case Shoe BRUSHES,
2 Cases Playing CARDS and Japan INK,
5 Casks PUTTY; 5 do. LAMPBLACK,
5 Cases GLUE; 5 kegs PIPE CLAY,
10 Hogsheads Boiled LINSEED OIL,
10 Do. Holland GENEVA,
10 Casks Sherry WINE.

Ex ship Sea Nymph, from Liverpool:

100 Boxes *Steele's* SOAP; 1 Hogshead STARCH,
50 Crates CROCKERY,
2 Bales BED CORDS and small CORDAGE,
1 Tierce Scrubbing BRUSHES,
1 Bale Shoe THREAD,
10 Bales White COTTON WARP.

Ex Lady Sale, from Greenock:

65 Bags BARLEY; 10 ditto SPLIT PEAS,
2 Puncheons MALT WHISKY,
2 Tierces ALLUM and COPPERAS,
5 Boxes SUGAR CANDY,
400 Reams Wrapping and Writing PAPER.

IN STORE:

50 Hogsheads Bright SUGAR,
40 Do. MOLASSES; 45 Puncheons RUM,
30 Casks Port, Sherry and Madeira WINES,
30 Hogsheads Martell's BRANDY,
20 Do. Holland GENEVA,
50 Chests Congou TEA
40 Bags Java and Saint Domingo COFFEE,
75 Kegs Rose NAILS—assorted sizes,
30 Boxes London MOULD CANDLES,
50 Boxes Muscatel RAISINS; 3 Chests INDIGO,
350 Kegs White Lead and Coloured PAINT,
10 Hogsheads LINSEED OIL,
25 Barrels White Wine and Cider VINEGAR,
100 Barrels New Orleans Prime BEEF,
50 Do. do. do. PORK,
75 Do. Cumberland do.
3000 Bushels Liverpool Coarse SALT,
500 Bags do. Stoved do.

☞ The above, with a large assortment of other Goods, will be sold on reasonable terms for approved payment.
Oct. 1, 1844. WILIAM HAMMOND.

IRON,
TIN PLATES, ANCHORS, CHAINS, &C.

The Subscriber is now landing ex brig "St. Lawrence," from Liverpool:—

1114 BARS Round IRON, assorted
195 Plates best scrap IRON for Boilers,
256 bundles PLOUGH PLATING, assorted.

In Store:—

200 tons Common English IRON, assorted,
100 tons best Bank's Refined do.
25 tons Refined Round do. from ¼ to 1¼,
60 boxes TIN PLATES, assorted,
3 CHAIN CABLES, 1¼ and 1½ inch,
10 ANCHORS, from 4 to 20 cwt.;
60 dozen Farming SPADES;
30 do. Ballast SHOVELS;
200 boxes best Liverpool SOAP;
4 ton Plough Share Moulds, double and single
30 CANADA STOVES, assorted;
50 Whole and Half Register GRATES;
200 bundles HOOP IRON, from ⅝ to 1½.

Daily expected per Ocean:—

100 tons BAR IRON, assorted;
30 do. Swedish IRON, from 1⅛ to 3½;
40 bundles OAKUM;
100 bundles SHEET IRON, 22 and 24;
75 boxes Tin Plates, IC, IX, IXX, DC, & DX;
100 bolts CANVAS, best Navy, No. 1 to 6;
Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in bags & barrels.

All of which will be sold low for good payment.
WILLIAM CARVILL.
Nov. 5, 1844. *Nelson Street.*

MOLASSES AND WINE.

30 PUNS. Muscovado MOLASSES, prime article for retailing;
2 hhds. } PORT WINE.
5 qr. casks }
Received this day ex schooner "James Frazer, from Halifax, and for sale by
Dec. 10. J. R. CRANE.

FLOUR, RICE, etc.

LANDING ex brig Syria, from New-York:—200 Barrels Genesee FLOUR; 10 Tierces new RICE; 1000 Lb Norman CIGARS; 1 Barrel Scotch SNUFF—for sale by
Dec. 24. JARDINE & CO.

SUGAR & RAISINS.

Landing ex Mary Caroline, from Liverpool:
20 HHDS. *WHITE SUGAR*,
100 Boxes Bunch Muscatel Raisins.
For sale by JARDINE & CO.
Jan. 11.

28th December, 1844.

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have just received per Brig *Abigail*, and other arrivals from Liverpool, an additional supply of HARDWARE, &c., consisting of—

SOLAR Side LAMPS; Solar Table LAMPS 2 and 3 branch Solar SHOP LAMPS; Glass Hemispheres, Deflectors and Patent Chimnies; Silver plated CANDLESTICKS, and Snuffers and Trays; Brass Candlesticks; Steel Snuffers; White and Black Coffin Mounting; Brass and Iron Head Shovels and Tongs; Polished Steel FIRE IRONS; Bench and Moulding PLANES; Turkey Oil Stones; Harness Mounting; Police Lanthorns; Powder FLASKS; Gilt and Black Hearth BRUSHES; Scrub Brushes; Halters and Dog Chains; Brass Trunk Nails; Mixed Pins; Brass and Iron Shoe Bills; Copper Tacks and Nails; Coffin Pins; Tinned Table and Tea Spoons; Superior Mortice and Rim Door Locks; Polishing Paste; Percussion Caps; Percussion GUNS; Tin Tea and Coffee Pots; CURLED HAIR; Plane Irons; Chisels; Hammers; Hunters' and Shingling Hatchets; Ships' Scrapers; Blacksmiths', Watchmakers', Mill and other FILES; London Spring, Hand and Tenon SAWS; "*Gowen's*" Buck Saws; 45 Gross, containing Table, Pocket, Butcher, Oyster, Cooks and Shoe KNIVES, and Carving Knives and Forks; 56 dozen Pocket and Rack COMBS,—a few cards of "*Rodgers & Son's*" superior Pocket Knives; Britannia Metal TEA POTS; 100 Canadian Griddles, 3 Tons Bake Ovens and spare Covers; 1 Ton Pipe; Waggon Boxes, &c.

IRON, Chain Cables, Anchors, Tin Plates, &c.

The subscriber is now landing ex the Barque *Wave* from Liverpool—

10,000 BARS of Common English IRON, well assorted, 150 Tons;
2300 Do. best E V ditto, ditto, ⅝ ditto;
5000 Do. Banks' Best Refined do. do. 90 ditto;
100 Bundles ¾ in ROUND REFINED do. 5 ditto;
100 Ditto 7-16in, ditto ditto do. 3 ditto;
200 Ditto 3-8 in. ditto ditto do. 5 ditto;
100 Ditto 5-16 in ditto ditto do. 3 ditto;
100 Ditto 1-4 in ditto ditto do. 3 ditto;
100 Ditto 1-2 in SQUARE ditto do. 5 ditto;
300 Ditto, HOOP IRON, ass'd 5-8 to 1¼ in 10 ditto;
153 Ditto Best Scrap BOILER PLATE, 10 ditto;
8 Pairs best Low-Moor IRON, ¼ in. square,
6 Do. do. ditto ditto ⅜ in. square,
155 Boxes TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, DXX,
15 CHAIN CABLES, 5-8 to 1 5-8 inch,
30 ANCHORS, from 1 cwt. to 25 cwt. each,
200 Fathoms best Proved Close-linked ⅞ in. CHAIN,
200 Ditto ditto ditto ⅝ in. do.
100 Ditto ditto ditto ⅝ in. do.

Ex Brig "Sarah Maria":

12 Cwt. 1 1-4-3-2 CAST STEEL, "Naylor and Sanderson;"
21 Do. 1-2-5-3 ditto, ditto;
10 Do. German ditto, ditto;
22 Do. (L) BLISTERED STEEL; ditto;
26 Do. C.C.N.D. Blister do. ditto;

—ALSO IN STORE—

4 Tons HOLLOW WARE, assorted;
Pots, 4 to 12 gallons; OVEN COVERS,
SCALE WEIGHTS, 7 to 56 lb.,
7 Tons SHEET IRON, No. 16 to 26;
2 Tons SPIKES, assorted,
15 Doz. square Pointed SHOVELS,
6 do. Ballast Shovels,
20 do. OAKUM;
30 Full and half Register GRATES;
10 Franklin ditto;
2 Ships WINCHES,
CANVAS and Sail Twine,
Brls. NAVY BREAD,
60 Superine FLOUR, in barrels and bags.
June 18. WM. CARVILL.

The Subscribers are now receiving the followiug

NEW GOODS.

From London, by the ship Lady Caroline:

50 CHESTS Fine CONGO TEA,
3 Hogsheads of Lazenby's PICKLES Sauces and Fruits,
10 Hogsheads LOAF SUGAR,
21 Hogsheads CRUSHED SUGAR,
100 Kegs best WHITE LEAD; 1 Hhd. PUTTY,
2 Cases Florence OIL,
1 Case Orange, Lemon and Citron PEEL,
30 Boxes Finest SPERM CANDLES,
1 Case WAX TAPERS and Candle Ornaments.

From Liverpool, by the ship Grampian:

30 Kegs S. F. and D. S. F. MUSTARD,
20 Kegs Ground GINGER,
1 Case Spanish CHOCOLATE,
1 Case Soluble COCOA,
5 Chests Hall's Patent STARCH,
32 Chests Blue Poland STARCH,
100 Boxes SOAP; 100 Bags PEPPER,
5 Hogsheads Coppers, Blue Vitriol, Sulphur, and Black Lead,
10 Bales COTTON WARP,
2 Bales CANDLEWICK,
10 Baskets Chedder and Cheshire CHEESE,
10 Boxes Jordan ALMONDS,
10 Bags Soft Shell ALMONDS,
5 Caroteels CURRANTS,
1 Cask SCRUBBING BRUSHES.

From Philadelphia, by the brig Germ:

323 Barrels CORN MEAL,
282 Barrels Superfine and Fine FLOUR,
157 Barrels RYE FLOUR,
982 Bushels Round Yellow CORN.

From New-York, by the schooner Enterprise:

75 Barrels Genesee Superfine FLOUR—from New Wheat,
20 Jars and Bladders Lorillard's SNUFF,
1 Case Havana CIGARS.

IN STORE:

100 Puncheons Moscovado MOLASSES,
50 Hogsheads Porto Rico SUGAR,
300 Chests Assam, Souchong, Hyson and Congo TEA—(all of English importation,)

With a full stock of Goods suitable for a wholesale and retail GROCERY Trade—For sale at lowest market prices, by
JARDINE & CO.
St. John, Oct. 1, 1844.

Winter Woollens,
AND COTTON GOODS.

The subscribers have received, ex Themis, Satellite, and Lady Caroline, an extensive assortment of WINTER GOODS, among which are the following articles—

1000 PAIRS heavy Witney BLANKETS,
1500 Pieces of Plain and Printed COTTONS,
200 Do. Red and White FLANNELS,
30 Do. Welsh FLANNELS and SERGES,
100 Do. Wool-dyed Black and Fancy Super BROAD CLOTHS,
100 Do. Beaver & Pilot Cloths, ass'd colors,
100 Do. PLUSHINGS, Kerseys & Drugget,
200 Do. *Batley's* TWEEDS & DOESKINS,
300 Do. Orleans, De Laines & Fancy Stuffs,

And various other Goods.—For sale low, for approved payment. JOHN KERR & CO.
Sept. 24, 1844.

IRON, STEEL, &c.

E. L. JARVIS is now receiving a large and well assorted supply of IRON, STEEL, NAILS, SPIKES, TIN PLATES, &c. &c.

ALSO:—A consignment of CAM'S TOOLS of various descriptions.
North Market Wharf, 29th October, 1844.

FLOUR, &c.

Landing ex schr *Matilda*, from Philadelphia:
175 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR,
187 barrels Scraped ditto,
237 barrels CORN MEAL.

Ex *Duke of Wellington*, from Halifax:
40 Firkins Prime BUTTER,
100 Boxes } Muscatel RAISINS.
50 Halves }
50 Quarters }
For sale by [Dec. 31.] JARDINE & CO.

SUGAR.

5 HHDS. Bright SUGAR, landing this day ex schr. "Martha Brae" from Halifax.—For sale by J. R. CRANE.
August 27, 1844.

GORDON'S
GENERAL
Hardware Establishment,
Adjoining the London House, Market Square.

Just received per Lady Sale, from Glasgow:

663 PIECES Hollow Ware, consisting of POTS, from ¾ to 35 Gallons; Bake Pans and Covers, from 9 to 16 inches; Fry Pans, hooned and swivelled; Fire Dogs, Griddles, &c.; Cases Thomson's Augers, ⅝ to 2½ inch,

Per Princess Victoria, Belze, Mars, and Sarah Maria from Liverpool—

Smiths' Bellows; 22 to 36 inch Anvils Vices; Cast, Plister and Spring Steel; Plough Plating and Ploughshare Moulds; Pipe and Cart Boxes; No. 3, 4 and 5 Sheet Lead; Lead Pipe, assorted to 18 inch; Sheet and Block Zinc; Block TIN; IC, IX, BC and DX TIN, of superior quality; Iron, Brass and Copper Wire; Wire Cloth and Riddles; Sheet Copper, assorted; Composition Spikes, Sheathing Nails, and Clinch Rings; Cut and Wrought Copper Boat Nails;

Long and short handled Fry Pans;
1 Crate Coal Scoops; Cinder Sifters, Dust Pans, &c.; 1 Cask HOES, Bright, Black, Garden and Dutch;
1 Case Slates and Pencils;
1 Cask Curled Hair; 17 to 26 inch Hair Cloth;
1 Bale Twine; 1 ditto Shoe Thread;
51 Dozen Scythes; 53 dozen Sickles & Hooks;
3 Baskets Scythe and Shoe Stones;
1 Cask GLASSWARE;
1 Do. Bright and Black Traces, Back Bands, Breeching & Ox Chains; Halter & Dog Chains;
120 Bags Nails, assorted from 47 to 407 Rose and Clasp; 9 Casks Ox and Horse Nails;
Spikes from 4 to 10 inch;
Boat Nails, 1¼ to 3 in.; Boat Rivets & Burrs;
1 Cask Enamelled Ware, Tea Kettles, Sauce and Stew Pans, Preserving Kettles, &c.
2 Cases Flint and Percussion, Lock, Air and Wilding Stick Guns, Pistols, Ball Moulds, Wad Cutters, Nipples and Punches, Percussion Caps, Shot Pouches and Powder Flasks, &c
2 Casks SHOT, assorted to No. 9;
2 Casks CUTLERY, Ivory, Buck and Common Haft;
1 Case Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers, Cake Baskets, &c.; Castors, Toast Racks, Coasters;
2 Casks New Pattern Britannia Metal Ware (best quality, ornamented with silver.)
Hot Water Jugs, Bronze and Brass Urns;
1 Cask Fancy Goods—Work Boxes, Dressing-Cases, Desks, Thermometers, Papier Machie Trays, &c.; 19 Casks containing an excellent assortment of Brass and Iron till, chest, pad and trunk Locks; best quality of Carpenters' Patent Locks, 5 to 12 inches; morticed, dead & circular Bolt Locks; T H H strap, butt, and hook & eye Hinges; Brass and Iron Screws; Curtain Bands; Pins, Pole Ends & Rings; Window Roller Ends and Pullies; Hammers, Chisels, Plains & Plain Irons; Heel Plates, Nails and Balls, Bristles, Shoe Tools; Coffee and Pepper Mills, Italian & Sad Irons; Crimping Machines, Cork Screws, Drawers and Squeezers, Door Scrapers, Hair Floor Cloth; Paint, Scrub, Curriers' and other Brushes; Curry Combs, Harness Mounting, Rivets, Block Bushes, Fox Traps, Whip Lashes, Sheep Shears, Flints, Scale Beams, Coffin Mounting;
June 18. T. R. GORDON.

Steel, Files, Saws, &c.

The Subscriber has received and offers at reduced prices:—

1 CASE warranted Cast STEEL, assorted, from ⅜ to 1¼ inch;
2 cases warranted Double Shear STEEL, well assorted sizes;
40 bundles best Blistered STEEL;
1 cask of well assorted FILES, of all sizes and descriptions.

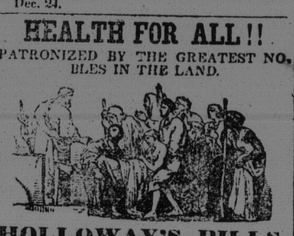
ALSO—4 packages containing Cross Cut, Pit, Frame, Hand and Buck SAWS, &c., well ass'd;
A few superior French LAMP SHADES, of different sizes. JOHN V. THURGAR.
Dec. 10, 1844.

RAISINS! RAISINS!

RECEIVED per North America, from Halifax—80 boxes M. Muscatel RAISINS, for Cooking. J. MACFARLANE.
Dec. 24.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!

PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* MRS. ANN MELISH, *(one of his Tenants,) whom His Grace was pleased to send as a patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to Cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete; I will undertake to pay him £210s. You may shew him this letter
(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.
Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most Honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY's Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.
Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

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Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
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