SAINT JOHN, N. B. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1845.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 10. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 14.

THE CHRONICLE

is published every Friday afternoon, by Durant & Co., at their office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church streets.

Terms—15s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

All letters, communications, &c., must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

Dec.	R. Sun.	S. Moon	H. W.	
6 Saturday,	7 29	4 31	Morn	4 11
7 Sunday,	7 30	4 30	0 58	5 16
8 Monday,	7 30	4 29	2 5	6 32
9 Tuesday,	7 31	4 29	3 10	7 48
10 Wednesday,	7 31	4 29	4 12	8 50
11 Thursday,	7 32	4 28	5 13	9 40
12 Friday,	7 32	4 28	6 9	10 24

First Quarter 5th Dec. 10h. 8m. evening.
Full Moon 13th, 1h. 58m. evening.

THE HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

OFFERS to insure every description of property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable terms. This company has been doing business for more than twenty-five years, and during that period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured in any instance to resort to a court of justice.

The Directors of the company are Elphalet Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.: Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
James G. Bolles, *Secretary.*

The subscriber having been duly appointed as Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city, and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given, on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, 1st March, 1844.

☞ The above is the first agency established by this company in St. John.

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Ætna Insurance Company, and the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, (Con.)

THE undersigned Agent for the above Companies, continues to effect Insurance on Buildings, finished or unfinished, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, Ships, while in port or on the stocks, and on every other species of insurable personal property against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution of equal good standing.

The course pursued by these Companies, in transacting their business, and in the adjustment and payment of Losses, is liberal and prompt. And by order of the respective Boards of Directors, the undersigned Agent is authorized, in all cases of disputed claims, under policies issued by him, on which suits may be instituted to accept service of process, and enter appearance for his principals, in the Courts of this Province, and abide the decision thereon.

Terms made known, and if accepted, policies issued to applicants without delay.

Life Assurance.

The "United Kingdom Life Assurance Company of London, and the National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society," of London, continue to effect assurance, upon highly favourable terms.

Blanks furnished gratis, and every information given as respects either department, by application at the Insurance Agency, Dunn's Brick Building, Prince William street.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.
St. John, November 3, 1845.

"PROTECTION"
Insurance Company of Hartford.

SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Company, will attend to the Renewal of Policies issued by the late Agent, W. H. Scovil, Esquire, as also to effecting new Insurances against Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, ships on the stocks and in harbour, &c.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

Carding Machines.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their Establishment, Sackville, (Westmorland N. B.) three sets of Woollen *CARDING MACHINES*, complete, which will be sold low.—The Cards are of English manufacture, from Leeds, and machinery warranted to make good work and to give general satisfaction.—Address to

J. MORICE & SON,
Sackville, Westmorland; N. B.

N. B.—Reference may be made to Messrs. Harris & Allen, or John Bryden, St. John. Dec. 13.

Globe Assurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the first Instalment of Ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been paid in, and that the Directors of the Company are now prepared to make Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes and Freights.

May 9. JOHN DUNCAN, *President.*

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE subscribers have entered into Co-partnership, and their business will henceforth be conducted under the Firm of **Samuel Reynolds & Son.**

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.
WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS.
Indian Town, N. B. Feb. 22, 1845.

☞ All arrangements entered into, and all business due by me and to me, either in Notes of Hand or Accounts, will be received and paid by the above Firm. SAMUEL REYNOLDS.
Indian Town, N. B. Feb. 22, 1845.

For Sale at the
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

Received by late arrivals from Boston and Halifax.

BOXES ORANGES and LEMONS; 100 Qr. Boxes RAISINS;
1 Cask Washing SODA;
500 Gallons Sea Elephant OIL,—a superior article for Lamps. SUMMERS & HICKS.

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 £2 10s. You may show 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.

THIS INESTIMABLE MEDICINE being composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substance. Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character*, and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

OF THE THOUSANDS *Cured by its agency* many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period, (by *persevering* in its use) have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, *after every other means failed.*

ALL DISEASES, (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz, a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this Wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

THE AFFLICTED need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the Mighty Powers of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthmas,	Inflammation,
Bilious complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the skin,	Liver complaints,
Bowel complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	ore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery,	Stone and Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Doloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.
Headache,	

THESE truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor Holloway near Temple Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King st., St. John N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E. Whiter Belleisle.

In Boxes at 1s 9d, 4s 6d and 7s each.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder, are affixed to each Box.

May 3, 1844.

Spelter, Floor Cloth, &c. &c.

Received by the ship Schoodiac, from Liverpool—

115 SLABS of SPELTER;
500 yards painted Floor Cloth;
5 casks 26 & 30 covering NAILS;
10 do. assorted Horse ditto
10 do. do. Boat ditto
5 do. do. Sheathing ditto

Also, by the Prancer, and Eleanor Jane—

25 assorted cook and Coal Stoves;
18 do. new Franklin do.
150 common and Rocking Chairs;
17 boot top TRUNKS.

And for sale by

Oct. 3. JOHN KINNEAR.

PAILS and BUCKETS,
Sole Agency, No. 20, South Wharf.

BY Wholesale Only, at prices less than can be imported, and equal in quality to the best American Pails. COLIN E CROSS.

June 29. 6mo.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received per late arrivals:

140 BALES and Cases of British manufactured GOODS: also, TEAS, LOAF SUGAR, INDIGO, RAISINS, Currants, &c. &c. The remainder of his Fall Goods daily expected. WM. HOWARD.

October 10.

Porto Rico Sugar.

THE subscribers are landing ex *Prince Rupert* from Halifax: 76 casks of superior SUGAR, which they will sell either in bond or duty paid.

24th Oct. Allison & Spunk.

BUTTER.

14 FIRKINS BUTTER, best quality just received and for sale by

JOHN KINNEAR.
Oct. 2. *Prince Wm. street.*

NOTICE.—The subscriber would beg to inform his Friends and the Public, that he is about adding to his present Wholesale Business a RETAIL department *in the Woollen and Haberdashery Line*, and that no pains shall be spared in procuring in the best British Markets such Goods as will be required in the business.

17th Oct. WM. HOWARD.

Miscellany.

THE PHILOSOPHER MARRIED.

(From Douglas Jerrold's Magazine.)

When a philosopher marries, all the people of his acquaintance combine to laugh at him. Why? Is there anything incompatible in philosophy with philogyny; in the love of wisdom with the love of woman? "The wisest man the world e'er saw" appears to have thought otherwise; and Socrates, as well as Solomon, was a husband. Whether, indeed, either the Hebrew or the Grecian sage, evinced his usual discretion in his particular choice, may be questioned; and a doubt may be raised whether they married in their wisdom, or in spite of it. Still, there is the fact, that the two longest headed invidiuals of the human race have recommended matrimony by their example. To those we may add Cato, Julius Cæsar, Dr. Johnson, and other men of understanding so that we have good authority, at least, for supposing that there is nothing essentially unwise in taking a wife. When, therefore, Adam Crotch, finding, like his first father and namesake, that it was not good to be alone, contracted matrimony with Amelia Smith, was that any reason why all other Smiths—Amelia's kinsfolk excepted—and Joneses, and Browns, and Tomkinses, comprising the world he moved in, should simply because Adam was reputed a philosopher making merry at the expense of his fathers's son? It is true that the marriage of Adam was a step inconsistent with that philosophy which places the *summum bonum* in the main chance. He married purely for those reasons that, according to Uncle Toby, are "written in the Common-Prayer Book," which, include, we believe, no reference to the Three Per Cents.

As we have styled Crotch a philosopher, it becomes us to explain what where his pretensions to that character. They consisted theoretically in a considerable amount of literary, scientific, and metaphysical knowledge, and practically in a systematic course of life, based mainly on the principle of enjoying himself to the extent of his means, and repressing all desires that would exceed their limits. Thus Adam, who like many other philosophers was rather fond of smoking, though in the abstract he preferred Havannah cigars to the common weed, was wont, adapting his taste to his finances, to content himself with a clay pipe; and though he had as keen a relish of claret as any nobleman, could be very happy over a pot of porter. It was further a constant maxim with Adam Crotch, in economising, to satisfy the lesser enjoyment to the greater and always deny himself what he could best spare. Accordingly, if he had to choose between a new book and a new coat, his rule was to get the book and go without the coat; the train indeed, compels us to add, that when the question lay between the inner and the outer man, he generally decided in favour of the former. It was abstractedly much more desirable, he maintained, to live well than to look well, since a regard for appearances, as such, depends upon what we choose to think; whereas we cannot help feeding the pleasures of the palate. Hence he was somewhat inclined to reverse the maxim of "Pinch the stomach, pamper the back," and he would often argue that of the two weaknesses epicurism was by far more respectable than vanity, because, at all events, there was no fallacy in the delight attending it. With so much of the *bon vivant*, then, in his composition, is it not strange, that in his marriage, he disregarded pecuniary consideration? Not so. His means, though moderate, were sufficient, he calculated, to maintain his wife, and himself comfortably, according to his notions of comfort, through a systematic frugality, consisting in the renunciation of all wants of which the mind can divest itself by reasoning.

Now there are two words to every bargain; and Adam Crotch did not plunge into matrimony without first having inquired what Amelia would say to the plan of life which he had chalked out. Her answers were most satisfactory. When Adam explained to her the difference between a real and a factitious gratification, and asked her whether, content with true happiness, she could despise its illusory phantom, she would reply, "Oh yes!" with an enthusiasm which none but young ladies who are in love can pronounce those words with. It is true that, the next moment, she would express an admiration of a shawl or bonnet, dubiously consistent with the sentiment to which she had just asserted; but true love has a large charity, and Adam gave her the benefit of the doubt. "She is young," he said to himself. "A few spots from that quagmire of vanity, in which all women are educated, still cleave to her: but Time, aided by those principles for whose perception she has such an aptitude, will soon wipe them off. She is not perfect; what mortal is? but she is perfectible, as far as humanity can be. She has the true metal in her—twill be easy to deoxidise it." A friend might have whispered, "Not so fast, Crotch. It is a difficult chemistry; such affinities are hard to overcome." Adam, however, had made up his mind; and on his maturest deliberation proposed that they shoud be quietly married.

Their marriage took place, but not altogether quietly. There were two matters connected with the event, on which they had a slight difference of opinion at the outset. All other preliminaries having been settled, "Adam, dear," said the betrothed, "where shall we order our wedding-cake, and whom shall we send our cards to."

'A wedding cake!' exclaimed Crotch, astonished. 'Cards! my dear girl—what do we want with either?'

'Oh! we must have them, of course, love,' she replied.

'Why of course?' asked the philosopher. 'You are not fond of sweets, neither am I, and the very few friends we mean to visit we can write to.'

'But they will expect,' urged the young lady, 'our cards and a piece of cake. We should consider others, you know, Adam.'

'Yes, my dear, said Crotch, 'of course we should but what benefit will anybody derive from our sending them a mouthful of plum-cake? What is it to eat? There would be something in a large lump: but that is out of the question. As to cards they are wholly unnecessary. I object to them on principle as conventional humbug, dictated by the mere caprice of society.'

'Still,' pleaded Amelia, 'we had better do what is usual.'

'Granted,' he returned; 'when there is no particular reason to the contrary. I admit your abstract proposition. But, in this instance, we shall lose money. It will cost us two or three guineas at least; and for what? No pleasure to ourselves or anybody else.'

'But surely we can afford it, dear.'

'Nobody can, that is, ought, to afford a mere waste. Not a farthing ought to be so squandered. It had better be given away in charity.'

'But people will be offended, dearest, if we don't send them what they will expect.'

'Then let them be offended, my girl!' exclaimed Adam Crotch, 'why should we regard unreasonable people?'

'Oh, you know Adam,' she answered, 'it isn't everbody that's like you: and it is best not to make enemies, isn't it?'

'Humph!' ejaculated the philosopher, musing, as if this last consideration had some weight with him. 'there's something in that. Well—come—we'll e'en follow the ways of this absurd world for once. But Amelia, mind one thing; we'll have none of that silly silver twist about our cards. That is a piece of fiddle-faddle, not only imbecile, but to me disgustingly vulgar.'

'Do you think so?' was Amelia's answer, in a tone which rather inclined her lover to doubt whether her advocacy of cards and bride-cake arose from motives strict policy. Bride-cake and cards, however,—though by no means with the good-will of Crotch—were ordered. 'It will cost us,' he thought, "just three guineas more to be married than I had calculated. In what can we retrench to meet the loss?'

Nothing remarkable occurred at their marriage, except the circumstance of the bridegroom begging a relation of the young lady's, who was present, to divest himself of a large white satin bow which he wore in his coat. Adam termed it a superfluity neither useful nor ornamental, and of the nature of an excrescence. This remark gave great offence to the wearer; and Mr. Crotch still further scandalised his wife's relations by going to church in his every-day clothes. The wedding over, Adam, now a married man, conducted his wife to the church-door; where he, to the increased indignation of the said relations, handed his wife into a hack cab, and bade the driver go to the Elephant and Castle: on their arrival whereat he took an omnibus and therein proceeded with his partner to Norwood, there to pass the day.

'I think,' he said, 'Amelia, we may as well have a honey-day; for the mind is so constituted that—though it is rather absurd—we shall not be able to settle down till to-morrow. The notion of a honey *moon* is, to me, altogether a mistake. To begin married life in a style that one cannot keep up is most irrational. The better plan is to commence living on a moderate scale, and to increase our expenditure with our means.'

'It would be *very* pleasant to be at the sea-side, though, for a few weeks,' observed the young bride.

'Undoubtedly,' answered her philosophic husband, 'if we could afford it.'

'Oh! but we *could* afford it, Adam dear. I should not mind pinching in a little when we came back.'

'But look here, Amelia,' replied Mr. Crotch.—'Suppose our enjoyment at the sea side to be equal say, to six, and that of our ordinary life at home to three: then to make up for the expense of six, during for instance, the next month, we must give up, for the month after that, three; which will leave us none at all: and then looking forward to this privation will interfere a great deal with the enjoyment that we put down at six.'

'Oh dear!' cried the lady how this omnibus makes my head ache!'

Arrived at Norwood, they strolled about, then dined, and in the evening returned to town. Thus passed the first day of the philosopher's married life.

The paradise to which Adam Crotch led his wife was the second heaven of a decent lodging-house, otherwise called a two-pair-back. This, however, was to be merely a temporary abode, to serve until they could find a small house, commensurate with their circumstances, in some of the suburbs of the town. With such a dwelling they soon were provided; and now arose the question of furnishing it, whereon the philosopher discoursed as follows:—

'The essential points, my dear, to look to in choosing furniture are comfort and utility. We cannot sit comfortably in inconvenient chairs; but so long as the chair is convenient its materials matters little. We may apply the same principles to beds, tables, and fire-irons.'

'Certainly,' answered Mrs. Crotch.

'Not but what,' continued Adam, 'there is a certain pleasure derived by the sense of vision from handsome furniture, and if this can be obtained without financial embarrassment, well and good; but the annoyance at being hampered in circumstances is much more than equivalent to such gratification.'

"There is no doubt about that, dear,' said she.

'Well now you see love,' he pursued, 'we can get a set of deal chairs and tables for a comparative trifle; we can cover the chairs with what d'ye-call it, and make cushions for them ourselves. We can put oil-cloths on the tables and paint their legs which will make them look quite well enough; and a floor cloth of green baize will be just as good as the best Turkey carpet.

'My dear, what are you talking about?' demanded his wife in amazement.

'Why that instead of mahogany and rosewood, and fine carpets, in which there is no essential advantage, we will have deal tables and chairs, and green baize.'

'I never heard of such a thing,' exclaimed the lady.

'Don't you see that by so doing we shall have the more to eat and drink, love, and be enabled to save something in case of a rainy day?'

'Oh! you are joking Adam,' she answered.

'Joking,' he repeated. 'Not at all.'

'Deal chairs and tables, and a green baize carpet!' she exclaimed. 'Horrible!'

'What is the matter! You admitted my proposition with regard to furniture in the abstract,' said the philosopher.

'Oh, nonsense!' she retorted. 'Bother the abstract.'

'Amelia! My dear!' exclaimed the astonished husband.

'I have no patience with you!' she cried.

Adam first started, then whistled, and then sat himself down biting his nails, whilst his irritated spouse overwhelmed him, with upbraidings for neglect and want of feeling, beginning with the cards and cake, introducing, in succession, the cab, the omnibus, and the moon *minus* honey, and concluding with the proposal respecting the furniture. She was a poor, miserable woman; no wife in the world had ever been treated as she was!

The philosopher was fain to make his peace by conceding the point as to the upholstery, and the house, amid his suppressed groans was furnished in fashionable style.

Among other domestic exigencies that soon arose was that of a set of dinner plates. Adam, this time without consulting Amelia, went and ordered a service of pewter. The plates were sent home. No sooner did Mrs. Crotch behold them seizing one she dashed it indignantly on the ground. It was unbroken.

See observed the philosopher with mild equanimity the advantage of pewter over China!

'Oh, nonsense!' exclaimed Amelia.

'It is not nonsense,' returned Adam. 'What is there in a plate? Nothing—but the food upon it—that is of any consequence. What objection is there to dining off pewter?'

'I can't bear it,' she replied.

'But why?'

'Because I can't.'

'Now don't you see,' reasoned Adam, 'how absurdly you talk. You can't bear it because you can't. Does it hurt your eyes, or make your head ache? Does it pain you in any way?'

'I don't like it, and that's enough.'

'No, my good girl,' urged Crotch, 'it is not enough. When we say that we can't bear a thing, we mean that it produces an intolerable sensation. What intolerable sensation does a pewter plate produce in you?'

'Every sensation.'

'Oh now!' expostulated Adam, 'this is very unreasonable. Suppose you asked me why I can't bear bacon, for instance. I can tell you. That which makes me feel nausea, I can't bear. Bacon makes me feel nausea. Therefore I can't bear bacon.'

'No more can I,' answered Mrs. Crotch.

'What do you mean?'

'Why that horrid Bacon that you are always quoting.'

'Oh—pooh!' exclaimed the philosopher, 'what is that to the purpose. I wish I could make you understand the nature of a syllogism.'

'You won't make me understand dining off pewter said the lady.

'I know why you don't like it,' asserted Crotch.

'Then if you do, why do you ask?' she replied.

'Because I wish you to see why. I should have proved to you, if you had let me go on, that your dislike to it arose from a wrong feeling.'

'What wrong feeling?'

'Vanity and undue fastidiousness.'

'I am not vain. I am not fastidious sobbed his wife, and then proceeded to cry piteously.

Such were the scenes that were enacted almost daily between Adam Crotch and his helpmate—They wanted forks. Adam argued that steel would answer every purpose. Mrs. Crotch insisted on silver. He objected to the superfluity of a crest upon them as taxable: she contended for it as aristocratic. He wanted her to wear stuff dresses; she would have silk. One of their most serious disputes arose on the subject of cotton pocket handkerchiefs.

'What earthly reason,' he demanded 'could there exist for wanting any other?' She answered 'Every reason'—but gave none.

Reasons, however, she did give occasionaly for her wishes. She wanted a white bonnet. Why? Because Mrs. Wilson had one. She desired to have Venetian blinds for the parlour windows. Wherefore? Such an embellishment had been added to Mrs. Blake's. She wished to keep a page. On what account? Mrs. Baker was going to keep one. But these arguments were the minors of syllogisms whose majors were non-apparent to Adam Crotch. It was in vain that he tried to explain to her the nature of the *petitio principii*.

In the course of time Adam had sons and daughters. His philosophy now encountered fresh trials. Disquiet and doctors' bills he was prepared for; but he was not prepared for the requisition of monthly nurses. He had not counted on supernumerary napkins, bibs, caps, pinafores, ribbons, feathers, frocks and trousers. Occasional disturbance whilst at his studies he had expected, but he never thought he should be called from his books to rock a cradle. An expedient which he adopted to lighten this especial burden should be recorded. It consisted in the adaptation of a smoke-jack to produce the required motion but this arrangement was continually interfered with by the cook.

Greviously, too, was his rationalism outraged during the period antecedent to the nativity of each little Crotch. What but whim and caprice could beget a craving for gingerbread, shrimps, pickled cabbage, sylladub, and anchovies? Once he was indefatigable,—he could not afford compliance—and to his eternal disgrace among the neighbouring gossips and the never-ending reproaches of Mrs. Crotch, the brats of Burgundy in purple indelible was imprinted on his offspring's brow!

His calculations thus confounded, his systems thus upset, his scheme of domestic happiness thus baffled, what was the philosopher to do? He had no alternative but to cut down his own expenses to the lowest possible mark. He renounced wine, he forswore grog, he relinquished even the solace of his pipe—he drank his tea without milk or sugar—he lived on the smallest amount of food that would support nature. He bought no new books; his studies were arrested that he might avoid arrest. A small patrimony was all that he had to subsist on. This he had thought to do by close shaving on philosophical principles, but found himself obliged to effect it by an economy opposed to his philosophy.

Our latest account of Adam Crotch represents him as meditating some scheme for the enlargement of his means. He intends to devote those faculties, heretofore employed on speculation to business.—Would that he could discover that stone whose acquisition has so long been the philosophers' object. In the meantime, let philosophers in general, and those of the Crotch school in particular, about to marry, study attentively that chapter in the book of human nature whose special object is woman.

Literature and Science—Saving Wisdom.—Thousands of years ago, in one of the most ancient of books, the question was asked "Where shall wisdom be found? and where is the place of understanding?"—and in the many works that have been written since, men have tried in one way or another to answer it. The thoughtful patriarch who propo sed it, sought in vain from all the wisdom and knowledge of his time for a reply that would give peace to his restless spirit. And if we turn to the more mature science of our own day, and repeat the question, "Whence then cometh wisdom, and where is the place of understanding?"—what is the answer? Even as it was ages ago. The geologist drills and bores through stratum after stratum, and digs and delves for "deeper than plummet even sounded," only to return and tell, that "the depth saith it is not in me." The voyager covers the sea with ships. With sail, and paddle-wheel, and archimedes screw, they speed north and south, and east and west, and round about the pendant globe.—Many run to and fro, and knowledge increases.—What the foam crested waves will not tell, the abyss may reveal; and with net and dredge, and diving bell, the "dark unfathomed caves of ocean," are searched through, and gazed into, and "gems of purest ray," and monsters who never saw the sun, are brought to the "light of common day." But, above all the stir and strife of man's endeavour, the murmuring billows lift their voices, and "the sea saith it is not with me." The chemist gathers together every object which has shape, or weight, or volume, living or dead, and with fire, and furnace, and potent agent, and electric battery, tests and assays it. But when "victorious analyses" has done its best, he replies, "it cannot be valued with gold of Ophir, with the precious onyx or the sapphire. The gold and crystal cannot equal it. The price of wisdom is above rubies." The naturalist wanders through the pathless forests of far distant lands, and with pain and toil grows familiar with the habits of everything that lives; but after he has gone the round of all creation, in the search of wisdom, he answers with mournful aspect, "it is hid from the eyes of all living, and kept secret from the fowls of the air." The Anatomist makes the writhing animal agonise under his torturing hand, and says it, that perchance in the page of death, the mystery of life and of wisdom may be found written, but he will venture in reply to say no more than that "destruction and death say we have heard the sound thereof with our ears." But while all the oracles of science are silent on this great question—lo! through the thick darkness a ray of light descends, and a voice solemn but benignant proclaims to us, as it did, to the first anxious seeker after truth "The fear of the Lord, that is wisdom; and to depart from evil is understanding."—*British Quarterly.*

The Cato-Street Conspiracy.—In the course of the evening, conversation turned on the Cato-street conspiracy, the trial of the offenders being in progress at the Old Bailey, and two of them, Thistlewood and Ings, having been convicted of high treason. What follows was mentioned in connection with this plot—viz., that, as soon as the precise disclosures made to Lord Harrowby in the park the members met to determine upon their course. Some were for going to dinner at Lord Harrowby's in the face of it all. They reasoned thus:—that it seemed so desperate, that it would not be believed unless the conspirators actually came to Lord Harrowby's house; that they therefore ought to be allowed to do so, if such were really their intention; otherwise, the public might have room to say that the ministers had been over-credulous and disposed to make the plot appear so very horrible, only to excite indignation, and gain strength by suppressing it; and as to their personal safety, that might be secured by arming themselves, in addition to stationing proper guards in and near the house—and that the latter also would be the most certain way of capturing the whole of the conspirators so that none might escape. Those who took a different view of the subject said, that his Majesty's ministers, being in possession of evidence to satisfy reasonable men that a guilty purpose existed, they ought not to wait for the consummation of the crime, but arrest it in its progress; that public justice and even humanity dictated this course, as life might be endangered, no matter what precautions were taken beforehand, if the conspirators were allowed to go on to the last step; that ministers, conscious of the rectitude of their intentions and not acting hastily, but on full deliberation and advice, must not regard public clamour, but consign the whole transaction to the judicial tribunals of the country without any delay that could be avoided, and abide the issue. This is the course which it was known was adopted. It was further mentioned that Lord Castlereagh was for going to dinner in the face of it all at the hour invited, as if nothing had happened, and letting each gentleman arrange himself as he thought proper; whilst the Duke of Wellington counselled to the course that was taken. The civilian and warrior would here seem to have changed places!—*Richard Rush's Residence at the Court of London.*

A Well Applied Censure.—The *Musical World*, in commenting on the recent inauguration ceremonies at Bonn, in honour of Beethoven, observes—"Loud were the huzzas and cheers of the multitude—of that multitude who cared not a straw for him while living whom now they apotheosised when dead; frantic and prolonged was the clapping of hands and the beating of sticks; handkerchiefs waved like streamers in the wind; hats were flung into the air, some caught and others not caught again; in short, every gesticulation, every cry every possible manifestation of unbounded delight, confounded the sight and rent the air. And there he stood—the great artist—there he stood, the simple the unhaunted Beethoven. Alone he stood, unshaken in body; alone the blood flowed to and fro his large and noble heart and the pulse beat impetuously to the measure of his never-ending melody—unmoved by the hollow vociferations of the mob! Oh, vain mob! ye did approve the pageant, not a man. With the show and the tinsel ye were well acquainted, but with the spirit of the mighty dead ye held no commune Silly mob—quackish mob—empty mob—impudent mob! Is Beethoven more now than he was when he lived and walked among ye? But then ye did leave him to the charity of foreigners now ye exult and brag because he was born among ye."

The Pride of Suicides.—At the inquest held last Friday, by Mr. Mills, upon the foreign gentleman who committed suicide the previous Thursday in Hampstead, by shooting himself, and who was fashionably dressed, a juror remarked how singular it was that he should have been so particular in his dress, which was quite new at a moment that he was so careless about his existence. The coroner said that, strange as it might appear, he invariably observed that suicides were predominantly anxious "like the Roman in the capitol to adjust their mantles ere they fell," and that they previous to the frightful act of self destruction, put on their best clothes, and were very careful about their personal adornment. The French colonel (continued the worthy coroner), who shot himself in the Regent's-park, dressed himself in a new suit of clothes. Another gentleman put on a clean underclothing and neckerchief at bed time: he then took from his bed the pillow and placed it on the floor, so that he might fall upon it when he destroyed life, by blowing out his brains with a horse pistol. Upon another occasion a young lady robed herself in the apparel of a bride, and having drank a fatal poison, calmly reclined upon her couch, where she was shortly afterwards found a lifeless corpse. These instances of suicides' anxiety to "fall gracefully" could be multiplied a hundred fold.—*London Post.*

The Oak Planted by Squirrels.—The general truth that nothing is created without some wise purpose is beautifully illustrated in the case of the squirrel. It is a singular but well-authenticated circumstance that most of these oaks which are called spontaneous are planted by this animal, in which way he has performed the most essential service to mankind and particulary to the inhabitants of England. It is related in some English work that a gentleman walking one day in the woods belonging to the Duke of Beaufort, near Troy-house, in the county of Monmouth, his attention was diverted by a squirrel which sat very composedly on the ground. He stopped to observe his motions; in a few moments the squirrel darted to the top of the tree beneath which he had been sitting. In an instant he was down with an acorn in his mouth, and after digging a small hole, he stooped down and deposited the acorn; then covering it, he darted up the tree again. In a moment he was down again with another, which he buried in the same manner. This he continued to do, as long as the observer thought proper to watch him. This industry of the little animal is directed to the purpose of securing him against want in the winter, and it is probable that his memory is not sufficiently retentive to enable him to remember the spot in which he deposited every acorn. The industrious little fellow no doubt loses a few every year; these few spring up, and are destined to supply the place of the parent tree. Thus in Britain, in some measure, indebted to the industry and bad memory of the squirrel for her pride, her glory, and her very existence.—*Sturtevant's Lectures.*

If you cannot be happy in one way be happy in another; and this faculty of disposition wants but little aid from philosophy, for health and good humor are almost the whole affair. Many run about after felicity like an absent man seeking for his hat—while it is on his head or in his hand.

In early days divines and literary men bequeathed their manuscripts as their most valuable property.

From the Liverpool Mail, November 1.

THE IRISH PROTESTANTS.

At an adjourned meeting of the Protestants of Ireland was held in Belfast on Friday, which was attended by noblemen and gentlemen from the several counties in the province of Ulster, the Earl of Roden in the chair. An address to the Protestants of the British empire, proposed by the Earl of Erne, and seconded by the Hon Somerset Maxwell, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, and of the Marquis of Devonshire, the Earl of Enniskillen, Viscount O'Neil, and the several other noblemen and gentlemen from whom letters of approval were read. This document sets out by calling on the Protestants of Great Britain to give the case of their Irish brethern a calm and unprejudiced hearing, as they believe that their fall would be the signal for the fall of Protestantism throughout Christendom. It then refers to the strenuous support the Irish Protestants gave to the present government on their accession to office, notwithstanding the misgivings of others whose foresight has now fully justified the course they have adopted; still they disclaim any indisposition to co operate with ministers in a conciliatory policy towards the Roman Catholics, but it must be on terms of equality with both parties; that the advancement of the Church of Rome is not to proceed *pari passu* with the depression of Protestantism:—they object to the endowment of Maynooth, contrary to to the remonstrances of a million of British Protestants, while a peremptory refusal was given to the reasonable petition of the Irish Protestants for some slight aid towards the instruction of their children in a manner which they conceive to be conformable to their faith; they are therefore driven to the startling conclusion that it is the design of the minister to govern Ireland through the medium of the Roman Catholic party, whose influence is to be purchased at any hazard or by any concession. Under such circumstances they naturally enough are led to suppose that the next step will be the project of endowing the Roman Catholic clergy—one which, they hesitate not to say, would strike at the maintenance of the established church, and thus shake one of the fundamental articles of the Act of Union. Reference is then made to the general state of the country—the murders, the conspiracies, the immunity enjoyed by the perpetrators of the foulest deeds, and the comparative innocuousness of the power of the law. To meet these evils, they propose to associate with their English brethren in the spirit of men who can appreciate the value of religion, confident in that veneration for constitutional liberty which makes an Englishman jealous of any encroachment of his right of free expression of political opinions. The recent dismissals of magistrates are then instanced as acts both harsh and arbitrary, and as an attempt to establish a principle that to unite for any purpose, however, legal may expose the parties to the same penalties as if their objects had been unlawful. To carry this principle out, any government so inclined might convert the Irish magistracy into a body of political partisans, and all confidence in them by the people would be at an end. The appeal concludes by calling on the Protestants of the kingdom to strain every energy to secure a faithful representation in the House of Commons, and no longer to neglect the registries, if they would not have their political influence wholly paralysed. Further apathy and the triumph of the foe would be complete.

The following is the document *in extenso*:—

"TO THE PROTESTANTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

'In a season of great danger and trial, under much obloquy and manifold provocations, we have determined to appeal to you.

'We ask your to hear us calmly, and to give to our case your earnest and practical consideration, not led away by vague prejudices and hasty judgments.

'There are some who use towards us the language of contempt and insult, and others who exhibit to our cause only apathy or impatience; and there are many who are professors of Protestantism but who object but feebly even to the religious tenets of the Church of Rome.

'We address not such as these—we expect no sympathy from them; but we appeal to those millions of our fellow countrymen who are still willing to maintain their protest against Rome, and to uphold the religion of the Reformation.

'We feel that our cause is good, and that we can prove it to be so, that our principles are true, and our conclusions sound; and further, that the means we desire to adopt for the defence of our cause are not only necessary and effectual, but righteous, legal, and constitutional.

'But to our success and safety it is essential that the good will and cordial aid of British Protestants should be engaged in our behalf: and that their sober and solemn attention should be given to the question of Irish Protestantism, and the peculiar position of the Irish Protestants.

'It is our belief that the true principles of the reformed faith are nowhere more ardently loved, or more soundly maintained, than in Ireland; and we mournfully believe and fear that our fall would be felt throughout Christendom as a blow to the cause of truth.

'Do not look on our interests as remotely, but as very intimately connected with your own; and when you read our address, cast off all such impressions as may have been made upon you by the levity, the unfairness, the bitterness, and the scorn which have hitherto been too often manifested towards this important question.

'No proof is needed of the eager support that was given by Irish Protestants to the present administration on their accession to power. There were, indeed, some misgivings amongst some sagacious observers of events; but the greater number buried the past in oblivion, and again trusted to those who before had disappointed them. While there was then as there is now, every disposition on the part of the Protestants of Ireland to cooperate with the government in a truly liberal and conciliatory course towards their Roman Catholic countrymen, and no desire to withhold from them the advantages of civil equality, it was hoped and believed that a Conservative Government would have endeavoured to remedy and reverse the ruinous policy of their predecessors, as regards this part of the empire; that they would not have encouraged the advancement of the Church of Rome; but, guarding against its encroachments, that they would have befriended the Protestant cause, and zealously consulted its interests; that, in questions relating to religion and education in Ireland, due regard would have been paid to the principles of Scriptural instruction, and to the claims of that reformed faith which is interwoven with the constitution recognised by the laws, and is the corner stone of British monarchy.

'Such were our expectations. We challenge the moderate to point out in the policy of the present administration any signs of discouragement to the march of the Church of Rome.

'In the face of the remonstrances of more than a million of British Protestants, the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth has been permanently endowed; the conscientious objections of Protestants to the national system of education have been disregarded; and a peremptory refusal has been given to the reasonable petion of a large body of the nobility, gentry, and clergy of Ireland, for aid to instruct the children of the Protestant poor in a manner conformable to their faith.

Whatever may be the judgment of the people of Great Britain as to the merits of the Irish scheme of national education, differing so much from that of England, few of them will deny that the scruples of those who regard Scripture as an essential part of education ought to be provided for as carefully as the scruples of those who claim the authority to exclude it.

'We are, therefore, compelled to the startling conclusion, by manifold proofs, that the policy of the minister is to attempt to govern Ireland by means of the Roman Catholic party, and to secure their influence and co-operation by continued concessions.

'We cannot but apprehend, therefore, that heavier blows and greater discouragements are still in store for us—that there may yet be a more direct violation of the constitution, as for instance, by the endowment of the clergy and church of Rome—and that, from the policy of the government, the main tenance of the established church in Ireland, altho' a fundamental article of the union, may be seriously endangered.

'But there are other and obvious causes of deep anxiety to Irish Protestants; they find themselves encompassed by a wide spread and fearful conspiracy, and our fair country has been made notorious amongst the nations of Europe as a land of blood and crime; the perpetrator of the foulest murder escapes into triumphant security, and the arm of the law is utterly powerless.

'We will not dwell upon this fact; but we earnestly beseech you, in forming an estimate of the conduct and circumstances of an Irish Protestant, to give full room and weight to this sad and horrible ingredient.

'To associate firmly and peacefully, in the earnest spirit of men who feel the importance of religious truth, and with the cordial loyalty which renders full obedience to the law, has been the thought and is the wish, of the Protestants of Ireland; let your judgment as to this desire be deliberate and impartial.

'We have confidence in that veneration for constitutional liberty, which makes the Englishman jealously watchful over the right of free expression of political opinions. We remind you that the very first indication of a wish to unite for an object we held to be legal, conservative, and religious, has been met by the government with an act both arbitrary and harsh. In the late dismissal of magistrates all consideration of their object has been discarded, and a principle established, that to unite for a legal and Protestant purpose and to unite for an object illegal and unconstitutional, shall incur an equal penalty, and must be treated alike.

'How far is this principle to be pushed? Are we to understand that all Irish magistrates are prohibited from being connected with any association, or any movement of a political nature?

'If so, any government of the day may convert the magistracy into a body of political partisans.—Would such a course be pursued or submitted to in England?

'We cannot believe that a cause so righteous as ours, and so momentous to the destinies of this great empire, can be wanting in support from the people of Great Britain. However this may be, we despair not: the truth of God, which we desire to uphold, teaches us not to fear, for there is no restraint with Him—to save by many or by few.'

'To our Protestant brethern in Ireland, we would now address a few words:—Undoubted loyalty has ever distinguished you as faithful Protestant people. We trust you would not stoop from your high position to seek aid from any source which the spirit of the laws and constitution forbids or condemns.—We need not urge you, we hope, against weakening your union, by administering oaths, or using signs, a system which modern sedition has promoted, and the law denounced.

'The friends of that faith which you profess intently and anxiously observe, whilst your enemies as keenly watch your every movement, one act of disobedience to the laws by the humblest individual amongst you reacts upon the character of the Irish Protestant, and gives occasion to the enemy to malign our glorious cause. It is ours and yours; our interests are vitally indentified with yours, and one member cannot suffer without an influence upon the rest.

'We are conscious of the severe trials which many of you suffer—the state of insecurity and restlessness which the evil policy of late has generated by the discouragement of the good and loyal, and the encouragement of the bold and the bad.' Be calm and united, confident that your principles can never perish.

'You can wield lawful weapons with all the confidence of men who know their cause is righteous. The great constitutional arena is the House of Commons; and, therefore, every energy should be exerted to secure, to the utmost, a faithful representation of your principles in parliament. If the registries are neglected your political influence is paralysed; if perseveringly attended to, some, perhaps much, benefit may arise. We therefore earnestly implore you not to be deceived, or persuaded to abandon the battle of the registry.—Political privilege involves political responsibility, and your neglect or apathy is triumph to the foe.

'You have, under every difficulty, the assurance the darkest cloud with which human tyranny can overshadow you cannot obscure the bright bow of Christian hope, nor obstruct the voice which ever invites you to hear Him who is our peace. England cannot abandon you without sacrificing her Protestantism, and forsaking her God.

"RODEN, Chairman."

[*From the Woolwich Gazette of November*]

The Avon, steam-vessel, Commander Denham, F. R. S. has been fited at Woolwich Dockyard, under the immediate superintendance and directions of that gallant officer, being destined for a very particular service, and the arduous task of surveying the Bight of Benin, and other parts of the Coast of Africa, where so many British vessels are now employed in checking and putting down the slave-trade at its principal sources.

Considerable anxiety has been shown to witness a vessel fitted for the important duties on which the Avon is to be employed, on an African station, hitherto so fatal to the crews of European vessels, and we feel confident the minute description we are enabled to give from personal observation and most authentic sources relative to this vessel, will be perused with interest by all our readers.

The Avon is fitted with Captain Smith's paddle-box boats, and on the starboard and larboard sides of the vessel adjoining the paddle-boxes numerous cabins have been constructed for sleeping in on deck. A platform, 21 feet by 20 feet in dimensions, has been carried across the vessel joining the paddle-boxes together and forming a covering to the engine-room, at a height of nearly nine feet from the deck. This arrangement causes the use of glass windows to be dispensed with over the engine-room, and strong open wire grating has been substituted, affording ample room for the circulation of the air at all times whether in wet or dry weather. In the centre of the platform a sloping roofed window has been made to add to the light of the deck underneath, and the whole of deck and platform has been joined together in the strongest manner, by the particular request of Commander Denham, with Jeffery's marine glue, it being considered advisable to use a cleanly substance, capable of expanding and contracting and still retaining its adhesive qualities, and the property of resisting water in the high temperature to which it will be exposed.

Commander Denham also suggested that the cabin windows and every other window, and the doors of the deck cabins should be supplied with extra frames fitted with wire gauze, which evidently acts as a perfect ventilator, allowing the egress of air from the interior gives a subdued light, pleasant to the eyes, and prevents the heated rays of the sun acting so powerfully as they would otherwise do in a tropical climate. This ventilator of Commander Denham's will, we trust be equally effective in preserving the health and lives of the officers and the crew from the pestilental vapours on the Coast of Africa, as the safety lamp of Sir Humphry Davy is, if we may use the term, of candles used in coal mines, where the whole surrounding air is full of inflamable gases liable to explosion, both inventions being on the same principle.

The Avon is also fitted with iron water bulkheads between the engine-room and other parts of the vessel and around and in the-roofings of the deck cabins. The cabins and parts of the vessel appropriated to the crew are supplied with prostrate and shower baths adapted to these places, to afford ample opportunities of abolution to promote the health and to add to the comfort of the officers and crew, and to relieve the sick. The meat safes are protected from insects and high temperature by similar means.

Eight boats have been provided for the Avon, two of which are whale-boats, and fitted as life-boats; and the whole have been fitted with awnings and Redpath's cooking apparatus, with complete canteens, down to the minutes of salt-spoons, for detached parties, whether in the boats or marquees they carry with them. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have also been pleased to allow seperate patent galleys for cooking the officers and ship's company's provisions on deck, thereby diminishing the bulk of cooking duties and additional heat in the vessel, had the cooking been performed between decks.

The Avon is not to be engaged in the pursuit and capture of slave-vessels, altho' she is well armed with two long brass 6-pounder gun, two 6-pounder mortars, and a stand of muskets and pistols with percussion locks, and numerous pikes and a description of battle axes for defence.—The prospect of traversing the hitherto unexplored parts of the Bight of Benin and the Coasts of Africa induced Commander Denham to take every precaution in selecting his equipments for the vessel and boats, for their safety and the safety of the officers and crew; and from the experience he had acquired while engaged in the surveying service on the British coast, he applied to their Lordships and obtained 31 of Porter's anchors, being sufficient in number to give triplicates of each sort adapted to the vessel and her boats, and they have been separated into three pieces and stowed in the hold for ballast until their services are required. The gallant commander very emphatically expressed his opinion that in the event of the safe return of the vessel from her perilous enterprise, he will attribute her preservation to the valuable aid of Porter's anchors, as he places every confidence in them from the past experience he has had of their qualities in every respect, and he will not take any other description on board during the voyage. She also carriers a stock of Warlick's patent fuel, which it is understood will stand the test of being stowed away in a small compass, and not be affected by a high temperature; one thousand tons of the same fuel precedes the vessel to Accra, for her especial use.

The Avon left Woolwich on Monday, October 27, on her surveying expedition to the coast of Guinea, including the Niger Mouths, amidst the hearty farewells which the Commander and his stout-hearted crew so well deserve. We have already enumerated many of the peculiar equipments of this most interesting but hazardous expedition, and certainly we may be as sanguine as her gallant crew, that much of that climate's visitations will be mitigated, if not, actually averted; not a thing which could have suggested itself but has been afforded by the Admiralty as soon as pointed out. Amongst the scientific preparations which of necessity, has occupied the forethought of Commander Denham, is his ingenious contrivance of hydraulic beds for each of the Chronometers whereby there is no doubt of the vibratory action on the vessel being completely intercepted, ere it reaches those delicate and vitally important instruments.

We regret to announce the death of Admiral of the White Sir Charles Rowley, Bart., G.C.B. and G.C.H., late Commander-in-chief at Portsmouth. The deceased had been suffering for many years from illness, which confined him to his residence during the greater portion of the time he presided over this port as Commander-in-chief. A man more deeply respected in the service or one more distinguished in it, does not remain upon the list. He was 56 years a commissioned officer, having been made a Lieutenant in Oct., 1789; Captain, Aug. 1, 1795; Rear-Admiral, June 4, 1814; Vice-Admiral, May 27, 1825; Admiral, Nov. 23 1841. The gallant deceased was a most indefatigable cruiser during the war. He commanded the Eagle, and formed part of the squadron under Sir Sidney Smith, in his active operations on the coast of Italy including the capture of Capri, defence of Gaieta (where he was wounded), &c., in 1806 the Walcheren expedition in 1809, and siege of Candix in 1810. He distinguished himself in the Adriatic at the captures of Fiume, Trieste, and all the principal fortresses and islands in that sea in 1812-13. Since the war he commanded the Bulwark of 74 guns, and was Commander in chief on the Jamaica station in 1820. He was appointed to the chief command of this station on Dec. 25, 1842, but from increasing debility was compelled to resign his post in September last, upwards of three months before his period of service would have expired. He died on the 10th instant at Brighton, where he had latterly removed for change of air. Lieutenant-colonel Rowley, late of the Coldstream Guards is the eldest son of the deceased; Captain R. F. Rowley of the St Vincent, 120 (flag-ship of the experimental squadron), is the second son; and Commander Rowley, of the Satellite (in the River Plate), is the third son of the gallant deceased. colonel Rowley succeeds to the baronetcy.

ENGLISH TRADE WITH FOO-CHOW-FOO.—We have had some conversation with a gentleman who visited Fow-Choo Foo recently, who had the very best opportunities of making himself acquainted with the commercial prospects of that port. Our informant (who in every respect is a person to be depended on) states that the violent opposition towards foreign commerce, which for a long time was exhibited by the authorities, has entirely ceased. They now express their willingness to encourage trade, and are fully aware of the advantages to be derived from it. At the same time the developement of the resources of the district will be gradual; the black tea-which grow in the vicinty have always found a market in Canton, and the present crop, or the greatest portion of it, has already been secured for that market, if not bought by the tea-men out and out. The cost of inland carriage is very great; on the inferior tons 25 per cent. This with the further charges for transit on returns, will inevitably lead to the establishing a large foreign traffic in the port of Foo chow foo, which is the natural channel through which the valuable trade of that district will flow. Musters of tea, we hear have been shown by the local native merchants of a good quality, and considerably under the prices that role in the Canton market. Cotton fabrics, of British and American make, are also found in the shops, and in some demand for consumption, having been purchased in Canton, and carried overland by canal and other means of transit. The city of Foo chow-foo is described as being regularly and beautifully built, the streets crossing at right angles, and clean. The populace, in number about 600,000, are orderly and industrious; the shops and places of trade have all the appearance of a thriving internal trade. His Excellency Major-General D'Aurglar was received with every demonstration of respect by the mandarins, and the other high and naval military officers who visited him on board her majesty's ship Iris, and invited him to meet the Viceroy within the walls of the city. The Major-General accepted the invitation and was received with the greatest cordiality, as were also the officers of his staff and the other gentlemen who accompanied him. At the interview a little incident occurred which is worthy of notice as characteristic of the Chinese officials, and showing foreigners the way to deal with them. After an audience of some length and a mutual exchange of civilities, the Viceroy inflimated to General D'Auglar that a collation had been prepared in an adjoining apartment, but that it was not etiquette for a person holding his high office to sit at table with foreigners. He was immediately informed that, in Europe, a British general was considered fit to sit at the table of any crowned head and that the Major-general and suite could not accept of his hospitality, unless their entertainer was a partaker himself. The proud Tarter unbent and took a seat with his guests. Interviews of this nature between the high officials of China and those of our own country must have a good effect; the more especially, when her Majestys representative combines in himself the frankness of a soldier, the polish of a gentleman, and the tact of a man of the world.—*Friend of China.*

The imports of sugar into Great Britain up to this time exceed those of 1844 by 24,000 tons, of which 10,700 are from the West Indies, 7,000 from Mauritius, 4,500 from the East Indies, and 2,000 foreign, produced by free labour. The increase in consumption for the same period of eight moths has been 24,500 tons.

John Bowes, Esq., M.P., has been appointed Grand Master of the Freemasons of the province of Durham.

THE NEAPOLITAN NAVY.—The Presse publishes the following respecting the Neapolitan Navy:—"The Neapolitan sailing Navy reckons now but one ship of the line of 80 guns, the Vesuivo, for the Capri has been recently condemned, and five frigates, one of 60 guns, and the remainder of 44. The smaller ships, such as corvettes and brigs, are seven in number, and each of 20 guns. Whilst keeping up his sailing navy, which is almost always armed King Ferdinand has given up all thoughts of building ships of the line, and bestows all his attention on his steam navy. He has now six frigates of 300 horse power, which are always armed, or can be armed in twenty four hours; four steamers of 200 horse power; one of 150, and seven others of inferior force. His object is to have twenty steamers of 300 horse power. The corps of seamen manning this fleet is somewhat feeble; yet it amounts to above 3,000, and the Marine regiment, accustomed to both land and sea service, is 1,600 strong. This maritime force which has been obtained but within the last three or four years, is somewhat striking in the annals of the Two Sicilies, for by means of his fleet, the King of Naples can land 2,000 men on any part of his dominions in 36 hours, and proved it in 1840, when his differences with England arose. In three days he had conveyed 15,000 men to Sicily."

A shark measuring 7 feet 8 inches in length 4 feet 1 inch in girth, was lately caught at Berwick. This is the fifth of those voracious fish which has been caught there within the last 12 months, and the fishermen say that they have seen several in the bay.

Mr. Hugh Wilson, of Glasgow, lithographer and engraver, has discovered a new process of stereotyping, which appears to be very superior to the methods now in use. The impression is produced by beating the letters of the type into a piece of card board, and using this card fastened to an iron plate for the purpose of a matrix.

The King of the French has decided that a monument shall be erected at Djemi-Ghazaouat, to the memory of the brave officers and men, who fell in the conflict with the Arabs near that place.—The names of the victims are to be inscribed on the monument.

Mr. Richardson, known as having undertaken an anti-slavery mission to Morocco, has, on a similar errand, penetrated the Great Desert as far as Ghadames, the grand commercial depot, of Northern and Central Africa. His principal object is to collect statistics in relation to the slave trade. In the face of many dangers he has arrived safely at Ghadames.

TO LET:—*From 1st November next,*

THAT pleasantly situated House in Dorchester street, now in the occupation of the subscriber.

ALSO, a part of a House in the same street. Apply to

19th sept. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

---

100 Chaldron ORREL COAL; 75 Wallsend do.; 50 do. Grand Lake do. For sale by J. F.

FOR SALE at the Auction Room of Thomas Hanford & Co., on Saturday the 20th December next, at 12 o'clock, one third of an undivided LOT OF LAND, situated at Musquash. The same being sold in default of the purchase money not being paid agreeably to the terms of sale.

For particulars apply at the Auction Room.

St. John, Nov. 20, 1845.

BRICK STORE,

To be Sold or Leased, for a Term of Years.

A NEW BRICK BUILDING, 3 stories high, opposite the Warehouse of J. Kirk, Esq., and fronting on Nelson street, 45x40 feet, with a South front on a new street of 50 feet wide. The above building can be finished for two Stores if required, is admirably adapted for a Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, and its contiguity to the Wharves, render it particularly convenient for a general business. If the above Property is sold, the greater part of the purchase money may remain (with security on the building) for 10 or 15 years.

Nov. 21 JOHN ROBERTSON.

DR. SMYTH respectfully informs the inhabitants of Carleton, and the Public generally, that he has removed from Queen's county, (where he has practised during the last seventeen years,) and has taken part of the premises of Mr. John Clarke, in Carleton, intends to enter into the duties of his profession, and offers his services to the inhabitants generally.

☞ A supply of Drugs, Medicines, &c., will be kept always on hand for sale, at his store in King street, Carleton. November 7

Almanack for 1846.

JUST Published—the *Merchants' and Farmer's Almanack* for 1846, containing the usual capital information, for sale by the Gross, Dozen, or otherwise.

N. B.—A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers. W. L. AVERY.

October 31.

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

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 5, 1845.

THE English Mail by the *Cambria*, which sailed on the 19th ult., and was due this side the water on the 2d inst. had not arrived when we went to press. We fully anticipated that the Halifax Mail of yesterday would have brought it to this city. This was not the case. We have therefore continued our extracts from the latest English papers, and such local matter as we conceived of the most importance.

FIRE!—At 4 o'clock this morning a fire unfortunately broke out in that large building situated on the S. W. corner of Duke and Sydney street, originally erected by Mr. W. Ambler, and for a short time used by him in its unfinished state as "The Tabernacle," but was subsequently converted into a Theatre, for which purpose it has since been used, and now was better known as the "Prince of Wales' Theatre." The building was enveloped in flames before the alarm was general; and the wind blowing at the same time a violent gale from the S.S.E. the building was soon destroyed, together with the three houses which the fire early caught on the opposite side of the street to the Northward, including Mrs. Swimmer's house, which was nearly destroyed. Snow to the depth of about five inches had fallen yesterday, which covered the roofs of those and the surrounding houses, which in a great measure retarded the progress of the flames, or there is no knowing where the fire might have extended its ravages; and during the raging of the fire there came on a copious shower of rain. We have not been able to learn full particulars as yet of how the fire originated, or of the loss of property to the proprietors.

MAIL ROBBERY.—This species of villainy, which is new on this side the Atlantic, was committed on Saturday night last, on the Mail destined from this city to England, between here and Hampton Ferry. Fortunately the bags contained no money, and on the driver discovering that the Mail was missing from behind the Coach, he returned and found the bags cut and lying on the ground, with the letters strewed about the road. The only parcel missing was the Post Office Accounts, consequently of no value to the Robbers. A reward of £50 has been offered for their apprehension.

INCENDIARISM.—We perceive by the last Halifax papers, that a Public Meeting has been called for establishing a Volunteer Watch, to act until a regular and more efficient City Watch can be organized.—We learn from private sources, that the cause of this movement is to be found in a series of attempts at Incendiarism in various parts of the town, by a band of desperadoes, hitherto undetected. We sincerely hope that some at least of the villains may be detected, and made such an example of as to deter parties from practising the same offence in future.—We in this city have suffered severely by fires, and can speak feelingly of the horrors that follow in the train of such calamities.

FESTIVAL OF SAINT ANDREW.—The Members of the Saint Andrew's Society, with the Officers of the other Charitable Societies of this City, and a number of other public and private guests, celebrated the anniversary of Scotia's Tutular Saint, by dining together last evening, at the St. John Hotel. JOHN BOYD, M. D., President of the Society, presided, ably assisted by JOHN DUNCAN, Esquire, as *crompier*. The dinner was, as usual, excellent, and reflected much credit on the caterers, the Messrs. Scammell. Many National Songs and good speeches were sung and made during the evening, and at a seasonable hour the party seperated, highly gratified and pleased.—*Observer*, of Tuesday.

PROVINCIAL REVENUE.—The last Royal Gazette contains an abstract of the Revenue of New Brunswick for the quarter ending 30th Sept. 1845, from which it appears that the total revenue for the quarter amounted to £31,893 10s. 5d., being an increase of £6,692 10s. 5d. over that of the corresponding quarter of 1844. The following are the sources of revenue:—

Ordinary Revenue, . . .	£12,930 10 3
Export Lumber Duty, . . .	6,057 15 3
Light House Duties, . . .	1,061 16 2
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.,	535 15 8
Passenger and Emigrant do.,	194 15 6
From the Customs, . . .	7,441 5 3
Loan Fund.	2,234 4 3
Incidental Revenue, . . .	1,410 8 1
Receipts in aid.	28 0 0
Total, ...	£31,893-10 5

THE "WETMORE" FAMILY.—A few weeks ago we published a paragraph from the Fredericton *Loyalist*, stating the respective ages of several members of this family now resident in King's County in this Province. We have since been informed that there were several inaccuracies in the statement then given, which the parties referred to would like to see corrected, a wish with which we have much pleasure in complying, and which we are enabled to effect by reference to the family record. The family consisted of the parents and twelve children, one of whom died in infancy. The respective ages of the survivors, at the present time, and of the deceased at the time of their deaths, are as follow:—The parents, James Wetmore, 71, and Elizabeth Wetmore, 78, dead:—children—Abraham Wetmore, 59, dead; Elizabeth, (Mrs. Haigh) 93, dead; Susannah, (Mrs. Craft) 92, living; John, 90 living; Ezrahah, 81, dead; Charity, (Mrs. Lamarceux), 85, living; James, 83, living; David B., 81, living; Caleb, 77, living; Althea, 63, dead; Esther, (Mrs. Puddington) 71, living; aggregate of ages, 1024; average 78 10 13.

The family of Mr. David B. Wetmore, including grand children, &c., numbers at this time upwards of 80, and Mrs. Puddington's (the youngest) 71.—*Courier.*

A NEW OREGON CLAIMANT.—It appears that the Emperor of Russia is in the field as a claimant for the disputed Oregon Territory. He maintains that his possessions descend to 54 deg. 40 min.

LAUNCHED, on Saturday last, from the ship yard of Mr. John Clarke, Jun., in Carleton, a beautiful and superior built Ship, of 784 tons new, and 809 old measurement called the "*John Clark.*" She is owned by Mr. John Clarke, Jun., and was built under the superintendence of the well known experienced Ship Builder, Mr. Tristram Ring, and is highly creditable to him and all concerned.

GLOUCESTER, N. B.—The annual meeting of the Gloucester Bible Society, was held in the County Court House, Bathurst, on the evening of the 3rd inst. Wm. Napier, Esq., V.P., in the chair. The business of the evening was commenced with prayer by the Rev. Geo. McDonnell. A Report was read and ordered to be published in the Miramichi Gleaner. It presented a satisfactory statement of the operations of the Society.

HALIFAX, Dec. 2.

Compliment to Sergeant Major Johnston of the Rifles—The Union Engine Company having resolved to present Sergeant Major Johnson a handsome silver Snuff Box, together with an Address—met for that purpose on Thursday evening, at the engine House. Mr. Johnson and several of his comrades—the Chairman and other Firewards—Archibald Scott, Esq., Agent for the Ætna Insurance Company, and several respectable individuals were present. Alderman Caldwell took the Chair at 8 o'clock; and Mr. Jno. Wells, the Secretary, read the inscription on the Box, and the Address, to which the Sergeant Major returned an eloquent reply:—

INSCRIPTION ON THE BOX.

Presented to Sergeant Major WILLIAM JOHNSON, 2nd Batt. R.B., by the "Union Engine Company" of Halifax, N.S., as a mark of their appreciation of services rendered by him to the Fire Department.

Nov. 28th, 1845.

The party also did ample justice to a substantial repast prepared for the occasion. A number of loyal and patriotic toasts were drank with the utmost enthusiasm, and the party did not separate until a late hour. We are glad to record that Sergeant Major Johnson has received an intimation of his probable appointment as Ensign and Adjutant of the 41st Regiment of Foot.—*Times,*

MIRAMICHI, NOVEMBER 29.—EXTRAORDINARY DESPATCH.—The bark Carlton, of about 460 tons, consigned to Messrs. Cunards, arrived at their steam mill wharf on Tuesday evening last. She discharged her ballast, and commenced taking in cargo at 12 o'clock at noon on Wednesday—*and finished a full and complete cargo, yesterday afternoon at six o'clock, being only two days and six hours, completing her lading.* The work is well done, and her cargo stowed as faithfully as if it was performed in midsummer. Who can beat this? The Carlton we believe, arrived at a later period of the year than any vessel which loaded and proceeded to sea the same season.

THE SEASON.—The weather has been very variable during the week. We spoke last week of heavy rain having fallen—this was immediately succeeded by a cold snap, with wind from the North and North West. Considerable ice formed in the booms and river. Thursday and Thursday night a strong breeze blew from the South and South West and torrents of rain fell. Yesterday was fine, with the wind from the North West. Our river is now as clear of ice as at midsummer. All the vessels in port, we understand, are ready for sea.

FATAL AFFRAY.—On Thursday evening, 13th instant, Captain Charles Vanderford an old and respected citizen of Cheraw, S. C., was killed in an affray at that place, by a young man named Angus Taylor, who had been in and before the store of the deceased, making use of oaths and abusive language. Captain V. had ordered Taylor away from his store pushed him away, and was seen to strike him with a stick, upon which the two closed, and passed a number of blows, Taylor using a dirk knife which he had in his hand, and with which he inflicted nine wounds in the left side of Capt. V, thus causing his death in about half an hour. As soon as the parties separated Taylor fled, but was pursued and overtaken, and immediately placed in confinement.

Our Relations with Mexico.—The Washington Union, of Monday night, has the following paragraph:—We have uniformly said that, under the relations which prevail between Mexico and ourselves, we would not be the first to make overtures to Mexico. But we never intended to say that we would not accept overtures that should be made to us. We would be willing, of course, to terminate the present uncertain relations between the two countries on the first fair and honourable opportunity, and to substitute a permanent arrangement of peace for a very undefined appearance of war.—We have also said, more than once, that if such an overture was not made by Mexico, and a negociation which promised to terminate our present relations did not take place, it might become the constituted authorities of this country to change these relations into a more decided and unequivocal attitude.—*American Paper.*

The ship Massachusetts, (steam propeller,) 23d October from Liverpool for New York, put into Holmes' Hole on the 19th inst. to land the captain, who was dangerously ill. She had almost constant gales and head winds during the passage, and had only used her steam four or five days. She brought out 48 cabin and 50 steerage passengers, who speak in the highest terms of the ship and her arrangements.

OREGON.—The official journal at Washington, the Union, contains another article of some importance, as it indicates that the President will in his next message to Congress, recommend the adoption of the Bill rejected last year by the Senate. The following is a portion of the article we refer to:

"What has taken place under the present administration, we shall probably learn in the course of a few weeks. When the curtain is drawn up, we shall see whether Great Britain has manifested a strong disposition to listen to our demands, and to participate with us in any fair division of the territory to which we have a clear and unquestionable title.

"It seems to us, that this view of our past unsuccessful efforts at compromise is full of instruction for the future. If we wish to settle the Oregon question peacefully, let us settle it reasonably; and, to that end, let us show that we are in earnest about, and united upon it. Protocols alone, though they should cover ream upon ream of paper, will not do this; we must do *by law* for our citizens in Oregon, at least as much as Great Britain has done for her subjects there. We must, as we have said before, "recognize them, protect them, establish communication with them, and extend to them a participation of our own FREE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT." We must organize a government over the American citizens west of the Rocky Mountains, and thus protect them, and thus bind them to us.

In addition to this—it is the dictates alike of a wise and of a peaceful spirit, to give emigration to Oregon proper encouragement.—An Indian agency there—a mail communication—a line of blockhouses protecting and securing the Oregon route—additional dragoons if necessary, to protect them from the Indians;—all these measures, and other measures of protection such as these, are indispensable, and should not be longer delayed. They have been delayed too long already.

"That all this may be done—that, indeed, the whole question will be satisfactorily settled, without disturbing the peace of the world, we trust and believe."

The confident manner in which it is predicted in the last paragraph, that peace will be preserved, will not escape the reader's attention. The declaration is a most satisfactory one, and we hope it will be realised.—Perhaps some new proposition has been submitted by the British government for drawing a line to the northward of the Columbia river. We cannot, however, suppose that Sir Robert Peel's government will yield the territory up to the parallel of 49, as that would deprive Great Britain of Puget's Sound, the less of which would render all the country north of that line worthless.—*N. Y. Albion Nov. 22.*

YARMOUTH, NOVEMBER 24.—On Friday last Captain Lyman Durkee, found the head of a human being on the shore of Crowley's Island. The hair and flesh being gone it was impossible to indentify it; but there is little doubt that it was *Loran McKinnon's* who was drowned in August, and a part of whose body was found near the same place two or three weeks ago.

WRECK!—During the gale last evening, about 6 o'clock, the schooner *Tyro, Capt Greenwood*, in

endeavouring to enter this harbour
Sunday Point, near Kelly's Co
perfect wreck. She was last fro
for St. John, N. B., and had on
of potatoes and 36 chaldron of co
of the vessel will be saved. She
Captain, and belonged to Gra
was sold this morning for 25s.

BERMUDA

H.M. ship Rose, Com. Sturt,
experienced a heavy gale 17th, wi
sea; lost 2 topsail yards, and 2 jib
mizen boom, mizen mast and m
step of foremast gone, and other

H.M. steamer Vesuvius, Comm
an, arrived at the Naval Yard,
Saturday last, from Halifax. Sh
the 6th at 11 a.m., in company w
bearing the flag of Vice Admiral s
On the 9th in lat. 41, experienc
from the S.W., which continued
During the gale lost bowsprit, an
head of her foremast, and susta
other damage, and one gun capsi

Flag-ship Vindictive, Capt. S
12 days. Encountered severe
the quarterdeck have down in the

HALIFAX MARKET

WHEAT FLOUR.—Was withe
sale the past week at 40s 9d—41s
ded. Accounts this morning
States, show a further advance t
has again gone up to 45s. duty p
RYE.—30s. CORN MEAL.—25
W. I. PRODUCE.—Sugar held
a 44s 6d; Molasses, Foreign, 1s
tish Island 1s 8½d. free; Rum,
Jamaica 5s 6d a 6s.
FISH.—Cod 12s 6d; Scale Co
46s 3d for No 1; 40s for No. 2.
PROVISIONS.—Potatoes 1s to 1
N. S. 35s; Pork, do 65s; Oats
6d; Rice 36s, and scarce; Corn
MARKETS.—*Trinidad, Nov.* 2d
3¼, Mackerel $7.

It is currently reported that
in Canada for the immediate ret
Metcalfe, the Governor General
his long continued and severe i
also stated that his Lordship wo
York via Albany, and take pas
Atlantic steamers. The Adminis
vernment will then fall into the h
cart, who lately arrived there, a
Chief of the forces.

NEW-BRUNSWICK ICE.—
have been informed that a
sons have recently associa
together, for the purpose
and shipping from this port
ties of pure Ice, to such
the same may be in deman
cut and stored by the ag
nery, by means of which u
circumstances, it is said t
and as many horses, can
suitable surface, and store
four hundred tons, per day
This business has been p
advantage in Boston, for s
and we are informed, that d
the gross receipts for ice
Boston amounted to upwa
lions of dollars!

TEMPERATURE, &c.—The ag
Temperature indicated by abs
Thermometer at St. John, 3 t
the months of November 1843,
ively, at the hours of 7, 1, & 9
sions, furnished the following n

1843 gave 974 ½ units—
1844 „ 1020 „
1845 „ 1201 ½ „

Barometer, Nov. 1843 „ 897.74
Nov. 1844 „ 896.8
Nov. 1845 „ 893.45

During Nov. 1843, the lowes
served was 2 d. at 7 a. m. of the
in the shade 44 d. on two days, th
alike; and on several other days
The highest noticed in the sun's r
1st, but no higher during the m
the first ice formed in the gutters
ing of snow,—cloaks and fire
were in requisition. Flurries
8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, and 24th,
remained over these days.
A

endeavouring to enter this harbour, went ashore on Sunday Point, near Kelly's Cove, and became a perfect wreck. She was last from Halifax bound for St. John, N. B., and had on board 800 bushels of potatoes and 35 chaldron of coal. The materials of the vessel will be saved. She was owned by the Captain, and belonged to *Granville*. The cargo was sold this morning for 25s.

BERMUDA, November 16.

H.M. ship Rose, Com. Sturt, Halifax, 10 days, experienced a heavy gale 17th, with a tremenduous sea; lost 2 topsail yards, and 2 jib booms. She has mizen boom, mizen mast and main mast, sprung step of foremast gone, and other damage.

November 18.

H.M. steamer Vesuvius, Commander O'Calaghan, arrived at the Naval Yard, Ireland Island, on Saturday last, from Halifax. She left that port on the 6th at 11 a.m., in company with the Vindictive, bearing the flag of Vice Admiral sir Francis Austen. On the 9th in lat. 41, experienced a severe gale from the S.W., which continued the following day. During the gale lost bowsprit, and carried away the head of her foremast, and sustained considerable other damage, and one gun capsized.

Flag-ship Vindictive, Capt. Seymour, Halifax, 12 days. Encountered severe gales, had part of the quarterdeck hove down in the water.

HALIFAX MARKETS, Dec. 1.

WHEAT FLOUR.—Was withdrawn at a public sale the past week at 40s 9d—41s 3d being demanded. Accounts this morning from the United States, show a further advance there, and the price has again gone up to 45s. duty paid.

RYE.—30s. CORN MEAL.—25s.

W. I. PRODUCE.—*Sugar* held at 45s, sales at 44s a 44s 6d; *Molasses*, Foreign, 1s 4½d. in bond, Brit ish Island 1s 8½d. free; *Rum*, Demerara 4s. 1d, Jamaica 5s 6d a 6s.

FISH.—Cod 12s 6d; Scale 6s; Mackerel in store 46s 3d for No 1; 40s for No. 2.

PROVISIONS.—Potatoes 1s to 1s 6d; Beef, prime N. S. 35s; Pork, do 65s; Oats 2s 3d; Barley 2s 6d: Rice 36s, and scarce: Corn 5s 6d.

MARKETS.—*Trinidad, Nov.* 2d.—Dry fish, $3¼ a 3½, Mackerel $7.

It is currently reported that authority has arrived in Canada for the immediate return home of Lord Metcalfe, the Governor General in consequence of his long continued and severe indisposition. It is also stated that his Lordship would arrive in New York via Albany, and take passage in one of the Atlantic steamers. The Administration of the Government will then fall into the hands of Lord Cathcart, who lately arrived there, as Commander-in-Chief of the forces.

NEW-BRUNSWICK ICE COMPANY.—We have been informed that a number of persons have recently associated themselves together, for the purpose of procuring, and shipping from this port, large quantities of pure Ice, to such markets where the same may be in demand. It is to be cut and stored by the agency of machinery, by means of which under favourable circumstances, it is said that three men, and as many horses, can obtain from a suitable surface, and store, at the rate of four hundred tons, per day.

This business has been pursued to great advantage in Boston, for some years past, and we are informed, that during last year, the gross receipts for ice shipped from Boston amounted to upwards of two millions of dollars!

TEMPERATURE, &c.—The aggregate averages of Temperature indicated by observing a Farenheit Thermometer at St. John, 3 times a day, during the months of November 1843, '44, and '45 respectively, at the hours of 7, 1, & 9, as on former occasions, furnished the following units:—

1843 gave 974 ¾	units—		average 32 ½
1844 „ 1020	„	„	34
1845 „ 1201 ¾	„	„	40 ¼
Barometer, Nov. 1843	„ 897.74 ¾	„	29.92
Nov. 1844	„ 896.89	„	29.89
Nov. 1845	„ 893.48 ¾	„	29.78

During Nov. 1843, the lowest temperature observed was 2 d. at 7 a. m. of the 30th. The highest in the shade 44 d. on two days, the 2d and 13th both alike; and on several other days it was 42 and 43 d. The highest noticed in the sun's rays was 63d on the 1st, but no higher during the month. On the 4th the first ice formed in the gutters.—there was a spriting of snow,—cloaks and furs and shop stoves were in requisition. Flurries of snow on the 4th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, and 24th, but not a particle remained over these days.

A S. E. gale commenced at 4 p. m. the 21st, and continued to blow with great violence till 5 a. m. next morning; another gale on the 27th at 2 p. m. from N.N.W. and abated at 3 p. m.; other high winds occurred during this month.

Flocks of wild geese passed over this city during the day of the 15th, both in the fore and afternoon; one flock passed over as late in the month as the 29th at 6 p. m, making an incessant *squancking*: and next morning at 7 a. m. the temperature was down to 2 d. with the frost fog or vapour rising off the surface of the harbour water. Not a particle of snow was on the ground at the time, but the dust was flying all the day. No Meteors observed here by the writer during this month.

During Nov. 1844, the lowest temperature was at 7 a. m. the 28th 6 d. the highest in the shade was on the 4th and 5th, both days alike 54 d.: on the 8th and 15th it rose to 52 d. and 50 d. The mercury was not so high in the shade on any other day, and the difference in the sun's rays was not worth while reporting; not noticed to rise over 50 d. at 1 p. m.

There was hoar frost depositing rime, as early as the 1st. Ice formed in the gutters the 10th. Three flurries of snow, on the 11, 22, 25th, and a snow storm the 27th; in all not exceeding 13½ inches, and 1 foot of that fell on the 27th. Seven gales of wind occurred—on the 5th E. by S, on the 6th S.S.W., the 9th N.W., 12th S.E. by S., 16th N.N.W., 25th and 27th from N.W.

Two appearances of the Aurora Borealis, on the evenings of the 2d and 11th, but no meteors or any other much phenomena, were noticed during the month. 4 falls of snow, as above. Fog on 3 days. Rain on 7 days. One shower of Hail: the sun was frequently invisible in the day throughout the month. Several days that were very dusty.

To be continued.

Married.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. John Hoey, to Miss Mary Ritchey, both of this City.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev Robert Irvine, Mr. John Mulbery, to Miss Catharine Graham, both of this City.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. John Scanlan, C. C., Mr. William Hanlen, to Miss Mary Murphy, both of this City.

On the 17th instant, by the Very Rev. J. Dunphy, V. G., Mr. Thomas Mitchell, to Miss Mary McGowan.

On the 20th, by the same, Mr. James Carleton, to Miss Mary Fitzgerald, all of this City.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. E. J. Harris, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Portland, Mr. Joseph Burke, to Miss Elizabeth Rathburn, both of that Parish.

At Carleton on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Rice, Mr. George J. Stackhouse, to Miss Mary Clarke, all of Carleton.

At Carleton, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. F. Coster, Mr. William Henry Belyea, to Miss Anna Nisbet, of that place.

In the parish of Sussex, by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, on the 20th ult., Mr. George Teakles, to Miss Mary Ann Graves both of that parish.

By the same, in the Parish of Johnston, Queen's County, on the 27th ult., Mr. Charles Murray of Studholm to Mary, third daughter of Mr. John Sencord of the former place.

At Halifax, Charles R. Binney, Esq. R. Engineers, to Emma Louisa, daughter of J. T. Walford, Esq.

Died.

On Wednesday, the 3d instant, James Simonds, youngest son of the late Thomas Millidge, Esquire, in the 24th year of his age.—Funeral on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

On Friday, the 21st instant, after a short illness, occasioned by the bursting of a blood vessel, Mr. John Cain, Butcher, aged 33 years.

At Carleton, on Saturday the 22d ult. Mrs. Salome Ketchum, in the 75th year of her age, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place.

At Wickham, Queen's County, on the 8th Nov. after a short but severe illness, of consumption, Lydia, youngest daughter of Mr. Seth Chace, in the 25th year of her age, leaving her aged parents and numerous relatives and friends, by whom she was much and deservedly esteemed, to mourn their loss. The Christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine will, and firm reliance upon the merits of the Redeemer, with which she viewed her approaching dissolution, gave evidence that to her Death had been robbed of his sting, and that her sudden and early call did not find her unprepared.

At Eastport, on the 14th inst. Eliza, wife of Mr. M. Sherlock, Merchant, of that town, in the 27th year of her age.—Mrs. M. was an ornament to her sex, and in her, the poor particularly have lost a sincere and devoted friend. Her remains were interred on the following Sunday, attended to her last resting place by the most numerous assemblage of persons, witnessed in that place on such an occasion.

At Bombay, on the 8th September, Captain John Edward Grant, of the 17th Regiment, formerly of the 30th while stationed in this Garrison.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED, 28th.

Reliance, Briggs, London, 52—James Briggs, ballast.—Encountered very severe weather on the passage: during a heavy blow, Henry Thompson, seaman, a native of Glasgow, fell overboard from the spritsail yard, and although he succeeded in gaining a plank which was thrown to him, yet neither the boat nor ship could reach him.—On the 14th October, at night, in lat. 58, long. 12, passed elpss to a water logged and abandoned vessel of about 450 tons, timber loaded, with decks started, and nothing but bowsprit standing.

Brigantine, Fidelia, Small, Alexandria, 8—L. H. Waterhouse, wheat.

Schooner Eliza Ann, Crowell, Halifax, 10—T. L. Nicholson & Co. assorted cargo.

Yarmouth Packet, Clements, Tertola, 24—Chas. M'Lauchlan, molasses, &c.

Friday—Barque Marquis of Bute, Dunn, Falmouth, 43—John McKay, ballast.

Saturday—Barque, Perseverance, Bennett, Liverpool, 35—N. S. Demill, merchandise.

Renfrewshire, Burns, Bristol, 63—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Marshall Bennett, Walters, London, 63—John Robertson, merchandise.

Harmony, Hunter, London, 42—to order, ballast.

Brig Emily, Farnham, Mason, New York, 7—I. D. Andrews, flour, &c.

Schooner Pranecr, Johnston, Boston, 3—Master assorted cargo.

Monday—Ship Courtney, Jones, Beaumaris, 41—R. Rankin & Co.,

Brig Emily Farnham, Mason, New York, 3—I. D. Andrews, flour and meal.

Tuesday—Ship Ocean Queen, Morgan, Bristol, —order ballast.

Wednesday—Barque Frederick, Gove, Liverpool, 41—S. Wiggins & Son, coals.

Brig Sarah, Shaw, Yarmouth, 2—Chas. M'Lauchlan, ballast.

Ship Caledonia, Wishart, Liverpool, 50, J. Wishart, coals.

Charlotte, Moran, Newry, 48, Thomas Wallace, ballast.

Prince of Wales, Brown, London, 40—W. & J. Lawton, ballast.

James, Moran, Dundalk, 45—Master, ballast.

Falcon, ——, Liverpool, 60—Order, ballast.

Henry Duncan, ——, Cork, 48—Order, ballast.

schr. Brothers, Coffey, Boston, 5—Master, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

28—Ship Emmannel, Burn, Cork, deals—John Mackay; schr. Charlotte, Driscoll, Boston, lumber, &c.—J. W. Craig; Dolphin, Holder, Boston, chalk—A. Willard.

29th—Brig Ann Louisa, Keill, Dundee, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co; Burman, Cann, Killebegs, deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Hibernia, Neville, Wexford, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Schr. Margaret, Scott, Boston, chalk—Allison & Spurr; Olive Branch, Price, Boston, scantling—W. Davidson; Maid of the Mist, Eaton, Glasgow, deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Southerner, Eldridge, Boston, plaster—J. M. Hamilton.

Dec. 2d—Barque Richibucto, Reid, Cork, timber and deals; Fergus, Martin, Hull, timber & deals; Oswell, Colbern, Hull, timber and deals.

3d—Brig. Lord Lydenoch, Faremouth, London, timber and deals—S. Reynolds & Son.

brig Brothers, Nowell, Bantry, timber and deals, John Robertson.

5th—ship Ann, Holt, Liverpool, deals, J. Barber.

Barque Enterprise, Boltenhouse, from Sackville, for Dublin, which put into this port on Thursday last, from stress of weather, proceeded on her voyage on Friday night.

The Whale ship James Stewart, of this port, touched at Fayal, 6th October—all well.

Spoken on 4th Nov. Ship William Ward, from London for Savannah, lat. 26, lon. 48.

Cleared at Philadelphia, Nov. 27th—Charlotte, and A. Fearing, for this port.

Arrived at New York on the 27th, brig Infanta from Jamaica.

DISASTER AT SEA.—ship Charlotte R. C. Moran, Master, at this port, from Newry, 48 days—25th Nov. in lat. 40, 40 N. long 69. 40 W. passed the Wreck of a vessel about 200 tons, mainmast gone, foremast, fore yard, bowsprit and jibboom standing, apparently abandoned some time, it blowing a heavy gale when passing.

Barque Prince of Wales, arrived at this port on Tuesday last, experienced very severe weather: Nov 9, lost Edward Hayse, able seaman, supposed to have been washed from the fore part of the vessel as he was last seen there: Nov 29, spoke the bark Abbotsford, in long 63, bound to St John.

The vessel reported ashore in Maces' Bay, proves to be the ship Favourite, of this port, inward bound, and which rode out the gale in safety. Nothing further has been heard from a vessel seen ashore on the Wolves.

Fresh Spanish Leeches.

Just received and for sale by the subscriber:—

A Lot of healthy SPANISH LEECHES;

JOHN G. SHARP,

Nov. 14. CHEMIST, *North M Wharf.*

SUMMERS & HICKS,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

50 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR;

500 brls. Alewives;

500 boxes *Digby HERRINGS*;

2000 gallons Sea Elephant OIL. For sale low for Cash Nov. 14.

VERNAR, No. 1., will meet in their Lodge Room, on Monday evening next. Regular night. By order of the W. M. Dec. 5.

VICTORIA, No. 6.—Will meet in their Lodge Room on Thursday evening next. R. N. By order of the W. M. Dec. 5.

LONG ISLAND LOYALIST, No. 23—Will meet in their Lodge Room on Tuesday evening, 9th Dec. R. N. By order of the W. M.

Long Island, Dec. 5.

HIBERNIAN LODGE, No. 301, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, will meet in their Lodge Room, St. John Hotel, on TUESDAY evening next, 7 o'clock. R. N. By order of the W. M. Dec. 5.

Fashionable

HATS, CAPS, and FURS.

The subscriber has opened per *Marshal Bennett, Osprey*, and *Emily*:

A Large assortment of Gentlemen's FUR CAPS, String BOAS; splendid satin HATS; Fur GLOVES and GAUNTLETS, &c. &c. which together with his former stock, are offered at his usual low prices.

Dec. 5. E. E. LOCKHART.

Fitch Boa Lost,

LAST Evening, between Mr. Reed's Blacksmith shop in Duke street, and the Victoria House in Prince Wm. street, (by the way of Germain street and Rocky Hill).—The finder by leaving it at this office will be suitably rewarded. Dec 5.

HOLE IN THE ROCK,

Charlotte Street.

THE subscriber would beg to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to his present stock of Choice Groceries, Roots, prime Butter, &c. &c—good and cheap as any in the City.

☞ *Call and See.* ☜

Just Received.—A few barrels fresh ground Corn MEAL. a good article.

Dec. 5. [6in] JAMES G. LESTER.

NAILS.

45 CASKS Wrought NAILS, ass'd sizes, from 8d'y to 10d'y. Received per ship Caledonia, from Liverpool.

Dec. 5. J. R. CRANE.

Flour, Corn Meal, &c.

60 BRLS. Gen. Superfine FLOUR, of the first quality for family use;

20 brls. CORN MEAL: 25 do. RYE FLOUR;

25 boxes Cavendish TOBACCO, 8's. Received this day per schr. Brothers from Boston.

Dec. 5. J. R. CRANE.

Fifty Pounds Reward.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Saint John 1st December, 1845.

THE above Reward will be given for such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who, on the Evening of Saturday last, the 29th ultimo, between Saint John and Hammond River, stole from the Mail coach a large Leathern Portmanteau, containing several Letter bags.

J. HOWE. *D. P. M. General.*

Bank of British North America.

This Bank has resumed the issue of Special Deposit Receipts, bearing Interest at the rate of Three per cent. per Annum, of which, parties having money upon which they wish to obtain Interest can now avail themselves as formerly.

Nov. 28. A. SMITHERS, *Manager.*

HIBERNIAN HOTEL.

THE subscriber having employed an experienced London COOK, wishes to inform the public that he is now prepared to accommodate his numerous Friends and Customers with all the delicacies of the market (not forgetting the substantials) including Mock Turtle and other SOUPS; which may be had at the above establishment, from 11 in the morning, throughout the week; and that he is also prepared to accommodate Dinner Parties on a more moderate scale than they have hitherto been catered for. Call and judge for yourselves.—No mistake!

☞ Private Families supplied with made up Dishes at the shortest notice.

Dec 5. JAMES NETHERY.

5th December, 1845.

Per schr *Brothers*, and other recent arrivals from Boston:

10 TIERCES first quality RICE;

50 Drums fresh FIGS;

50 Kegs Cooking RAISINS.

In Store.—

165 Firkins prime Cumberland BUTTER.

December 5. ARCH'D. HEGAN.

☞NOTICE.

JOHN ALEXANDER has, this day, by mutual consent of all parties, retired from the firm of WELLINGTON & CO. The remaining partners will settle all the claims due against, and collect all the debts of the firm. A. J. WELLINGTON. F. S. NICKERSON. JOHN ALEXANDER.

Saint John, N. B., Nov. 29, 1845.

Floor Cloths, &c.

JUST received per *Mary Caroline*, 16 pieces of FLOOR CLOTHS, comprising 3 4, 4 4, 5 4, 6 4, 7 4, 8 4, 9 4, 10 4 widths: Also, 1 piece eight yards wide, to be cut any size that my be required.

Per ship *Perseverance*:

An assortment of BLANKETS, *FLANNELS*, Black Velvets, COTTONS, SHAWLS, Muslins, ***Boots & shoes***, &c. &c.

Dec. 5. W. G. LAWTON.

CHEAP SNOW BOOTS,

FOR SALE AT

S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe stores.

CORNER OF KING AND GERMAIN STREETS.

Just received per ships Mary Caroline, and Marshall Bennett, from Liverpool and London:—

11 CASES of Women's Cheap snow Boots, at 2s, 2s 3d, and 2s 6d, a pair;

2 cases cheap Carpet Shoes;

2 cases Women's FRENCH CLOGS;

9 cases Women's cheap real skin House *Slippers*;

Infant's Socks of various Patterns;

Girl's, Boys, and Children's SNOW BOOTS and Ladies' superior Black Cloth Boots—prepared for walking on Ice. S. K. FOSTER.

December 5

Dwelling house, &c. for Sale.

In Union Street in the City of Saint John:

FOR SALE that convenient Dwelling House formerly owned and occupied by the late HENRY SAWYER. The Lot on which the same is situated being 40 feet more or less on Union Street and extending back 100 feet more, or less, on the Premises is an excellent well of water with other conveniences. Further information can be obtained on application to

St. John, Nov. 28. H. P. STURDEE.

Valuable Landed Property—For Sale.

In Dock street in the City of St. John:

FOR SALE those Valuable Lots or Parcels of Land with Dwelling Houses and Shops thereon situated and fronting on Dock street, at present in the occupation of John Rogers, John Kinnear and Denis Lawlor. A plan of the above and further information can be obtained on application to

St. John, Nov. 28. H. P. STURDEE.

FARM, &c.

For Sale in King's County:—

FOR SALE that desirable FARM situate at Hampton Ferry, King's County, containing about 200 Acres of valuable Land, having a good growth of Timber, &c. on the same, now in the occupation of Burgoyne Sproula. There is a good Country Inn, Barns, &c., on the Land, and being on the high road, it is well adapted for a good roadside Hotel;—further information can be obtained on application to H. P. STURDEE.

St. John, Nov. 28.

AUCTION SALES.

ONIONS, &c.—By Auction.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, will be sold at the store of the subscriber, beginning at 11 o'clock.

3000 bunches ONIONS.

38 boxes 8x10 GLASS. 6 brls. RICE,

42 bushels Walnuts, 10 chests TEA,

2 Mattrasses; 12 assorted STOVES,

25 sides sole LEATHER.

JOHN KINNEAR.

Dec. 5. Prince Wm. Street.

HARDWARE.

5th December, 1845.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

Have received per late arrivals, a further supply of HARDWARE, consisting of—

HARNESS MOUNTING, Hames, Patent Leather, Sleigh Bells; Jack, smoothing, trying and moulding PLANES, GUNS, PISTOLS, Percussion Caps, wire and hair seives and Riddles, glass deck lights, Lamp chimnies, signal Lanthorns, *Grocers and Family* stand scales, assorted; double hand *Screw Plates*, wash tape and dies, single ditto; glass paper, Rivets, WIRE, for windows; short handle Frying Pans, shoemakers, farriers and watchmakers Plyers and Nippers, Oil Stones, Molasses Gates, carpenters compasses, rules, squares, pincers, hammers, cotton chalk lines, and other Tools; COFFIN MOUNTING and CORD; hand, tenon, crescent and pit *SAWS*; Britannia, tea and table spoons; tin Toilet Cans, tubs, lamps, Tea Kettles on stands, copper coal scoops, steel pens, cruet frames, Powder Flasks and shot Belts; Snuffers, japan'd, mahogany and Rosewood Knobs, cork squeezers, Italian Irons, enamel'd and tin'd saucepans and fish kettles; HINGES and LOCKS of all descriptions, screws, cut and wrought Brads and Tacks, steel Yards, shoe Bills, cast and wrought Venetian shutter Hinges and Fastenings, assorted; Shovels and Tongs, Heel plates and Nails, Brass cocks, spring, rat, and Fox Traps, tea trays, curry combs, Horse cards, horse Brushes, horse Rasps, &c.; 4 casks cart and Waggon boxes.

120 pairs *low priced* Boys' SKATES; 3 crates Japan'd Coal Scoops and HODS; 2 casks chain Horse Traces; 1 cask Ox chains; 1 do GLUE.

600 fathoms short link'd CHAIN; cart backbands.

1 cask Hook and Eye Hinges, assorted;

93 bags WROUGHT NAILS, rose and clasp;

8 dozen long handle Frying Pans.

1 cask CUTLERY consisting of balance'd Ivory handle, desert and Table knives without Forks; 51 gross Table and desert Knives with 2 and 3 prong Forks and pin'd handle well assorted; 76 dozen 1 2, and 3 blade Pocket Knives.

Also Received, per Avon—Carpenters Tools, Cutlery, Skates, socket shovels and 24 dozen square Point shovels.

T. R. GORDON

Offers for sale at the lowest market rates, Goods received per Avon, Harmony, Queen Pomare, Sarah, Themis, Mary Carolina, and other vessels.

30 DOZEN Long handled Fry Pans; 1 ton iron Wire; 20 tons sheet Iron; 50 boxes Tin Plates; 5 casks Chain Traces, Ox chains, back bands, &c.; 200 pairs extra strong Traces for Lumber woods; 24 Circular Saws for edging and trimming; 364 Mill, pit and ⅝ cut Saws, all of good quality; (1 case 'Rowlands' Saws from Philadelphia); 22 doz. short handled Fry Pans; 2 cases Guns and Pistols; 7 casks Copper boat Nails; 25 bags Diamond head do 1¼ to 3½ inch; 220 bags Nails and SPIKES; 30 casks Ox and Horse Nails; 5 cwt. SLATE NAILS; 2 casks London GLUE; 1 do. curl'd Hair, ass'd prices; 1 do. Hair Cloth, 17 to 26 inch; 4 casks Rivets, screws, Tacks, Brads and Tip Nails; 2 ditto butt and shutter hinges; 24 gross Heel Plates; 2 casks Hooks and Hinges and 'Home's' Patent H H T' strap and chest Hinges; 6 Rolls sheet LEAD, 3, 4 and 5 lbs; 1 ton shot, ass'd; 6 rolls LEAD PIPE; 1 ton sheet ZINC; 1 case thin sheet COPPER; 1 do. sheet Brass; 12 casks Tea Kettles, Digesters, saucepans, Glue pots, Fish Kettles &c.; 100 bags sparrowbills; 4 crates coal Hods and scoops, cinder sifters &c; 1 ton slab Zinc; 25 dozen shovels and Garden spades; 300 ditto steel Point socket shovels; 20 do long handled spades; 2 tons 'Sanderson's' Cast STEEL; 5 casks sad Irons, Italian Irons and Bore Irons with heaters; 2 cases school slates and pencils; 1 cask shoe Thread; 20 bbls. GUNPOWDER; 1 cask red chalk; 2 bales chalk lines and Coffin cord.

1 cask 'Water of Ayr' and other Whet stones; 10 tons HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots Ovens, spiders, Griddles, Fry pans and boilers; 3 casks cart and Pipe Boxes; 1 do cart Harness;

1 cask B. Metal Tea and coffee Pots; 1 do Hot water Jugs; 4 do CUTLERY and *Cam's* Edge TOOLS; 200 Fox traps; 3 cases Thompson's scotch screw Augers; 2 do. Tea trays; 2 casks 'Vickers' best FILES and RASPS.

72 casks and cases containing a general assortment of HARDWARE, among which are—Harness Mounting, Saddle Trees and stirrups, Girth Web, Chair Web, boot web, Shoemakers Tools planes, hammers, hand and buck saws; rim, mortice, chest, trunk, till and other LOCKS; trunk handles and nails, screws, lamps, glasses and wicks for ditto; copper coal scoops, plate baskets, grid irons, fire irons, and irons, fenders, brass kettles, weighing machines, steelyards: whitewash, shoe, paint, and other brushes; curry combs; 230 pairs SKATES; 150 dozen sleigh Bells; 300,000 Percussion Caps; 61 dozen two feet Rules, Urns, Candlesticks, knitting needles, glass paper, knobs, wire riddle, dish covers, foot tubs, slop kettles, *hand cuffs*, plated and Black castors; curtain Bands and Pins; Thermometers; Coffin Mounting; brass tubings, Bolts, carriage Lace, cash Boxes, Chamois skins, Brass cocks and a variety of other articles. Always on hand, a well assorted stock of CUT NAILS in kegs of 100 or 200 lbs—own manufacture.

Nov. 28, 1845.

Cabinet Making, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have commenced business in the house south of the Court House, King's square, as CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, &c., under the Firm of

Brown & Humbert,

where all work in their line will be attended to with neatness and dispatch.

CHRISTOPHER BROWN.
STEPHEN B. HUMBERT.

N. B. Undertaking attended to, and charges moderate. November 21, 1845.

Land at Bathurst for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a Lot of LAND situate at Bathurst, being Lot No. 50, second lot North of Riveraux Orme, in the Parish of Beresford, Bay de Chaleur, containing 100 acres. For further particulars apply to Sam'l. W. Babbitt, Esq. Fredericton, or to the subscriber, South Bay.

SAMUEL BABBITT.

N. B. All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing in any manner upon the above mentioned Lot of Land, as in the event thereof they will be prosecuted.

November 21, 1845.

"Extra Best" IRON.

IN addition to former importations, the subscriber is now receiving per ship *Robertson*, a well assorted lot of "Wilson extra best" **Iron**, from Glasgow.

November 7. E. L. JARVIS.

Also, per ship Avon: A further supply of Smiths' Bellows Vices, and other tools. Tin plates Solder, Wire, &c &c.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the Courier Office:

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ALMANACK for 1846, with all the latest corrections to 1st November, obtained through official sources and the usual astronomical and agricultural information. Oct 31.

Sperm OIL, &c.

200 GALS. Winter strained Sperm OIL;

400 Do Porpoise
500 Do Pale Seal
100 Do Lard
200 Do Olive } OIL.

Nov. 28. W. O. SMITH.

Journeymen Tailors Wanted.

WANTED immediately, at the City Clothing and General Outfitting Depot, SIX JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.

Nov. 28. JOHN ANDERSON.

Stoves, Stoves.—ON HAND, AND FOR SALE.

COOKING STOVES, of various patterns;
FRANKLIN do do ditto;
COAL do do ditto;
WOOD do do ditto;
AIR TIGHT do do ditto;

Nov. 21. JOHN KINNEAR.

Per Duke of Wellington—

320 KEGS London White LEAD, 250 ditto Red, Black and Yellow.

Per Robert Rankin—

180 coils very superior Patent Manilla ROPE. from 1¾ in. to 5 in.

Per Avon.—5 cases Sheathing COPPER, 200 pieces Red and White FLANNELS;

1 bale BLANKETS. For sale low by

Nov. 21. JOHN ROBERTSON.

HACKMATACK LOGS.

PERSONS desirous to contract for Hackmatack LOGS, to be delivered early in the Season of 1846, will on application to the Subscribers be enabled to do so.

Nov. 24 ALLISON & SPURR.

Try the Manchester House

MARKET SQUARE,

FOR BLANKETS;—Two Thousand Pairs Selling off at Cost and Charges! Nov. 21.

November 21, 1845.

HARDWARE.

COAL Hods & scoops, Fire Guards, *Guns, Pistols*, Candlesticks, Lamps, Stair Rods, Dish Covers, Spouts, Counter Balances, Iron Weights, Planes, Rules, and Paper, Pad, Chest, Door, and Trunk LOCKS, Ox Chains, Horse Traces, Nails, Rivets, and various other merchandize from Liverpool, per ship *Avon*, to Subscriber.

G. T. WILEY.

TEA and INDIGO.

200 CHESTS fine Congo *TEA*,

5 Cases Madras *Indigo*.—Just Received, and for sale by

Nov. 21. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

Saint BOOT

JOHN STORE.

No. 12, South side King street,

Sign of the Mammoth Boot.

THE Subscribers, in returning their sincere thanks to their friends and the public, for the liberal patronage which they have heretofore received, beg at the same time to state, that they continue to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES in the latest and most approved fashions, and best style.

The subscribers would likewise call the attention of the public to their present large supply of gentlemen's fine BOOTS, with metallic elastic spring shanks, which for neatness of workmanship and durability, they have no hesitation to warrant.

To Lumberers and Others.

On hand and for sale cheap. A large quantity of Men's strong BOOTS, well adapted for persons engaged in the lumbering business.

JUST RECEIVED.—1 case, containing an assortment of Seal Binding and Lining Skins, fancy and plain, of the best English manufacture.

☞ An assortment of SHOEMAKERS FINDINGS always on hand.

Oct. 10, 1845. CHRISTIE & M'BRINE

Oils, Saleratus, &c.

JUST received and for sale:—6 barrels S. Elephant OIL; 5 do SALERATUS;

5 Bales Batting; 5 do Cotton Wick;

50 Drums Fresh FIGS;

100 Boxes, halves and quarter fresh RAISINS;

75 do do second quality, do.

25 Kegs Cooking RAISINS;

50 Boxes 10x12 GLASS;

50 do 8x10 do

JOHN KINNEAR.

November 20. Prince William street.

"Opposition is the Life of Trade."

CITY CLOTHING

and General Outfitting Mart,

South side of the Market Square.

JOHN ANDERSON

HAS received per late arrivals, a large assortment of CLOTHS, Trimmings, Fur, Caps and every other article connected, suitable for his Trade, which is too numerous to particularize in the columns of a newspaper, direct from the Manufacturers, and having made up a great part of the Cloth into

WINTER CLOTHING,

suitable for the Gent, the Farmer, the Mechanic the Labourer, and the Seafaring Man; all of which he is now selling off at such low prices for Cash, as he considers *a nimble sixpence better than a slow shilling*, that is impossible he can be

UNDERSOLD!

And if it's any criterion to judge by, the subscriber has sold and is selling more clothing than any other store in the city.

P. S.—Parties desirous of having their Clothes made to order, can have them done so expeditiously and in a superior style, as the subscriber has in his employment a foreman who cuts in the VANROO system—a certain method of ensuring a good fit—and keeps none but first rate Workmen in his concern.

☞ A further supply is expected per *Marshall Bennell* from LONDON. Nov. 21.

Hardware, Harness Mounting, &c.

NO. 5, KING STREET.

The subscriber has received by late arrivals—

16 CASKS assorted HARDWARE and CUTLERY;

5 casks OX CHAINS and Chain TRACES;

60 bags superior CUT NAILS;

20 casks Wrought do. Horse and Ox do.

800 Iron POTS and Bake Ovens, Griddles, &c.

2 cases GUNS and PISTOLS.

12 *Casks Harness Mounting,*

Containing

Brass, Silver, Plated, Japanned, Pottind, and Covered Mounting,—which will be sold in Sets or separate parts.

2 casks WHIP THONGS;

3 casks Cart and Harness Hames;

2 cases WHIP'S, Patent Leather and Carriage LACE;

3 bales Curled Hair; 1 cask sleigh Bells;

1 bale Girth Web, &c.

November 14. C. C. MACDONALD.

BRIGHT SUGAR.

Landing ex Brids, from Halifax—

25 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.—For sale by

Nov. 7. JARDINE & CO.

PHŒNIX HOUSE.

JUST LANDED from ship *Avon*:—the remaining part of our Fall Stock, among which are—

A choice and select Assortment of Paper Machie,

FANCY ARTICLES;

Gold and silver Pencil Cases; Enamelled, Fancy and Tortoiseshell Pen-holders; Morocco and shell card cases; Ladie's Companions; bronze Japan and Fancy Thermometers; Ivory and Pearl Paper Knives; Necklace and Glove Boxes; Knitting Pins, Purse Clasps, Slides Rings and Tassels;

Unique chain scent Bottles and Perfumes;

Fancy, Pocket, spring, Hydraulic and Fountain INK-STANDS;

Paper Weights, Pen Knives and Scissors;

Wood and Leather Work Boxes, Desks and Dressing cases; Leather Needle Cases, Tablets, Pocket Books, Wallets, and Portfolios;

Tapers and Taper Stands; Letter Racks & Clips;

Save Alls; screw cushions; Dominoes, Chess-Men, snuff boxes, Percussion Caps, Coach Horns; Men's and Boys' Skates;

Mathematical Instruments, singly and in cases, in great variety; Log and school Slates and Pencils, all sizes, &c. &c.

☞ A further supply of the newest and most fashionable MUSIC.

Also—100 copies Dr. Paterson's New System of MODERN GEOGRAPHY, bound in full leather, in the most substantial manner, at the lowest cash price, either by the dozen or single copy.

The attention of the public is solicited to the above Goods, together with their extensive and well selected Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY—which will be found to comprise every useful and ornamental requisite in their line, at the lowest prices.

N B.—BOOK-BINDING executed, to order, in their usual style. J. & A. McMILLAN.

November 14.

PUBLIC OPINION

SAYS

IF YOU WANT

Cheap WINTER CLOTHING,

YOU MUST GO TO THE

British CLOTHING Store,

Water street, a few doors below W. H. Street's,

WHICH is now opening and selling Winter Coats from 12s 6d to 60s. in Beaver, Pilot, and Flushing, of the latest fashions; Reefing, Monkey, and Pea Jackets, 7s 6d to 27s 6d; Vests of all kinds and qualities from 3s to 25s; Pants from 6s to 22s 6d: a good assortment of Lambs' wool Pants and shirts, white & striped Shirts; satin and cashmere Stocks, new styles; scarfs, comforts, silk handkerchiefs, shirt fronts, collars, braces, Umbrellas & covers; Carpet Bags; CLOTH CAPS; a good article of Winter Boots in Drab and Black cloth; a small lot of Ladies' cloth Boots, not ordered, will be sold very low. A good assortment of SEAMES'S CLOTHING. The remainder of the stock expected by the *Marshall Bennett* from London.

N. B.—The subscriber does not think it needful to say that he is selling 20 or 50 per cent. cheaper than any other store, but the public can judge for themselves:—as the goods were bought by himself for cash, in London, he has of course a greater advantage than those who buy on credit, or from the importer; therefore the consumer has only one profit to pay at the British Clothing Store.

CHARLES M. GARDNER.

Cheap Clothing,

NOW OPENING AT

JOHN BOWES'

Water street, Saint John.

THE subscriber is now opening a choice assortment of Fall and Winter

MADE CLOTHING,

Blue and Brown Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS;

Assorted superfine Broad CLOTHS;

Plain and Fancy striped Buckskins and Doeskins;

Plain and ribb'd Kerseys and Cassimeres;

Silk Velvet and Satin Vestings;

CLOTH CAPS, Carpet and Travelling Bags, and a general variety of Gentlemen's small Wares and Seamen's OUTFITTING.

As the whole of the subscriber's stock is new, and Fresh Goods selected by himself, and doing business *on a strictly Cash system*, he feels satisfied he is enabled to sell as low as any person in the trade. JO

Poetry.

BE KIND.

Be kind to thy father—for when thou wert young,
Who loved thee so fondly as he?
He caught the first accents that fell from thy tongue,
And joined in thy innocent glee.
Be kind to thy father, for now he is old,
His locks intermingled with gray;
His footsteps are feeble, once fearless and bold,
Thy father is passing away.

Be kind to thy mother—for lo! on her brow
May traces of sorrow be seen;
Oh well may'st thou cherish and comfort her now,
For loving and kind hath she been.
Remember thy mother—for thee will she pray,
As long as God giveth her breath;
With accents of kindness, then cheer her lone way,
E'en to the dark valley of death.

Be kind to thy brother—his heart will have dearth
If the smile of thy joy be withdrawn;
The flowers of feeling will fade at their birth,
If the dew of affection be gone.
Be kind to thy brother—wherever you are,
The love of a brother shall be
An ornament purer and richer by far
Than pearls from the depth of the sea.

Be kind to thy sister—not many may know
The depth of true sisterly love;
The wealth of the ocean lies fathoms below
The surface that sparkles above.
Thy kindness shall bring to thee many sweet hours,
And blessings thy pathway to crown;
Affection shall weave thee a garland of flowers,
More precious than wealth or renown.

TO A CELEBRATED AUCTIONEER.

Crookshank and Kerr, have in their day,
'Midst Auctioneers bore sov'reign sway
And just were deemed their dealings;
Of public merit they had store,
And none who knew them sought for more,
Nor ask'd their private feelings.

But Tom, he stands on higher ground,
With equal probity, 'tis found
He higher skill inherits;
He's always quick to knock down Vice,
And for the Virtues gains due price,
According to their merits.

Tom, in thy *catalogue* of mind,
We much of solid worth can find—
Benevolence the chief;—
He gives of aught he has to spare—
Much more is *given on the square*,
To quell despairing grief.

When Death, fates awful *Auctioneer*,
With his dread *Hammer* shall appear,
Tom, fear not thou a jot;
Thy conduct *bids* so well below,
That when he strikes the mortal blow
Thou'lt gain a happy *lot*.

SAINT JOHN, December 1.

Irish Anxiety for a Good Funeral.—There is one very striking characteristic of the Irish peasantry, and which I believe they possess in common with other nations in a backward state of civilisation an extreme solicitude about their burial. To have a well-attended funeral, to be a "handsome corpse," and above all to be interred with their own kindred, are objects of the highest ambition. Those who are totally regardless of the decencies of life, hold the decencies of death in such estimation, that to procure a good coffin, grave clothes, and the wherewithal for a "creditable wake," they will undergo the greatest privations. I have known a poor woman pawn her only flannel petticoat on a bitter winter's day to procure a meal for her starving children reduced to pinching want, rather than entrench on the sacred hoard kept carefully for the funeral expenses. Some there are who keep their coffins as the head of their bed for years, and old persons have generally some good clothes stored up to 'dress their corpses in.' An old woman applied to us for an under garment, and having received one, together with a cap, exclaimed in the greatest joy—"Oh! such linen, fit for a lady; and a cap with elegant frills to it, bordered all round. The likes of them are much too grand for a creature like me to wear. I'll keep them for the day of my death, and they'll look beautiful at the wake." "But," we remonstrated, "they were not given you for that. They are meant to make you comfortable while you are alive, and you must wear them now." "And not have a decent rag to cover me in the coffin! Ladies dear!" she added in the most appealing tone "sure now you wouldn't be so onreasonable." But we were "onreasonable," and insisted on the garments being worn; suggesting, however as a mitigation of the case, that as the old woman was so far advanced in years, they might possibly last long enough to answer the double purpose. This was a bright and happy thought on our parts, and our old friend departed expressing a fervent wish that she might die before such "elegant clothes" were worn out.—*Scenes on the Shores of the Atlantic.*

SCRAPS.

It is more frequently custom than our knowledge that deprives things of their strangeness.

Good fortune is a benefit to the wise, but a curse to the foolish.

Who aims at excellence will be above mediocrity; who aims at mediocrity will fall short of it.

Why cannot persons starve in the desert? Because of the *sand-wich is* there.

A young man stepped into a book-shop and said he wanted "A Young Man's Companion." "Well, sir," said the bookseller, "Here's my daughter."

Pray what is a remarkable "latitude?" Being permitted to walk into a strange gentleman's house, ring for claret, and desire the butler to bring it from bin 53.

Serenity of mind is nothing worth, unless it has been earned; a man should be susceptible of passions, and able to subdue them.

The impressions of infancy are not easily eradicated. Like the mole on the skin, or the knot in the oak, they grow with its growth, and strengthen with its strength.

There is this difference between happiness and wisdom. He that thinks himself the happiest man is really so, but he that thinks himself the wisest is generally the greatest fool.

Cato the Censor only repented of three things during his life—to have gone by sea when he could have gone by land, to have passed a day inactive, and to have told a secret to his wife.

When the sacrifice which you request a friend to make is greater than the benefit you obtain thereby, your demand is uncourteous.

Of all the actions of a man's life his marriage does least concern other people, yet of all actions of his life it is most meddled with.

We should never estimate the soundness of principles by our own ability to defend them, or consider an objection as unanswerable, to which we can find no reply.

Prefer solid sense to wit; never study to be diverting, without being useful; let no jest intrude upon good manners, nor say anything that may offend modesty.

Clarke's Vegetable Universal Life Pills.

THE very great demand for these most valuable PILLS, makes it imperative on the Proprietor to devote his attention exclusively to the manufacturing department; consequently he has appointed Messrs. T. & J. C. HATHEWAY, Dock street, sole Agents for the sale of said Pills, to whom all other Agents are requested to make remittances and application for further supplies.—Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to keep a supply of these Pills on hand, as they command a ready sale wherever they are known.

Manufacturing Establishment and Office of the Proprietor, 21 Brussels street, St. John, N. B.

August 2nd. U. J. CLARK.

By the Queen's patent.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption.

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and every form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by that eminent medical chemist, Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and extensively known as the 'Great English Remedy.'

It has been tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, where it is universally considered the great and only remedy for this awful malady, and is now introduced to the public under the immediate superintendence of the inventor. Within three years it has been distributed from Maine to Florida, and from Canada to Wisconsin, and its effects are every where alike ASTONISHING AND TRIUMPHANT.

As a preventive medicine, and an antidote to the consumptive tendencies of the climate, it is invaluable. As a remedy for severe and obstinate coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, Croup, &c. it is unrivaled. But the Proprietor is so confident of the merit of this great remedy, in the worst forms of consumption, that he prefers to have it used by the DYING INVALID, rather than by persons afflicted with some simple and less dangerous disorder of the throat and lungs:—this may seem strong language, but it is the result of experience in thousands of cases, sustained by the most intelligent and unimpeachable testimony. It is not pronounced an infallible remedy in all cases, but it is THE MOST INFALLIBLE remedy known to the civilized world. It is the best preventive of hereditary consumption—it is the best defender against the influences of climate—it is the best remedy for incipient consumption—and it is the great and only remedy for that *fearful softening of the lungs—inflammation of the membrane, and tuberculous decay*, which are the last effects of that dreadful scourge, and which are erroneously supposed to be beyond the reach of medical aid:—the agent or proprietors of other medicines dare not claim for their preparations a power like this: they know that in no case have such effects been produced:—the grand object and purpose of the common 'remedies' is simply to *give relief—not to cure*: this is easily done by an intelligent Physician or Druggist; but while dallying with these delusive compounds, the patient rapidly declines, and every day places him farther and farther beyond the reach of hope.

Such is not the case with the Hungarian Balsam: It is always salutary in its effects—never injurious. It is not an opiate—it is not a tonic—it is not a mere expectorant. It is not intended to lull the invalid into a fatal security. It is a great remedy—a grand healing and curative compound; the great and only remedy which medical science and skill has yet produced for the treatment of this hitherto unconquerable malady. It is in fact the *best remedy in the world!*

[From the John Bull, newspaper, London.]

There is certainly some mysterious and occult virtue in the famous "Hungarian Balsam of Life," which the medical faculty are unable to discover, or Dr. Buchan would not be permitted for so many years to enjoy the magnificent monopoly of the treatment and cure of Consumption in Great Britain. No satisfactory analysis of this famous compound has ever, to our knowledge, been offered to the public.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, Sole Agents for the United Kingdom.

By special appointment PETERS and TILLEY, No. 2, King street, St. John, Sole Agents for the Province of New-Brunswick. Aug. 1.

SUMMERS & HICKS,

Grocers & Tea Dealers,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

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

10 BOXES ORANGES; 4 ditto Lemons; 10 Barrels Ayrshire OATMEAL;
300 Kegs No. 1 Brandram's WHITE LEAD, in 14, 28, 56, 112lb. Kegs;
150 Kegs Yellow, Green, Red, and Black Paints.
June 20.

New Room Papers,

India Rubber Shoes, Boys' and Youth's Strong Shoes, Boottees and Boots.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Paper Hangings and Shoe Stores, corner of King and Germain streets.

A LARGE and elegant variety of newly manufactured Glazed Room and Hall Papers, new styles; 2500 pairs of Men's, Women's, Youths', Children's and Infants' Figured India Rubber Shoes, in every style;

Men's, Boys, Youth's, Girl's and Children's Buskins, Shoes, Boottees and Boots, of a substantial description to suit the season.

26th sept. S. K. FOSTER.

September, 1845.

FALL GOODS.

Just received per ships 'Coronation,' 'Brothers,' and 'William Penn.'

3 PACKAGES Plaid CLOAKINGS;
4 ditto ORLEANS and COBURGS;
2 do. black and colored Velvets, 1 do. printed do.
3 do. shawls and HANDKERCHIEFS;
4 do. carpeting and Rugs, 6 do. printed Cottons;
8 do. white and Grey shirtings, 2 do. striped do.;
10 do. flannels, Buize and Draggett;
2 do. ticks and Ginghams, 2 do. Moleskins;
1 do. silk Goods, 2 do. MUSLINS;
4 do. lining COTTONS, 1 do. cotton REELS;
2 do. cloth and Sealette CAPS;
5 do. canvas and Osnaburgs;
2 do. duck, Diaper and Sheetings;
1 do. brown Hollands, 1 do. *Irish LINENS*;
2 do. woollen CLOTHS.

Sept. 19. **W. G. Lawton.**

Sugar, Oatmeal, &c.

Just received and for sale—

20 BARRELS Fresh OATMEAL; 21 hds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR; 15 firkins BUTTER; 1 barrel POT BARLEY; 1 Bale Carpeting. JOHN KINNEAR.

24th Oct. *Prince Wm. street*

NEW GOODS.

HORSFALL & SHERATON,

have received per *Themis, Brothers, and Edinburgh*, from Liverpool, and *Lady Caroline*, from London, a large and well assorted stock of ***Dry Goods*** suitable for the season, consisting of:

5 BALES Gala Plaid, Lambs Wool and tweed **CLOAKINGS;**
2 Cases COTTON VELVETS;
8 Do. Cobourgs, Orleans and Cashmeres;
3500 Yards CARPETINGS—*new styles;*
2 Bales HEARTH RUGS;
Floor and Table Oil Cloths and Covers;
5 Bales PRINTED COTTONS;
5 Do. Grey and White do.
2 Do. Ginghams and shirting Stripes;
7 Do. Flannels, Blankets, &c.
5 Do. **Cloths**—viz: superfine, Beaver, PILOT CLOTHS & TROWSERINGS;
3 Cases Winter BOOTS and SHOES;
25 Cases FANCY GOODS, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Haberdashery, Flowers, Feathers, Shawls, Scarfs, silk and satin Cravats, Muslins, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, &c. &c.

Prince Wm. street, St. John, Oct. 10.

NO. 2, NORTH MARKET WHARF.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

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

300 TINED and untined TEA KETTLES; 28 cwt. Sad IRONS;
100 bags *Improved CUT NAILS;*
28 bags OX and HORSE NAILS;
2 cases Cast Steel; 4 bdls. Blister ditto;
2 packages *Blacksmith's VICES;*
Twenty ANVILS;
Blacksmith's sledges, Hammers and Bellows;
FOX TRAPS of an improved pattern;
Rim Locks, &c.—Common and Carpenters' Patent; Butt Hinges;
Wrought Pump Tacks & Brads; Rivets;
Pad. Chest, and Cupboard LOCKS, assorted;
Patent H & HL HINGES; *Whip Thongs;*
Polished steel and Bronze head FIRE IRONS;
Tined harness Buckles, and a few patent double action Bridle BITTS;
John Wilson's shoe and Butcher Knives, Chisels, Gouges, hatchets, Drawing Knives, Turkey Oil Stones;
Table Knives & Forks; Mill saw and other Files.
5½ feet *Hool's & Co's* GANG MILL SAWS.

October 3, 1845.

Iron, Copper, Anchors, Cables, &c.

Now Landing ex New Zealand—

100 TONS English Bar Iron, well ass'd
30 do. Refined Banks' best;
10 tons SHEET IRON, No. 18 to 24;
2 tons BOLT COPPER, 5-8 to 1 1-4 inch;
31 Anchors, assorted, from 1 to 30 cwt.;
30 Chain Cables, best proved, from ⅜ to 1¾ inch
12 casks best short linked Chain, from 5-16 to ¾ in
5 tons best OAKUM. For sale low by

Oct. 31. WM. CARVILL.

OCTOBER 17, 1845.

Per *Queen Pomare*, from Glasgow:

20 CHESTS Congou TEA; 120 Boxes Tobacco PIPES—*a superior article;*
2 Casks Cooking RAISINS; 1 do Currants;
2 Bags SS ALMONDS; 5 do Black Pepper;
1 Case and 2 Kegs DSF MUSTARD;
1 Hhd. French White Wine Vinegar;
2 Kegs Sulphur; 1 do Roll Brimstone;
2 Do Saltpetre; 1 case patent soluble STARCH,
5 casks Whiting; 1 do Allum;
1 do Blue Vitriol;
1 Ton best scotch SOAP;
1 Case shoe, grate, scrubbing, hearth, and dusting BRUSHES;
120 Reams Writing and Wrapping PAPER;
1 Do superfine Imperial Log Paper;
1 Case Memorandum Books, Steel Pens, Wafers,
20 Dozen INK POWDERS.

Also, per Sophia, from Liverpool:

1 Bale Blue COTTON WARP:

all which will be sold as cheap as any of the same quality in the Market for satisfactory payment.

October 17. A. HEGAN.

BRANDY, GENEVA,

Port, Sherry, Cherry Brandy, &c.

Now landing, ex Lady Caroline, from London:—

10 HHDS. Superior Old Cognac BRANDY, (*Martell's*);
4 hhds. do. do. Pale do. do.;
20 hhds. Finest Pale Schiedam GENEVA;
2 hhds. and 4 qr. casks Choice Old PORT;
2 hhds. and 4 qr. casks do. Golden SHERRY;
20 cases finest Cherry Brandy, in pints & quarts.

—IN STORE—

5 puncheons Old COGNAC BRANDY;
5 hhds. do. Pale do. do.;
2 hhds. very choice curious Old Jamaica Rum;
5 hhds. Pale Scheidam GENEVA;
30 cases superior Champagne BRANDY;
5 pipes, 4 butts, 20 hhds., 2 quarter casks, and 20 octaves superior old PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, TENERIFFE, &c.,
6 hhds. Marsalla, Lisbon, and Bucellas;
5 puns. Islay and Campelton WHISKEY;
10 puncheons strong RUM.

Together with a choice stock of Old Bottled Wines, &c. consisting of Port, Sherry, Madeira, Claret, Champagne, Brown Stout, Porter, Ale, &c.—in pints and quarts.

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
October 3. *Wine Merchant, &c*

LOCKS, KETTLES, &c.

JUST RECEIVED—5 casks of LOCKS, Hinges, Venetian Shutters, Hinges and Fastenings, Chain Web, Gridirons, Grocers' Coffee Mills, Whip Thongs, Glass Paper, Dish Covers, copper coal Scoops and Shovels, &c. &c.
2 casks Tea Kettles, assorted;
1 do. Brass Cheap Candlesticks;
1 case GUNS, Percussion caps; a few casks of superior canister Powder.

On Hand.

A good assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

CUT NAILS, of Domestic Manufacture, are for sale at reduced prices, by

THOMAS R. GORDON.

Coffee and Tobacco.

Received this day, per schooner Eliza Jane, from Boston—

10 BOXES Cavendish Tobacco 16's;
10 bags old Jamaica COFFEE.
For sale by

Oct. 3. J. R. CRANE.

Iron and Steel.

450 TONS Bar IRON, assorted, all qualities and sizes; 10 do Cast, German, Blister and Spring STEEL;
25 Tons Best, Best, Boiler Plate and Angle IRON.
for sale by sept. 12. E. L. JARVIS.

AUGUST, 29th, 1845.

—Received by the Brothers, from Liverpool:—

A BALE Shoe THREAD, and case TEA TRAYS;

G. T. WILEY.

Ex Ships '*Mountaineer*,' and '*Edinburgh*,' from Liverpool—

1 CHAIN CABLE ea. 1 1-8 and 1 1-4 in. 90 fathoms;
1 do. 1 3-4 in. each 90 and 120 fathoms;
15 Smiths' Anvils; 1 cask OX CHAINS;
5 hhds. *superior PORT WINE*.—For sale by
Sept. 12. ALLISON & SPURR.

MESS PORK.—50 brls. of the best quality Northern MESS PORK, landing this day, ex schr. 'Dolphin,' from Boston, for sale by

October 10. J. R. CRANE.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, etc.

Thomas Sandall,

No. 3. Water street, has received per brig Abigail, from Liverpool, a General Assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. consisting of:

ONE HUNDRED Bundles sheet IRON, Nos. 20, 22, 24; 20 boxes TIN;
1 cask refined BORAX;
1 cask sad Irons; 1 cask Horse Traces;
2 casks Tea Kettles, saucepans, Stewpans and Round Pots, *Tin'd and Enamel'd;*
2 crates Coal Scoops and Hods;
1 cask Iron WIRE and WIRE CLOHS;
6 bundles Loughandle Fry Pans; 1 cask sheet ZINC; 1 cask Iron, Brass and Copper SHOE BILLS;

General Assortment of Rim, stock, Pad, till and Chest LOCKS; Black Coffin Mounting: full size Glass Paper; Halter Chains; Iron and British Metal Tea and table SPOONS: Brass chamber and table Candlesticks; Hearth Brushes; Corkscrews, Whip Thongs; Broom Heads; Door springs; short handle Fry Pans; Percussion and Flint Gun Locks; Weighing Machines; Dog Collars: Chain Web, Bed Keys, Cabinet Keys; Pegging, sewing, and Bead Awls; Lasting Tacks; Copper Coal Scoops; Bellows; Centre Board, Cornice, Pole End, Jack and Joint Planes; curry Combs; scale Beams; steelyards; 2 casks Britannia Metal and Plated Ware; Britannia Metal and Plated Candlesticks; Plated Waiters, snuffers and Trays; Imitable Alabaster tea and table Spoons; Ditto Table and Dessert Forks, a new article bearing so clear and exact resemblance to silver as to deceive many experienced Judges; German silver tea and table Spoons; Ditto Metal and Plated Cruet stands; Britannia Metal Urns; Tea and Coffee Pots, hot water Jugs;

1 cask Hair seating, 18 to 26 inch;
2 bales CURLED HAIR; 1 cask Cams Tools, consisting of ship and Coope Adzes, Broad Bench and narrow Axes, shingling Hatchets, Hammers, Hunters Axes, Drawing and Hollowing Knives; socket, Frames and trimming Chisels & Gouges;
2 casks Pocket and table Cutlery. *Jan.* 1.

NEW

Cabinet Establishment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business in the House lately occupied as MANN'S HOTEL, opposite the residence of George Lovett, Esq., Prince Wm. street, a few doors North of Duke street, where he has on hand a general assortment of

Cabinet Furniture

made of the best materials and workmanship, every article of which is warranted for neatness and durability, and on examination will be found second to none in this country; all of which he offers for sale at very low prices for satisfactory payments.

St. John, May 2. W. HOGAN.

Pianoforte Manufactory.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce that he has commenced manufacturing **PIANO-FORTES**, in the *Brick Building Prince William street, (formerly the Custom House)* where he intends to keep on hand a variety of Instruments of superior tone and finish, warranted to stand any climate. The subscriber also manufactures the celebrated IRON FRAMED PIANOS, the advantages of which chiefly consist in durability and preservation of the Instrument in tune notwithstanding the sudden changes of the weather, which so frequently affect other Instruments.

The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine.

☞ Pianofortes Tuned, Repaired, Exchanged, and Let on the most reasonable terms. All orders punctually attended to.

References given to gentlemen of the highest respectability, if required. J. T. HUNT.

St. John, 20th June, 1845.

Great Saving in Soap & Labour.

Royal Letters Patent—Granted March 4, 1844.

Patent Washing & Cleansing POWDER.

ONE great advantage which this Powder possesses over others, consists in its not injuring the hands of the persons using it. Other Washing Powders contain Carbonate of soda in its free state, which by acting upon the skin, inflames the hands, and renders them sore and wrinkled.

Other advantages peculiar to this Powder, may be stated as follow, viz:

A saving of at least one half of the soap which is necessary when soda is used.

A great saving in the labour of washing.

The colour of linen and other fabrics turn out far superior in whiteness to that which is given by any other means.

N. B.—Warranted not to injure articles though made of the finest materials.

☞ Sold in packets at 1½d each, by

JOHN G. HARP, Chemist,
May 2. Corner of North M. Wharf.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE subscribers having this day entered into Co-Partnership, the business of the "VICTORIA HOUSE" will in future be conducted by them under the Firm of

James Doherty & Co.

And they respectfully invite the attention of the Public to their Stock of *FALL and WINTER* GOODS, (personally selected by W. Doherty, jr., in the best English and Scotch markets,) now opening and to arrive by first ships from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde.

JAMES DOHERTY.
WILLIAM DOHERTY, JUNR.

September 23, 1845.

26TH AUGUST, 1845.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

HAVE just received per ship Brothers, from Liverpool—3 cases "Hoole, Stainforth and Co." 5½ feet Gang **MILL SAWS**, for sale low.

Flour, &c.

300 BBLS. superfine and fine Genessee FLOUR;
40 boxes TOBACCO, 8's and 16's; 15 Chests Congou TEA of superior quality; 50 bbls. Prime PORK (in bond.)—received per schooner *Brokers* from Boston, and for sale low by

Oct 24. J. R. CRANE.

Olive Oil, Copper, and Spikes.

WE offer for sale—5 Hogsheads OLIVE OIL Iron Spikes from 4 to 10 inch: Composition Spikes, 6, 7 and 8-inch, and BOLT COPPER.

26th sept. ALLISON & SPURR.

SHEATHING FELT.—Now Landing from ship *Sophia* from Liverpool:—6000 sheets Patent SHEATHING FELT. For sale by

Oct. 17. ALLISON & SPURR.

Nutmegs, Cassia, Ginger, &c.

Received by the Themis and Samuel from Liverpool—

1 CASK Nutmegs; 2 tons Cassia;
5 bags Root Ginger; 40 do. Ground do.;
4 Kegs Flour Mustard;
20 Boxes Servants' Friend. For sale by

26th sept. JOHN KINNEAR.

Landing this day ex "Schoodiac" from Liverpool:

26 CRATES of well assorted EARTHENWARE expressly for country trade.

Oct. 3. J. R. CRANE

Howard's Wholesale House.

MARKET SQUARE.

THE subscriber is in daily expectation of a very extensive stock of London, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham, and other GOODS, which, from his knowledge of the Home Market and the advantages he possesses in purchasing, enables him to sell at unprecedented low prices. For prompt payment or good paper only.—A Discount will be allowed to town Merchants supplying their Country Friends.

Sept. 25th. *WILLIAM HOWARD.*

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Pickles, Sauces, &c.

Per *Maranham* and *Lady Caroline*, from London, and *Schoodiac* from Liverpool.

THE Subscriber has received by the above ships his Fall supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent and New MEDICINES; Also, a well-assorted stock of PERFUMERY.

2 cases Finest Smyrna *SPONGE;*
1 do. Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Clothes Brushes;
1 do. Pink, Blue and Green Saucers;
200 dozen PICKLES and SAUCES, assorted;
50 do. MUSTARD, in 1 lb. and ½ lb. bottles;
24 do. Anchovy Paste and Yarmouth Herrings;
Ground and Root GINGER;
Black and White Pepper, Allspice;
600 lb. Servant's Friend, in 2oz. and 4oz. pkgs.

JOHN G. SHARP,
Oct. 3. *Corner of North M. Wharf.*

Per *Ready Rhino* from London, and *Brothers* from Liverpool:—

THE subscriber has received a very large consignment of TOYS, and fancy articles, which he will dispose of at Wholesale for Cost & Charges, in Prince Wm. street, next door south of *Commercial Bank.*

August 29. WM. MAJOR.

EXTENSIVE MILL PROPERTY

To be sold by Private Bargain.

ALL that large and extensive MILL PROPERTY, situated about a mile and a half from the mouth of the Nashwaak, nearly opposite Fredericton and consisting of one MILL, containing six saws in single Gates; with a GRIST MILL, in good order, driving two pair of stones.

The Saw Mills are capable of containing as many Gangs as there are now single Saws, which could be substituted at little cost; they are in perfect order, and some of the Gangs could be driven throughout the entire year, as there are always several of the Saws kept going during the entire Winter; and the Grist Mill has the same advantage. The Draw is perfect and complete order, having been completed at very great expence, and runs entirely across the river Nashwaak, thus securing the whole waters of the river for the driving of the Mills.

Connected with the Mills there is a fine large Store, well adapted for the business of the country, also a Blacksmith's Shop, and a good Cottage and Garden attached, well suited for the manager of the Mills besides a number of Houses suitable for the Workmen at the Mills.

There is also a tract of Land on the Eastern side of the river, containing 500 acres, and about 200 acres on the western side, the latter embracing the Holybrooke Farm, and the whole highly capable of cultivation, and precluding any interference by other establishments on the river. These valuable Properties will be sold along with the Mills, and reasonable accommodation will be given to the purchaser. There can scarcely be found within this Province such a valuable Water privilege, and it is therefore well deserving the attention of any party wishing to embark in the Lumber trade; the whole can be seen at any time, and full particulars given on application to W. J. Bedell and Co. Fredericton, Charles Perley, Esquires, Woodstock, or to the subscribers at St. John. ROBERT RANKIN & CO.

March 21, 1845.—tf.

5th September, 1845.

The subscriber has received per schr. *Meridian*, and other recent arrivals from Boston:

40 DOZEN first quality PAILS; 15 kegs Butter Biscuit;
5 Half Brls Grot BREAD;
20 Barrels and 20 half barrels Pilot Bread;
20 Boxes Soda Biscuit; 15 Kegs Epsom Salts;
2 " Arrow Root;
10 Half bbls. and 10 Kegs Saleratus;
8 Boxes Assorted PICKLES;
10 dozen superior Hearth Brushes;
10 boxes PERFUMERY, assorted;
4 Bales Cotton Batting, (a superior article)
1 Bag Walnuts; 2 bags Hickory Nuts;
2 bags Almonds. All which will be sold cheap for Cash. A. HEGAN.

Stoves, Raisins, Chairs, &c.

Just received and for Sale:

48 ASSORTED size Franklin *STOVES;* 72 Harrison shape Cane seat CHAIRS;
30 common Wood do; 72 boxes Malaga Raisins,
2 chests and 20 Matts *CASSIA,*
1 keg Nutmegs; 5 bags best Root GINGER,
20 kegs best Mustard; 30 do. ground do.
40 boxes servants' Friend; 5 boxes *TOBACCO,*
40 bags white Beans; 10 brls best refined Wale Oil,
10 barrels Bright *VARNISH*

JOHN KINNEAR,
September 26. *Prince Wm. Street*

NAILS.

BOARD NAILS, Horse do. Ox do. } Assorted sizes;
Sheathing Nails; Deck and Ceiling Spikes; 4 in. to ⅜ Chain—constantly on hand and for sale by

JOHN KINNEAR.
24th Oct. *Prince Wm. street.*

Just received by 'Themis' and for Sale:

MILL SAWS, Whip saws; Cross cut, Web, Hand, Tenon and compass Saws; Carriers' Knives, Shingling Hatchets, Drawing Knives, Adze, Hammers, Chissels, Gouges, Table and other CUTLERY, Files, Combs, Brushes, &c.

26th sept. G. T. WILEY.

By Emigrant, Mariner & Britannia from Liverpool:

HOOP IRON, Board and Horse NAILS; Locks, Hinges, Screws, Scythes, Sickles, Harness Buckles, Gung, Pistols, and Gun Furniture; Garden Rakes, &c.

G. T. WILEY.

STOVES.—Ex *Queen Pomare*, 60 Canada Stoves, 20 to 30 inch.

Oct 17. WM. CARVILL.

REDWOOD.—7 tons REDWOOD, received this day, per schr 'Woodlands,' from Boston. For sale by J. R. CRANE.

Pro Bono Publico.

PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c.,

JUST Received per 'Robert Rankin' from Boston:—A large assortment of Perfumery, Toys, &c., and for sale wholesale and retail at BROOKS' Emporium, Foster's corner.

October 10.

To Ship Masters.

SILVER HUNTING WATCH, Duplex Escapement, Jewelled in Eight holes, Maintaining power, equal to a Chronometer for keeping a ship's time, for sale low for cash at the store of Mr. JOHN BURNS, Watchmaker, King street, who will furnish a rate. 26th sept.

For Sale by the Subscribers.

500 BARRELS *GASPEREAUX;* 500 boxes Digby smoked HERRINGS.

Oct. 3. SUMMERS & HICKS.

FLOUR—90 barrels Wheat *FLOUR*—Received per schr. *Meridian*, from Boston.—For sale by J. R. CRANE.

Nov. 12.

GENNESSEE FLOUR—Landing ex *Osprey*, from New York; 100 Bbls. 25 Half bbls. Genesse superfine FLOUR. For sale by

Nov. 14. JARDINE & CO.

MARSH, late DRURY,

Prince William Street,

Have received by late arrivals, extensive Importations of

HARDWARE,

INCLUDING:

TABLE CUTLERY.

Ivory handled, in sets of 51 pieces, in dozens and knives only; buck horn, tip and white bone, tables and desserts; table and butchers' steels; shoe and butchers' knives; Pallette and Putty knives; nut picks; toy knives and carvers, in great variety.

SPRING CUTLERY.

1, 2, 3 & 4 bladed pen, pocket and jack knives of every style and finish; gardeners' knives, with pruning and budding blades and saw, fitting one handle; patent pen makers, by the use of which an excellent pen is made in a single operation.

SCISSORS AND SHEARS.

New York and English best tailors' shears; embroidering, cutting out, button-hole and other scissors—of every price and quality.

SPOONS AND FORKS.

German silver and Britannia metal table, dessert and tea spoons; German silver table and dessert forks; soup ladles; gravey spoons; fish slices; sauce ladles and sugar tongs.

BRITANNIA-METAL WARE.

Tea and coffee pots; sugar and cream jugs, of choice patterns, in sets or separately; urns; hot water jugs; dram bottles; cruet frames; mustard pots; pepper boxes; egg cups; shaving and snuff boxes; table and chamber candlesticks; snuffer trays, &c.

PLATED WARE.

Cruet frames, 3 to 8 glasses, assorted plain and cut bottles, of beautiful design; handsome candlesticks of Sheffield and Birmingham make; coasters; toast racks; snuffer trays; snuffers, &c. &c.

TIN AND JAPAN'D WARE.

Tin; planish'd and patent tin tea and coffee pots; kettles on stands; dish covers; sets of toilet service; foot baths; potatoe and cheese steamers; spice and cash boxes; tea caddies; sugar boxes; toast racks; snuffer trays; snuffers; nursery lamps; candle boxes; gravy strainers; patty pans; pannikins; basting ladles; fish and egg slices; dust pans; twine cannisters; lanthorns, &c.

POLISHED STEEL GOODS.

Fenders & fire irons; shovels and tongs—separate shovels; snuffers; nut cracks; sugar breakers, &c

SAWS.

Hoole & Co's Gang Mill Saws; Circular Saws; first and second quality cross cut and whip saws; hand ripping and back saws; *Graves'* buck saws; turning webs; compass saws, &c.

FILES.

Vickers' mill saw files various sizes; Marshes' and Shepherds' do., and flat and ½ round Blacksmith's files, horse, shoe and wood rasps, whip and hand saw files, &c.

TOOLS.

Of *Cam's* celebrated made and of every description. PLANES OF ALL KINDS.

Locks, hinges, screws, bolts, latches, and hardware generally used in building of every sort.

BRUSHES.

Hair, hat, shoe, shaving, tooth, hearth, stove, horse, whitewash and scrubbing.

Hair seating; curl'd hair; gimp; tassels; tufts; coffin cord and mounting; and all articles commonly used by cabinet makers.

Patent candle lamps and candles to suit; and a great variety of fancy articles, too numerous to name in an advertisement.

Opened this day, a case of patent hermetically sealed *chamber pails*; which may be mounted in a chair, stool or box at the option of the purchaser.

September 26.

Wines, Brandy and Rum.

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

The above are being landed from the *Schodiac* in cases of from 1 to 3 dozen each, recommended as being of superior quality and offered at *Cost and Charges.* Ex *Canmore*:—

45 dozen Old PORT, in cases 3 doz. each.

Ex *Edinburgh*:

5 hhds. superior PORT WINE.

Ex *Duke of Wellington*:

20 hhds. BRANDY, (Otard, Dupuy & Co.)

Ex *Jane*:

5 puns. strong St. Kitts RUM.

For sale by [Oct. 10.] ALLISON & SPURR.

Fashionable HATS, CAPS, and FURS.

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

43 cases of Fashionable HATS, CAPS, FURS, BONNETS, &c. &c.

GENTS. Velvet, Satin, and Gossamer **Hats;** Do. London superfine Beaver, Plated, and Felt HATS;
Youths' super beaver Count de Paris, & Sidney do
Ladie's " Riding, do.
Do. " Black and Drab Bonnets;
Gents. and Youth's superfine Cloth, Velvet, sealet and Glazed ***Caps;***
southern sea seal, Astrachan, Nutria, and sable Fur CAPS—*newest patterns;*

Furs,—Ladie's Fur Muffs; Boas; Capes; Cardinals; Operas; Cuffs; Gauntlets and Fur Trimming—in stone Martin, French, Russian, and British sable, siberian squirrel, chinchilla, &c.

Gents. Fur Gloves; Children's Fancy Caps; Hat and Cap Covers; Belts; Peaks; Straps; Brushes; Gold Laces; Leather Hat Cases; Trunks; scotch Bonnets; Glengarry Caps, &c. &c.—Also, glazed Hats—in Alberts, Threshers Pilot, (silk under)—Halifax and New York make.

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

E. E. LOCKHART,
corner of Prince Wm. street and the Market square.

September 26.

Italian Warehouse.

Per ship *Harmony* from Liverpool, the subscribers have received the following Goods:

30 CHESTS TEA; 5 do. Florence OIL;
3 Carroteels Zante Currants;
20 bags Black Pepper; 2 do. White ditto;
20 kegs Durham Mustard;
7 hampers Cheshire Cheese;
1 hhd. assorted Brushes; 30 boxes Pipes;
20 boxes half ditto; 30 boxes Liverpool SOAP;
6 hogsheads Crushed SUGAR; 2 do. Loaf ditto;
1 chest Nutmegs, Cassia, Gum Camphor, Magnesia, Soda, Chocolate and Cocoa, Cakes Bath Bricks, Table salt, Saltpetre, Cream Tartar, Alum, Pot and Pearl Barley;
Cases Mace, Candied Orange, Lemon & citron Peel; Isinglass, Maccaroni and Vermicelli;
40 reams Sand Paper, No. 1 to 3.

London Goods per *Marshall Bennett*, daily expected. SUMMERS & HICKS.

October 31.

Shawls on Consignment.

Ex Marshall Bennett, from London:

1 CASE containing an assortment of Checked and Shaded Royal Manda SHAWLS.—For sale by

Nov. 7. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.