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 strange 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 fast 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 daily using with these delusive compounds, the patient rapidly declines, and every day places him farther and further 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.

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

Have received ex Emigrant, Themis, and Mariner, from Liverpool:

31 CASKS and Cases **Hardware,** containing Carpenters and Turrets improved Rim Locks, butt Hinges, Screws, rim, spring, Norfolk, and Night Latches; improved Mortice Door Locks; sliding Cabin door Mortice Locks; chest, cupboard, pad, till, trunk and desk Locks; wrought chest, T. H. HL. table and Venitian shutter Hinges; Italian and sad Irons, polished steel and Iron Shovels and Tongs, and Fire Irons, Tea Kettles, sauce Pans, brass preserving Kettles, patent Enamel'd preserving Kettles, and sauce Pans, Glue socket Shovels, Percussion GUNS, and Caps, Powder Flasks, Brushes, Seives and Riddles, short handled Frying Pans, Lamp wick and Chimnies, Solar side Lamps, Rivets Sickles and reaping Hooks; Hoes, Cow bells, pit, cross cut, buck, tenon, and hand Saws; coffin and harness MOUNTING, slates and Pencils, Carry Combs and Brushes, Brass Goods, Planes, cams Cast Steel Tools, Imperial Tin Dish Covers, Britannia Tea and Coffees; "John Wilson's" shoe and butcher Knives; silver plated, brass and iron Candlesticks;

230 Bags Cut and Wrought NAILS;
3 Kegs Horse Nails;
1 cask bright Horse Traces; 1 do Ox Chains,
2 cases Cast Steel; hoop L and common blister'd steel; 1 cask wrought Jump Tacks and Brads, and Copper Tacks;
2 cases Hoole and Co's. Gang and Circular Saws;
1 cask "Treble prima" Mill and other Files;
8 dozen long handle Frying Pans;
5 bundles Wire; 1 cask Curled Hair;
52 dozen Scythes; 12 do. sqr. point Shovels;
Ex "Arab" from London;
40 Kegs F. F. and Canister POWDER;
On Hand—Rowland's Mill Saws, 6 to 7 feet.

C. & W. H. Adams,

HAVE received per *Canmore* and *Ready Rhino,* 4 cases Thomson's SCREW AUGERS;
2 Tons *Brandram's* WHITE LEAD, No. 1.
2 Tons PUTTY. *August 22.*

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

1 CHAIN CABLE ca. 1 1-8 and 1 1-4 in. 90 fathome;
1 do. 1 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.

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

To have the character of being a good workman, involves the necessity of possessing first rate Tools.

RESPECTABLE TAILORS are informed that a few pairs of the real New York made SHEARS, than which, none can be better, are for sale at the store of MARSH, *late* DRURY
July 25. *Prince Wm. street.*

TO TINMEN.—WATKINS' celebrated scotch SHEARS, of assorted weights, Snip and Hand Shears, Hollow Punches, Oval Punches for cutting Patty Pans, &c., and hollow cutting Punches ¼ to 2 inches, of superior make and finish, may be had at the store of
July 25 MARSH, late DRURY.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1845.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 10. *"Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque."* Number 4.

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—Five shillings 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.

Sept.	R. Sun.	S. Moon	H. W.
27 Saturday,	6 7	5 53	2 2 4
28 Sunday,	6 8	5 52	2 58 3 32
29 Monday,	5 10	5 50	3 58 10 12
30 Tuesday,	6 11	5 49	5 3 10 50
1 Wednesday,	6 12	5 48	Morn 11 37
2 Thursday,	6 14	5 46	6 10 morn
3 Friday,	6 15	5 45	6 49 0 4

New Moon, 1st day, 6h. 6m. morn.

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 Eliphalet Terry, James H. Wolfe, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. R. 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, 1843.

"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 setts 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 balances 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.

Zinc, Tin Plate, Oil, &c.

By the St. Andrews and Severn from Liverpool:—

100 BOXES best I C Tin Plates,
488 bags *SHOT,* assorted sizes,
1 ton ZINC, 7 hhds. Boiled Linseed OIL.

For sale at low prices, by

JOHN KINNEAR,
July 4, *Prince William Street.*

CURE FOR ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Extraordinary Cure of a Case

ABANDONED BY

Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April, 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here the deponent sought relief at the three following hospitals:—King's College Hospital in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing cross Hospital at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's where sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM.* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, *"I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a-sovereign: go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again."* This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and *a perfect cure* effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive it would be without your arm. I can only compare this Cure to a charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the City of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.

Before me, JOHN PIRIE Mayor.

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stoney and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles the Pills, in all the above cases ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected withs much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of mosquitoes, Sand flies, Chiego foot, Yawns, and Coco tary.

Burns, Scalds, childblains, chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

The Pills are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.—*Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No 1. King street, St. John, N. B.*

To Carriage Builders—*in particular*—A Good assortment of SCREW BOLTS, with round, chesse and countersunk heads 2 to 7 inches, 5 16 and 3 8 iron, suitable for Coach building, heavy Gate Hinges, &c. are just opened at the store of MARSH, late DRURY.
July 25. Prince Wm. street.

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 20. 6mo.

More Paper Hangings.

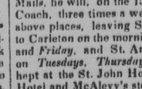
Just received per steamer Herald from Boston:—

3000 PIECES of cheap **Room Papers,** for sale at very low prices, JOHN LEITCH,
May 2. *Prince Wm. street*

Royal Mail STAGE

BETWEEN

SAINT JOHN & ST. ANDREWS.



THE Subscriber desire to tender his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal share of public patronage which he has enjoyed during many years, and begs most respectfully to announce that having entered into a contract for the conveyance of her Majesty's Mails, he will, on the 15th inst., run a Two Horse Coach, three times a week, each way, between the above places, leaving Saint John by the first Boat on *Tuesday, Thursday,* and *Saturday.* Books kept at the St. John Hotel, St. John, and at Ross' Hotel and McAlevy's store, St. Andrews.

No exertion or expences that may contribute to the comfort or accommodation of Travellers, will be wanting on his part; he is therefore encouraged to solicit, most humbly, but confidently, a renewal o support which he was wont to enjoy.

August 15. WM. H. WILLIAMS.

Old Port Wine.

PER Canmore—15 Cases Old PORT WINE, of superior quality, landing from the above named vessel and for sale by ALLISON & SPURR.
August 8.

IRON.

Per *Asia,* the subscriber has received:

100 TONS best Bar and Bolt IRON, well assorted;
12 Tons BEST, BEST, Boiler Plate and Angle IRON;
74 Pieces BEST and Hammered Round and Square IRON, for large shafts, cranks, &c.

—IN STORE—

An excellent assortment of Common and Swedish IRON, Cast STEEL, Wrought NAILS, Spikes, Double link CHAINS, &c. &c.
August 22. E. L. JARVIS.

Miscellany.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

MRS. CAUDLE HAS RETURNED HOME.—THE HOUSE (OF COURSE) "NOT FIT TO BE SEEN." MR. CAUDLE, IN SELF-DEFENCE, TAKES A BOOK.

"After all, Caudle, it is something to get into one's own bed again. *I shall* sleep to-night. What! *You're glad of it?* That's like your sneering; I know what you mean. Of course; I never can think of making myself comfortable, but you wound my feelings. If you cared for your own bed like any man, you'd not have staid out till this hour.—Don't say that I drove you out of the house as soon as we came in it. I only just spoke about the dirt and the dust,—but the fact is, you'd be happy in a pigsty! I thought I could have trusted that Mrs. Closepeg with the untold gold; and did you only see the hearth-rug? When we left home there was a tiger in it: I should like to know who could make out the tiger now! Oh, its very well for you to swear at the tiger, but swearing won't revive the rug again. Else you might swear.

"You could go out and make yourself comfortable at your club. You little know how many windows are broken. How many do you think? No: I shant tell you to-morrow—you shall know now.—I'm sure! Talking about getting health at Margate! all my health went away directly. I went into the kitchen. There's dear mother's china mug cracked in two places. I could have sit down and cried when I saw it: a mug I can recollect when I was a child. Eh! *I should have locked it up. Mem!* Yes: that's your feeling for anything of mine. I only wish it had been your punch bowl; but, thank goodness! think that's chipped.

"Well, you haven't answered about the windows—you can't guess how many? *You don't care!*—Well, if nothing caught cold but you, it would be little matter. Six windows clean out, and three cracked! *You can't help it!* I should like to know where the money's to come from to mend 'em!—They shan't be mended, that's all. Then you see how respectable the house will look. But I know very well what you think. Yes: you're glad of it. You think that this will keep me at home—but I'll never stir out again. Then you can go to the *sea side* by yourself; then, perhaps, you'll come home with Miss Prettyman!—Now, Caudle, if you knock the pillow with your fist in that way, I'll get up—Its very odd that I can't mention that person's name, but you begin to fight the bolster, and do I don't know what. There must be something it it, or you wouldn't kick about so. A guilty conscience needs no—but you know what I mean.

"She wasn't coming to town for a week; and then, of a sudden, she'd ha' a letter. I dare say she had. And then, as she said, it would be company for her to come with us. No doubt. She thought I would be ill again, and down in the cabin; but with all her art she does not know the depth of me—quite. Not but what I was ill; though, like a brute, you couldn't see it.

"What do you say? *Good night, love?* Yes: you can be very tender, I dare say—like all of your sex—to suit your own ends; but I can't sleep with my head full of the house. The fender in the parlour will never come to itself again. I haven't counted the knives yet, but I've made up my mind that half of 'em are lost. No: I don't always think the worst; no, and I don't make myself unhappy before the time; but of course, that's my thanks for caring about your property. If there ain't spiders in the curtain's as big as mittmegs, I'm a wicked creature. Not a broom has the whole place seen since I've been away. But as soon as I get up, won't I rummage the house out, that's all. I shan't the heart to look at my pickles; but for all I left the door locked. I'm sure the the jars have been moved. Yes; you can swear at pickles when you're in bed; but nobody makes more noise about 'em when you want 'em.

"I only hope they've been to the wine cellar: then you may know what my feelings are. That poor cat, too—What? *You hate cats?* Yes, poor thing! because she's my favourite—that's it. If that cat only could speak—What? *He isn't necessary!* I don't know what you mean, Mr. Caudle; but if that cat could only speak, she'd tell me how *she's been cheated.* Poor thing! I know where the money's gone to that I left for her milk—I know Why, what have you got there Mr. Caudle? A book? *What! If you ain't allowed to sleep, you'll read?* Well, now it is come to something! If that isn't insulting a wife to bring a book to bed. I don't know what wedlock is. But you shan't read, Caudle; no you shan't; not while I've strength to get up and put out a candle.

"And that's like your feelings! You can think a great deal of trumpery books; yes, you can't think too much of the stuff that's put into print: but for what's real and true about you, why you've the heart of stone. I should like to know what that book's about? What? *Milton's Paradise Lost?* I thought some rubbish of the sort—something to insult me. A nice book, I think, to read in bed; and a very respectable person he was who wrote it. *What do I know of him?* Much more than you think. A very pretty fellow, indeed, with his six wives. What? *He hadn't six—he'd only three?*—That's nothing to do with it: But of course you'll take his part. Poor women! A nice time they had with him, I dare say! And I've no doubt, Mr. Caudle, you'd like to follow Mr. Milton's example: else you wouldn't read the stuff he wrote. But you don't use me as the poor souls who married him! Poets, indeed! I'd make a law against any of 'em having wives, except upon paper; for goodness help the dear creatures tied to them! Like innocent moths lured by a candle! Talking of candles, you don't know that the lamp in the passage is spit to bits?. I say you don't—do you hear me, Mr. Caudle? Won't you answer? Do you know where you are? What? *In the Garden of Eden?* Are you? Then you've no business there at this time of night."

"And saying this," writes Caudle, "she scrambled from the bed, and put out the light."

THE LONGEST LADDER IN THE WORLD.

On approaching the roads of James Town, in the Island of St. Helena, your attention is attracted by an enormous ladder, that extends from the town beneath to a fort directly over the town, on the summit of a hill 800 feet high. On enquiry I found that sentinels were placed both below and above, for the purpose of preventing any one ascending without an order from the town major. This regulation was adopted in consequence of the number of accidents, attended with fatal consequences, that had occurred. Together with a companion, after dinner, I rambled down to the guard house, and having found the town major there, we obtained an order to permit our ascent.

The ladder is composed of steps more than three feet in width, and some inches in breadth, firmly fastened in sides of great strenght. On either side is a hand rail, of such a width that you can conveniently lay a hand on either side. The steps are upward of 18 inches apart, and great numbers of them much decayed. At regular distances are small seats for resting places. On one side of the ladder, a description of slide has been formed, along which pullies are fixed for the purpose, it would seem, of rising anything from the town beneath, or lowering from the fort above. The face of the hill, against which the ladder is erected, is extraordinary steep, so as utterly to preclude the idea of any ascent without artificial means; in places there are perfect precipices, the rocks completely overhanging.

At the bottom we found no sentry, and so proceeded to ascend at once, but had not attained above the hight of one hundred feet when we heard a voice hailing us, and perceived a sentry calling on us to return, who in his walk had been concealed from us when below by an intervening projection. Down we had to go, and after showing our pass, and satisfied the Cerberus, commenced our ascent again. At first we proceeded rapidly, but soon found that not to answer, the height of each step caused considerable exertion. More slowly then we moved along, attained the third resting place where we seated ourselves, and turned to view the town beneath, with its narrow streets and confined situation, covering, as it were between the two mighty hills that seemed to close in either side.

Aloft we turned our eyes, anxiously wishing ourselves at the top, but we had the best part of the ascent yet to accomplish, and to our task we once more went. As we attained a greater height, we found the steps getting more and more out of repair, in some places two or three steps being broken so that we had to clamber up the best way we could. On, on we went, with alternate rests; the town, the bay and shipping beneath gradually became more minute, the moving bodies seemed almost mites. When we reached within a hundred feet of the top, the unusual fatigue almost overpowered us;—the dizzy height so affected us that we felt as if we could scarce preserve ourselves from falling—yet we persevered, and did succeed in reaching the top.

A moment later one human being would have passed into another world. My companion, who was before me, had scarce passed the gate at the top, when he fainted, completely overcome, and afterward declared to me that the last hundred feet or so, nothing prevented his physical energies from being overcome by fatigue and the position he was in, but the immediate prospect of reaching a place of safety. Many lives have been lost on this ladder, particularly those of passengers, whom curiosity induced to attempt the ascent. The artillery men and garrison of the fort are not, however, used to going up and down, exempt from casualties, and it was only the very week before my visit to St. Helena that an artillery man was killed in attempting to descend the ladder against time for a wager. Ladder Hill fort completely hangs over the bay; it is of great strength, and commands the roadstead beneath.

In the batteries are mounted generally eighteen twenty-four and thirty-two pounders, but there are some few guns of a large calibre. A singular accident happened a few days previous on this battery. A passenger from one of the ships in the bay had ascended to the fort, and received his vessel beneath, at one of the batteries, to receive his vessel beneath, and thought he could reach her with a stone, but in his attempt to do so, overbalanced himself, and fell from the awful height, being dashed literally to pieces in the fall. After passing an hour at the fort, we descended, but by the road, which is cut in a zigzag manner in the side of the hills.—*From "Reminiscences of a Nine Years' Travel," in the Liverpool Times.*

NO NONSENSE ABOUT OLD MAIDS.—Now here is a plain straight forward, sensible article from the *Brooklyn Star.* We have always respected and "cottoned" to a lady of mature age and in a good state of preservation before a regiment of misses, in what Cleopatra calls their "green and salad" days:

My dear sir, if you ever marry, marry an old maid—a good old maid—who is serious, and simple, and true. I hate these double minded misses, who all are the time hunting after a husband. I tell you that when a woman gets to be twenty-eight, she settles into a calm—rather she "anchors in deep waters, and safe from the shore." There never was a set, or class, or community of persons so belied, as these ancient ladies.

Look upon it as no reproach to a woman that she is not married at thirty or thirty-five. Above all fall not into the vulgar notion of romances, and shallow wits—unlearned in a woman's heart, because they never had the love of a true woman—that these are continually laying in wait to catch bachelor's hearts.—For one woman who has floated into the calm of her years, who is anxious to *fix* you, I will find you fifty maidens in their teens, and just out, who lay a thousand snares to entrap you, and with more cold-blooded intent—for which is worse? that one of singleness of purpose should seek to lean upon you for life, or that one should seek you as a lover, to excite jealously in others, or as a last resort?

Marry a healthy, well-bred woman, between twenty-eight and thirty-five, who is inclined to love you, and never bewilder your brains with suspicions about whether she has intentions on you or not. This is the rock of vanity upon which many a man has wrecked his best feelings and truest inclinations. Our falseness, and the falseness of society, and more than all, the false and hollow tone of language upon this subject, leave very little courage for a straight forward and independant course in the matter. What matter if a woman likes you, and shows that she does, honestly, and wishes to marry you?—the more reason for congratulation but not for vanity. What matter if she be young or not so she be loveable? I won't say what matter if she be plain or not—for everybody knows that *is no* matter where love is, tho' it may have some business in determining the sentiment. I don't know what has led me into this course of remark, the last thing I should have expected on sitting down to write, is, that I should have fell into a lecture on matrimony. I am not an old maid myself, yet; but I have a clearer eye to their virtues than I have had, and begin to feel how dignified a woman may be "in her loneliness—in her loneliness—and a fairer for that loneness." You may think it is bespeaking favor and patience with a vengeance.

THE INHABITANTS OF BOSTON AND NEW YORK.—I took a stroll or two while in Boston, and was struck with the contrast of its physiognomy to that of New York. There is a look of staid respectability and thrift in everything that strikes the eye in Boston. The drays, carts, omnibuses, and public vehicles, are well horsed and appointed, and driven by respectable-looking men. The people are all clad very warmly and very inelegantly. The face of every pedestrian in the street has a marked errand in it—gentlemen holding their nerves to the screw till they have achieved the object of being out of doors, and ladies undergoing a "constitutional" to carry out a system. There are no individuals in Boston—they are all classes. It is a cohesive and gregarious town, and half a dozen portraits would give you the entire population. Every eye in Boston seems to move in its socket with a check—a fear of meeting something that may offend it—and all heads are carried in a posture of worthy gravity singularly contagious. It struck me the very loaves in the bakers' windows had a look of virtuous exaction, to be eaten gravely if at all. New York seems to differ from this, as a dish of rice, boiled to let every grain fall apart, differs from a pot of mush. Every man you meet with in our city walks with his countenance free of any sense of observation or any dread of his neighbour. He has evidently dressed to please himself, and he looks about with an eye wholly at ease. He is an integer in the throng, untroubled with any influence beyond the risk of personal accident. There is neither restraint nor curiosity in his look, and he neither expects to be noticed by the passers-by, nor to see anything worthy of more notice than half a glance in the persons he meets. The moving sights of the city have all the same integrity that stands at your door. The drays instead of belonging to a company are each the property of the man who drives it; the hacks and cabs are under no corporate discipline, every ragged whip doing as he likes with his own vehicle; and all the smaller trades seem followed by individual impulse, responsible to nothing but police law. Boston has the advantage in many things, but a man who has any taste for *cosmopolitism* would very much prefer New York.—*Willis's Dashes at Life.*

FATAL MISTAKE.—Let us repeat, unceasingly, society thinks of punishing, but never of preventing crime. A criminal is sentenced to the galleys for life; another is executed; Does society take any care or heed of these orphans? these orphans whom it has made so, by visiting their father with a civil death or cutting off his head? Does it substitute any careful or preserving guardianship after the removal of him whom the law has declared to be unworthy, infamous? after the removal of him whom the law has put to death? No: "the poison dies with the beast," says society. It is deceived; the poison of corruption is so subtle, so corrosive, so contagious, that it becomes almost invariably hereditary; but if counteracted in time, it would never be incurable. Strange contradiction! Dissection proves that a man dies of a malady that may be transmitted, and then, by precautionary measures, his descendants are preserved from the affection of which he has been the victim. Let the same facts be produced in the moral order of things; let it be demonstrated that a criminal almost always bequeaths to his son the germ of a precocious depravity. Will society do for the safety of this young soul what the doctor does for the body, when it is a question of contending against hereditary vitiation? No; instead of curing this unhappy creature, we leave him to be gangrened, even to death; and then, in the same way as the people believe the son of the executioner to be an executioner, perforce also, they will believe the son of a criminal also a criminal. And then when we consider that the result of an inheritance inexorably fatal, which is really a corruption caused by the egotistical neglect of society.—*Mysteries of Paris.*

MARRIED LIFE.—The following beautiful and true sentiments are from the pen of that charming writer *Frederika Bremer,* whose observations might well become rules of life, so appropriate are they to many of its phases:

Deceive not one another in small things nor in great. One little single lie has, before now, disturbed a whole married life. A small cause has often great consequences. Fold not the arms together and sit idle. "Laziness is the devil's cushion."

Do not run much from home. One's own health is of much more worth than gold.

Many a marriage, my friends, begins like the rosy morning, and then falls away like a snow-wreath. And why, my friends? Because the married pair neglect to be as well pleasing to each other after marriage as before. Endeavour always to please one another, but at the same time keep God in your thoughts. Labour and

your love on to-day, for remember that marriage has its to-morrow likewise, and its day after to-morrow, too. "Spare, as one may say, fuel for the winter."

Consider, my daughters, what the word wife expresses. The married woman is her husband's domestic faith; in her hand he must be able to confide house and family; be able to entrust her the key of his heart, as well as the key of his eating room.—His honor and his home are under her keeping, his well being is in her hand. Think of this.

And you sons, be faithful husbands, and good fathers of families. Act so that your wives shall esteem and love you.

DEATH OF THE SCHOOLMASTER.—After making his will he sent for Mr. Taddy, the head usher, and addressed him as follows: "It's all over, Mr. Taddy—I am sinking fast—I am going from the terrestrial globe—to the celestial—and have promised Tomkins a flogging—mind he has it—and don't let him pick off the tender skin—I'm dying—the new pupil—he had wandered)—and he says I cannot live an hour—I dont like that black horse grinning at me—cane him soundly for not knowing his verbs—Oh, Mr. Taddy, its breaking up with me—the vacation's coming. I'm afraid, through my illness—the boys have gone back in their flogging—I feel a strange feeling at my heart—the new pupil come—I trust I have done my duty—and made my will—and left all—(here his head wandered again)—to Mr. Souter, the school bookseller. Mr. Taddy, I invite you to my funeral—make the boys walk in good order—and take care of the crossings.—My sight is getting dim—write to Mrs. B. at Margate—and inform her—the new pupil—up on the 21st—The school door is left open—I am very cold—where is my ruler gone—I will make him feel—John, light the school lamps—I cannot see a line—O Mr. Taddy—vent hora—my hour is come—I am dying—thou art dying—he—is dying—We—are—dying—you are dy'——" The voice ceased. He made a feeble motion with his hand as if in act of ruling a copy book—"the ruling passion strong in death"—and expired.

THE CROSS.

IN ANSWER TO THE INFIDEL INQUIRY OF A POPULAR MODERN WRITER.

BY G. LINNÆUS BANKS, ESQ.

Asked thou, in exaltation,
What the cross of Christ has done?
Ask the splendours of creation,
If they feel the noonday sun!
Ask reviving vegetation,
Gushing forth on joyful wing,
If it feels the inspiration
Of the breath-enchanting spring.

Asked thou? Behold, and wonder
At the cross of Calvary;
Own the terrors of its thunder,
Celebrate love's jubilee.
Lost, exposed to endless ruin,
Deity himself descending,
Wipes away the curse and stain

Swift as lightning spreads the story,
Echoed on from sea to shore;
Angel voices sing its glory.
Hallelujah evermore!
Still it triumphs, braves the ocean,
Wax not louder every swell;
Empires, thrones, in wild commotion,
Tremble at the gates of hell.

Heathen temples fall before it—
Pagan rites and idols fall—
Savage hearts and tongues adore it,
Freed from their unhallowed thrall.
Slavish souls, whose great oblation,
'Twas to feed the alter's flame;
Hear the music of salvation,—
Worship Jesus' sacred name.

Infidels and sceptic scoffers,
Lost in the amazing theme,
Spurn no longer mercy's offers,
Turn and taste the swelling stream
Deserts sing—"Man of Sorrows"
Cities hum with praise and prayer;
Every fleeting moment borrows
Heavenly winds a part to bear.

Ask you star celestial, beaming
On night's cloudless bosom fair,
Calvery's blood stain'd trophies streaming,
Life and death are written there.
Christ shall reign, and man's salvation
Purchased on th accursed tree,
Be a theme of exultation
Throughout all eternity.

TRY ME.—The motto on the seal of General Houston is "Try me." The origin of these two words deserve notice. It will illustrate the character of the man better than any description of his life. He was one day grossly insulted by a low ruffian of Arkanzas, whom he horsewhipped on the spot. A week afterwards his exasperated antagonist sent a challenge in a public room, which General Houston was in the habit of frequenting. The General, however, openly refused to grant the satisfaction required, under the plea that the man whom he had punished was below his notice, and that he could not meet him without degradation. Among the persons present was a government officer, a duellist by profession, whose constant boast was that "he had done the business of twenty-nine fools." He often repeated that he would give half his fortune to complete the thirtieth. When he heard the answer of Houston he made several coarse remarks, adding that he wondered if the General would have dared to have given him such an answer. "Try me" said Houston. The trial was made the next morning, and the duellist was shot through the head.

Great Men.—Historians relate that the Emperor Maximus was 8 feet and 5 inches in height. In the reign of Claudian, a man was brought out of Arabia 9 feet 9 inches tall. John Middleton, born in Lancashire, England, was 9 feet 3 inches high—Patrick Cotter, the celebrated Irish Giant, born in 1761, was 8 feet 7 inches high.

A Bill has been introduced, under Government auspices, into Parliament, and is now in course of passing, which makes it unlawful hereafter for any officer of a criminal court to take or demand fees from any person accused of any crime or misdemeanor.

A BEAUTIFUL IMAGE.—A deaf and dumb person being asked to give his idea of forgiveness, took a pencil and wrote:—"It is the sweetness which flowers yield when trampled upon."

An old gentleman of the name of Gould having married a very young wife, wrote a poetic epistle to a friend to inform him of it, and concluded it thus:

"So see my dear sir, though I'm eighty years old,
A girl of eighteen is in love with—old Gould."

To which his friend replied,

"A girl of eighteen may love Gold it is true;
But believe me, dear sir, it is gold without U."

"One extreme follows the other," as a little dog actually remarked when he dew round after his tail.

From latest English Papers by last Mail.

(From the Liverpool Mail, Aug 23.)

We are anxious to learn what part the governments of England and France will take in the proposed annexation of Texas to the United States of America.

We are not of those who would dispute the right of a nation, or an united people, to choose their own form of government, or to prefer the protection of one neighbouring power before another. Still there are limits to the rule well known to the erudite in internal law.

For instance the people and territory of Belgium were incorporated with the kingdom of Holland, by the great treaty of Vienna, concluded at the termination of the French war. Under the treaty, King William was recognised as the sovereign of the United Netherlands. In 1830, however, or thereabouts, the people of Belgium revolted, and raised the standard of independence. This independence was instantly recognished by France, then, also, in a transition and revolutionary state. It was nearly at the same time recognised by the government of England, then in the hands of the whigs.

Now, it strikes us that Texas, in 1845, is precisely in the position that Belgium was in 1830. The former is, at this moment, what the latter was fifteen years ago—a revolted province. Mexico, the mother country, has not yet consented to the separation. Holland, the mother country, in the other case, had not assented to the separation, when the independence of Belgium was recognised by England and France. What these two last named powers did for Belgium, they have also done for for Texas. They have, *de facto*, recognised the independence of the latter.

Let us, then, pursue the parallel a little farther. Suppose, for instance that Belgium, having shaken off the Dutch yoke, had proposed to incorporate herself with, and annex herself to, her powerful neighbour France. Would England, or any other of the monarchies of Europe, have sanctioned that alliance? Would they have allowed France to increase her power, and extend her dominion by a peaceful compact, after all the money that had been spent, and the blood shed, and the desolation, pain, and woe inflicted upon the human race, for the sole object of checking the ambition of Napoleon, confining France within her legitimate limits, and securing for her a firm, safe, and constitutional government? It is not probable. It would have been an act of suicide. It would have made their professions of twenty years a mere mockery, and their principles the essence of hypocrisy and fraud.

Is it not apparent, then, that the governments of England and France stand in the same relation to Texas, as those of England and the northern powers of Europe stood in relation to Belgium? To recognise the independence of Texas is one thing; to permit the cession of the Texan territory to an overgrown, and grasping, and the unscrupulous republic, like that the United States, is quite a different thing. Mexico is weak enough, with a revolted province on her northern frontier; but that weakness would be rendered more dangerous and pitiable, if her revolutionary citizens were armed with the protection of a greater and overawing republic. It may be the policy of France, in the distribution of her favours, to give a preference to the United States, on the rule that what the republics gain we lose.

This, of course, is not English policy. The object of America is to monopolise, as much as she possibly can, the cultivation of cotton. She has also other views. Slavery in the south is shrouded by the blasts from the north. There is a hollow sound coming over the billows of the Atlantic, and a still, small voice in the states of New England.—Black men are permitted to walk on the shady side of the Broadway in New York. They are free men too, by some inflexitious accident, which the cotton planter cannot understand. Hence the necessity of more slave influence in the Senate of Washington, more anti emancipation votes in Congress, more resisting power to the approaching revolution.

If the government of England should unhappily give a tacit consent, or no consent at all, but an unmeaning growl to the annexation schemes, she hersell to the charge of supressing slavery with one hand, and encouraging it with the other. The interest of the manufacturers of this country are decidedly in favour of the independence of Texas. Policy challenges the economy of the proposed union. The less we are dependent upon any one country for the supply of that important staple, cotton, the better for ourselves. The soil of Texas is fertile, and its agricultural products for manufacturing purposes are inexhaustible. In an independent position, her trade, her supplies, her consumption, would be invaluable to this country. Bound to us by favourable treaties and liberally encouraged, she might, under our protective friendship, be placed in a meditatorial condition; and availing herself of her locality, she might become the schoolmistress of America, and the parochial beadle of the United States. She would be a cooling draught to England between two fires. Annex her to the latter republic, and she would be for ever swamped—a convenient bog, in which would be submerged the principle of liberty, light, and truth.

But there is another point. Who are the men in Texas, who call themselves a convention of people, and who, in the idle and absurd name of the people with all the pomp and circumstance of unblushing quackery, give their solemn and profound assent to this act of annexation? We believe, and we have reason to believe, for their names are published, that they number about fifty individuals—good men and wise they may be—but refugees, nevertheless, from the United States, from England, Holland, Ireland, Wales, Scotland, and other countries. These conventionalists each represents his five hundred square miles. Who the electors are, we have yet to learn. These fifty odd men seem to call the Texan territory their own. By what right it would be difficult to explain. The lands they hold, or have apportioned amongst themselves, they certainly have never purchased, or, if purchased, have never paid for, and never intend to do. In these immaculate days, it would be, perhaps, deemed illiberal if we were to call them robbers. The poor Indians have a name for it, which we do not choose to translate. These men call themselves a republic—and independent republic—but pray where are the citizens who constitute a republic?

For these reasons alone, we earnestly contend that England cannot with honour consent to this mercenary and unjustifiable annexation. It may have been a dream—the charm of young life, when fancy was unrestrained, and hope smiled; but we believed that England was the champion of the distressed and the injured all over the world. She, we were told, sent her thunder to avenge crime. She took part with the weak against the strong and the lawless, and in her pride of equity threw her gauntlet in the face of the oppressor. It was a dream, we suspect; for whatever history may tell, we have had no proofs or confirmation of the fact in our time.—The United States lay claim to the whole of the American continent, from Terra del Fuego to the North Pole, and we suppose they must have it all. In dealing with England, the most vigorous and successful speculators are those who have nothing to lose; money and credit in such cases being hindrances. If Texas is annexed to the United States, we cannot see, on the same grounds, any formidable reason why Ireland should not be so. The Popish priests would like it, because the ignorance of America is sympathetic with her notions of civil and religious liberty. The United States, we are glad to say, is working double tides to gain a respectable and creditable reputation; and there are hopes that the "drab coloured population" of Philadelphia will ultimately pay their debts. But for a quiet and reflecting man to think that a pecuniary easiness is to be caused by the capture of the Texan territory, is a matter that produces, and must produce, painful ideas. Our last word is, that if Lord Aberdeen assents to the dictum of Sir Robert Peel, that Texas must be surrendered to the United States, we shall, as Canning said cover the union jack with crape, and hide our sorrows and tears in chambers dim, or in old and unhrageous bowers, known only to the owl and the bat.

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER.—We have had a dull week in our cloth market, with the exception of the best printing cloth, for which there is an improved demand. Shirtings, domestics, and finer qualities of printing fabrics are very dull, and are to be had on rather easier terms. Spinners continue to realise full prices, and in some instances improved ones. The demand, &c. is likely to continue.

BRADFORD, Aug. 21.—The demand was pretty active to-day for some kinds of worsted articles, especially those on which to try the new mode of dyeing upon.—Merinos also were in request; Orleans not so brisk; Coburgs steady. Yarns: This article is without change for the better; no life in the trade. Wool much too high for present rates.—In wool no change

THE ARMY.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Mr. James Pilson, late a Company Serjeant in the Royal Artillery, who was discharged in July last, has been awarded by the Master General of the Ordnance, a silver medal and gratuity for his long services and good conduct. Mr. Pilson entered the service in 1805, and has served in the West Indies, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and in Canada. He was one of the little band who accompanied Major Pringle in the long and arduous march from Nova Scotia to Canada, in the winter of 1837-8, during the Canadian revolt.

The Master-general having approved of a new pattern shako and plume for the officers of the Royal Artillery, the second lieutenant appointed and such other officers as may require new caps, are to provide themselves with the new pattern. The Master general desires that the new cap may be taken into wear when the Regiment puts on the clothing for 1846.

WOOLWICH, AUGUST 25.

Major Anderson's and Captain Stanway's companies, 1st battalion, assembled at 5 o'clock, p m., on the guard mounting parade, in heavy marching order, for the commandant's inspection. His Lordship after minutely inspecting the men and their appointments expressed himself highly pleased with their clean and soldier-like appearance, and then in the most flattering manner addressed them in the following terms:—"Soldiers, I hope you will long maintain the high character you leave the Garrison with, as reports from the home stations you have served at have been most satisfactory. You are going to one of the best Colonial stations we possess and a place where I have enjoyed many a happy day. I wish you every success and a good passage."

AUGUST 27.

Major Anderson's company, 70 strong, under the command of second Captain DeWinton, with Lieutenant Moubray, and second Lieutenant Travers, and Captain Stanway's company, 70 strong under the command of the gallant captain, with First Lieutenant Green, First Lieutenant Phillips, and second Lieutenant Barstow, marched to the Royal Arsenal, accompanied by the excellent band of the regiment, and embarked at 6 o'clock p.m., in the Barretto junior, transport ship, for a passage to Halifax, Nova Scotia. Captain Stanway being the senior officer on board will assume the command of the whole until their arrival at Nova Scotia, when one of the companies will proceed to St. John, New Brunswick.—*Woolwich Gazette.*

INFANTRY.—It having been represented to the Commander-in chief that the colored stripes in the sash or girdle at present worn by the serjeants of Infantry are liable to fade or become unsightly when exposed to wet, or to the influence of the sun in hot climates, his Grace has been pleased to direct that the serjeants sash be henceforth manufactured of the national crimson colour throughout, instead as for the whole army (including Rifle corps) and that the breadth be reduced to two and a half inches. A pattern has accordingly been sealed and lodged at the office of military boards for the regulation of future supplies.

THE NAVY.

[illegible] has got her lower masts in and the tops over, and the rigging is being fitted. This vessel was built in 1764, and consequently she is now 61 years of age, and yet her timbers are all in the most perfect state, and she is the admiration of all the naval officers who have seen her since she was razeed from a 74 to a 50 gun ship. A highly qualified and experienced naval officer stated that he would prefer her under the present form to any modern vessel in the navy, as she sits beautiful on the water, and has ample room to work her guns on the broadsides, as well as fore and aft. Her stern is rounded and very agreeable to the eye, and on the lower deck has four port-holes for guns of large calibre. Mr. Lang, master ship builder, has introduced a great improvement in the form of the port hole coverings on her broadsides, by making them in two pieces instead of one, formerly used, which renders them equally strong, although only half the weight when it is requisite to move them. The Grampus when finished as a fifty gun frigate, will possess every quality, in the opinion of qualified judges, that is requisite in a man-of-war, without any of the doubtful qualities which have recently been the subject of so much discussion.—*Ib.*

GALLANT CAPTURE OF A PIRATE SLAVER.—NINE MEN KILLED AND FOURTEEN WOUNDED.

We merely alluded yesterday (Aug 26th) to a report which had reached us from the coast of Africa, of a most gallant and successful engagement on the west coast between the boats of one of her Majesty's ships and a large pirate slaver. We have received from a correspondent of St. Thomas's, by the same ship, a confirmation of the report, with the following interesting particulars:—It is with sincere pride that we record the exploit, which for chivalrous gallantry has hardly been surpassed during the most stirring period of the late war, and which must satisfy those detractors of our brave seamen who insist that the navy has lost much of the spirit that was wont to animate it, how utterly groundless such a belief really is.

The boats engaged in the affair belonged to the Pantaloon, 16, sloop, Commander Edmund Wilson. The prize is a remarkably fine vessel of about 450 tons, polacre, rigged, with immense sails. She is of great celebrity on the coast, is armed with four 12-pounders, and had a mixed crew composed chiefly of Spaniards, amounting to about 50; and was equipped for any villanous service, whether slave dealing or piracy.

The Pantaloon had been baffled in her chase of this vessel, supposed to be a slaver, for two or three days; and it appears, from what our correspondent has stated, the pirate, after leading the Pantaloon away to St. Thomas, and outsailing her, doubled on the crusier, and then ran to Lagos; but Captain Wilson was too old an officer on the coast to be so taken in, and on the morning of the 26th of May the sloop and the stranger caught sight of each other about two miles distant, off Lagos, becalmed. The pirate hoisted no colours, and the captain of the Pantaloon, desirous of renewing his attentions, sent the cutter and two whale boats under the command of the First Lieutenant, Mr. Lewis de Prevost, with the master, Mr. J. Crout, and the boatswain, Mr. Pasco, with Marines and seamen amounting to about 36 altogether, to make a more intimate acquaintance with the stranger, taking especial care, however, to be fully prepared for a warm reception.

The pirate gave the boats an indication of what they were to expect, as they neared, by opening on them a heavy fire of round shot, grape, and cannister, in such a spirited style, that after returning the complement by a volley of musketry, the boats prepared for hard work. Animated by the show of resistance, each boat now emulated the other in reaching the enemy, the pirate continuing a sharp fire as they advanced, the marines as briskly using their muskets. In half an hour from the discharge of the first gun from the pirate, the boats of the Pantaloon were alongside, Lieutenant Prevost and Mr. Pasco on the starboard, and Mr. Crout in the cutter on the port side. The pirate crew sheltering themselves as much as possible, nevertheless, continued to fire guns, loading them with all sorts of missiles—bullets, nails, lead, &c., and amidst a shower of these our brave sailors dashed on board.

Lieutenant Prevost and his party in the two boats, notwithstanding their hot reception, were soon on the deck of the prize. The master boarded on the port bow, and despite the formidable resistance and danger, followed by one of his boat's crew, actually attempted to enter the port as they were firing the gun from it. He succeeded in getting through, but his seconder was knocked overboard by the discharge; the gallant fellow, however, nothing daunted, was in an instant up the side again, taking part with the master, who was engaged in a single encounter with one or two of the rascals. Having gained the deck after a most determined resistance, they now encountered the pirates hand to hand, when the cutlass and bayonet did the remainder of the work. Lieutenant Prevost finally succeeded in capturing the vessel, but the pirates fought desperately, and it was not until seven of their number lay dead on the deck and seven or eight more were severely wounded that they ran below or yielded.

It may naturally be supposed that in such a hard and close struggle the gallant boats' crews did not escape unharmed. We are sorry to say that a fine able seaman named Henry Jackson, was killed, and a private of the Royal Marines was so severely wounded that he died a short time after. The master was severely wounded; Pasco, boatswain, was slightly wounded; as were also four others, Carrick, the captain's coxswain; Soughton, a quartermaster; Harmer, an able seamen; and a marine named Fremantle. An able seaman, named Jones, was severely wounded.

The affair has excited a great sensation on the coast, and the men of war are loud in their congratulations on the success of the Pantaloon. The general feeling among the squadron is admiration of the gallantry displayed, coupled, however, with ardent wishes for such an opportunity of distinction.—*Standard.*

SUMMARY.

The *Leeds Mercury* says it is no uncommon thing for 100 000 railway shares to be sold in one day in the share markets in Leeds.

It is calculated that the price of land and houses in the vicinity of railway termini throughout England has advanced 100 per cent.

The amount subscribed for new lines this year in sums above £2.000 is in Manchester upwards of £6.000,000, and to Liverpool upwards of £5,000,000.

After raising £600,000 or £700,000 for churches, the Free Church people of Scotland determined recently to have a college and 20 individuals instantly put down their names for £1,000 each for the purpose. Since then they have commenced a subscription to build parsonages for their ministers, and in a few weeks £40,000 or £50,000 has been raised for that purpose.

The Prince de Berghes, who defrauded the Parisian Jockey Club, has been sentenced to three years imprisonment, with a fine of 100 francs. The prince has appealed against the sentence.

Mr Scott Murray, who a few months ago embraced the Roman Catholic faith, is erecting a Catholic church at Great Marlow, at his sole expense. The architect is Mr. Pugin. The cost is estimated at £3.500.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—A case of this description was tried at the assizes, in the city of Cork, on Friday, in which a young lady, named Henrietta Little, aged about twenty-six, sued a widower, named George Newenham, of the ripe age of fifty-three, for damages laid at £5,000. The sum of £500 was paid into court. The promise was fully made out, and the breach defended on the ground that the defendant, on looking into his affairs, had discovered that his property was not sufficient to maintain the lady, and some other incumbrances (consisting of another lady and five children) in the style they had been used to. The jury after a long inquiry, found for the plaintiff, damage £700, and costs.

BELFAST ELECTION.—On Wednesday, Lord John L. Chichester, brother of the Marquis of Donegal, was elected for this borough without opposition.

The Emperor of Austria, on the advice of Prince Metternich, is about to endow the Protestant clergy in the German states.

At Wombwell, near Barnsley, the other day, one of the servants of Mr. Swift took up a gun, levelled it at her fellow servant in a joke, not knowing it was loaded, pulled the trigger and shot her dead.

The *United Service Gazette* says, "We believe it has been decided upon that each port shall have two old 74's, mounted with 50 guns each, and a frigate mounting 30 guns, to be kept in constant readiness, on the screw principle."

Col. Lascelles, of the Grenadier Guards, on Monday afternoon, was thrown from his horse, in Bath-street, Grosvenor square, London, and his left eye was forced from the socket, by his head coming in contact with the curb stone.

Mr. Bailey's colossal statute of his late Royal highness the Duke of Sussex, is to be placed in Freemasons' Hall, is nearly completed, and is pronounced an excellent likeness of the deceased Prince.

The *Times* express, with the result of the Sunderland election consumed in actual railway travelling 7 hours and 27 minutes, and returning with the printed account 7 hours 54 minutes. The distribution of the *Times* having in that short interval, been effected over nearly the whole of England.

A new Tom Thumb, the 'Emperor Tom Thumb,' has arisen in Somersetshire. It will shortly make his debut before the public. He is sixteen years of age, is but two feet nine inches high, and has not grown a bit for nine years. He dances, fences, and sings.

The ships composing the experimental squadron were passed August 25, 30 leagues S. W. of Scilly, standing S W. The old French ship, the Canopus, has beaten all the other vessels in the experimental squadron.

The condemned pirates have been further respited until the 25th of November, in order to afford the judges an opportunity of fully considering the points of law raised on the trial.

The East India Company are building two splendid war steamers of 1,440 tons each.

A new frigate, the Clorinde, of 46 guns was launched on the 13th at Cherbourg.

The *Universal Prussian Gazette* states, from Berlin, 9th inst., that a decree has been published containing the conditions under which the body of Lutherans who have seperated themselves from the Evangelical Church are permitted to form religious communities. The authorization of the state will be necessary for this purpose, and they will be submitted to a particular consistory.

In the diocese of Chester, as many as 170 churches have been built within the last ten years, and there are now in progress *nearly one hundred more!*

The Rev. Doctor Joseph Wolf has taken up his residence at Malines, and has accepted the chaplaincy of the English Protestant chapel there, where he will perform divine service every Sunday.

By an order in Council, the Queen has approved of the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for founding eighteen additional fellowships in the University of Durham, of the value of £120 a-year.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.—Government have finally determined upon establishing one of the provincial colleges at Cork.

The *Times* has sent its own "commissioner" into Ireland to report upon the condition of the country.

O'Connellis alternating the exercise of his beagles with the light amusement of preparing *fourteen new acts of parliament*, with which he is to floor both Whigs and Tories. The old boy will be the death of us!

A private soldier of the 67th regiment, now lying at Potobella Barracks, has charged himself with being the murderer of Eliza Grimwood, whose death caused such a sensation in London some years ago.

Amongst the last noticeable events in the appointment of Mr. Corbellis, a Roman Catholic barrister, to the new office of Chancery Taxing Master, worth £1,000 a year.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The meeting on Monday was scantily attended. Mr. O'Reilly, the chairman, hinted at what he deemed to be the great danger of the present crisis. The government were now trying to draw away some of their young men by the lure of place and office. The new colleges would supply tempting situations to young men of literary talents, and in Maynooth itself an effort would be made to bias the minds of the rising generation of the Catholic priesthood. There was a peril in these regards which they must prepare against. Already he feared that some wavering individuals had been drawn away from them. On a future day he would speak out more openly, and denounce in the strongest terms all flinchers from their sacred cause. Mr. John O'Connell informed the meeting that conformably with the advice of his father, they had prepared another address to the Catholics of the north of Ireland on the subject of the Orange meetings. They might be sneered at and traduced for still endeavouring to conciliate men who had given so little encouragement to their overtures, but they would never desist from the blessed work of conciliation, nor ever omit doing anything which had a tendency to promote it. The same honourable M.P. adverted to a letter which he had received from the Right Rev. Dr. Cantwell, which he deemed particularly valuable, as showing how repugnant the infidel Colleges Bill was to the feelings of their prelates, or at least of some of them. He moved a vote of thanks to this admirable bishop for his excellent letter. The vote was of course agreed to. Mr. Ray read a letter from Mr. Smith O'Brien in favour of the registration of repealers, and also a long report from a special committee on the subject of trade and manufactures. Mr. Steele in making some observations on this subject claimed to have been the original propounder of the great work now going on upon the Shannon. Captain Broderick read a letter on the subject of Ribbonism in Cavan, and having first denounced that system, proceeded then to denounce the police, and the government for encouraging policemen to get up fictitious charges, by rewarding those who brought forward the greatest numbers of prosecutions. The gallant captain indulged in a long harangue *de omnibus rebus*. Amongst other Irish grievances of which he complained, he adverted to the fact that no part of the clothing or accoutrements of the army were of Irish manufacture. This he attributed to the vicious system by which the colonels of regiments are given the ordering of these matters, and permitted to derive a large perquisite from it. He concluded by announcing that the repeal registry in the city was progressing most favourably, and that on that day's registration they had a majority of fourteen. The rent for the week was declared to be £205 13s 7d.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Private letters from Alexandria of the 8th instant, state that the Duke de Montpensier had returned to that city from his journey to Upper Egypt, and was to sail in a day or two for Smyrna and Constantinople.

We learn from Constantinople of the 30th ult., that intelligence had been received there from the Caucasus, announcing that the Russians had undertaken a new campaign in the interior of Daghestan. After a vigorous resistance at the entrance of a defile, the mountaineers withdrew to the interior, and the Russians seized on the defile. Considerable loss was sustained on both sides. There have been insurrections in the part of Circassia which is under subjection; and near Anapa a Russian division was obliged to retreat.

A correspondent in Tripoli writes, on the 2d instant, that the expedition against Tunis was no longer talked of, and that the idea of it had, perhaps, never been seriously entertained by the Ottoman government. The French steamer Cocyte, and the brig-of-war Messager, still remained at Tripoli.

FRANCE.

A letter published in the *Courier Français*, states that fresh attempts at incendiarism had been made at Toulon, and among several bunches of matches found in different parts of the arsenal, one had been placed under a frigate which is now upon the stocks. The *Reforme*, a republican print, in alluding to the recent fires at Toulon and Algiers, does not scruple to repeat its foul insinuation, that they were the work of emissaries of the British government, and calls upon the French nation to entertain a legitimate distrust of all professions of friendship emanating from this side of the channel.

Fresh rumours are afloat of the proposed modification of the cabinet, but there seems to be no fear that Marshal Soult will resign the post for which he is so eminently fitted, so long as health and strength are spared him. The Prince and Princess of Salerno, the parents of the Duchess d'Aumale, were expected at the Chateau d'Eu.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TOULON ARSENAL.—Toulon, August 1.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, the drums beat to arms, the cannon roared the tocsin alarmed the inhabitants, who, anxious to learn the disasters that had fallen on them, flew from all directions towards the port. The sight there was grand and awfully majestic; the arsenal was one sheet of fire. Admiral Baudin, the mayor, and all the civil and military authorities, were soon on the spot, and with great difficulty the rapid progress of the flames was in a measure arrested. The fire broke out in several distinct and seperate parts—in the great covered shed, filled with wood, which had been placed there more than 20 years back, and at other piles placed at some distance. At the same time an immense pile of oak, on the other side of the canal was also on fire. All the offices are destroyed. Fortunately a strong wind E.S.E., saved the vessels on the stocks; the steam sawing mills are also preserved. The loss is, however, immense. It is now 7 p.m. The fire still continues, but with little force, and I am in hopes no further damage will be done. Fifteen persons were seriously injured and have been conveyed to the hospital. It is almost certain that the galley slaves are the authors of the fire.—Several of them have made their escape. August 2, seven p.m.—The fire continued with more or less intensity until two o'clock to day, when after great exertion it was got under. The loss sustained by the Government is immense, and may without exaggeration be estimated at a million and a half pounds sterling. This sum, although enormous, would be of comparative trifling consequence, but the loss in seasoned wood is irreparable. The greater portion of the wood burnt is Sicilian oak of the finest quality, and has been twenty and thirty years in the arsenal. I can hardly describe the consternation which reigns in this place. The inhabitants and workmen consider that it will be impossible, at least for many years, to build ships at Toulon unless Government should think proper to send timber from other dockyards. Fortunately no ships were injured, although serious apprehensions were entertained this morning from the sparks of the great shed. Every precaution was taken to preserve the vessels on the stocks; steamboats were ready to tow them into the harbor, and 20 fire-engines worked by 600 seamen were prepared to play on them. Large bodies of men are now employed in clearing away the ruins. This morning, the steamer Etna, Captain Laville, entered this port, with despatches from Tunis, which place she quitted on the 26th ult. I learnt from one of the officers that a body of Turkish troops had landed at Tripoli, and that great preparations were making at Tunis to defend the place. The Bey had ordered a frigate to be got ready for conveying despatches. At the departure of the Etna, the French ship of the line, Neptune, and the steamer Levoisier, were lying in the harbor. The Cocteye, and Messenger, which left Toulon on the 2nd, with sealed orders, have, I am confidently informed, gone to Tripoli. Orders have been received from Paris to prepare for immediate service two steamers of 450 horse power each, and another of the same force is to be manned and armed.—*Galignani.*

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 13th. Several officers belonging to the garrison of that city had been dismissed from their corps, and had received passports for different towns in the provinces, to which they had been directed to repair. Great difference of opinion appears to prevail in regard to the restitution of the property of the secular clergy. The *Heraldo* denounces the measure with much vehemence. The accounts from Catalonia state that the excitement in that province had been much increased by the dismissal of General Concha. It appears that he had all along opposed Narvaez's orders to ballot for recruits in the district of Barcelona, on the ground that such a course would be a breach of the compact entered into by the government with the inhabitants of that city, who had contracted to pay a large sum of money, in order that they might be exempted from the conscription. Should Narvaez persist in calling upon the Barcelonian recruits, some serious disturbances may be expected.

GERMANY.

The "religious" excitement in Germany continues unabated, and rather than other wise increases in its fervour. Ronge, indeed, seems like another Luther, tho' without his deep spirituality of mind.

THE CAPE.

We have advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 6th June. The Boers beyond the boundary of the Orange River had shown no further disposition to resist the colonial authorities, and Sir P. Maitland had proceded to Colesberg to satisfy himself in person as to the merits of their complaints, in order to prevent the recurrence of an outbreak. His Excellency had received an address from that horse, by which he had restored his authority to prevent him from moving for a few days, but it was not expected to lead to any more serious result.

AUSTRALIA.

We have intelligence from Hobart Town, to the 30th of April. The tenor of the letters from Sydney is of the most cheerful and gratifying description, and we infer from them that the colony will now again make steady advances towards prosperity. During the month of April alone, the exports from Sydney to London were to the amount of £2.000,000, and comprised the most valuable products, viz.. wool, tallow, sperm oil, &c. To the felicitous discovery of the results of boiling down sheep and cattle, the colony is said to be mainly indebted for its reviving prospects.

As a proof of the progress of these colonies, the exports from Sydney during the month of April amounted to upwards of £200,000 in value, in the articles of wool, oil, tallow, and hides, exclusive of other minor commodities. The progress of boiling down the carcasses of cattle and sheep is now much better understood, and is so rapidly extending that it will soon remove all complaint of want of markets for their surplus stock, which multiplies on their hands with a degree of rapidity unknown in the old settled countries of Europe. Notwithstanding distance, there is every appearance of the Australian group becoming successful rivals with Russia, for tallow, in the market of the mother country. The banks seem now to be acting with prudence and caution with their credits, and the result is shown in an increased degree of confidence and self-reliance on the part of the majority of the settlers.

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir—In looking over your paper of the 19th inst. I observe under the head of City Affairs, sundry documents relating to the recent fire, the state of the fire apparatus, and the position of the Common Council, in reference to the Trustees of Corporation property, the Legislature, and the Saint John Water Company. Now, sir, as I am one of the interested in the matters referred to in those documents, and as such, have a right—an equal right with others to express an opinion upon them, and as I moreover affect to think as I ought, and to speak as I think, perhaps you will open your columns for a brief exposition of my sentiments upon the important matters brought so prominently before the public by their publication. With respect to the inefficiency of the fire apparatus, no doubt appears to be entertained; nor is a question raised as to the utility of the Water Company's works on occasions of fire. Neither do I imagine that there can be a second opinion as to the expediency of adopting the recommendation of His Worship the Mayor to use all possible despatch in causing them to be made suitable for extensive service in case of need. Hereupon arises a question of moment, however, and one which calls for an expression of public opinion upon it. It is in my view but justice to the Common Council in the present crisis, either to sustain them in the course they have taken, or else unmistakingly to intimate to them that they are over-jealous of the public rights, to the injury of their constituents.

From the Report made by the committee of the Common Council, it would appear that the Board have been long sensible of the defective state of the fire department, and so early as last winter applied to the Legislature to pass a law enabling them to procure the necessary means to remedy the defect. Strange to say, although the propriety of the application was expressly admitted, the powers sought, were, by a species of truckling legislation, known only to the independent representatives of a New Brunswick constituency, effectually withheld.—The House of Assembly in effect say—Your request is proper, and your case is urgent; so urgent in fact, that it presents us with a fair opportunity of serving our friends behind the curtain; so pay £300 per annum to the Saint John Water Company—a very respectable company we do assure you sirs, and you may then put your hands into your pockets for your own purposes.—I pronounce this to have been a gratuitously wicked piece of legislation; a daring attempt at legalized robbery. Who made the House of Assembly arbitrators between the City of Saint John and the Water Company? Nay, when were there any matters for submission to them. The city is under no obligation, legal or moral, to make good the losses of that company. They have introduced, 'tis true, that which has been of incalculable benefit to it, and in so far they present a fair claim to support by *individuals*; but if I am not mistaken, private emolument was the inducement to engage in the work, and if 100 per cent. on the capital invested had been the annual dividend, the stockholders alone would have enjoyed it. They no doubt anticipated success in the enterprise, as do the Gas Company at present, and they as doubtlessly imagined that they were receiving a favor at the hands of the Corporation, when they obtained permission to lay down their pipes, at all events they must have conceived that by p'acing the water at the public service in cases of fire, they were granting no more than a compensation for the inconvenience caused to the citizens by opening the streets in laying down their apparatus. Be this as it may, we hear of no complaint until failure stares them in the face, when they resort to every shift to get the stock off their hands, and among others is that of which I have been writing. The Corporation were placed in a strait by the action of the Legislature. On the one hand there were necessities to be provided for of no ordinary importance; on the other there was the ignominy of submitting to injustice:—there was the terrible cry of retrenchment that had been knelled into their ears for months back, and they dare not, if they would, desert the sacred trust reposed in them by the citizens. In refusing the conditions annexed to the powers conferred by 8th Vict. Cap. 68, they acted wisely and well, and in applying to the Trustees of Corporation property for the necessary money for the improvement of the fire department, they took the only course which, in my opinion was left them, short of an appeal to the bounty of the public. The answer of the Trustees was not such as might have been expected. It was hasty and haughty, and betokens, to say the least of it, an extreme and unpardonable oversight of popular rights. It enjoins that which was the cause of their appointment—the avoidable expenditure of money, and imputes a fault to the Corporate Body for not having done already that which they, if their conduct was consistent, would be the first to censure. They will not give £250 of the public funds to repair the engines, hose, &c., and yet they say go to the owners of this same fund for that and £300 more to give as a bonus to the Water Company.

It must not be inferred from what I have written, that I would have the Company's interests altogether disregarded; on the contrary, my sympathies go with their work, which was an enterprising undertaking, and as far as is compatible with prudence and practice I would relieve them, and with a view to that I would offer a suggestion or two.

It is evident that an abundant supply of Water *to every part of the city*, is highly desirable and of great public concernment; that independently of other considerations, protection to a part is safety to the whole. It follows that every district should be supplied, and if supplied, each one should contribute towards paying the expense, and that in proportion to relative interests. It follows moreover, that the Corporation, who are the conservators of the public safety, would be justified in introducing such a supply of water, and in making a general rate to pay for it. If they have not the power to tax specifically for such a purpose at present, it could without doubt be easily obtained. As the company's works are suitable for this purpose, I think there could be no reasonable objection to their being taken off their hands at a reasonable price.

Now for a few words about the contemplated appeal to the public for voluntary contribution.—I perfectly agree with the Trustees, that a direct tax is much the more preferable mode of procedure. The objection to the voluntary system is, that to use a significant phrase, it admits of "shirking;" it is driving the "willing horse," while the even more able bodied escapes his share of labour. Tax, and then each man pays for what he gets, and enjoys only so much as he has paid for. But the present exigency admits of no delay: cannot £250 be obtained on loan to the corporation until the next sitting of the Legislature, when as the "injustice and illegality" of the former act, as it would seem, "are apparent to its members," a new one may be obtained to authorise an assessment to pay it.

The last thing I shall notice is the extraordinary letter of the Chief Magistrate to Aldermen Porter and Van Horne. It is an unfortunate letter, as it invites the public attention to the "antagonist position" of the writer to the Corporation, of which he is the head. Its style is strikingly splenetic, sufficiently so to lead to the irresistible conviction that there is some private influence at work there, jarring with public duty. We are informed in parenthesis that "unfortunate disputes have arisen and *will continue to arise*" between the Corporation and the Water Company. Ah! is it so? Is this to be comforted into a threat? for the language is emphatic; and is the poor unfortunate beggarly city indeed to be terrified into submission by its *wealthy* neighbour the Water Company? Alack a day! How are the mighty fallen and the weak puffed up! What a glorious prospect is opened out to the former as the price of slavery—the loan of five whole hundred pounds:—think of that in present, (quere, where is the money to come from?) and in future the dispersion of difficulties like the mists of morning. Altogether, this document is worthy of preservation, as it is strongly corroborative of the maxim "no man can serve two masters."

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

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, SEPT. 26, 1845.

THE first September English Mail arrived at Halifax in the steamer *Britannia*, from Liverpool, on Wednesday 17th instant, having had a boisterous passage of 13 days. Messrs Daniel, Gilchrist, Smellie, Fox, Walker, and Waugh, of this city, with Mr. J. A. Pierce, of Miramichi,—L. J. Papineau, Esq., late Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, who has been an exile in consequence of his participation in the Canada rebellion in 1837, with 75 others for Boston, also came passengers.

Accounts from nearly all parts of England, Scotland, and also from France, state that a favourable change had taken place in the weather, and that consequently the crops were likely to be got in good condition, though we regret to perceive that a blight has fallen among the Potatoes, both in England and on the continent, similar to that which has affected them nearly the whole of this continent.

The state of Ireland continues good, there being an active demand particularly for woollen stuffs.

Various extracts from the latest papers will be found in our columns.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

FREDERICTON, 22d September, 1845.

COMMANDING officers of Battalions are requested, in making their Inspection Returns for the present year, to state the number of Officers, non Commissioned Officers, and Men enrolled, and number actually called out and effective; the number and state of the Arms and Accoutrements, and the number of the Troops and Companies that are in Uniform.

Captain William Hutchison, of the Saint John Light Infantry, and Lieutenant John Wannamaker, of the 3d Battalion, King's County Militia, are allowed to retire from Militia service with their respective Rank.

By Command,
GEO SHORE, *A. G. M.*

STEAMER REINDEER.—We have witnessed a short experimental trip which this steamer made in the river opposite the town, and saw enough to convince us that when her machinery is in proper order she will be a fast boat. There is no longer a doubt, that the new principle discovered by Mr. Tibbets has completely succeeded.—*Head Quarters.*

We learn that Mr. S. Rowe, the eminent statuary of Exeter, has received orders to execute all the fine stone carving for the new Cathedral about to be erected at Fredericton New Brunswick. The high reputation which Mr. Rowe has obtained for his workmanship leaves no reason to doubt that the new Cathedral will be greatly enriched by his skill.—*Dorset Chronicle.*

THE WAR.—What have become of it? Where are the ten thousand Mexican troops within eight days march, of whom old Gen. Gaines had authentic information? Where are the codfish privateers on the Banks of Newfoundland, of which the *Herald* gave solemn warning? Where are the privateers, which being clustered at Havana, were to pounce like locusts upon our commerce? Where are all the other alarming things of which we have heard? All gone, with the long, low, black schooner, to the tomb of the U. State Bank. The glory of the warrior, the politician, the financier, and the newsmonger, are all buried in one common grave. General Gaines is certainly to be pitied. His last vision of glory has faded away, and the N. Orleans volunteers who were to have had a grand summer excursion at the expence of Uncle Sam,—all their fun is over, and instead of Yankee soldiers, Gen. Taylor calls for Irish laborers. If the Mexicans will fortify the Rio del Norte, and the Americans the Nueces, the disputed territory may for the present be left to the gallinippers.—*Journal of Commerce.*

entered—the *Rose*, by Mr Melville; *Jane*, by Mr. W. Hare; *Aurora Borealis*, by Mr. S. E. Gerow; and the *Fire Fly*, by Mr. R. James. This race caused much excitement, and was taken by the *Rose*, which performed the distance in 58 minutes, beating the others 10 minutes.

The third Race was the four oared Gigs by Amateurs.—Prize £6.—The course being from the starting line round a boat moored between the Beacon and Partridge Island, thence up the Harbour to a boat moored off Rankin's Wharf, and thence to the place of starting. Four boats started—the *Leander*, entered by Mr. John Simonds; *Nereid*, entered by the Amateur Boat Club; *Blonde*, entered by Mr. W. C. Hare; and the *Atalanta*, entered by Captain Thomas Reed.—the *Atalanta* taking the race with ease, performing the distance in 34 minutes, and beating the *Blonde* by 2 minutes.

The fourth Race was the six oared Gigs.—Prize £6.—Course as before. The *Venture*, a Sand Point boat, ent

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and particularly for woollen stuffs.
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MATCH.—An exciting sailing match took
Wednesday between the two new Pilot
Rechab and *Grace Darling*. The distance
Reed's Point round the Westernmost point
ives, (near Head Harbour) and back to
of starting, a distance of between 20
les. They started at noon, it blowing
of wind at the time, but the little vessels
ably, and returned to the winning point
clock on the following morning, the latter
being a short distance a head of her
y. It is said that the latter vessel was
Beacon, where she was obliged to anchor,
sence of the wind dying and the head tide,
Grace ran up in the eddy where there
sufficient water for the *Rechabites*. Be this
the Grace Darling takes the £50; and we
the matter is not likely to rest there, both
rmined to try it again.

w steam propeller *Robert Rankin* arrived
rday from Boston, where she had been to
r machinery. The revenue laws require
g relanded here, which will be complied
the vessel fitted for sea in a few days.

.—Schr. *Defiance*, from Herring Cove,
hon River, with a cargo of ship timber,
aterlogged and upset about 15 miles to the
of this port, in the gale of Wednesday; the
passengers, five in number, were taken off
r. *Sarah Ann*, Atkinson, of Cumberland,
g been 9 hours on the wreck. Much praise
pt. Atkinson for his exertions in saving the
m the wreck, as *five* vessels had passed
vious; it blowing hard with a heavy sea
d not render any assistance.

OF THE PERFORMANCES AT THE RE-
GATTA ON FRIDAY LAST.

steamer *Columbia*, not having arrived from
ello, the *Herald*, Capt. Brown, was made
Ship for the occasion, and was moored off
int, which was the starting and winning
all the boats. About 1 o'clock, the signal
for the first class sailing boats to come up
e, preparatory to starting; but only one
peared—the *Grace Darling*, which was
y Mr. John Seely—all the others appear-
to try their sailing with this fine vessel;—
nce was round Partridge Island and back,
e of starting, the prize being £3,—only
paid when but one boat entered.
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£7 10s.—distance as before. Four boats

entered—the *Rose*, by Mr. Melville; *Juno*, by Mr. W. Hare; *Aurora Borealis*, by Mr. S. E. Gerow; and the *Fire Fly*, by Mr. R. James. This race caused much excitement, and was taken by the *Rose*, which performed the distance in 58 minutes, beating the others 10 minutes.

The third Race was the four oared Gigs, by Amateurs.—Prize £15.—The course being from the starting line round a boat moored between the Boom and Patridge Island, thence up the Harbour to a buoy moored off Rankin's Wharf, and thence to the place of starting. Four boats started—the *Leander*, entered by Mr. John Simonds; *Nereid*, entered by the Amateur Boat Club; *Blonde*, entered by Mr. W. C. Hare; and the *Atalanta*, entered by Captain Thomas Reed,—the *Atalanta* taking the race with ease, performing the distance in 34 minutes, and beating the *Blonde* by 2 minutes.

The fourth Race was the six oared Gigs.—Prize £6.—Course as before. The *Venture*, a Sand Point boat, entered by Mr. John Seely, and the *Hazard*, a Carleton boat, entered by Mr. R. Stackhouse, starting. "When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war,"—and this was the tightest race of the whole. Sand Point and Carleton were fairly pitted, and on returning it was difficult to tell which would win. The distance was gone over in 29½ minutes, the *Hazard* beating her opponent two boats' length.

The fifth Race was the Whale Boats.—Prize £8.—Course as before.—Five boats started:—the *Mechanic*, entered by Mr. John Ward; *Canmore*, entered by Mr. Cornelius Reardon; the *Stranger*, entered by Mr. James Shehan; *True Blue*, entered by Mr. John C. Smith; and the *Blonde*, entered by Mr. S. Hopkinson. The race was won by the *Mechanic*, in 32½ minutes, beating the *Canmore*, the second boat, by one minute.

The sixth Race was run by Boys, for a Prize of £5.—Three boats entered—the *Algerine*, (Carleton crew,) by Mr. F. Coster; the *Arnodac*, (Saint John crew,) by Mr. J. Simonds; and the *Blonde*, (Portland crew,) by Mr. G. E. Snider,—but only two started, the *Algerine* and the *Blonde*. The *Algerine* took the race, performing the distance in 34 minutes.

The Seventh was a four oared Race by men.—Prize £5. Course as before. Three boats entered, the *Belle*, by Mr. John Seely, the *Maid of Erin*, by Mr. T. Vallely, and the *Jemo* by Mr. Thomas Kenash. The distance was performed by the *Jemo* in 38 minutes, beating the Maid of Erin by five seconds.

The Eighth Race was the Wherries.—The course up the Harbour to Rankin's Wharf and back to the steamer. Prize £1. The race was contested by the *Sylph*, entered by Mr. J. Ketchum, and the *Syren* entered by Mr. W. Melick, and won by the latter—the former breaking her thole.

The ninth was the Skiff Race.—Prize £2. The *Rattle Snake*, entered by Mr. F. Coster, being the only boat entered, pulled round the course and took the prize.

The Indian Canoe Race came off next, five Canoes started, each of which received a prize according to the order in which they came in. The Fox, owned by Nicholas Gabriel, was in first, being closely pursued by the Whip Poor-Will, owned by John Paul.—*New Brunswicker.*

☞ We are informed that a number of spirited capitalists are about forming another Water Company; they propose to bring the water from Cold Brook or Little River, and furnish it at a much less rate than that charged by the present company.

A beautiful new copper fastened and well built ship, called the "*Lowshtauk*," about 650 tons, built by Messrs. Lovett & Parlett, at Tynemouth, for Mr. James Alexander, of this city, was towed into port on Monday, by steamer Nova Scotia.—The name which this fine ship bears is the Indian name of the River St. John, signifying "*Long River*."

FIRE IN CANTON AND DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.—American papers state the arrival at New York of the ship *Rainbow*, from Canton, bringing dates to 5th June. A fire broke out on the 2d, at the Chinese Theatre, in the chinese part of the city, of which the following account is given:

On Sunday afternoon, a fire broke out in a theatre within the walls of the city; it has been the cause of a melancholy loss of life, as well as the destruction of much property.

The theatre formed the centre of a square, to which there was only access by one narrow lane.

After the fire was observed the audience endeavored to escape by the lane but unfortunately the crowd from without were trying to force their way into the square, and prevented a large number of those who were within from obtaining egress—the two bodies appear to have got jammed, the greatest confusion prevailing.

It is supposed that upwards of eight hundred lives was lost by the fire, the falling timber, or burnt down by the crowd and suffocation. The bodies are so horribly mutilated their friends cannot recognise them; in consequence of this, hundreds lay unclaimed, and the worst consequences are to be apprehended from their exposure in such a climate at this season.

It is to be hoped that the city authorities will have them buried at once; though from the national prejudices of the people with regard to the dead, and the filial affection which prompts them to pay great respect to the ashes of their departed kindred, it is feared that days will be allowed to escape before the unclaimed and unrecognized are disposed of.

We have had a call from a gentleman who left Canton Tuesday evening, who has favoured us with further particulars. By the Mandarins books, the total number killed is 1,257, including 52 male and female actors; the wounded are estimated at 2,100.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

FREDERICTON, 22d September, 1845.

COMMANDING Officers of Battalions are requested, in making their Inspection Returns for the present year, to state the number of Officers, non Commissioned Officers, and Men enrolled, and number actually called out and effective; the number and state of the Arms and Accoutrements, and the number of the Troops and Companies that are in Uniform.

Captain William Hutchison, of the Saint John Light Infantry, and Lieutenant John Wannamaker, of the 3d Battalion, King's County Militia, are allowed to retire from Militia service with their respective Rank.

By Command
GEO. SHORE, *A. G. M.*

STEAMER REINDEER.—We have witnessed a short experimental trip which this steamer made in the river opposite the town, and saw enough to convince us that when her machinery is in proper order she will be a fast boat. There is no longer a doubt, that the new principle discovered by Mr. Tibbets has completely succeeded.—*Head Quarters.*

We learn that Mr. S. Rowe, the eminent statuary of Exeter, has received orders to execute all the fine stone carving for the new Cathedral about to be erected at Fredericton New Brunswick. The high reputation which Mr. Rowe has obtained for his workmanship leaves no reason to doubt that the new Cathedral will be greatly enriched by his skill.—*Dorset Chronicle.*

THE WAR.—What have become of it? Where are the ten thousand Mexican troops within eight days march, of whom old Gen. Gains had authentic information? Where are the codfish privateers on the Banks of Newfoundland, of which the *Herald* gave solemn warning? Where are the privateers, which being clustered at Havana, were to pounce like locusts upon our commerce? Where are all the other alarming things of which we have heard? All gone, with the long, low, black schooner, to the tomb of the U. State Bank. The glory of the warrior, the politician, the financier, and the newsmonger, are all buried in one common grave. General Gaines is certainly to be pitied. His last vision of glory has faded away, and the N. Orleans volunteers who were to have had a grand summer excursion at the expence of Uncle Sam,—all their fun is over, and instead of Yankee soldiers, Gen. Taylor calls for Irish laborers. If the Mexicans will fortify the Rio del Norte, and the Americans the Nueces, the disputed territory may for the present be left to the gallinippers.—*Journal of Commerce.*

TEXAS.—Further extracts from Texas Newspapers published in the New Orleans Tropic, furnish intelligence that the Convention has fixed upon Austin as the seat of government for the New State, until the year 1850. From a document laid before the Convention, it appears that the superficial extent of Texas comprises, in round numbers, 397,000 square miles, or 254,284,165 acres: that the total amount of land issued by the various boards of land commissioners is 43,543,959 acres; that the total amount of the above recommended as good and lawful claims is 10,212,206 acres; issued by the department of war, as bounty and donation claims, 6,300,000; land scrips sold by the Texan government, 398,757 acres; amount of legal claims to lands issued by Texas, 25,880,993 acres: amount issued, and supposed to be fraudulent, 24,331,764 acres; issued by the authorities of Mexico, a portion of which is supposed to be invalid, 22,080,000 acres; and that the total amount of the public domain subject to location, and unreserved, is 151,881,403 acres.—*American Traveller.*

SMOKE NUISANCE.—The practicability of very materially abating, if not altogether removing, this nuisance, has now been satisfactorily proved. A week or two ago several persons were brought up at the Police court, Manchester and fined 40s each, for not consuming the smoke of their furnaces.—On that occasion Mr. Henry Holdsworth and Mr. Thomas Ofigan gave important evidence on the subject. Mr. Holdsworth stated, and as far as such matters can be proved in a court of justice, that the means essential to an almost perfect combustion of smoke were by no means costly; that in ordinary cases, they might be applied at a cost of £10 or £15; and the result, while it secured all that could be desired in the removal of the nuisance, was in the case attended with a saving in his consumption of fuel of not less than 18 per cent. In the three years 1838 1840, his consumption of coal was one ton per hour; in 1841 the smoke consuming apparatus was adapted to his furnace, and the three following years, 1842 1844, his consumption of coal was reduced to 16 8 10ths. cwt. per hour. Some attempt was made to contradict the statements of Mr. Houldsworth, but coming from men like him, in the shape of testimony as to the results of his own experience, it had great weigth with the court, as it cannot fail to have with the unbiassed portion of the public.—*English Paper.*

☞ The *Mail for England*, to meet the sailing of the steamer from Halifax on the 3d October, will be closed at the Post Office in this city to-morrow, Saturday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Married.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. B. G. Gray, D. D., Mr. David Campbell, to Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. James Robinson, all of this city.

At Trinity Church, Digby, N. S., on the 15th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Bullock, James Fraser Burton, Esq., Barrister at Law, Fredericton, N. B., to Eliza A. Cox, of the former place.

At Fredericton, on the 5th inst., by the Venerable Arch Deacon Coster, Richard H. Payne, to Mary Ann Hillgrove.—On the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sutcliffe, the Rev. William Folyard, to Elizabeth Ann Dow, of Lincoln.

At the Nashwaak on the 4th inst., by the Rev. W. Harris, Wm. McPherson, to Christie Ann McKinsey, both of the same place.

At the Rushagonish, on the 20th, by the same David Scott, to Sarah Jane, daughter of John Nason Senis.

On the 18th, by the Rev. Mr. Temple, Daniel Tomkins, to Martha F. Bridges, both of Williamstown, parish of Simonds.

At London, on the 13th August, by special license, Sir Thomas Wilde, to Augusta Emma D'Este, daughter of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

Died.

On Sunday evening, after a short but severe illness, Samuel Robert, only son of Mr. Wm. Erving, Painter, aged 1 year and 10 months.

On the 16th inst., of fever, Rosan Craig, an emigrant from Donnaghagee, North of Ireland.

On Thursday morning last, Jane Eliza, infant daughter of A. L. Street, Esq., aged 11 weeks.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, ARRIVED, 19th—Barque Forager, Sleightholm, Hull, Wiggins & son, ballast; Brig Lady Napier, Stowe, Stranraer, 35, C. Mc Lauchlan, ballast.

20th—Barque Mary, Harrington, McFee, Androssan, 34, J. Kirk, ballast.

21st—ship British Queen, Haley, London, Wm. Hammond, ballast; brig Camilla, Shaw, Yarmouth, C. McLauchlan, ballast; schr. Prancer, Johnston, Boston, master, assorted cargo.

22d—ship Lord Maidstone, Taylor, New York, 4, N. Demill, ballast; Diamond, Pearce, Halifax 6, John Robertson, ballast; brigt. Lucy Ellen, Sanbury, Philadelphia, 6, master, flour & meal.

23d—ship Emigrant, Taber, Liverpool, 33, J. Kirk, coals; Brigt. Brookline, Spates, Alexandria, 8, J. & Reed, flour; schr. Matilda, Spates, Philadelphia, 8, W. H. Scovil, pork & flour.

25th—steamer Robert Rankin, Greenlaw, Boston, 5, I. Woodward, ass'd cargo; ship Corinthian, Davidson, Hull, 35, Allison & spurr, coals; schr. Joseph, Crowell, Boston, 4; ass'd cargo.

26th—ship Lady Caroline, Burns, London, 35, W. Hammond & co., merchandise.

CLEARED.

19th—Albion, Wallace, Galway, timber & deals, J. Kirk; Lord Byron, Todd, Glasgow, do., do.

20th—Jane Hammond, Gillies, Cork, timber and deals, Wm. Hammond & co.; Ewerette, Brown Hull, timber & deals, Wm. Davidson.

22d—Brig Desly, Stirrat, Bantry, timber & deals, Lewis Burns; brigt. Swallow, Owen, Carnarvon, timber & deals, R. Rankin & co.; schr. Brothers, Coffey, Boston, chain cables, Allison & Spurr.

23d—ship Chester, Pritchard, Liverpool, timber & deals, Eaton & Ray; Jane Duffie, Thomson, Androssan, timber & deals, R. Rankin & co.

24th—schr. Brothers, Fitzgerald, Boston, grindstones.

25th—ship Augusta, Tracy, Bristol, timber and deals, Wiggins & son.

Barque Diamond, Pearse, arrived on Monday last, spoke, 20th inst., cape, sable N. 25 miles, ship Edinburgh, Lawson, hence, for Liverpool.

Missing Vessel—Brig Visiter, Capt. Zuill, of Halifax, sailed from that port for Jamaica, on the 15th Sept. 1844, and nothing has since been heard of her, and is supposed to have been lost during the hurricanes last October. There were thirteen persons on board, four of whom were boys belonging to Halifax on their first voyage.

Liverpool, August 23.—The Ann Hall, from Saint John, N. B., at this port, was in contact 16th inst., with the Gov. Davis, arrived here from New Orleans; the former vessel sprung her foremast and became very leaky, threw deck load overboard; the latter lost bowsprit, cutwater, &c.

Arrivals in Europe from this port.—August 17th, John & Isabella, at Shields; 18th, Ann, at do.; 19th, Isabella, Warren Point; Thomas, do.; Britannia, Deal; Reardale, Shields; Shelah, Wexford; Princess, and Lady Campbell, Dublin; 23d—Samuel Abbot, Waterford; Sarah, Clyde; 25th, Ann Hall, Liverpool; Woodhouse, Hull; Rokeby, Falmouth; J. Anderson, Greenock; 27th—Hippocampi, Dublin; Kate, Sligo; Watson, Hull; York, Portsmouth; 28th, Avon, Liverpool; Undaunted, Bridgewater; 29th, Pearl, Dublin; 31st, Enchantress, Liverpool.

Sailings for this port—Aug. 14th, Odessa, from Dublin; 18th, Jane, Maryport; Ratchford, Waterford; Emerald, from Liverpool; 20th, Aurora, Hull; 22d, Schoodiac, Liverpool; 25th, Vessel, Dublin; 27th, Resource, Deal; Queen Pomare, Clyde; 29th, Dundonald, do.; 30th, Spartan, Deal; Sept. 3rd, Pandora, Liverpool; Wm. Ash, for St. Andrews from do.

Loading at Liverpool, to sail 6th sept., steamer Shamrock, for Halifax and St. John; Sophia, for St. John.

FOR SALE,
A small LATHE and a PORTABLE FORGE.—Enquire at the Chronicle Office.
Aug. 15.

Fashionable HATS, CAPS, and FURS.

The subscriber has received per *Samuel, Marathon, 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.
Ladies' " Riding, do.
Do. " Black and Drab Bonnets;
Gents. and Youth's superfine Cloth, Velvet, scalet and Glazed ***Caps***;
southern sea seal, Astrachan, Nutria, and sable Fur CAPS—*newest patterns*;
Furs,—Ladies'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 Alberte, 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.

Stoves, Raisins, Chairs, &c.

Just received and for Sale:
18 ASSORTED size Franklin *STOVES*; 72 Harrison shape Cane seat CHAIRS; 30 common Wood do; 72 boxes Malaga Raisins, 2 chests and 20 Mats *CASSIA*.
1 keg Nutmegs; 5 bags best Root GINGER, 40 kegs best Mustard; 30 do. ground do.
20 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*

HOWARD 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. 26th. *WILLIAM HOWARD.*

Just received by 'Themis' and for Sale:
MILL SAWS, Whip saws; Crescent, Web, Hand, Tenon and compass Saws; Carriers' Knives, Shingling Hatchets, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Hammers, Chisels, Gouges, Table and other CUTLERY, Files, Combs, Brushes, &c.
G. T. WILEY.
26th sept.

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.

New Room Papers,

India Rubber Shoes, Boys' and Youth's Strong Shoes, Bootees 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, Bootees and Boots, of a substantial description to suit the season.
26th sept. S. K. FOSTER.

PORK & BEEF.—250 Barrels extra Mess Pork; 100 do. Prime Mess, (in bond:)
100 barrels No. 1 Navy Prime and Mess BEEF (in bond); 200 barrels CORN MEAL.
26th sept. JOHN ROBERTSON.

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.

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.

CORN MEAL, OIL, &c.

LANDING ex schooner *Alabama*, from Philadelphia—310 Barrels fresh CORN MEAL; 1356 bushels Prime WHEAT.
Ex *Martha Brae* from Halifax—5 hogsheads Pale Seal Oil; 1 pipe Olive ditto; 1 bale Corks.
For sale by
26th sept. JARDINE & CO.

Flannels and Blankets.

PER *Samuel* from Liverpool—100 Pieces Red and White Flannels; 300 pairs Rose Blankets, 10 4, 11 4, and 12 4, and Point Blankets 6 and 7 extra; 30 pieces Kerseys. Apply to
26th sept. JOHN ROBERTSON.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber thankful for the patronage received previous to the late fire, would beg leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public that he has taken that New Shop in WATER STREET opposite Messrs. T. Hanford & Co., where he is now re-opening a general assortment of *FASHIONABLE* ***CLOTHING***, suitable for the season, which with a choice assortment of BROAD CLOTHS Beaver Cloths, Pilot Cloths, Buckskins, Doeskin, Tweeds, Stockinnetts, Gambroons and Vestings he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for CASH ONLY. JOHN BOWES.
September 23, 1845.

Steam Notice.

THE Steamer will leave for EASTPORT on *Saturday* mornings in future at 7 o'clock, instead of *Friday* as formerly. [2i.]
Sept. 12. JAMES WHITNEY.

ELDON, No. 2.—The brethren of Eldon are requested to meet in their Lodge Room, Friday Evening next at 8 o'clock. By order of the W. M. Regular night. sept 26

QUEEN, No. 13—The brethren of Queen, are requested to meet in their Lodge Room, on Wednesday evening next, 8 o'clock. Regular night By order of the W. M. sept. 26.

BRUNSWICK STAR, No. 24, are requested to meet in their Lodge Room, on Tuesday evening 7th Oct. Regular night. By order of the W. M.
Springfield, (K. C.) sept. 26.

ENGLISH SETTLEMENT HEROES—Will meet in their Lodge Room, on Wednesday evening Oct. 8. R. N. By order of the W. M. English settlement, sept. 26.

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.—30 shares of COMMERCIAL BANK STOCK. For further particulars apply to WM. B. KINNEAR.
September 12. [Cour. and Obs.]

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.

Canada Stoves, &c.

80 WOOD STOVES, assorted sizes; 10 Tons Iron Pots and Boilers;
200 Bags NAILS and SPIKES, assorted;
For sale by sept. 12. E. L. JARVIS

September, 1845.

FALL GOODS.

Just received per ships 'Coronation,' 'Brothers,' and 'William Penn.'
3 PACKAGES Plaid CLOAKINGS;
1 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 dz. white and Grey shirtings, 2 do. striped do.;
10 do. flannels, Baize and Druggett;
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 dz. duck, Diaper and Sheetings;
1 do. brown Hollands, 1 do. *Irish LINENS*;
2 do. woollen CLOTHS.
Sept. 19. **W. G. Lawton.**

Conveyancing, Notarin Business, &c. &c. &c.
OFFICE directly opposite the Bank of New Brunswick.
JAMES WILLIAM BOYD.
August 22. *Attorney and Barrister at Law.*

THE Subscriber will carefully make up Books of Account and prepare copies of writings, of every description, at the Office of James William Boyd, Esquire. THOMAS HALSALL.
Sept. 19. (Tem. Tel.) *Accountant and Scribe*

COAL.—200 chaldron good English Coal. For sale at 20s. per chaldron, while landing.
19th sept. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

LIVERPOOL COAL.

Just Received per Ship "Samuel."
100 CHALDS. Liverpool COAL, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply at the store of JOHN KINNEAR,
19th sept. *Prince Wm. Street*

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.
Sept. 5. [News]

LOCKS, KETTLES, &c.

JUST RECEIVED—6 cases 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.
Sept. 5. Market Square

Best Quality Black TEAS.

Received from Liverpool, and for sale—
30 CHESTS *Strong* blackish leaf **Congo**, well worthy the attention of Retailers;
Also,
4 Boxes Old HYSON, 60lbs. each; and
2 Half Boxes Young HYSON;
40 Chests Fine Congou TEA, (marked 'E.J.C.')
20 Bags Old JAVA COFFEE; [kinds.
45 000 very superior Havana CIGARS, various
3 Tons Redwood and Logwood, &c.

Oolong souchong TEA.—Retail Customers can be supplied with this delicious and highly flavoured TEA; also with the KOREN and NINGYONG TEAS; and with the higher grades of Souchong, Pekoe, Caper, &c.
☞ None but Java Coffees toasted—always fresh.
JOHN SEARS.
Aug 23. *Cheap Tea Store, King street.*

Pork, Beef, Flour, Tea, &c.,

Ex schr. George Henry, from Boston:
150 BARRELS Gennessee FLOUR; 20 do. CORN MEAL;
40 Do. PORK and BEEF;
1700 Lbs. Live Geese FEATHERS;
60 Bbls. Pilot Bread; 10 do. VINEGAR;
1 do. Copal Varnish; 12 do. Beans;
10 dozen Pails; 5 Bales Batting; 2 casks Hams;
40 chests superior TEA (Carolina)
20 Boxes TOBACCO; 15M Havana CIGARS,
1 Box Clocks; 3 cases BOOTS & SHOES;
1 dozen Barrel Covers; 2 doz Wash Boards;
Cane Leaf CHAIRS: Common Do., Rocking do., Childrens' do.; Centre Tables; Toilet do.; Wash Stands, &c.;
together with a variety of other American Goods;
6 Bbls. APPLES; 3 do. PEARS;
50 Water Melons.
—IN STORE—
75 chests TEA; 40 Boxes Tobacco;
100 Bbls. Wheat and Rye FLOUR;
40 Do. Sperm, and Whale OIL;
30 Barrels TAR, PITCH and ROSIN;
20 Do. RUM, GIN, and BRANDY;
10 Bbls. Saleratus; 10 bags COFFEE;
Nests of Tubs; Measures; Cases of Boots, Shoes, and Clocks;
Boxes Glass, Indigo; Ginger and Crackers;
Bed Cords; Cinnamon; Brooms;
Chocolate, Castor Oil; Raisins, FURNITURE, &c. &c., which will be sold low by
WELLINGTON & CO.
Sept. 5.

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.

NOTICE.

ANY person having in their possession a Drawer containing Watch Makers TOOLS, and a small Brass Alarum CLOCK, will confer a favour by informing the Subscriber, as the above articles have been missing since the late fire.
August 22. JAMES G. MELICK.

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 Schiedam GENEVA;
30 cases Superior Champagne BRANDY;
5 pipes, 4 butts, 20 hhds., 20 quarter casks, and 20 octaves Superior Old PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, TENERIFFE, &c.;
6 hhds. Marseille, Lisbon, and Bordeiles;
5 puncs. Isla and Campbelton WHISKEY;
10 do. 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.,
St. John, Sept. 26. *Wine Merchants, &c.*

Included in another Importation of
HARDWARE,

Received and opened this day, per *Edinburgh*, are:—
CARPENTERS' GEEK POTS, tin'd and copper pans; Bake Pans, covered and separate covers; SPIDERS, various sizes; Italian Irons, with heaters and separate; heaters; a large variety of Counter *WEIGH SCALES*, tin and copper dishes; Dog Chains, tin'd and japanned; single and double Curb CHAINS; Brass and Iron Chain, for making tin weigh scales; FIRE IRONS in great variety; WAFFERS of several patterns, *very cheap*; sets of brass Weights and Bell do.; shoe and Saddler's Punches; TRENCHER CASTORS; brass screw Rings; square head Wood screws, large sizes, and *James's* Wood Screws, of every size; single and double iron Jack Planes; Reed, Bead and Moulding Planes, *Cheaper than any in the Market*; japan'd Snuffers and Toast Racks; 3 prong Toasting Forks; handsome bronzed Watch Stands; beautiful cut glass Pickle Glasses; a few sets of Steel Purse mounting; green and scarlet Sash Cords; steel boxes and spectacle cases; small and large Thimbles and silver Pencil cases; CURRY COMBS of various sorts; double and single sailors' Palms and plain and swivelled Sailmakers' Hooks; tin and Japan'd Tea and Coffee *POTS, cheaper* than any hitherto imported, or than those made here; large size Tin Cullenders; japanned Oil Fillers and Bread Graters; japanned Twine Canisters, with Knives attached; brass Door Knobs, Roses and Escutcheons; cheap 2 feet and other Rules; a neat variety of Patent Candle LAMPS, with shades, separate shades and candles to suit; for a small room, these Lamps will be found preferable to any Oil or Spirit Lamp ever invented; their light is more agreeable to the eye; they are more cleanly, less trouble and far cheaper, both in the purchase and use.
☞ Daily expected with other Goods, a further supply of the Patent hermetically sealed CHAMBER PAILS. *MARSH, late DRURY.*
Sept. 5. Prince William street.

Phœnix
Book and Stationery WAREHOUSE,

Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.
THE subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership, have pleasure in apprizing their Friends and the Public that they are prepared to furnish School and Merc

Poetry.

SUMMER.

BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON.

This is the time of shadow and of flowers,
When roads gleam white for many a winding mile;
When gentle breezes fan the lazy hours,
And balmy rest o'erpays the time of toil:
When purple hues and shifting beams beguile
The tedious sameness of the heath-grown moor;
When the old grandsire sees with placed smile
The sun burnt children frolic round his door;
And trellised roses deck the cottage of the poor.

The time of pleasant evenings! when the moon
Riseth companioned by a single star,
And rivals o'en the brilliant summer noon
In the clear radiance which she pours afar:
No stormy winds her hour of peace to mar,
Or stir the fleecy clouds which melt away
Beneath the wheels of her illuminated car;
While many a river trembles in her ray,
And silver gleam the sands round many an ocean bay.

Oh, then the heart lies hushed, afraid to beat,
In the deep absence of all other sound:
And home is sought with loth and lingering feet,
As though the shining tract of fairy ground,
Once left and lost, might never more be found!
And happy seems the life that gipsies lead,
Who makes their rest where mossy banks abound,
In nooks where unplucked wild flowers s'ed their seed;
A canvas spreading tent the only roof they need.

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 & 26 boxes TIN;
1 cask refined BOR X;
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 CLOTH;
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 Spoons 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 Abbates 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 [illegible] Pots, hot water Jugs;
1 cask Hair Seating, 18 to [illegible]
2 bales CURLED HAIR; [illegible] Tools, consisting of ship and Coopers [illegible] Bench and narrow Axes, shingling [illegible], Hammers, Hunters Axes, Drawing and Hollowing Knives; socket, Planes and Trimming Chisels & Gouges;
2 casks Pocket and Table Cutlery. *Jan. 1.*

January 3, 1845.

The subscriber has received by the Abigail, from England, a further supply of

HARDWARE,

Among which are the following articles—

CUT and Wrought NAILS; Horse and Boat Ditto; Horse and Boat ditto; Horse Traces; Ox Chains; Waggon Boxes; Fire Irons; bronze Table Lamps; CUTLERY, Skates, Sadirons, Tea Trays, Locks, Hinges, Gunfurniture, Brass Nails, Glass Hemispheres and Chimnies, Coal Scoops, School Slates, Sparrowbills, Bake Ovens, Cast iron Spiders, Griddles, Refined and Common *IRON, &c. &c.*

G. T. WILEY.

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.
8 August 2nd. U. J. CLARK.

In Advertising a further supply of the

GENUINE OLD CORK RAZORS, the subscriber feels great satisfaction in the reflection that no encomium on their merit is required, their good qualities having been tested for the last six months in this and the neighbouring cities; and respectfully informs all Gentlemen, who shave themselves, that the only genuine article is to be purchased at the establishment of

MARSH, late DRURY,
July 23. Prince Wm. street.

A Card.

THE Subscriber having received on the night of the late fire a convincing proof of the sincerity of his Friends, begs leave to tender them his sincere thanks, and would also inform his old Customers and the Public generally, that he has recommenced business in Mr. TURNBUL'S house, No. 18 Church street, where they may expect to be accommodated equally as well, if not superior to his usual style. ALEX. GILLESPIE.

P. S.—A RESTAURATEUR, attached to the establishment, with a number of Private Rooms.
August 8.

IRON, Boiler PLATE, &c.

Per *Oromocto*—

BOILER PLATE—assorted, 4x2 to 6x2. *Also*, a large assortment best

STAFFORDSHIRE IRON,

including scrap IRON 3 to 6 inches square; and 4 to 6½ in diameter.
April 11. E. L. JARVIS.

LIVERPOOL BEST SOAP.

RECEIVED by the *Brothers*—400 Boxes 30 and 60 lbs. each. For sale by
August 22. JOHN KINNEAR.

Smith's Tools.

THE subscriber has lately received an assortment of Smiths' Anvils, Vices, and Bellows.
July 25. E. L. JARVIS.

CHAIN CABLES.—1 CHAIN CABLE 90 fms. 1¼ inch; 1 ditto. 75 do. 1¼ inch. ex schr. "*Emily*," from Halifax—for sale by
July 18. J. R. CRANE.

PALE SEAL OIL.—15 casks PALE SEAL OIL.—Landing this day ex schr. "*Scotia*," from Halifax—for sale by
July 18. J. R. CRANE.

SOAP! SOAP!!

400 BOXES best Liverpool SOAP, 30 and 60 lbs. each.—Just received by the ship *Brothers*, and for sale by

JOHN KINNEAR.
Aug[illegible] *Prince Wm. Street.*

W. H. SCOVIL

Has just received per *Lady Caroline* from London, *Corsair* from Liverpool, and *Canmore* from Glasgow, a part of his **SPRING SUPPLY**, which will be sold cheap for cash, viz:

25 CASES well assorted HARDWARE;
100 bags Cut Nails, Rose and Clasp;
140 bags Spikes, 4½ to 8 inch,
10 doz. long handle Fry Pans;
15 do. Barn Shovels; 100 do. Miners' or Irish do.
2 tons SHOT, assorted sizes;
5 do. HOLLOW WARE, assorted;
2 cases *Thomson's* screw Augurs,
2 tons White Hemp and Manilla ROPE,
2 bales Stripes and Checks,
6 do WRAPPING PAPER, assorted,
54 chests Fine Congo Tea; 5 cases E. I. Indigo.
5 tons No. 1 London LEAD, in kegs of 112 lbs. 56 lbs. 28 lbs. and 14 lbs.
3 tons London Putty, in 7lb. and 14lb. bladders
20 boxes best POLAND STARCH,
7 hhds. and tierces Refined SUGAR, in 6lb, and 10lb. Loaves,
1 cask London Glue; 1 do Epsom Salts,
1 hhd. Lamp Black; 2 casks Salt Petre,
10 barrels Flour and Roll Brimstone,
1 cask Mustard, in bladders,
5 casks Race and Ground Ginger,
1 bale Pump Leather:
20 barrels spruce Yellow and Red Ochre,
10 casks Whiting; 40 bags Black Pepper;
5 bags Pimento; 1 bale Herring Twine,
1 case Writing Paper.

☞ Remainder daily expected per first vessels from London and Liverpool. *May 16.*

Spring Supplies at the St. John CLOTHING MART, No. 1.

MERRITT'S BRICK BUILDINGS,

Water Street.

The subscriber has received per ships '*Canmore*,' '*Lady Caroline*,' and '*Odessa*:'

3 BALES of fine and superfine west of England blue, black, and medley coloured BROAD CLOTHS;
Superfine Cashmeres, Buck and Doeskins;
KERSEY and TWEEDS—latest patterns and newest styles;

20 Cases and Bales of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of—superfine blue, black, and medley coloured FROCK and DRESS COATS;
4,000 Pairs PANTALOONS, of various shades, textures, and qualities—most fashionable shapes;
2,000 Fancy VESTS, in black and coloured Velvet, satin, silk, valentia, marsalla, cashmere, cloth and tweeds—newest patterns;
800 Fancy SUMMER COATS—consisting of fancy, plain and figured Tweeds, Gambroon Cantoon, Drill, Orleans, Velveteen and Waterproof Cloths—Polka, Tagliona, Chesterfield, and Waterford styles—latest cut and newest patterns;

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING,

and Outfits of every description, suitable for all weather and climates;
12 Cases Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of calf skin, seal skin, morocco, and neats leather;
6 Cases cloth, velvet, tweed, glazed, cesletta, and plass CAPS;
4 Cases gossamer, felt, India rubber covered and Glazed HATS;
Lambswool Shirts and Drawers, Regatta and striped Shirts; White ditto with linen fronts; blue, red and white do.;
Black and coloured Neck ties, plain and figured satin Stocks, silk, cotton and muslin Handkerchiefs;
Trunks, Carpet Bags, and Waterproof Coats and Blankets;
40 Dozen Braces in India rubber, worsted, white and coloured cotton;
2 Dozen Lady's Work Boxes and Writing Desks;
Black and coloured kid, thread, and cotton Gloves;
Duck and Canvas Jackets and Pantaloons:
Oil skin Suits, Mattrasses, Hammocks and Clews, Blankets, Sheets & Counterpanes, Watches Jewellery, &c. &c.

The above Goods will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

Gentlemen leaving their orders and selecting their cloth can have them executed at the shortest notice in the most fashionable style.

☞ Twenty Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately. None but good workmen need apply.

F. NEILL.
St. John, June 6, 1845.

Land at Parrsborough.

FOR SALE several lots and parcels of **LAND**, desirably situated, and of excellent quality; some of which have been improved and under cultivation.

ALSO,—The Property formerly owned by J. W. Maynard, Esquire, at Ratchford River, containing about 1200 acres; upon which there is a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and other conveniences for a respectable family.—Also, connected with the above, a good SAW MILL, with a plentiful supply of Saw Logs at a convenient distance. This Property is very advantageously situated; it being but a short distance from the Bay Shore, the Timber may be shipped at a trifling expense.

Any person wishing to purchase Property in the above section of the country will find this worthy of notice, the price moderate, and terms of payment easy. Application may be made to THOS. BOGGS, Esquire, at Halifax, (N. S.) or to

ALLISON & SPURR,
August 8. St. John, N. B.

Hides, Rice, &c.

By the Eleanor Jane, from Boston:—

110 AFRICAN HIDES;
12 half Tierces best RICE;
6 barrels SALERATUS;
5 barrels Best Refined WHALE OIL;
6 handsome CLOCKS, brass works;
20 Trunks and Valises;
Children's Waggons and Willow Baskets;
Spit Leather; Castor Oil &c.

August 1. JOHN KINNEAR.

Per Themis.

1 CASE London *Patent Satin Hats*, a New Article. Their superiority over every other manufacture of Hats, consists in their elasticity, softness to the head, and great durability. For sale by
June 6. tel. 3i. E. E. LOCKHART.

Cordage.

Just arrived per ship Seven, from Liverpool:

107 COILS *Jackson's* CORDAGE, consisting of ROPE from 6 inch to 1¼ inch spun yarn, Marlin, Amberline and Houseline, suitable for rigging for a vessel of 200 tons. For sale low while landing.
July 4. C. & W. H. ADAMS.

Cooking Stoves

OF the Union Pattern, new, and completely fitted—three different sizes. Received and for sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
July 18.

February 22, 1845.

Received by the *Nautilus*, from Liverpool:

MILL saw FILES, Pit Saws, Hatchets, Curry Combs, Planes, Fox Traps, Gun Flints, Bell Carriages, Tenon Saws, Spoke Shaves, Caulking Irons, Mincing Knives, &c.

G. T. WILEY.

THE subscriber has removed his Stock of ***Paper Hangings, Music, &c.*** to MELICK'S Brick Building, Market square, over Mr. C. Patton, up stairs.
August 22. JOHN LEITCH.

Gordon's HARDWARE Store,

Adjoining the *London House*, Market square, St. John, N. B.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale at the lowest market prices:

18 TONS HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots from ½ to 35 gallons; Boilers from 30 to 50 gallons, with and without spouts; Ovens and Covers, 10 to 16 inch; extra covers; Fry Pans, Griddles, &c.
2 bales large cotton Chalk Lines and Coffin cord;
1 cask Red Chalk; 1 do. Water of Ayr Stone; 10 barrels FF POWDER; 20 do. Blasting do.; 2 cases Scotch screw Augers, assorted to 2½ inch; 1 cask Lamp chimnies and shades; 1 cask Cutlery, assorted; 3 cases Cast STEEL, square, flat, and octagon; 18 bundles spring and blister Steel; 1 ditto Horse shoe ditto; 4 casks containing 365 doz. Mill saws and other FILES, common and superior quality; 2 cases Circular Saws; 1 case *Rowland's* Mill saws 6, 6¾ and 7 feet; 100 Gang saws, 4½ to 7 feet; 115 dozen Scythes, good and cheap; 4 boxes scythe stones; 1 basket shoemakers' stones; 41 dozen Hay and Manure Forks; 24 dozen long handled Fry Pans; 1 case Guns and Pistols, caps, moulds, &c; 18 boxes Tin Plates; 5 cwt. superior Block TIN; 40 blocks of Zinc; 1 cask sheet Zinc; 4 sheets LEAD; 1 cask Lead Pipe; 1 ton Plough Plating; 2 tons shear Moulds; 12 Anvils and Vices, best; 6 smith's Bellows; 28 dozen shovels and spades; 30 dozen long handled ditto; 20 do. socket shovels; 5 bags copper BOAT NAILS, ¾ to 2¾ inch; 1 case sheet COPPER; 1 bundle sheet Brass; 2 tons Patent SHOT, assorted; 2 tons iron, brass, and copper shoe Bills; 1 cask Lamp Black; 1 do. Borax; 2 crates coal scoops; 1 ton sad Irons, ass'd; 1 cask of *Patent Enamelled* sauce and stew Pans, Tea and Preserving Kettles, Digesters, &c.; 300 Tea Kettles, assorted, tin'd and untin'd; 1 case school slates and Pencils; 6 bags countersunk Nails, 10 do. slate ditto; 14 casks Ox and Horse Nails; 20 bags Boat Nails; 3 casks Whaleboat do.; 1 cask Brads and Tacks; 80 bags Spikes, 4 to 10 inch; 100 bags rose and clasp Nails, 4'dy to 40'dy; 20 bags *Composition* Nails and spikes; 1 do. do. clinch Rings; 2 casks plate and shutter Hinges; 1 cask curled Hair and seating; 1 bale Chair Web; 1 case Tea Trays and Waiters; 200 pieces horse Traces; 100 chains; 1 case X cut and Buck saws; 1 bale sieves and Riddles, iron and brass; 1 ton iron, brass and copper WIRE; 2 casks Glue; 1 bale carpet Thrumbs.
55 casks containing an excellent assortment of HARDWARE, among which are 200,000 Percussion Caps; 400 dozen rim, chest, pad, trunk and other Locks; 500 dozen butt, chest, T. H. and strap Hinges; Brass and Japann'd Candlesticks, Bellows Pipes and Tol Irons; stair Rods and Eyes, shoe Thread, Wilson's shoe Knives, Heel Plates and Nails, Harness Mounting, COFFIN Furniture, PLATED CANDLESTICKS, Snuffers, Castors, &c Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, Urns, &c.; Bronze Urns; table, stump, and hall Lamps; Fire and Andirons, heavy Kitchen Fire Irons; Brass and Bell Metal Preserving Kettles; Back Chains and Cart Harness; a good assortment of Carpenters' Tools, &c. &c.

On Hand, in kegs of 100 to 200 lbs.—a large and well assorted stock of CUT NAILS, manufactured by the subscriber from the best English Iron, and which will be found much superior to, and more economical than the imported cut Nails.
June 20. THOS. R. GORDON.

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

41 CASES and 7 Casks **Hats, Caps,** &c., comprising a general assortment, *Viz:*
Gentlemen's London Superfine Beaver HATS;
Parisian, Satin Beaver, Velvet, and Gossamer Do. [with plain and fancy rims;
Black and Drab Merton Silk HATS;
Black and Drab Felt Do.;
Farmers Beaver and Felt Do. *(low crowns)*;
Children's Beaver HATS, with Tassels;
Men's and Youth's Cloth, Velvet, Glengarry, and fancy ***Caps;***
Glazed Thrashers, Alberts, Pilot, (silk under);
India Rubber, (round crowns); and Halifax Glazed HATS;
Glazed Hat and Cap Covers;
Leather Hat Cases; Hat Brushes; Children's Belts; GOLD LACE; Peaks; Straps; Livery Cockades; Scotch Bonnets, &c. &c. &c.

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

E. E. LOCKHART,
May 23. No. 1. Prince Wm. street.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

Ex Lady Caroline, from London;—

10 CASKS and 3 cases DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c.
10 casks Epsom salts, Cream of Tartar, Camphor, Salt Petre, sulphur, Brimstone, Alum, Copperas, Borax;
400 kegs No. 1 Brandram's WHITE LEAD, in 14, 28, 56, and 112 lbs. kegs;
250 kegs Yellow, Green, Red, Brown and Black Paints;
25 casks Rose Pink, Red Lead, Red and Yellow Ochre, Venitian Red, Lamp Black, Ivory Black;
30 casks Whiting and Paris White;
2 casks Paint, Varnish, Wash, Hearth, Dusting, Cloth, Hair, Teeth and Nail BRUSHES;
1 case Macassar Oil, Kalydor, Odonto, Adelaide Perfume, Vegetable Essence for the Handkerchief, Lavender and Cologne Water, Rig's Military shaving cakes, Old Brown and White Windsor soap, cold Cream, Bears' Grease;
4 cases of Pickles, Sauces, Ketchup, salad Oil, Capers and Olives;
3 casks White Wine and French Vinegar;
20 bags Pepper, Root Ginger, and Pimento;
1 case Arnatto or Cheese Coloring;
3 cases Indigo; Vermillion, Crome Yellow, Prussian Blue;
3 cases Washing SODA.

W. O. SMITH.
May 30. *No. 1. North side Market square.*

No PUFFING! No PUFFING!

City Clothing Store,

AND GENERAL

OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

South Side the Market Square.

THE subscriber has received per recent arrivals, a large and extensive selection of

Cloths, Summer Clothing,

and every other article connected for an Outfitting Establishment, which are too numerous to mention in the columns of a Newspaper; and for Variety, Quality, and Cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any house in the Trade.

JOHN ANDERSON.

N. B. Persons desirous of having their Clothes made to order, can select the Cloth and have them made up at the shortest notice and latest styles.
June 13, 1845.

June 12, 1845.

By Emigrant, Mariner & Britannia from Liverpool:

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

G. T. WILEY.

No. 14, Dock Street.

THE subscriber in returning thanks for past favours begs to state that he continues business near his old stand Dock street, opposite Mr. R. Calverts.

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Wares

manufactured at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Ship Work attended to.

Stoves, Stove Pipe, Conductors, Gutters, &c. always on hand.

☞ A Journeyman and Apprentice wanted—a lad from the country would be preferred.

May 2. W. WESTLOTORN.

John Collins, from Liverpool,

(Late of Agnew's, King street.)

Chronometer, Patent Lever, Horizontal, and Vertical Watchmaker.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public, that he has commenced business in the above line, next door to Mr. Frost's Shoe Store, North side of King street. Having been employed in England for twenty-seven years as a practical workman in the making and manufacturing of Chronometers, and every description of Watches, and having a perfect knowledge of the business in every department, both philosophical and mechanical, he hopes that from his character and ability as a workman, with strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Mathematical, Philosophical, and Nautical Instruments repaired and accurately adjusted.

☞ Patent Lever and Vertical WATCHES made to order, of superior workmanship, at lowest prices; and Watches, Clocks, and Timepieces of every description, cleaned and repaired at shortest notice on most reasonable terms.

JEWELLERY neatly repaired. *April 25.*

CITY Boot and Shoe Store,

No. 1, KING STREET,

BASEMENT STORY SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

NATHANIEL ADAMS returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the kind Patronage hitherto given him, and now begs to inform them that he has entered into Partnership with his brother J. Adams. The business will therefore in future be continued under the name of

N. & J. ADAMS

who will at all times be prepared to furnish customers with the best work and materials, and a Lowest Prices.—They will also keep a large supply of BOOTS and SHOES, and Shoemaker's Finding's constantly on hand for sale. [April 11.

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.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he is carrying on his business of ***Cabinet Making, Upholstering, &c.*** at his old stand in Duke street, where all orders will be punctually attended to, and Work executed with neatness and dispatch.—He will also attend to the business of UNDERTAKING, on reasonable terms.

April 11. JOHN J. HOGAN.

The Steamer "New-Brunswick,"

WILL commence running on the opening of the River, on her usual days, leaving Indian Town on TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 10 o'clock, a. m., and on on SATURDAY at 12, noon; and Fredericton on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 9 o'clock, a. m. ROBERT WYLIE.

April 18, 1845.

Steam-Boat Notice.

THE Steam Boat NOVA SCOTIA is now in readiness for Towing, and may be obtained on application to Captain LEAVITT, or at the store of THOMAS PARKS.

January 24. *Dock street.*

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 12d each, by

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

Anchors, Chains, &c.

Ex John & Isabella, from Newcastle—

2 CHAINS, each 1¼ inch, 90 fathoms; 1 do. ditto 1 inch, 60 do.; 1 ANCHOR, 21 cwt; 1 do. 20 cwt; 1 do. 22 cwt; 1 do. 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 26lbs; 4 tons CORDAGE, assorted sizes; 5 tons Spikes, assorted. For sale by
June 27. J. R. CRANE.

Fresh Supplies.

The subscriber has received per ships 'Britannia,' 'Mary Pring,' 'Eliza Jane,' &c.

2 BRLS. Epsom SALTS; 1 bale Senna
1 cask Isinglass; 1 case Gum Arabic;
24 casks crushed SUGAR;
4 hhds. double refined LOAF SUGAR;
4 casks Soda Ash, superior quality;
1 cask Chloride of LIME;
1400 lbs Saleratus, first quality;
4 brls Spirits TURPENTINE;
80 Kegs No. 1 WHITE LEAD;
64 crates black Bottles, pints and quarts.

June 20. JOHN G. SHARP.

Militia Military COATS.

2 OFFICERS Military COATS, with Epaulettes to each, and a handsome Escutcheon for sale. Apply to

June 13, JOHN KINNEAR.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society.

Office 26, Cornhill, London.

CAPITAL £500,000 sterling.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS Company insures for sums from £100 to £2000 on a single Life. It has the *mutual* system, or distribution of profits—offers advantages while living, as well as to widows and orphans after the death of the insured—loans part of the premiums paid when needed—induces persons to insure the lives of others who may be indebted to them—insures a man and his wife *jointly*, payable to the survivor on the death of either—grants endowments to children on reaching the age of twenty one years—and conducts its operations upon a most comprehensive and satisfactory system.

Medical Examiner at St. John, N. B.
WILLIAM BAYARD, Esq. M. D.
Agent for Saint John, N. B.
EDWARD L. JARVIS.
May 3, 1845. *Nelson street.*

—*Pro Bono Publico*—

BROOKS' EMPORIUM,

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

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

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

July 11, 1844.

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.

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

The subscriber is now landing ex *Nancy:*

200 TONS of well assorted English Iron.
Ex Caroline:
50 tons of do. do.; 50 tons PIG IRON.
Ex Thomas:
10 tons Spike Nails, 4½ to 10 inches;
20 boxes DC TIN.
Ex New Zealand:
200 tons *Banks'* best Refined IRON, assorted; 150 tons English Iron, assorted; 100 dozen Farmers' Spades; 9 casks Miners' SHOVELS, *steeled*; 100 bags Patent Nails, from 4d to 24d; 15 tons Spike Nails, from 4½ to 10 inch; 220 Bolts best NAVY CANVAS, No. 1 to 6; 8 casks Iron WIRE, well assorted; 7 tons Cast STEEL, *Naylor & Co.* ass'd; 2 tons Coach Springs, steel, assorted; 100 boxes Tin Plates, well assorted; 6 tons Bolt COPPER; assorted, ⅝ to 1¼ inch; 50 chests best Congou Tea; 20 bags Horse and Ox Nails, assorted; 20 dozen Frying Pans, assorted; 1 cask VICES, assorted; 12 best (warranted) ANVILS, assorted;
40 cwt. best short link ⅝ inch CHAIN; 20 cwt. best short link 7-16 ditto; 40 cwt. do ditto ½ inch ditto; 40 cwt. do. do. ⅜ inch ditto; 40 cwt. do. do. ⅝ inch ditto; 20 cwt. do. do ⅞ inch ditto; 20 cwt. do. do. 1 inch ditto;
30 CHAIN CABLES, best proved assorted, ⅝ to 1¾ inch;
60 ANCHORS, assorted, 1 cwt. to 30 cwt.

—ON HAND—

30,000 best Fire Bricks; 100 boxes Tin Plates; 25 tons SHEET IRON, assorted; 500 boxes Liverpool SOAP; 4 tons Sock Plates, single and double; 4 tons Blister STEEL; 200 TEA KETTLES assorted numbers; 25 dozen Ballast Shovels, ass'd sizes; 20 dozen Garden Spades, ditto; 20 Register Grates, assorted; 50 Half Register do. do.; 10 tons Plough Plates, 2 to 5 inches; 5 tons HOOP IRON from 1 to inches; 200 tons ass'd English Iron; 100 tons best Refined ditto; 20 do. Swedish ditto, best Brand, assorted; 10 bars best Low Moor Iron, 4½ and 5 inch square; 20 doz. Kiln Tiles.

Daily expected ex Wakefield:

10 tons Swedish Iron, assorted; 10 tons Refined Round Iron, from ¼ to ½ inch; 2 tons Blister Steel; 4 tons sheet Iron, No. 16 to 24; 12 pairs Forge BELLOWS, 24 to 36 inch; 10 tons OAKUM; 50 tons SLATES—Queen, Ladies and Countess; 100 tons COAL.

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

July 4. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Chain, Chain Cables, Oil, &c.

Received by the *Mountaineer* and *Asia:*

2 CASKS Quarter Inch CHAIN;
5 do. five sixteenths do.; 8 do ⅜ do.
5 do. seven sixteenths do.; 5 do. half inch do.
4 Chain CABLES ½ in. 9 16. ⅝ inch,
10 casks 4d. Wrought NAILS,
10 do. 6d, do. do.
20 do. 8, 10, 12, and 20, do.
10 do assorted Boat Nails; 2 do. Sheathing Nails;
25 do assorted SPIKES;
17 pieces Table Printed COVERS;
55 reams Post, Pot, and Fool's Cap PAPER;
50 do. White Cap Paper.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
August 1. *Prince William street.*

Oysters and Lobsters

MAY be had on application at GILLMORE'S, Peters' Wharf. May 30.

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 has such effects been produced;—the grand object and purpose of the common 'remedies' is to palliate, *give relief—not to cure*: this is easily done, and the intelligent Physician or Druggist; but obtaining with these delusive compounds, the patient rapidly declines, and every day places him nearer and further 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.

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

Have received ex Emigrant, Themis, and Mariner, from Liverpool:

31 CASKS and Cases **Hardware,** containing Carpenters and Tarrets improved Rim Locks, butt Hinges, Screws, rim, spring, Norfolk, and Night Latches; improved Mortice Door Locks; sliding Cabin door Mortice Locks; chest, cupboard, pad, till, trunk and desk Locks; wrought chest, T. H. HL. table and Venitian shutter Hinges; Italian and sad Irons, polished steel and Iron Shovels and Tongs, and Fire Irons, Tea Kettles, sauce Pans, brass preserving Kettles, patent Enamel'd preserving Kettles, and sauce Pans, Glue socket Shovels, Percussion GUNS, and Caps,