The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1845.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 22.

THE OBSERVER,

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

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

CORPORATION LAWS.

At a Common Council, holden at the Council Chamber on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1845.

Read and re-enacted the following Laws:—

An Ordinance for the better extinguishing Fires, and establishing a Fire Department in the City of Saint John.

A Law for preventing and extinguishing Fires within the City of Saint John.

A Law directing the uses of the Public Seals of the City of Saint John.

A Law for the regulation of Weights and Measures in the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the Public Burying Ground on the Eastern side of the Harbour in the City o Saint John.

A Law to enforce the attendance of Witnesses in proceedings under the Charter and Laws of the Corporation of the City of Saint John.

A Law to secure the Fisheries within the limits of the City of Saint John, to the Freemen and Inhabitants of the said City, to the total exclusion of all other persons, under any pretence whatever.

A Law to regulate the Public Slips, Landing Places, and Shores or Beaches within the City of Saint John.

A Law to prevent the filling up, and encumbering of the Harbour of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the culling and inspection of dried Fish, and the Inspection of smoked herrings within the City of Saint John.

A Law to prevent persons acting as Officers of this Corporation, without being duly qualified to act as such.

An Ordinance to establish and regulate the fees to be taken by the Port Wardens of the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate Hawkers and Pedlers within the City of Saint John.

A Law to facilitate the recovery of assessments made on the Inhabitants of the City of Saint John.

A Law for regulating Auctioneers, Tavern Keepers, and other Houses for selling Spirituous Liquors, within the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the sale and measurement of Firewood.

A Law directing the mode of recovery of the Fines, penalties, and forfeitures, imposed by the Laws of the Mayor, Alderman, and Commonalty of the City of Saint John.

A Law in amendment of a Law entitled "a Law "to regulate the Public Slips, Landing Places, and "Shores or Beaches within the City of Saint John."

A Law in addition to and in amendment of the "Law to prevent nuisances in the City of Saint "John."

A Law for regulating Pilots, and establishing the rates of Pilotage of Vessels, into and out of the Harbour of Saint John.

An Ordinance for establishing a new Register of the Freemen of the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the Public Markets in the City of Saint John.

By order of the Common Council.
JAMES PETERS, Jun., *Com. Clerk.*

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM HAMMOND,
WILLIAM E. MOORE.

St. John, 8th July, 1845.

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

St. John, 8th July, 1845.

☞ NOTICE.

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

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

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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

THOMAS NISBET.

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

☞ NOTICE.

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

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG,
ROBERT ROBERTSON.

Indian Town, June 17, 1845.

☞ NOTICE.

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

ROBERT ROBERTSON,
Sole Administrator.

Indian Town, June 14, 1845.

S. K. FOSTER'S SHOE STORES,

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.

Just received, per "Kate," from London:

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

June 24. S. K. FOSTER.

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 do. English IRON, assorted;
100 dozen Farmer's SPADES;
9 casks Miner's SHOVELS, steeled;
100 bags Patent NAILS, from 4d'y to 24d'y;
15 tons SPIKE NAILS, from 4½ to 10 inch;
220 bolts best Navy CANVAS, No. 1 to 6;
8 casks Iron WIRE, well assorted;
7 tons Cast STEEL, *Naylor & Co.*, assorted,
2 do. COACH SPRINGS, Steel, assorted,
100 boxes TIN PLATES, well assorted,
6 tons Bolt COPPER, assorted, ⅝ to 1¼ inch,
50 chests best CONGOU TEA;
20 bags Horse and Ox Nails, assorted,
20 dozen FRYING PANS, assorted,
1 cask VICES, assorted;
12 best (warranted) ANVILS, assorted;
40 cwt. best Short Link ¾ inch CHAIN;
20 " " " 7-16 " "
40 " " " ½ " "
40 " " " ⅜ " "
40 " " " ¾ " "
20 " " " ⅞ " "
20 " " " 1 " "
30 CHAIN CABLES, best proved, assorted, ⅜ to 1⅜ inch;
60 ANCHORS, assorted, 1 cwt. to 30 cwt.;

—ON HAND—

10,000 best Fire *BRICKS*,
100 boxes *TIN PLATES*,
25 tons *SHEET IRON*, assorted,
500 boxes Liverpool *SOAP*,
4 tons Sock Plates, single and double,
4 tons Blister *STEEL*,
200 TEA KETTLES, assorted numbers,
25 dozen Ballast *SHOVELS*, assorted sizes;
25 dozen Garden *SPADES*, do.;
20 Register *GRATES*, assorted;
50 Half Register do. do;
10 tons Plough Plates, 2 to 5 inches,
5 do. *HOOP IRON*, from 1 to inches,
200 do. assorted English Iron;
100 do. best Refined do.;
20 do. Swedish do., best brand, assorted,
10 bars best hay Moor Iron, 4½ & 5 inch square,
20 dozen Kiln Tiles.

Daily expected ex "Wakefield";—
10 tons Swedish Iron, assorted,
10 tons Refined Round Iron, from 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 & Countess;
100 tons *COAL*.

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

July 1. WILLIAM CARVILL.

The Subscribers

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

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

October 14. JARDINE & CO.

SOAP, CANDLES, etc.

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

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

—IN STORE—

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

June 24. JOHN KERR & CO.

Powder, Shot, Blacking, &c.

Ex ship "Severn," from Liverpool:—

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

IN STORE:

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

—ALSO—

4 Tons SHIP BREAD; Tobacco PIPES, &c.

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

July 15, 1845. JOHN KIRK.

WHARFAGE in a central and convenient situation until 1st April next, may be had for about 800,000 feet of Lumber, on application to A. G. LORDLY, Cooper.

September 30. Water street.

Nuts! Nuts!! Nuts!!!

Ex schooner *John Boynton*, Gault, Master, from Boston, on consignment:

5 BRLS. fresh Hicory NUTS;
3 boxes Brazil do.; 1 Cask Currants;
5 brls. Roll Brimstone; 5 do. Flour Sulphur;
2 boxes, 5 dozen each, Quarts Castor OIL,
1 case, 25 pieces Mixed Cassimeres, for Pants'.
3 kegs SALTPETRE,
3 cases, 100 Gross Friction MATCHES,
1 box, 4 dozen Pepper Sauce and Catsup,
58 boxes 7x9 and 8x10 Window GLASS,
2 cases containing 12 Wooden & Brass Clocks.

For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.

October 21, 1845.

CARD.

MR. WENTWORTH offers his services for a short time, to take

Daugerreotype Miniatures,

at his Room, Mr. Lovett's Store, Prince William Street. The process insures a GOOD

LIKENESS.

Hours of attendance 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Price, with frame or case, Three Dollars.

September 9.

PHŒNIX HOUSE!

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

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

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

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

A *liberal discount* made to wholesale purchasers. J. & A. McMILLAN.

October 7, 1845.

Groceries, Liquors, Flour, &c.

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

20 HHDS. Holland *GENEVA*;
6 do. *SHERRY WINE*
24 chests Fine Congou TEA;
10 hhds. Loaf SUGAR; 3 do. Crushed do.;
50 boxes Turkey Raisins; 4 carrotels Currews,
20 bags Black PEPPER,
50 boxes Mould CANDLES, (Wax Wicks);
3 do. Windsor SOAP; 1 case PINS,
55 kegs FF GUNPOWDER; 100 bags SHOT,
35 kegs MUSTARD; 1 case Bottled do;
3 cases Fig Blue; 1 do. Confectionary;
4 cases LIQUORICE and Cassia,
50 dozen Playing Cards; 1 case Ink,
15 bags CORKS; 1 case shoe Brushes,
15 barrels Day & Martin's Liquid Blacking,
10 hhds. Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
50 kegs Coloured PAINT,
10 casks Black Lead, Vitriol, Salts & Sulpour;
200 bundles Picked OAKUM.

Ex "Themis," from Liverpool:—
110 boxes Steele's SOAP; 1 hhd. Starch,
30 dozen Bed Cords; 1 bale Shad Twine,
1 tierce Scrubbing Brushes,
1 bale Shoe Thread; 30 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
10 bales Cotton Wick.

Ex "Douglas" from Glasgow:—
400 reams Paper, assorted; 1 pun. Malt Whiskey;
40 bags BARLEY; 1 hhd. COPPERAS.

Ex sundry vessels from Philadelphia:—
570 barrels CORN MEAL,
130 do. Superfine FLOUR.

In Store of former Importations:—
210 hhds. Muscovado SUGAR,
15 tierces Loaf and Bastard ditto,
190 hhds. MOLASSES,
125 chests TEA, assorted,
60 puns. Jamaica and Demerara RUM,
45 hhds. *Martell's* BRANDY,
30 casks Port, Sherry and Madeira WINES,
50 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE,
40 do. Common and Pearl BARLEY,
20 do. Pimento; 10 do. Split Peas,
15 do. Pepper; 20 kegs GINGER,
20 brls. WHITING; 20 boxes PIPES,
60 kegs Wrought NAILS, assorted sizes,
20 boxes IC and IX TIN,
4 chests Indigo; 5 tierces Rice;
50 boxes London SOAP; 10 brls. VINEGAR,
12 hhds. Linseed OIL; 100 kegs White Lead,
200 boxes and half-boxes Muscatel Raisins,
120 barrels RYE FLOUR.

The above, with a large assortment of other GOODS in the Grocery line, will be sold low for good payments.

October 4. WM. HAMMOND & CO.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

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

300 TINNED and unlined TEA KETTLES;
20 cwt. SAD IRONS,
110 bags *Improved* CUT NAILS;
28 bags OX and HORSE NAILS,
2 cases CAST STEEL; 4 hdls. Blistered do.
2 packages *Blacksmith's VICES*,
20 ANVILS,
Blacksmith's Sledges, Hammers and Bellows,
FOX TRAPS of an improved pattern;
RIM LOCKS, &c.—Common and Carpenters' Patent;
BUTT HINGES,
Wrought Pump TACKS BRADS; RIVETS,
Pad, Chest, and Cupboard LOCKS, assorted,
Patent H & H HINGES; WHIP THONGS,
Polished Steel and Bronze Head FIRE IRONS,
Tined Harness Buckles, and a few patent double action BRIDLE BITTS.
John Wilson's Shoe & Butcher Knives, Chisels, Gouges, Hatchets, Drawing Knives, Turkey Oil Stones;
Table Knives & Forks, Mill Saw and other FILES.

—ON HAND—

5½ feet *Hoole & Co's* GANG MILL SAWS.

30th September, 1845.

CANVAS.

Received by the Subscriber, and on Sale at very reduced prices.

A few Bales of very superior quality best English boiled CANVAS, equal in description to any imported. Also—

10 puns. high proof Jamaica SPIRITS

JOHN V. THURGAR,
September 13. North Market Wharf.

Porto Rico Sugar.

THE Subscribers are landing ex *Prince Rupert* from Halifax—76 casks of superior SUGAR, which they will sell either in Bond, or duty paid. [Oct. 21.] ALLISON & SPURR.

THE GARLAND.

WOODS IN WINTER.

BY LONGFELLOW.

When winter winds are piercing chill,
And through the white thorn blows the gale,
With solemn feet I tread the hill,
That over-brows the lonely vale.

O'er the bare upland, and away
Through the long reach of desert woods,
The embracing sunbeams chastely play,
And gladden these deep solitudes.

On the gray maple's crusted bark,
Its tender shoots the hoar-frost nips;
Whilst in the frozen fountain—hark!—
His piercing beak the bittern dips.

Where, twisted round the barren oak,
The summer vine in beauty clung,
And summer winds the stillness broke,—
The crystal icicle is hung.

Where, from their frozen urns, mute springs
Pour out the river's gradual tide,
Shrilly the skater's iron rings,
And voices till the woodland side.

Alas! how changed from the fair scene,
When birds sang out their mellow lay,
And winds were soft, and woods were green
And the song ceased not with the day;

But still wild music is abroad,
Pale, desert woods, within your crowd,
And gathered winds, in hoarse accord,
Amid the vocal reeds pipe loud.

Chill airs and wintry winds my ear
Has grown familiar with your song;
I hear it in the opening year—
I listen, and it cheers me long.

SHADOWS OF DEATH.

(From Poetical Remains of the late Mrs. James Gray, in the Dublin University Magazine.)

There's a feverish thrill in my veins,
There's a leaping pulse in my brow,
I feel that no refuge remains
Save one, for the weary One now;
I hear a voice in the breeze
That tells of a fairer home,
A murmur amidst the trees
That softly whispers "Come!"

I shall go down to the grave
Just when my sun is clearest—
Down to Oblivion's wave,
Just when my fame is nearest;
Just when the light of Affection,
Longed for in vain so often,
Casts on life's path its reflection,
The rugged way to soften.

Weave a wreath for my head,
And weave it of faded roses;
See that ye make my bed
Where the first pale spring flower reposes,
Faded flowers are best
For the grave of the early perished;
And quiet shall be my rest
Where the worth is cherished.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Atmosphere.—A great variety of admirable properties is possessed by the atmosphere, of which I shall briefly notice only the following:—It is the vehicle of *smells*, by which we become acquainted with the qualities of the food which is set before us, and learn to avoid those places which are damp, unwholesome, and dangerous. It is the medium of *sounds*, by means of which knowledge is conveyed to our minds. Its undulations, like so many couriers, run for ever backwards and forwards, to convey our thoughts to others, and theirs to us; and to bring news of transactions which frequently occur at a considerable distance. A few strokes on a large bell, through the ministration of the air, will convey signals of distress, or of joy, in a quarter of a minute, to the population of a city containing a hundred thousand inhabitants. So that the air may be considered as the conveyer of the thoughts of mankind, which are the cement of society. It transmits to our ears all the harmonies of music, and expresses every passion of the soul: it swells the notes of the nightingale, and distributes alike to every ear the pleasures which arise from the harmonious sounds of a concert. It produces the blue color of the sky, and is the cause of the morning and the evening twilight, by its property of bending the rays of light, and reflecting them in all directions. It forms an essential requisite for carrying on all the processes of the vegetable kingdom, and serves for the production of clouds, rain, and dew, which nourish and fertilize the earth. In short, it would be impossible to enumerate all the advantages we derive from this noble appendage to our world. Were the earth divested of its atmosphere, or were only two or three of its properties changed or destroyed, it would be left altogether unfit for the habitation of sentient beings. Were it divested of its undulating quality, we should be deprived of all the advantages of speech and conversation—of all the melody of the feathered songsters, and of all the pleasures of music; and, like the deaf and dumb, we could have no power of communicating our thoughts but by visible signs. Were it deprived of its reflective powers, the sun would appear in one part of the sky of a dazzling brightness, while all around would appear as dark as midnight, and the stars would be visible at noonday. Were it deprived of its refractive powers, instead of the gradual approach of the day and the night which we now experience, at sunrise, we should be transported all at once from midnight darkness to the splendor of noon-day: and, at sunset, should make a sudden transition from the splendors of day to all the horrors of midnight, which would bewilder the traveller in his journey, and strike the creation with amazement. In fine, were the oxygen of the atmosphere completely extracted, destruction would seize on all the tribes of the living world, throughout every region of earth, air, and sea.—*Dick.*

Variety of Nature.—In fine, the variety which appears on the face of nature, not only enlarges our conceptions of Infinite Wisdom, but is also the foundation of all our discriminations and judgments as rational beings, and is of the most essential utility in the affairs of human society. Such is the variety of which the features of the human countenance are susceptible, that it is probable that no two individuals, of all the millions of the race of Adam, that have existed since the beginning of time, would be found to resemble each other. We know no two human beings presently existing, however similar to each other, but may be distinguished either by their stature, their forms, or the features of their faces; and on the ground of this dissimilarity, the various wheels of the machine of society move onward without clashing or confusion. Had it been otherwise—had the faces of men, and their organs of speech been cast exactly in the same mould, as would have been the case, had the world been framed according to the Epicurean system, by blind chance directing a concourse of atoms, it might have been as difficult to distinguish one human countenance from another, as to distinguish the eggs laid by the same hen, or the drops of water which trickle from the same orifice; and, consequently, society would have been thrown into a state of universal anarchy and confusion. Friends would not have been distinguished from enemies, villains from the good and honest, fathers from sons, the culprit from the innocent person, nor the branches of the same family from one another. And what a scene of perpetual confusion and disturbance would thus have been created! Frauds, thefts, robberies, murders, assassinations, forgeries, and injustice of all kinds, might have been daily committed without the least possibility of detection.—Nay, were even the *variety of tones* in the human voice, peculiar to each person, to cease, and the *hand-writing* of all men to become perfectly uniform, a multitude of distressing deceptions and perplexities would be produced in the domestic, civil, and commercial transactions of mankind. But the All-wise and Beneficent Creator has prevented all such evils and inconveniences, by the character of *variety* which he has impressed on the human species; and on all his works. By the peculiar features of his countenance every man may be distinguished in the light; by the tones of his voice he may be recognised in the dark, or when he is separated from his fellows by an impenetrable partition; and his hand-writing can attest his existence and individuality, when continents and oceans interpose between him and his relations, and be a witness of his sentiments and purposes to future generations.—*Dick.*

Short Sight.—Those who are engaged in occupations which require the long-continued employment of the eyes on minute objects, are more apt to become near-sighted than those who are not thus employed. Mr. Lawrence attended a book-sale, and found that out of twenty-three persons who were present, twelve of the number wore glasses. Like several other affections of the eye, myopia is sometimes hereditary, the children of short-sighted parents being more apt than others to be affected with the disease. All minute occupations, such as sewing, long-continued reading, drawing, &c., should be abandoned; the head should be kept erect; the coverings of the neck should be loose; and straining of every kind should be avoided, to prevent increase of congestion. Mild unirritating diet, pure air, active exercise, and the practice of looking at distant objects in the open country, will be very beneficial. The far-discerning eye of the Indian is well-known; and it is asserted that near-sightedness does not exist among the Arabs or Tartars, who are used to roam about, and to look at distant objects. The power, also, which sailors possess of seeing at great distances, is only acquired by practice. An experienced "look-out man" can very soon descry the character and nation of a distant sail, which, to an ordinary observer, might seem a mere speck on the ocean. Some of the exercises of a soldier increase the power of recognising distant objects. "It was not unusual," says Reveille Parise, "to observe that among the troops the sight of many near-sighted conscripts was restored." In the case of a boy born without arms, who possessed the power of writing, &c., with his toes, Dr. J. V. C. Smith relates that the power of distinct vision was so much lengthened, that the boy could not see at the usual focal distance, so well as at his feet. By the early applications of concave glasses, the crystalline is kept in a wrong position, and the efforts of nature to overcome the defect are prevented. "Give," says Reveile Parise, "a person with excellent sight a glass slightly concave, and he will at first see less distinctly than with the naked eye. He will, however, soon become so accustomed to its use, that it will not incommode, but even become indispensable to him. Gradually increase the concavity, and you shall see that the organ shall change in a similar manner, so that an individual with good sight will, at the end of a few years, become affected with complete myopia, and will ultimately require glasses of the shortest focus."—*Medical Times.*

Age of Poets.—Are poets destined to a long life? It is rarely the case that they live to the common age of man, although instances are on record, where they have lived to four score years and upwards. If manual exercise is united with close study a man may lengthen his days to a good old age. It is the disregard of what produces ill health and endangers life, that cuts down so many talented men in the flower of their days.

Ariosto died at the age of 59.

Burns died at the age of 32; Byron at the age of 36; Brainard at the age of 32; Butler at the age of 63.

Cowley died at the age of 49; Collins at the age of 35; Cowper at the age of 69; Cameons at the age of 55.

Dryden died at the age of 70; Dante at the age of 56. Fessenden died at the age of 36.

Goldsmith died at the age of 41; Grey at the age of 57.

Hogg died at the age of 63; Hemans at the age of 45.

Logan died at the age of 40.

Milton died at the age of 66; Metastasio at the age of 81; Mellen at the age of 44; Moore at the age of 80.

Rockwell died at the age of 24

Shenstone died at the age of 50; Spencer at the age of 43; Scott at the age of 61.

Thompson died at the age of 48.

Tasso died at the age of 52.

White died at the age of 21; Watts at the age of 75; Wordsworth at the age of about 60.

Young died at the age of 84.

Hints to Surgical Students.—When I used to lecture on surgery, and came to the subject of amputation, I advised you all to get broom-sticks, and saw them up by inches, in order that you might acquire the necessary facility in doing it, for I am inclined to believe none of you are sawyers by intuition. In like manner, I judge you are not able to sew. It has been said that a surgeon should have an eagle eye, a lion heart, a lady's hand. As to the eagle eye, and the lion heart, I make no doubt you have all got them, but I doubt the lady's hand. I have often thought my hand as light as that of any other man engaged in the practice of surgery, nevertheless, I never could stitch up a hole in my glove, nor in anything else, to my satisfaction. I would recommend you, then, to practice the art of mending gloves, until you can do it neatly; if you cannot arrive at this, you must, in the event of an accident occurring, avail yourself of the assistance of some good old lady, who is past the time of fainting and hysterics; if she will only sew up the wound with as much care and neatness as she would a hole in her best cambric pocket ethandkerchief, taking in with her stitch nothing but the edge of the cut skin, she will have done your patient an essential service.—*Guthrie's Clinical Lecture on Wounds.*

The quantity of Soap consumed by a nation, says Liebig, in his Familiar Letters on Chemistry, would be no inaccurate measure whereby to estimate its wealth and civilisation. Of two countries, with an equal amount of population, the wealthiest and most highly civilised will consume the greatest weight of soap. This consumption does not subserve sensual gratification, nor depend upon fashion, but upon the feeling of the beauty, comfort, and welfare attendant upon cleanliness: and a regard to this feeling is coincident with wealth and civilisation. The rich in the middle ages concealed a want of cleanliness in their clothes and persons under a profusion of costly scents and essences, whilst they were more luxurious in eating and drinking, in appareland horses. With us a want of cleanliness is equivalent to unsupportable misery and misfortune.

The Brave Ambassador.—When Sir Charles W—— was ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg, he found that the intrigues of a party in the Russian cabinet were all directed against our interests; and, with his usual promptness, he wrote despatches to communicate the circumstance to his own government. These despatches were treacherously obtained by the Russians; but as they were found to be in a secret cipher, they were incomprehensible. By the most culpable want of fidelity, however, in some of Sir Charles's household, it was discovered that the *key* to this cipher was pasted on a screen, which he kept carefully locked up in a closet within his own bed-room; yet, in spite of this precaution, some artful person contrived to get in there, and was thus enabled to decipher his despatches.

The following night he was awakened by his friend, General Rostopchin, who, with the courage and fidelity of real friendship, risked every thing to warn him of his danger.

"Fly, my friend!" he exclaimed; "your despatches have been read, the council is now sitting, and it is resolved that you shall be seized and sent to Siberia. Every moment's delay increases your danger. I have prepared every thing for your escape; the British fleet is off Cronstadt, and now only can you get on board."

The friendship of this generous Russian had even triumphed over the fidelity which he owed his own sovereign. But Sir Charles, though full of gratitude, refused to take his advice.

"I am here," said he, "as the representative of the British King, and never can I so forget his majesty's dignity as to fly from danger. They may send me to Siberia, at their peril; but I never will voluntarily quit my post. I will immediately appear at the council, and assume my place as the ambassador of England."

With the utmost expedition he arose, and prepared to appear at the Russian Council; but with a presence of mind like Lord Nelson's, when he waited to seal his letter with wax, that it might not appear written with precipitation, Sir Charles dressed himself with the utmost precision, in full court dress, to show that he felt perfectly at ease. When he entered the council-chamber, all his enemies seemed to shrink—no one ventured to intercept him as he advanced to the empress. She received him graciously, and, extending her hand to him, looked contemptuously at those around her, saying, "I wish I might possess such a minister as this British ambassador; on him, indeed, his master can justly rely for courage and fidelity."—*Bertha's Journal.*

A Pious Fancy.—Fontanes asked Chateaubriand, "if he could assign a reason why the women of the Jewish race were so much handsomer than the men?" to which Chateaubriand gave the following truly poetical and Christian one:—"The Jewesses (he said) had escaped the curse which alighted upon their fathers, husbands and sons. Not a Jewess was to be seen among the crowd of priests and rabble who insulted the son of God—scourged him—crowned him with thorns, and subjected him to ignominy and the agony of the cross. The women of Judea believed in the Saviour, and assisted and soothed him under affliction. A woman of Bethany poured on his head precious ointment which she kept in a vase of alabaster. The sinner anointed his feet with perfumed oil, and wiped them with her hair. Christ on his part extended his mercy to the Jewesses. He raised from the dead the son of the widow of Nain, and Martha's brother Lazarus. He cured Simon's mother-in-law, and the woman who touched the hem of his garment. To the Samaritan woman he was a spring of living water, and a compassionate judge to the woman taken in adultery. The daughters of Jerusalem wept over him—the holy women accompanied him to Calvary—brought balm and spices, and weeping sought him in the Sepulchre. "Woman, why weepest thou?" His first appearance was to Mary Magdalene. He said to her—'Mary!' at the sound of his voice Mary Magdalene's eyes were opened, and she answered—'Master.' The reflection of some very beautiful ray must have rested on the brow of the Jewesses."

A Sad Picture.—Some appalling details were recently given at an examination before one of the Town Commissions of England. The London Times comments upon the practice referred to, in a strain of proper indignation, and gives the following as a portion of the testimony:

"Have you ever known instances in which children have suffered by excessive doses being administered by mothers or nurses?

"*Oh, yes! I have known death ensue*, and also sleeping for a considerable length of time, so that there was difficulty in getting the child out of sleep. The deaths in the cases to which I allude arose from sudden convulsions.

"Have the children in the habitual use of opiates any peculiarities of appearance?

"They look very drowsy and low, and seem to be always sleepy. Their eyes are fixed. They become emaciated, their bellies protuberant, and they look very old.

"It is *curious* to see the children in the shop; *they stretch out their little hands, for they know the bottle*, and when they get it *drink it as eagerly* as the drunkard does his glass!

"You may know at once a child who is accustomed to the use of these drugs. It becomes so thin that you can feel nothing but bone. Its eyes get sunken and fixed, its nose pinched; in fact, such children look exactly like little old wizened men and women. They sink off in a decline and die. I have often reprobated the *practice to mothers*, but their answer is, "What are we to do, it is so very cross?"

The amount of carbonic acid expired by man in twenty-four hours has often been the subject of investigation among philosophers. From a paragraph in the Medical Times, we learn that M. E. A. Scharling, after careful experiment, arrives at the following conclusions. 1st, Man expires variable quantities of carbonic acid at different periods of the day; 2d, Everything being otherwise equal, man burns more carbon when his appetite is satisfied than when fasting, and more when awake than when asleep; 3d, Men expire more carbonic acid than women—children burn proportionally more carbon than men; and, 4th, In case of illness or fainting, the quantity of carbonic acid expired is less than in the healthy state. M. Dumas states that he burns rather more than one hundred and sixty-six grains of carbon in the four-and-twenty hours.

Dr. Clarke's Passion for Travelling.—An unbounded love of travel influenced me at a very early period of my life. It was conceived in infancy, and I shall carry it with me to the grave. When I reflect upon the speculations of my youth, I am at a loss to account for a passion which, predominating over every motive of interest, and every tie of affection, urges me to press forward and pursue inquiry, even in the bosoms of the ocean and the desert. Sometimes, in the dreams of fancy, I am weak enough to imagine that the map of the world was painted in the awning of my cradle, and that my nurse chaunted the wanderings of pilgrims in her legendary lullabies.—*Clarke's Life and Remains.*

A Debt Owing.—Some one said, the other day, complaining of the weather, "We have had no spring, no summer, no autumn." "Well, then," observed an able accountant, "if we have no winter, there will be a whole year owing to us."

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1845.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The steam-ship Britannia, with the first November Mail, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening last. The news was received here on Friday evening, via Windsor, but the Mail only reached this city yesterday forenoon, nearly six days after its arrival at Halifax!—The Britannia brought out 83 passengers, among whom were Sir James Alexander, and Sir Allan McNab.- We subjoin a variety of extracts from Halifax and English papers.

That reflux in the tide of Railway speculation, which all the reflecting portion of the community perceived to be approaching, and which the course of events had for some time foreshadowed, has commenced, sweeping away, in its retrograde course, the reputation of many and the property of thousands, and entailing beggary and ruin on hundreds of hitherto respectable families and happy homes. Still all that has yet taken place is regarded as merely "the beginning of the end." It is indeed believed that though the bubble companies will no doubt all be annihilated, none of the projected Railways which are of a really practicable and beneficial character will ultimately suffer; and it is further averred that though serious loss and embarrassment may be the consequence to individuals, the final result will be highly and permanently beneficial to the public. This to a certain extent is no doubt true, but ere this much to be desired consummation is obtained, every interest in the Empire will feel the shock. Indeed its effects are already perceptible.

The deficiency of the Harvest is now admitted by all parties, and the universal impression seems to be, that the ports of the United Kingdom must be immediately opened for the admission of Foreign Grain, at a low rate of duty, if not altogether free. Indeed accounts from Dublin assert that orders had actually been received there for the free admission of such grain from the 1st inst. but the London Times considers the announcement as at least premature.

The failure of the Potatoe crop, to the extent of one third, throughout Ireland, has excited serious apprehensions of a famine in that part of the Empire, and the Government has in consequence appointed Commissioners to ascertain the extent of the existing distress; and to investigate the nature of the disease with which the potatoe is affected, to inquire into the best means for arresting its progress, and of preserving from infection those portions of that indispensable article of food which are yet in a sound state. In the meantime the work of agitation, both among the Repealers and the Orangemen was going on without intermission or abatement.

Under the united influence of the depressing causes to which we have adverted, trade, in the manufacturing districts, has, with the exception of iron, been sensibly affected, though not perhaps to so great an extent as might have been expected.

Of the staple exports from these Colonies, Timber maintains its price, but Fish Oils continue dull and have experienced a further decline, Cod having been sold at £28 per tun, while Pale Seal is quoted at £30 a £31, and Coloured at £24 a £28 10s.

Two overland mails from India had been received. The Punjaub still continued in an unsettled state. The Governor-General had proceeded in that direction with a formidable army, doubtless that he might be prepared to act as circumstances should require. The remainder of India was tranquil, with the exception of some slight disturbances in the territory of the Nizam, and in the kingdom of Ocide, arising, in both cases, from mal-administration of the finances.

Hostilities still continued to be carried on in New-Zealand between the British and the Islanders. A post occupied by John Heki, the native chief who destroyed Kororarika, had been attacked without any decisive advantage being obtained, though much blood was shed on both sides.

There is no news of any importance from the European continent. The Paris papers give the particulars of some skirmishing between the French and the Arabs in Algeria, in which the former were victorious, but the results are admitted to be unimportant. Marshal Bugeaud had arrived at Algiers, but had not taken the field.

The state of the Papal States is still far from tranquil; the native troops are, it is said, to be disarmed and disbanded, and foreigners (Swiss) enlisted to supply their place.

The Emperor of Russia has set out for Italy, according to some accounts, to surprise the Empress with a visit, while others allege his object to be a personal settlement of his differences with the Pope.—*Halifax Guardian.*

The existing House of Commons may continue in being till the autumn of 1847, and from actual appearance there is no reason to conclude that it will be dissolved before that time.

The Lords of the Admiralty have directed Mr. F. Wrightson, of Birmingham, to make an analysis of the different kinds of coal in Great Britain.

The Revenue for the last quarter has decreased £800,000 below the receipts of the same quarter in 1844.

The return published by the Bank of England, for the week ending the 25th of October, gives the amount of notes actually in circulation as £22,026,115, being a decrease, as compared with the previous week, of £227,330. The public deposits shows a decrease of £164,757, and the private deposits a decrease of £905,470. Against these the Bank has diminished the securities held by £1,118,414, and the notes in reserve by £135,935.

The amount of Bullion has again suffered a decline of £189,022, the present aggregate amount in both branches being £14,001,263.

Trade in the manufacturing districts has received a slight check; but a healthy re-action was expected.

The Iron trade continues brisk, and masters and men are well employed. In the price of Pig Iron a slight decline has taken place; it is now quoted at £4 15s in Glasgow. Our market returns will show, nevertheless, that the existing rates are still high and remunerative.

West India Sugar is in good request; the stock on hand is decreasing, and prices have rather an upward tendency.

Another advance of a half-penny on the 4lb. loaf took place on the 28th ult. in different parts of the metropolis.

The Steamship Cambria arrived home in 9 days from Halifax.

The Lord Provost and Magistrates of Glasgow have memorialized her Majesty's Government to open the ports for the admission of grain duty free.

The Anti-Corn Law League have just opened a Bazaar at Manchester, and during six days only they netted £2,400.

The Hanoverian Government have prohibited the export of potatoes, and have lowered the import duties on corn, fruit, and rice.

The increase in the importation of sugar for the last 8 months has been 24,000 tons!

The Rev. Drs. Simpson and McLeod and Mr. N. McLeod, the delegates of the Church of Scotland, were received at Liverpool in a complimentary manner by the elders of the Scottish Churches in that city, on their return from America.

The West India Steam Company have at length declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Winniett, Esq. Commander in the Royal Navy, to be Lieutenant-Governor of her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

Four beautiful Arab horses have recently arrived from the East Indies, as a present to the Queen.

The Mutineers of the barque Champlain, from St. John for Cork, were landed from the steamer Cambria, from Halifax, and underwent an examination before Mr. Rushton at the Police Office. They were remanded to a future day, to afford time for the Captain and Mate to appear and substantiate the charge.

Freeman, the American Giant, died at Winchelsea Hospital on the 25th ult., of *consumption*, which had wasted him to a skeleton!

This year the sale of Prince Albert's live stock realized £1,650; last year, £1,400.

The Pope has thrown the library of printed books in the Vatican open to the public, and ordered the preparation of a catalogue for their use.

M. Thiers, the French ex-minister, accompanied by his travelling companion, Count W—— the reputed son of Napoleon, has left London for Paris—During his visit in England, Thiers had a long interview with Lord Palmerston.

Some Vandals have torn the ornaments from the Wellington statue in Glasgow.

A magnificent service of plate has been manufactured in London, for the king of the Netherlands.

The name of Mainwaring (Cheshire) is spelt one hundred and sixty-three different ways in the deeds, &c. belonging to the family, and can be spelt in two hundred and ninety-four different forms.

The Scottish Bishops have determined upon increasing their number to seven, by dividing the diocese of Moray. The new diocese will consist of Argyll and the Western Isles.

Mr Ramsbottom, the late M. P. for Windsor, was buried on Wednesday. With the exception of Mr. Byng, he was the oldest member in the house.

Report says that arrangements have been for some time in contemplation for the retirement of Lord Chief Justice Tindal, of the Common Pleas, on a pension; the vacancy to be filled by Sir Thomas Wilde, who is to be called to the Upper House in consideration of his marriage with Madlle. D'Este, daughter of the late Duke of Sussex.

The railway mania has received its *quietus*. Something like a *panic* has overtaken the speculators in iron highways. Now that the re-action has come, it brings in its train ruin and devastation, and bankruptcy to thousands. But the end is not yet. A more gigantic system of swindling has rarely been seen in these latter days, and the number of "respectable" persons who have lent their names to support bubble companies, make us blush for the cupidity of our common humanity.—*Willmer & Smith's Times.*

A few days ago Mr. Christopher Sawall, of Boston, a chemist, and a young man of good parts, died from the effects of an inveterate habit of smoking cigars. He frequently consumed thirty a day, which had brought on so great a debility that he died from the rupture of a small blood-vessel.

There are forty thousand persons employed under the system of Public Instruction now in operation in France.

They worked up nearly 100,000 bales of cotton in factories last year in Catalonia, in Spain.

The Railway Panic.—The common opinion of sober-minded men is, that the panic, if we may so term it, by which we are just visited, is but temporary, which, after having caused a general weeding of the offshoot and illegitimate undertakings, will pass off, leaving the bona fide schemes in a position, in public estimation, even better than that which they formerly enjoyed.—*Herapath's Journal.*

Capture of a Slaver.—The Hydra, steam sloop, Com. Young, captured on the 31st July, off Lagos, a fine slave brig named the Africano, with a cargo of 589 slaves on board. The prize was sent to Sierra Leone for adjudication, in charge of Lieutenant H. G. Gray.

The Ellenborough Testimonial.—The total subscriptions at Calcutta already exceed £50,000, of which only £10 421 remain uncollected. It is intended to apply the total sum realized to the purchase of a service of plate.

Sir John Franklin's Expedition.—The expedition to the North Pole, consisting of the Erebus, and the Terror, Captain Crosier, under the command of Sir John Franklin, was spoken by the Enterprise, Martin, master, arrived at Peterhead, lying at an iceberg, in lat. 73 12, N., long. 62 W., on the 28th July.

London to Dublin direct in 14 Hours.—It is now ascertained that a connection has been established between the Great Junction Company and the Irish Great Western Company, to form a continuous system of traffic from London, by Birkenhead and Liverpool, through Dublin, and on to the west of Ireland to Galway. The link in this chain of communication between Liverpool and Dublin is to be supplied by an influential steam-boat company, with new and powerful vessels on the screw principle, and of the most improved form for speed. The whole route will be under one direction, the express trains will be accelerated, so that the distance shall be performed in an hour less between London and Dublin than the time offered by the Holyhead Company, and it has been arranged that the joint fare shall be 20s. less than that charged on the route *via* Holyhead from London to Dublin.—*Railway Chronicle.*

TRADE WITH CHINA.—We understand from Mr. Court, of the Underwriters' rooms, in Liverpool, that the letters received by the mail from China, on the 25th ult., announce the extraordinary arrival of no less than twenty one vessels at Hong Kong, direct from Liverpool, since the sailing of the previous mail.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LONDON.—The Commissioners in Woods and Forests have commenced their projected improvement in Piccadilly, which is to be widened to 70 feet, from Park line to Boulton-street, by taking in about 30 feet of the Green Park. The workmen have already removed a large portion of the iron railing, and razed the ground, the brick wall, and the lodge. The improvement is to be completed with all possible despatch; it will be of great advantage to the inhabitants as well as to the public.

VISIT TO LIVERPOOL OF A DISTINGUISHED FOREIGNER.—Prince Hilal, eldest son of his Highness the Imaum of Muscat, has been visiting this town. On the 21st ult. the Prince, accompanied by Captain Cogan, R. N. visited the Custom House, and was particularly struck with the pillars of the Long room. We understand that the heads of the Board of Trade strongly recommended the Prince to inspect the Long Room of the Custom House, as the Duke of Devonshire exclaimed, when he saw it, 'it is certainly one of the most magnificent rooms in Europe.'

IRON STEAM SHIPS.—The construction of iron steam ships is now making rapid progress in England, and particularly at Liverpool. In the extensive yard of Messrs James Hodgson and Co., there is now no less than five iron steamers building. One an iron steam ship, of 1400 tons burthen, the first of a line of new steamers to run between New York and Liverpool; her engines will be of 180 horse power, with the screw propeller; she will be fitted up in first style for passenger and freight accommodation.

CAUTION.—*Diseased Potatoes.*—On Saturday last, the police officers of this city seized two cartloads of potatoes, which were exposed for sale in our market, as 'unfit for human food.' The owners were brought before the mayor and other magistrates at the town hall, by whom the potatoes were ordered to be forfeited, and the first offender fined 20s. In both cases the owners were severely reprimanded, and cautioned that they would be still more severely dealt with if they repeated the offence. By making a slight reduction in the price, the poor were tempted to purchase, and had thus imposed upon them food of the most unwholesome kind. We understand the police have had strict orders to prevent, as far as possible, the exposure of diseased potatoes for sale.—[Carlisle Journal.

IRELAND.—The agitation for Repeal is still carried on. Since the sailing of the last American steamer, a number of monster meetings and repeal banquets have taken place; at all of which the Liberator figured as commander-in-chief, and long and eloquent orations were made on behalf of the darling object of these political agitators. The annual tribute to Mr. O'Connell will be collected, according to custom, early in the present month. The customary notices have been published, and the starving peasantry of Ireland exhorted to fill the pockets of him who professes to be the regenerator of his country. It strikes us that he has a most glorious opportunity of exemplifying his philanthropy and benevolence by distributing the proceeds of this year's tribute among the poor peasantry who have hitherto manfully supported all his projects.

The Orange party have issued an address to the Protestants of the British Empire, in which they complain of Government for permanently endowing Maynooth, maintaining the present national system of education, and not advancing money to enable the clergy of the Established Church to support their own schools. These form the chief grievances.

IRELAND.—The accounts from the Sister Island, for some days past, as regards the potatoe crop, are of a very serious and alarming character. The failure is dreadful in the extreme, and the prospects before the great majority of the lower classes truly horrifying. The authorities at Dublin Castle seem to have directed their attention to the matter. Commissioners have been employed to visit the different provinces, and to report to his Excellency the results of their examination. Up to the present time these reports are of the most discouraging character.

Awful and Destructive Flood.—Last week a most tremendous torrent (occasioned by the incessant fall of rain with which we have been visited) flowed with terrific force from the mountains westward of Ardygoman, to the subterraneous passage of Ayle, carrying with it, in its onward course—as we have been informed by eye-witnesses—wheat, oats, barley, hay, turf, bogdale, and actually hurling rocks, which stood the torrents of ages, from their places into the wide recesses of the beautiful cave, which, in a few seconds, became choked up with the fruits of the toil and labour of the poor industrious husbandman. The consequence was, that the flood, having no passage through the gulf, thus blocked up, rose with the rapidity of thought, over the elevation of the bed of the river, a height of more than 200 feet! and rushing along the country, carried on its surface, in its grand but destructive course, all the oats stooked in the fields, the hay from the haggards, and the turf in the clamps, on to Ballyburke. For a distance of over two miles from Ayle to Ballyburke the country has been entirely inundated, and nothing remains to the poor people but mountains of mud and rocks covering their potato fields. At Loghawn, a flat tract of tillage near Ballyburke, there is more than four feet of water lodged over the potato crops. Such has been the amount of damage caused by the flood, that many who the day previous were in comparatively comfortable circumstances, are now reduced to a state of privation and famine.—*Mayo Telegraph.*

EDINBURGH, November 2.—The great topic of excitement at home, which is beginning to command attention even amid the din of railway speculation, is the terrible failure in the potato crop. Every day is bringing to light new ravages. Formerly it was said to be confined to parts of England. Now it is ascertained to extend to Scotland and Ireland. Both from the journals and from our private correspondents, we learn that in Fife, Stirling, and Lanark, the murrain is widely spread. In Ireland, its consequences, both political and social, threaten to be most alarming. Mr. Dillon Croker reports that the disease has made dreadful ravages in Tipperary and Cork. From the 'Northern Whig' we learn that in Ulster it is rapidly extending. In some districts it has already destroyed one-fourth, or even one-third of the crop. Accounts from other quarters are equally frightful. No remedy can be found to stay the malady; and fears are entertained of the next season's crop, produced, as it must be, from degenerate and infected seed. It is some consolation, that the great demand for labour, at present, will tend to relieve the destitution, and enable the more fortunate portion of the nation to dispense liberal relief to the sufferings of their brethren.—*Register.*

After a long stretch of weather of the most uncertain and distressing kind, violent winds arose, and were succeeded, Monday and yesterday, by a dry and bracing frost, which gives cheering prospects of the harvest being still got in without the immense damage which was dreaded.—*Ib.*

FRANCE.—Marshal Soult, it is said, has resigned his post of Minister of War—cause, old age and a wish for retirement.

An extraordinary revolution has taken place in the *Fashions*. Sky blue is the prevailing colour for all sorts of dresses, and every article of apparel among the ladies.

INDIA.—Sir Henry Hardinge, was on his way to the Upper Provinces, with an army under his command every way calculated to inflict summary punishment on the treacherous and refractory Sikhs.—He will, doubtless, strike a blow, the influence of which will be felt through all the arteries of our great Indian empire. The cholera, which the previous accounts represented as violent and fatal was on the decrease.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

(From the Circular of Messrs. Chaloner and Fleming, of Oct. 31.)

The arrivals, during the month, consist of 39 vessels, 24,235 tons, against 110 vessels, 61,830 tons, in the same month last year, and while the aggregate import, as exhibited below, maintains a great excess over last year, the present month indicates that the great pressure has ceased, as also the probability that the total import will not exceed last year in such degree as had been expected, as much of the tonnage now in the St. Lawrence will be employed to carry Flour. A better system as regards the management of the quays has been acted on, and the consequent regularity has caused a firmer state of the market.

The import of the year to this date, as compared with the last year, is here stated—

From the 1st Feb. to the 31st Oct. 1845.				
Quebec,	- - -	186 Vessels,	105,606	Tons.
St. John, &c.,	- -	155 - - -	74,204	"
Baltic,	- - - -	93 - - -	28,061	"
From the 1st Feb. to the 31st Oct. 1844.				
Quebec,	- - -	92 Vessels,	56,580	Tons.
St. John, &c.,	- -	146 - - -	65,040	"
Baltic,	- - - -	35 - - -	10,184	"

AMERICAN PINE TIMBER.—Of St. John, one cargo of 19 inches average was sold at 19½d per foot, one 18 inches at 18½d, and 19½ inches at 19½d; one 18½ inches, 18½d, and 19 inches at 19½d; one of 19½ inches at 19½d; one 19 5-8 inches at 20d; one 20½ inches 20d; one 18½ inches at 18½d, and one of 19½ inches at 20d per foot. A cargo of Miramichi has been sold at 16½d per foot.

BIRCH.—St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 14d to 17d per foot, and apart, a parcel of very good quality, at 21d, and another not so large at 19 1-2 per foot, and by auction, at 19d per foot.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA FIR PLANKS AND BOARDS.—St. John Spruce, with cargo, have been sold at 2d to 2 1-4d per foot, and, in like manner, a parcel of 7000 at 2 1-2d; a cargo of St. Stephen's at 2 5-8d per foot, and a small cargo of Miramichi at £10 10s. per standard.

MASTS AND SPARS.—The stocks of Red Pine Masts and Spruce Spars are very low, and the sales of late have been by retail only.

LATHWOOD, with cargo, St. John and Quebec, have been respectively sold at 60s. per fathom, and apart, St. John at £5 per fathom.

NEW CHURCH AT NORTON.

On Sunday, 2d November, the Lord Bishop of Fredericton consecrated a Chapel of Ease in the Parish of Norton, (by the name of the "Church of the Ascension,") with the Burial Ground adjoining. His Lordship was attended by the Rev. Mr. Scovil, Rector of the Parish, and the Rev. Mr. Walker, Rector of Hampton, and entered the Church reading the beautiful and appropriate Service for consecrating a Temple to Almighty God. Prayers were read by the Rector; the Ante-Communion Service by the Rev. Mr. Walker, except the Epistle, which was read by the Bishop.—The Bishop's Sermon was replete with sound Church principles and pious admonition. The *Offertory sentences* were read by Mr. Scovil, while the Church Wardens received the devotions of the people; and the Morning Service closed with the Prayer for *Christ's Church Militant here on Earth.*—The Communion Service was then continued by Mr. Walker to the Prayer for Consecration, which was read by the Bishop, and after the administration of the Elements, in which his Lordship was assisted by both the Clergymen, Mr. Walker continued the Service to the Blessing, which in *conformity* to the *Rubric*, was pronounced by the Bishop.—Although the day was very unfavourable, this interesting ceremony was witnessed by a large congregation, who seemed to be deeply impressed with the solemnity and propriety with which the services were conducted.—The Building, though small, is well suited to the wants of the community among whom it stands, and is very beautifully finished. The Chancel is of Butternut wood, and encloses an Altar of the same material, beautifully pannelled, with an Altar Piece on which is the Sacred Monogram, surmounted with the appropriate emblem of our Faith, the CROSS.—On the North side of the Chancel is the *Lectern*, at which Morning Prayers are read, and opposite is the Pulpit, very handsomely built of Butternut. The seats, which are open, are all free. The Roof is ceiled and to be varnished,—and altogether its interior furnishes a model of Church Architecture alike creditable in design and execution, which must be admired and approved when seen.—*Communicated.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening, the Rev. Mr. WISHART lectured with his usual ability, originality, and clearness, to a large, respectable, and attentive audience, on the "Features of New Countries." After enumerating many of the physical features, which might be included under the subject of his Lecture, he stated that these he intended to waive altogether, and turn the attention of his audience to the Moral and Intellectual bearing of his subject; and in following out this department, he stated twelve different points in which he considered a *new* has advantages over an *old* Country. Among these were the following:—there is a greater facility of acquiring land; the difficulty of amassing property is not so great; a New Country starts with the advantage of all the experience of an old country before it, in respect to education, science, agriculture, civic economy, &c.; there is a greater stimulus, among the great mass, to exertion of the bodily and mental powers; the government is generally weaker and exerts a less restraining influence upon the aspiring energies of man; taxes are fewer and less burdensome; and there is a nearer numerical equality between the sexes.—The Lecture was indeed an excellent one, and any attempt of ours to give an account of it, would we fear, tend to detract from its very high merit.—The Rev. Gentleman will lecture next Monday evening, on "*The Peculiarities of Science.*"

OREGON.—A sensible article on the Oregon question, from the New-York Courier & Enquirer, is given in another part of this paper.

The following pithy remarks, on the same subject, and the grasping disposition of the United States Government, are from Neilson's Quebec Gazette of the 14th instant.—

"It is an error, entertained by some persons, that the present difficulties relate to a mere question of title to a wilderness. They are connected with something far more important. The United States have long put forth the pretension of exclusive influence and dominion in North America. They have been endeavouring to lay the foundation of that dominion, by repeated aggrandizements. They acquired Louisiana and Florida, and have recently "annexed" the Mexican Province of Texas, and now threaten Mexico, Cuba and all the British possessions to Hudson's Bay inclusive. Success in every act of aggrandizement has increased the appetite for more. The idea of excluding the British from the North West coast of America, by a mere act of the will of the government or people of the United States, from acknowledged possessions which they have long held, if it were acted upon, would be a resort to violence, which no nation can permit, without virtually admitting that it is conquered, and must submit to the *will* of others.

"That England should ever *voluntarily* abandon her position on the north-west coast of America, to any nation, particularly to one putting forth such pretensions as the United States, appears to us impossible. She was on the point of war with Spain so far back as 1790, for Nootka Sound, a part of those very possessions now claimed by the United States. The late events in China, the security of her navigation in the Pacific, and her possessions in India and America, all render any yielding on the present occasion impossible."

Samuel P. Fairbanks, Esq., has been appointed Provincial Treasurer of Nova Scotia.

The Hon. Alex. Stewart, Lawrence Hartshorne, and W. A. Black, Esquires, have been appointed Commissioners for issuing Treasury Notes in Nova Scotia, in the room of James Forman, Hon. Wm. Lawson, and Lawrence Hartshorne, resigned.

The Quebec papers contain accounts of several vessels wrecked or disabled by gales in the St. Lawrence, during the early part of the present month. Among the number was the new ship European, Capt. McBride, a regular trader between Montreal and the Clyde, which sailed from Quebec on the 1st inst., for Glasgow, with a valuable cargo. She was driven ashore at Mille Vaches Point on the 3d inst., and will be a total wreck, part of the cargo may be saved. Three of the crew were drowned, the remainder were saved. She had on board 1786 barrels of flour, 10,389 minots wheat, 2920 minots peas, butter, apples, ashes, staves, &c.

The shores of the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Three Rivers, is strewed with timber from rafts broken up during the gales.

A severe storm of wind and rain occurred at Boston on the 10th inst., during which a large unfinished marble factory, situated on Charlestown street, fell to the ground with a tremendous crash, crushing in its fall three wooden buildings adjoining, but no lives were known to be lost. The concussion produced a tremor in the ground, near the spot, resembling an earthquake.

The royal mail steam ship Hibernia, Capt. Ryrie, which left Halifax on the 3d inst. for Liverpool, struck a rock at Cape Race, Newfoundland, in a dense fog, on the night of the 5th, the sun not having been seen since leaving Halifax. She was immediately backed off, and on the following day put into St. John's, where she was repaired, assisted by Capt. Scott, and the officers and crew of H. M. Ship Hyacinthe. The Hibernia sailed again on the evening of the 9th, with all her passengers. Previous to leaving Newfoundland, the passengers presented Capt. Ryrie with a Card, expressive of their sense of the promptitude, skill and energy exercised by him on the trying occasion, and assuring him of their full confidence in the capabilities of his noble ship.

The sugar crop of Louisiana, this year, is expected to amount to from 150,000 to 175 000 hogsheads—which is less by at least 30,000 hogsheads than the crop of 1844.

There was a heavy fall of snow in the interior districts of the State of New York on the 10th instant.

President Polk was 50 years of age on Sunday the 2d of November.

The "Toronto" has arrived at New York from London, having on board the menagerie of Van Amburgh, who returns to the United States after an absence of several years, with a fortune. The lions, tigers, bears and hyenas were easily shipped, but the elephant evinced no great desire for the transatlantic trip, for they had considerable difficulty in getting him on board.

MORE NEW VESSELS.—On Tuesday, a very fine ship of 310 tons was launched from the ship yard of Mr. Olive, in Carleton. She is called the *Bowyer Smith*, after our much esteemed Collector of Customs—is copper fastened, and understood to be in materials, workmanship, and every other respect, a vessel of the best description. The Bowyer Smith is owned by the Builder, Mr. George Thomas, and Mr. Stephen Gerow.—*Chronicle.*

A fine new copper-fastened Brig of 200 tons, launched from the Ship-yard of J. W. Doane, St. Mary's Bay, was towed into this harbour on Tuesday morning, by the steamer Saxe Gotha. She was built for James Whitney, Esq., of this City, under the superintendance of Mr. Edward Everitt.—*Courier.*

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.—A correspondent has furnished us with the following items of intelligence:—

On the morning of the 24th October last, as Mr. John Billingsly, of Carlisle, Lower Canada, was preparing a gun for shooting snipe, she accidentally went off, and painful to relate, the contents went in under his ear, and came out at the upper part of his head, depriving the unfortunate man of sight and speech. In this state, the unfortunate sufferer lingered until the evening of the same day, when death put a period to his sufferings. Mr. B. was well known in Miramichi, as a ship-master, having sailed out of that port many years, and bore the character of an honest man. One circumstance connected with this accident, is worthy of remark. Before Mr. B. died, he shook hands with many persons in the house, feeling their hands all over; but when his wife presented her hand, he knew her by the ring—and pressed her hand very hard, to say, as it were, farewell. He has left a wife and four children, to mourn the loss of a kind husband and affectionate father.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 15.

The steamer Reindeer arrived here on Saturday evening last, and started on Monday morning for Tobique and Grand Falls. The former place she reached on the evening of Monday, and the latter place Tuesday afternoon in perfect safety. The White Rapids, Rapid de Femme, and the Little River Rapids have been heretofore considered insurmountable obstacles to Steam navigation, but the late trip of the Reindeer has dispelled the illusion, and afforded sufficient proof, if any more were wanting, of the capabilities of the boat.—*Telegraph.*

QUEBEC, November 14.

The bulletin of the 11th November, of the state of his Excellency's health is favourable; the latest private accounts however, are far from satisfactory.

MONTREAL, November 12th, 1845.

MONKLANDS,
11th November, 1845.

The health of His Excellency the Governor General has, for some time, been steadily improving, and he continues to take an airing daily in his carriage, when the weather permits.

JAMES CRAWFORD, M. D.
ROBT. L. MACDONALD, M. D.

QUEBEC, Nov. 12.

The Weather.—The rain which continued with an easterly wind from the night of the 8th instant, ceased on the afternoon of the 10th, when the wind came to the west. Yesterday morning the thermometer was down to 25°, and it continued to freeze in the shade the whole day. This morning the frost continues, and some snow now lies on the distant mountains.—*Gazette.*

TORONTO.—Perhaps the best illustration which can be adduced of the advancing prosperity of our good City, is the value of real estate, when brought to the hammer. A striking proof of the force of this argument came under our observation the other day, when Mr. W. Wakefield, auctioneer, of this City, sold to the highest bidder, pursuant to a decree of the Court of Chancery, a building lot of land, on King Street, 22 feet frontage, by 100 feet in depth, for the sum of *Eleven Hundred and Fifty Pounds*, Cash! being at the rate of about seventeen dollars per inch frontage! The purchaser was John Radenhurst, Esq., and before evening, he was offered a handsome advance on the bargain! On the same occasion, another building lot, closely adjacent to that above mentioned, with a frontage of 20 feet, was knocked down to Mr. John Eastwood, Clothier, for Nine Hundred Pounds, *Cash.* These are sound indications of prosperity, which cannot be mistaken, because the respective purchases being paid for in Cash, were bought for *investment*, and not speculation.—*Toronto Herald.*

FORTIFICATIONS OF KINGSTON, CANADA.—The Kingston Gazette, of Nov. 8th, says:—

"A requisition has been addressed by the respective officers of the Board of Ordnance to the Corporation of Kingston, for the immediate possession of water lots fronting the Town Hall, the property of the Board of Ordnance, but of which the town has long had the privilege of occupation. The lots are at present covered in part by the warehouses and office of Messrs. McPherson & Crane, but we presume sufficient time will be allowed these gentlemen to make the necessary arrangements for the removal of their business.

"We understand that the contracts for the contemplated military works at this post will in a very short time be issued, in order to enable the contractors to get out the necessary stone during the winter—the building, &c., to be proceeded with in the spring."

The Annual Product of the British Mines.—We learn from a recently published statistical work, that of coals in Great Britain, the annual export is about 2,000,000 tons—home consumption, 29,000,000. Average price, free on board, 10s. per ton. Gross £15,427,147.—This trade employs 150,000 persons. Capital embarked, from £8,000,000 to £10,000,000.

The product of the British iron mines 1,396,400 tons, at £4 per ton—£5,585,600.

Copper 14,000 tons, at £85 per ton—£1,190,000.
Tin 4,500 tons at £70 per ton—£315,000.
Lead, 50,000 tons, at £17 per ton—£850,000.
Gross value of coals, iron, copper, tin and lead £23,364,747.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

THE RICE CULTURE.—A correspondent of the New York Gazette, says that the culture of rice, the crop of which in 1840 amounted to 99,379,145 pounds, valued at more than three millions of dollars, sprung from nothing in 1693. a Mr. Smith was Governor of the Carolinas. He was acquainted with the culture of Rice, having seen it grow in Madagascar. He had a piece of swampy land, fit for the growth of rice, and he determined, if successful in obtaining the seed, to try the experiment; fortunately at this juncture a vessel from Madagascar put into Charleston in distress. The cook had a small bag of rice, which Mr. Smith obtained and sowed. The experiment succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. In twenty years the quantity produced from this bag, amounted to 20,000 barrels. In the next ten years 204,403 barrels were produced, and in ten years following this amount was doubled—43 years from its introduction, the quantity raised in a single year was 71,480 barrels.

THE PORK TRADE.—The Cincinnati Atlas of the 4th inst. says—"There have been several contracts made for Hogs during the last week at $4, for lots weighing 220 lbs., and upwards. Over 100,000 hogs have now been contracted for, and mostly at the above price. In fact, $4 nett, seems to be the regular price here. This is equal to $11 a brl. for Mess Pork, allowing the hogs to weigh 220 pounds.—The Alton (Illinois) Telegraph of the 1st inst. says that large contracts have been made in that city for the delivery of hogs, at $3, $3.25, and $3.50 per hundred weight—the highest rate for heavy hogs delivered this month."

GREAT FIRE AT SAG HARBOUR.—*One quarter of the village destroyed.*—Intelligence was received last evening, by the Long Island Rail Road, of a fire in the village of Sag Harbor, Suffolk County, compared with which, taking the relative size of the two places into consideration, our own destructive conflagration of July last sinks into insignificance.

The accounts brought are very imperfect and differ somewhat in their details as to buildings destroyed, some placing the number at about one hundred, and others carrying it as high as one hundred and seventy. The fire appears to have commenced on Thursday evening, about 9 o'clock, the wind blowing a gale at the time, in Oakley's hotel, a wooden building on Main steet, from thence communicating to the buildings on each side of it, and on the opposite side of the street, and spreading over the most business part of the place, down to the wharf. The loss in buildings is variously estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000. The amount or value of the merchandise destroyed is not as yet known, but it must be considerable.

Among the buildings known to be burned are two or three hotels, the Suffolk Co. Bank office, and the printing office of Col. Hunt, publisher of the Sag Harbor Corrector.

The extent of this calamity, as compared with those of a similar nature in other places, may be estimated by the fact that the village consists about five hundred houses, and contains about 3500 inhabitants. Its principal trade is in the whaling business, in which between 40 and 50 vessels belonging there are employed.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Brandy and Water Trick.—A stranger lately obtained a loan of a hundred dollars from one of the Cincinnati merchants, securing payment by the deposit of a cask of extra brandy. He went his way. "On a full examination," says the Chronicle, "it was found that a copper can, which contained a small quantity of brandy, had been firmly fitted around the bung-hole, and all besides was water!"

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

WAR AND RUMOURS OF WAR.—Madam rumour says that a very prominent Washington broker arrived in this city a day or two since, and on Thursday, sold stocks in advance to an enormous amount below the market rates. This, we doubt not, was based solely upon a knowledge of the fact that President Polk intends to recommend in his message the immediate occupation of *Oregon*; but now that the stock market is firm again, the parties interested are moving heaven and earth to produce the impression that *the last steamer brought unfavourable news from England in regard to the Oregon question!* This is all imaginary, and intended for stock jobbing purposes. The position of England is a plain one, and it can only be changed by our committing an overt act of war, that is—by our forcibly seizing upon, and governing what she considers a portion of her territory. She says to us—"I claim and have ever claimed, the half of Oregon—our claim is a joint one and our rights similar. You have repeatedly offered to give me within a fraction of what I claim; and upon my refusing to accept of your offer, you have for *thirty years*, agreed on a joint possession of the Territory, and a joint occupation and jurisdiction. You now claim all, and my answer is—no, I will agree to an equal partition, or *I will submit the whole question to arbitration and give you the privilege of naming the crowned head who shall appoint the arbitrator!*"

This is all she can do—all that any nation having a due regard for its own honour can do—and here she rests, very plainly informing us and all the world, that she will never submit to have an inch of Oregon foully taken from her. To talk then, of bad news by the late steamer, is absurdity. We alone can change the attitude of this question, and we alone can manufacture difficulties and a war out of it.

Mr. Polk, and his advisers, to gain Western votes and Western influence, are perfectly willing to involve the country in War. They know that the West are anxious for war, simply to reap the benefits of the enormous expenditures which a war would render necessary, without being affected in any way by the dangers, the calamities, and the horrors of war. It is magnanimous—very! for a Western man to talk big about a war with Great Britain, knowing, as he does, that the Alleghany Mountains lie between him and the cannon of England! Their threatening and blustering amounts to no more than a very ardent desire to pocket the dollars which war would distribute; and what is it to them, if every dollar so pocketed, is the legitimate harvest of misery, such as war only can produce?

This is all very absurd; and we venture to predict that it will all end in smoke. Mr. Polk will recommend taking possession of *Oregon*, and England will not utter a growl even, at such recommendation. She will quietly await the decision of Congress. Should *they* carry out the President's recommendation, War—prompt and immediate—is inevitable. But Congress will commit no such folly. Thy *know* now, which they did not last winter, that to vote for such a measure is to vote for *war*, and not a party vote to *Buncomb.* Knowing this, and that there is no longer a whig senate to reject the resolutions, the northern and southern locofoco members will hesitate in voting *war* by way of casting odium on the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, and exalting Mr. Polk, at the cost of tens of thousands of lives and untold millions; and all for the benefit of the valorous and patriotic men who, in the hour of danger, will enclose themselves behind the Alleghanies and grow rich upon our misfortunes, far removed 'from war's alarms.'

There can be no difficulty with England but of our making. Even Mr. Polk, President though he be, cannot accomplish anything more than the humblest citizen among us. His repeating what he said in his inaugural, will in no wise surprise or disturb our Stock Exchange. We all know that the message will be as rabid and as foolish in regard to Oregon as can be conceived; and if we could publish it to-morrow, it would not affect the price of anything in this city. Prepared for it as we are, and knowing that everything depends upon Congress, our people will quietly await the action of that body. When they by resolution carry out Mr. Polk's recommendation, then is war close at hand, because then, and not till then, England will immediately act.

We have only to repeat our well grounded convictions, that Congress will not act as the President recommends; and of course there will be no war. The rumour of bad news from England in relation to the Oregon question, is the sheerest and weakest stock-jobbing hoax ever put afloat in this market by a disappointed Washington gambler.

The New York *Albion*, writing on the Oregon question, says—"Much depends on the firmness of Mr. Calhoun, who it is said will be sent to the Senate—a patriotic gentleman in Carolina being willing to make way for him. Mr. Calhoun is a gentleman of sterling patriotism and of undoubted honour, and no ignoble vote will ever stain his name.

Upon the subject of slavery, he is undoubtedly vehement, and we think he has heretofore, in this matter, suffered his opinions to lead away his judgment; but the topic of slavery is not wrapped up in the Oregon controversy, and we therefore rely on the wisdom and patriotism of this distinguished man, to use his powerful influence in diverting from us the terrible calamities of war. Suppose this Nestor of the Southern States, with his friends who follow him as their guide and beacon, should be able to

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We have only to repeat our well grounded convictions, that Congress will not act as the President recommends; and of course there will be no war. The rumour of bad news from England in relation to the Oregon question, is the sheerest and weakest stock-jobbing hoax ever put afloat in this market by a disappointed Washington gambler.

The New York *Albion*, writing on the Oregon question, says—"Much depends on the firmness of Mr. Calhoun, who it is said will be sent to the Senate—a patriotic gentleman in Carolina being willing to make way for him. Mr. Calhoun is a gentleman of sterling patriotism and of undoubted honour, and no ignoble vote will ever stain his name.

Upon the subject of slavery, he is undoubtedly vehement, and we think he has heretofore, in this matter, suffered his opinions to lead away his judgment; but the topic of slavery is not wrapped up in the Oregon controversy, and we therefore rely on the wisdom and patriotism of this distinguished man, to use his powerful influence in diverting from us the terrible calamities of war. Suppose this Nestor of the Southern States, with his friends who follow him as their guide and beacon, should be able to turn the scale of the nicely balanced parties of the North and West, what a glorious destiny would be his! Mr. Calhoun has already seen one war between two kindred nations, and knows full well its countless evils. He may, ere three months pass away, hold in his hand the casting vote of peace or war; let him cast it wisely, and a renown will await him, that even the conquerer of a kingdom would be to it but a grain of sand!"

RAILWAY STATISTICS.—It is estimated that a Railroad requires about 500 tons of Iron per mile. In the last season, bills authorising the construction of 2,841 miles of railway were passed, which will require 1,800,000 tons of pig iron, or 1,450,000 tons of the manufactured article. It is supposed the furnaces now in blast yield about 600,000 tons per annum; so that this alone will give three years employment. Supposing 2,500 miles of railway be sanctioned in the next session, and 2,000 in the following, it will require nearly 3,000,000 tons of pig iron for railroads only, a quantity so vast that at the first sight it seems almost impossible for the British iron masters to supply it.—*London pa.*

MARRIED.

On the 20th instant, by the Rev. R. Irvine, Mr. John Hamilton, to Miss Jane Frazer, both of this City.

At Carleton, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. F. Coster, Mr. William Olive, Jun., to Rebecca Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. John Vail, Jun. all of that place.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. William Harrison, Mr. William McCaudles, to Miss Jane Campbell, all of the Parish of Portland.

On the 19th instant, by the Rev. S. D. Rice, Mr. Samuel Cunningham, jr. to Miss Eleanor Beane, of Fisarinco.

In Portland, on Thursday evening, the 20th inst., by the Rev. E. J. Harris, Mr. John Whelpley, to Miss Sarah Ann Pangborn, both of that place.

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

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

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

In Boston, on the 14th instant, Mr. Nathaniel Perkins, of that City, to Miss Margaret M. Breen, of Fredericton, N.B.

DIED.

On Tuesday last, at twelve o'clock, Miss Mary Jane Stevenson, aged 15 years.

On the same day, at four o'clock, her brother, Mr. James Stevenson, aged 23 years, leaving a wife, two children, and a large circle of friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

On Thursday evening last, after a short but severe illness, Mr. George T. Bell, aged 20 years, second son of the late Mr. William Bell, formerly of London.

On Thursday, the 20th instant, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. John McCoskery, of the Parish of Portland, in the 18th year of her age.

On Friday, 14th inst., in the Parish of Portland, after a long illness, William Benjamin, infant son of Mr. Charles Wilson, aged 19 months.

On Sunday morning, Mary Taylor, only daughter of Dr. William Harding, aged two years and seven months.

Yesterday morning, of cancer, in the 65th year of his age, Mr. John McKay, late of West Port, N. S.—Funeral To-Morrow, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. John P. McKay, Queen's-square.

Yesterday, in the Parish of Portland, Margaret Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles L. Laskey, aged 2 years and 8 months.—Funeral on Thursday, at 3 o'clock, from her father's residence, (Widow Gillaspie's house,) when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

At Sussex Vale, on the 10th instant, Mr. Thomas Pearson, a native of England, aged 82 years.

At Woodstock, on the 10th instant, Richard Ketchum, Esquire, in the 72d year of his age.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Barque Glasgow, May, Liverpool, 47—Owens & Duncan, coals.

Brig Birman, Cann, Ballyshannon, 30—Charles McLauchlan, ballast.

Scipio, Gregg, Whitehaven, 43—Jas. Kirk, ballast.

Thursday—Ship Alexander Edmonds, Strong, Greenock, 42—John Wishart, ballast.

Barque Ganges, Lawson, Plymouth, 39—R. Rankin & Co. ballast. Spoke on the 1st November, ship Robert Bruce, bound to London, with loss of foremast.

Schooner Eliza Jane, Sheridan, Boston, 4—Master, assorted cargo.

Steamer North America, Brown, Eastport—James Whitney passengers and merchandise.

Friday—Ship Importer, McLaren, Cork, 44—Jas. Kirk, ballast.

Barque British American, Miles, Dublin, 32—Eaton & Ray, ballast.

Sunday—Ship Marchioness of Queensbury, McCallum, London, 41—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Brigt. Yucatan, Baker, Philadelphia, 14—Estey & Black, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Nov. 19th—Ship Britannia, Coulthard, Liverpool, timber and deals—John Wishart; Barque Bristol, Maxwell, Liverpool, timber and deals—Eaton & Ray; Brig Nancy, Foran, Waterford, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; James, Salmon, Bristol, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Mariner, Vaughan, Glasgow, deals—Allison & Spurr; Brigantine Planet, Clark, Eastport, bricks—I. D. Andrews; Openango, Johnson, Eastport, ballast—Master; Schooner Julia Ann, Winchester, Eastport, plaster—Geo. Thomas; Lucinda Snow, Hall, Eastport, plaster, &c.—Master.

20th—Ship Belmont, Grant, London, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; New Zealand, Mackie, Liverpool, timber and deals—Wm. Carvill; Barque Selma, Taylor, Dundee, timber and deals—R. Rankin and Co.; Woodhouse, Tate, Hull, timber and deals—John Robertson; Schr. John Boynton, Gault, Kingston, (Jamaica,) lumber and fish—Summers and Hicks; Steamer Robert Rankin, Whitney, Boston, scantling, &c.—I. & J. G. Woodward.

21st—Barque Marian, Whitney, Cork, timber and deals—S. Wiggins and Son; Schooner Emily, Cook, Halifax, gaspereaux—John Kenny; Scotia, Crowell, Halifax, sugar—Allison and Spurr.

22d—Barque Yeoman, King, Greenock, timber and deals—C. McLauchlan; Brig Splendid, Shackford, Eastport, ballast; Schr. Jane, Crowell, Halifax, lumber—Allison & Spurr.

24th—Ship Pollok, McIntyre, Cork, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.

Spoken by ship Marchioness of Queensbury, (arrived at this port.) on the 26th October, in lat. 47 47 N., long. 34 40 W. schr. Raven, from Miramichi, for Limerick. Also, on 4th Nov. in lat. 45 10, long. 47 30, ship Marchioness of Abercom, Hagarty, from Quebec for Londonderry.—Nov. 9th, in lat. 44 4, long. 54 30, saw a very large Iceberg, apparently 300 feet high.

Arrivals from St. John.—Oct. 16th—Magog at Ayr; Warner, at Ardrossan; 16th—Henry, at do.; Frances, at Dumfries; 17th—Warrior, at Troon; Avenger, at Cork; 15th—Columbia, at Ardrossan; Jessie, at Limerick; 19th—Syren, at Boston; Urania, at Cork; Tynemouth Castle, at Deal; 20th—Wm. Penn, at Liverpool; 21st—R. N. Parker, at Waterford; 22d—Mary Ann, in the Clyde; Jane Hammond, at Liverpool; 23th—Teignmouth Castle, off Brillington; Colonist, at Killybegs; 25th—Janet, in the Clyde; 27th—Princess Alice Maude, at Gravesend; Swan, off Dover; 28th—Dykes, at Carlisle; Czar, Maranham, and Lord Byron in the Clyde; 29th—Swallow, at Carnarvon; Princess Victoria, at Ayr; Everetta, off Portland; 30th—Argo, in Weymouth Roads; 31st—Champlain, at Dungarvon, leaky, and with loss of deck-load; Nov. 1st—Charles Humbertson, at Liverpool.

Vessels sailed for St. John.—Oct. 16th—Ocean Queen, from Cork; 17th—Falcon, from Belfast; 21st, John Bentley, from Bristol; Rebecca, from Liverpool; Devonport, from Portsmouth; 22d—Panope, from Dublin; 23d—Prince of Wales, from Gravesend; 24th—Perseverance, and Frederick, from Liverpool; 25th—Wakefield, do.; Wolfe's Cove, from the Clyde; 28th—Coronation, from Deal; 29th—Harriet, Dolphin, and Mozambique, from Liverpool; Ant, from Hull; Cushla-ma-Chree, from Dublin; Evergreen, from the Clyde; 31st—Speed from Liverpool.

Sailed from Deal, 25th Oct. ship Clyde, for Mobile, and Lesmalnagow, for Savannah.

Loading at Liverpool, Nov. 3d, ship Mary Ann Peters, for St. John.—Cleared, 3d, ships Asia and Mountaineer, for Mobile, and Saint John, for St. John.—Loading in the Clyde, Maranham, for do.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—The Active, for St. John has put back leaky.

NEWPORT, Oct. 23.—The Clorinda, Finnis, bound to St. John, has put in here to be overhauled, having sprung aleak.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

SAINT JOHN, 21st November, 1845.

THE MAIL FOR ENGLAND, to meet the sailing of the Steamer from Halifax on the 3d proximo, will be closed at this Office on SATURDAY the 29th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

J. HOWE,
Nov. 25. Deputy Post Master General.

CONCERT.

THE *Saint John Sacred Music Society*, will give their second CONCERT for the season, at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on WEDNESDAY Evening next, the 25th inst. commencing precisely at 8 o'clock.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

From Handel's Oratorio of Judas Maccabeus.

Song—Pious Orgies, pious Prayers.
Chorus—O Father, whose Almighty pow'r.
Solo—Arm! Arm! ye Brave!
Chorus—We come in bright array.
Air—O Liberty! thou choicest treasure.
Song—'Tis Liberty, dear Liberty alone.
Duett—Come! ever-smiling Liberty.
Chorus—Lead on, lead on! Judah disdains.
Solo—So rapid thy course is.
Duett—Hail, Judea! happy land.
Song—Sound an alarm.
Chorus—We hear the pleasing dreadful call.
Trio & Chorus—See! the conqu'ring hero comes.
Chorus—Sing unto God.
Duett—O lovely Peace, with Plenty crowned.
Solo—Rejoice! O Judah.
Chorus—Hallelujah! Amen.

PART SECOND.

Trio—Awake, from slumber springing.
Song—Belshazzar is King.
Song—O God! Preserve the Mariner.
Chorus—Then round about the starry Throne.
Song—Go forth! my Bright and Beautiful.
Duett—'Tis sweet, when cloudless suns arise.
Chorus—Achieved is the glorious work.

Tickets at 1s. 3d. each, for sale at the Stores of Peters & Tilley, J. W. M'Leod, L. H. Waterhouse, S. Stevin, and S. K. Foster—and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

Nov. 25. T. G. BARR, *Secretary.*

Madeira & Teneriffe WINES, &c.

Landing for the Subscriber this day, on the North Market Wharf:—

3 PIPES Teneriffe WINE;
3 quarter casks and 4 octaves O. L. Particular MADEIRA.

ALSO—5 hhds. BRANDY, will be sold low, by
Nov. 25. *JOHN V. THURGAR.*

September, 1845.

FALL GOODS!!

Just received per ships Coronation, Brothers, and William Penn:

3 PACKAGES Plaid CLOAKINGS,
4 ditto ORLEANS and COBURGS,
2 do. Black and Coloured VELVETS,
1 do. PRINTED ditto,
3 do. SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS,
4 do. CARPETING and RUGS,
6 do. PRINTED COTTONS,
8 do. White and Grey SHIRTINGS,
2 do. Striped ditto,
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 OSNABURGH,
2 do. Duck, Diaper and Sheetings,
1 do. BROWN HOLLANDS,
1 do. IRISH LINENS,
2 do. WOOLLEN CLOTHS.

September 16. *W. G. LAWTON.*

EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S Evening School commenced on Monday Evening, 6th October. Young gentlemen who wish to receive Instruction in the Science of Navigation, Land-Surveying, Guaging, and Mensuration of Superficies and Solids, the Use of the Globes, English Grammar, and all the minor branches of Education, will receive the greatest attention from Mr. C., at his Evening School, which will be open from 6 to 9 o'clock, until the 1st of April next. Great attention will be given to young gentlemen who wish to take lessons on the Celestial Globe, as the evening is the only time that the various Constellations are visible.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 28, 1845.

AUCTION SALES.

SUGAR, RAISINS, &c.

BY AUCTION.

On THURSDAY next, will be sold at Sands' Arcade, beginning at 11 o'clock,—W. D. W. HUBBARD, Auctioneer:

8 HHDS. SUGAR; 300 boxes Raisins,
20 barrels LAMP BLACK;
100 reams Brown Wrapping PAPER,
50 do. Writing ditto,
25 sides Sole and Upper LEATHER,
120 pairs Mens' SHOES,
5 boxes Ground SPICES,
20 boxes Black and Green TEA,
30 do. English and American STARCH,
50 kegs French MUSTARD,
15 dozen best size BED CORDS,
25 do. CASTOR OIL,
20 assorted STOVES,
5 bales Cotton Batting,
5 do. WICK,
3 barrels SALÆRATUS,

ALSO—Epsom Salts; Jars Snuff; Brls. Vinegar; Tobacco; Cassia; Black Pepper; Mustard; Ginger; CARPETS; Small ANCHORS; Black Lead, &c. &c.

25th November. JOHN KINNEAR.

Valuable Freehold Property

FOR SALE.

(Ten-Lots together known as Blakslee's FARM.)

THESE Lots are situate and fronting on the Road leading to Red-head and the old Cumberland Road adjoining land belonging to Walker Tisdale, Esq. The first is a corner Lot 125 feet on the Red-head Road and on the Cumberland Road 253 feet, on which is a Barn. Four other Lots adjoining on the Red-head road 125 feet each by 250 feet the south one of which is a corner Lot, having a front on a reserved Road running from the Red-head road East. Two other Lots on said road 277 feet each, by 245 feet. The Eighth Lot is 203 feet on the Cumberland road, nearly opposite Mr. Tisdale's Cottage, by 336 feet. Two other Lots adjoining on the East, one 341 feet by 269 feet, the other 477 feet by 257 feet. From these is a fine view of the Bay and Harbour, part of the city suburbs, and pleasently situated for Residences and also for Gardening purposes. The Land is in meadow and under high cultivation and not excelled by any in sight of it. Terms liberal.—Payments 25 per cent by improved endorsed notes at 3 Months, (or liberal discount for money,) the remainder in one two and three years, approved security with interest. If not sold by private bargain by the 15th November, it will on that day, be offered at Auction, at the store of Messrs. T. L. Nicholson & Co. where a Plan of the Property can be seen and further information be obtained, as also at the store of the subscriber.

HENRY BLAKSLEE.

St. John, October 21, 1845.

☞ The Sale of the above Property is further Postponed until Thursday the 27th inst. in consequence of the Races.

November 18.

HACKMATACK LOGS.

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

ALLISON & SPURR.

Nov. 25.

Bleached Navy Canvas and Sheet Lead.

Just received and on Sale by the subscriber:

200 BOLTS superior Bleached NAVY CANVAS,—of very first quality,
5 Rolls *SHEET LEAD*—will be sold low by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Nov. 18. *North M. Wharf.*

SUGAR, SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

Ex schooner JANE, from Halifax,—on consignment:—

28 BARRELS choice Porto-Rico SUGAR,
1 Ships large size CAMBOOSE,
Sundry Windlass Butts and ship's STUFF.

—ON HAND—

20 boxes London Mould CANDLES,—short sizes,
2 do. STEARINE ditto do.
20 do. Domestic Manufacture of various brands,
25 do. ditto ditto DIPTS.
50 do. *Steele's* best Liverpool SOAP, in 64 and 56 lb. Boxes,
100 brls. superfine, fine, Middlings and Rye FLOUR.

For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.
Nov. 18.—Temp. Tel. 3 in.

GENESEE FLOUR.

Landing ex "Ospray," from New-York:—

100 BARRELS, 25 half-barrels Genesee Superfine FLOUR.—For sale by
Nov. 18. JARDINE & CO.

RAISINS, RICE, &c.

Landing ex *Robert Rankin*, from Boston:

200 BOXES New Bunch RAISINS,
20 drums Smyrna FIGS,
20 kegs Grapes; 10 frails soft shell Almonds,
10 tierces RICE; bags Pecan & Castana Nuts.

For sale by [Nov. 18.] JARDINE & CO.

FLOUR.

50 BRLS. Genesee Fine FLOUR;
10 bags Old Java COFFEE,

Received per schr. Dolphin from Boston, this day.
Nov. 18. J. R. CRANE.

TOBACCO, &c.

Ex Steamer Herald from Boston:—

25 BOXES 5's, 8's and 16's, Honey Dew and Aromatic Tobacco, a very superior article,
1 case containing 20 doz. BLACKING, for India Rubber Shoes, with accompanying receipts to use it.

For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.
November 18, 1845.—T. Tel.

WINE.

4 HHDS. and 2 qr. casks Old Port WINE,
Landing ex schr. Emily from Halifax.
Nov. 18. J. R. CRANE.

BRIGHT SUGAR.

35 HHDS. very Bright Sugar, landing this day, ex schr. Jane from Halifax
Nov. 18. J. R. CRANE.

S. K. FOSTER'S

SHOE STORES,

Corner of Germain and King Streets.

LADIES', Gentlemens', Girls', Boys' and Childrens' CLOTH BOOTS, of every description; together with Carpet, Kid, Seal, Satin, and every other variety of Ladies' SHOES that may be required. Also, Girls', Boys', and Childrens' BOOTS and SHOES of every description that may be required for the season.

☞ *FOR SALE CHEAP.* ☜

Saint John, November 8, 1845.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.

The Subscriber's offer for sale at low prices and liberal credit:

2000 PAIRS 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 Witney, and 4, 5, and 6 Point BLANKETS,
200 Pieces BEAVER, PILOT, and Fine BROAD CLOTHS;
200 Do. Red and White FLANNELS & SERGES,
500 Do. Orleans, Mornio, and Fancy STUFFS,
1000 Do. Plain and Printed COTTONS,
100 Do. Silk and Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS,
100 Doz. BRACES,
300 Heavy Pilot and Beaver COATS.

And a variety of other GOODS.

September 30. JOHN KERR & CO.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET-SQUARE.

Winter Importations.

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

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

October 7.

Festival of St. Andrew.

MEMBERS of the "Saint Andrew's Society," are hereby notified that the *Anniversary Dinner*, in honour of Scotia's Tutelar Saint, will take place at the Saint John Hotel, on Monday the 1st December next.

Gentlemen of Scottish descent, who may not be Members of the Society, will be permitted to join as usual.—Tickets to be had at the Hotel. Dinner will be on the table at 5 o'clock precisely.

By order of the Committee,
ROBERT SHIVES,
Nov. 11. *Secretary.*

FINE NAVY BREAD.

The Subscriber has received and will sell cheap on immediate application:—

100 Barrels Fine Navy Bread.

November 18. JOHN V. THURGAR.

PHŒNIX HOUSE.

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

A choice and select Assortment of PAPIER MACHE FANCY ARTICLES;
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases; Enamelled, Fancy and Tortoiseshell Pen-holders; Morocco and Shell Card Cases; Ladies' COMPANIONS; Bronze, Japan and Fancy Thermometers; Ivory and Pearl Paper Knives; Necklace and Glove Boxes; Knitting Pins, Purse Clasps, Slides, Rings and Tassels;
Unique Chain Scent Bottles and Perfumes;
Fancy, Pocket, Spring, Hydraulic and Fountain INK-STANDS;
Paper Weights, Pen-Knives and Scissors.
Wood and Leather Work Boxes, Desks, & Dressing Cases; Leather Needle Cases, Tablets, Pocket Books, Wallets, and Portfolios;
Tapers & Taper Stands; Letter Racks & Clips;
Save-Alls; Screw Cushions; Dominoes, Chessmen, Snuff Boxes, Percussion-Caps, Coach-Horns; Men's and Boys' Skates;
Mathematical Instruments, singly and in cases, in great variety; Log and School Slates and Pencils, all sizes, &c. &c.

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

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

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

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

Nov 11.

LAW LIBRARY for Sale.

AN excellent opportunity is offered to any one entering on the Practice of the Law, and who may be desirous of being furnished with a Cheap and Good collection of Practical and Standard Works, with Law Reports, &c., to do so—a Bargain. These Books, (110 vols.) were purchased for Cash in London, and imported to order, and are executed in a manner far superior to any that are for sale here of the kind. They will be sold fully 20 per cent. less than they can be imported for,—and a liberal credit given on good Paper. Apply to J. JOHNSTON,

Nov. 11, 1845.—2 in. *Queen's-square.*

SUGARS.

Now Landing ex schr. Bride, from Halifax:

20 HHDS. very superior quality Bright Porto Rico SUGARS.
Nov. 11. JOHN V. THURGAR.

BRIGHT SUGAR.

Landing ex Schooner Bride, from Halifax:

25 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR—For sale by
Nov. 11. JARDINE & CO.

Fruit, Coffee, Hams, &c.

Landing this day, ex Schr. Asia, from Boston:—

150 WHOLE, Half, and Quarter Boxes Raisins,
20 Bags Government Java COFFEE,
10 bags HAVANA do.; 10 brls. Winter APPLES,
5 barrels ONIONS; 1 hhd. HAMS;
4 boxes CHEESE.
Soft shell Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Quinces, Crackers, Manuel Amores CIGARS, &c.
Lately Received:—
5 hhds. Crushed and Loaf SUGAR,
1 toa Glasgow Pale Yellow SOAP.

For sale cheap by J. MACFARLANE.
Oct. 21. [Herald, Courier.] Market-square.

New Fruit, Dyewoods, &c.

Ex Schr. Dolphin, Price, Master, from Boston.

125 BOXES Bunches Muscatel RAISINS, 1845 Crop,
25 halves do. do. do.
25 quarters do. do. do.
50 reams Tea Wrapping PAPER,—8 lbs.
5 barrels Ground LOGWOOD,
10 do. do. REDWOOD,
2 do. do. FUSTIC,
2 do. Pure Ground COFFEE,
5 bags Porto Cabello unground do.
2 cases (16 boxes each) Myers & Co's AROMATIC TOBACCO.

On consignment,—for Sale by
Nov. 11.—3t H. G. KINNEAR.

Wines, Brandy and Rum.

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

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

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

Ex Edinburgh—

5 hhds. superior PORT WINE.

Ex Duke of Wellington—

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

Ex Jane—

5 puns. Strong St. Kitts RUM.

For sale by *ALLISON & SPURR.*
October 7, 1845.

RECEIVED

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

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

ALEXANDER YEATS.

Dock-street, 7th October, 1845.

CROCKERY.

Now landing, ex ship Avon, from Liverpool.

35 CRATES CROCKERY, well assorted for the country,—for sale by.
Nov. 11. WM. HAMMOND & CO.

Just received per Harmony and Queen Pomare, at

TISDALE'S NEW HARDWARE STORE,

No. 1, South Market Wharf.

40 BUNDLES sheet IRON, No. 22—24;
24 do. Plough Plate IRON, assorted;
14 do. *Banks'* best refined Round *IRON;*
40 double and single Ploughshare Moulds;
6 Blacksmith's BELLOWS;
1 hamper Smith's VICES, superior quality;
3 ANVILS; 46 bags *CUT NAILS;*
30 hand and sledge Hammers;
45 bags *SPIKES*, from 4 to 10 inch;
20 boxes TIN Plates, IC, IX, DC;
200 *TEA KETTLES*; 9 bundles Frying Pans,
2 tons POTS, Bakepans, Spiders and Griddles,
24 pair cast Fire Dogs,
2 cases Hoole and Co's 5 1-2, 6, 6 1-2, and 7 feet MILL SAWS,
1 do. do. 22 and 24 inch Circular ditto,
1 do. Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, Buck and other SAWS;
4 casks *Vicker's* and *Tisdale's* superior Mill Saw FILES: 1 cask Horse Shoes,
2 casks Sad Irons; 1 ton SHOT, assorted,
1 ton *Sanderson's* best Cast Steel,
3 cases *Thompson's* Screw AUGERS,
2 casks Ox Chains and Horse Traces,
1 cask IRON WIRE, from No. 6 to 24,
1 do. Steel'd Miner's Shovels,
16 dozen Barn ditto,
1 crate Copper and Iron Coal Scoops & Hods,
2 kegs Copper Boat Nails,
1000 Block Bushes, assorted,
1 cask best London GLUE,
1 cask Curled Hair and Hair Seating,
6 casks Horse and Ox NAILS,
1 ton Heel and Toe Sparrow bills,
3 casks containing Knives and Forks, Carvers, Chisels, Gouges, Drawing-knives, Adzes, Hatchets, Plane Irons, &c.
2 casks containing Barn, Shutter, H, HL, Chest and other Hinges,
1 case Guns and Pistols, in great variety,
1 do. Jack, smoothing, Trying and Jointer Planes,
2 casks LOCKS of all kinds,
6 casks containing Fox Traps, 2 feet Rules, Iron Rivets, Curry Combs, Chest Handles, Fire Irons, Pins, Screws, Brass Foundry in variety, Gimblets,
1 cask Saddles' Girth Web, Chair Web, Boot Web, Collar Cord, Roan Skins, &c.
1 case Coffin Mounting, and a variety of other Goods.

ON HAND.—Rowland's Mill Saws, 6, 6 1-2 feet;
5 kegs F and HF Gunpowder, which with their stock on hand is offered to the public at exceeding low rates for Cash, by
October 1. W. TISDALE & SON.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

GILCHRIST & INCHES

Have received per ships "Maranham" from London "Schoodiac" from Liverpool, and "Queen Pomare" from Greenock, their usual Fall Importations, consisting of—

FINEST West of England Wool Dye Cloths, Cassim

Poetry, &c.

(From the Illuminated Magazine.)

MY PHILOSOPHY.

Bright things can never die,
E'en though they fade—
Beauty and minstrelsy
Deathless were made.
What though the summer day
Passes at eve away,
Doth not the moon's soft ray
Solace the night?—
"Bright things can never die—
Saith my philosophy,—
Phœbus, though he pass by,
Leaves us his light.

Kind words can never die—
Spoken in jest,
God knows how deep they lie
Stored in the breast;
Like childhood's simple rhymes,
Said o'er a thousand times,
Aye—in all years and climes,
Distant and near.
"Kind words can never die,"
Saith my philosophy—
Deep in the soul they lie,
God knows how dear.

Childhood can never die—
Wrecks of the past
Float on our memory,
E'en to the last.
Many a happy thing—
Many a daisied Spring,
Flown on Time's ceaseless wing
Far, far away.
"Childhood can never die,"
Saith my philosophy—
Wrecks of our infancy
Live on for aye.

Sweet fancies never die—
They leave behind
Some fairy legacy
Stored in the mind—
Some happy thought or dream,
Pure as day's earliest beam
Kissing the gentle stream,
In the lone glade.
Yet though these things pass by,
Saith my philosophy—
Bright things can never die,
"E'en though they fade."

A Touching Incident.—The New-York correspondent of the Washington Union, relates the following:—

"My friend and neighbor—a medical man—has an Irish servant-girl, called Mary, who has only been in the country about four months. She is a hard-working and kind-hearted creature. She called on me yesterday to ask a favor, which was conducted something after the following fashion:

"Good morning to your honor."

"Good morning, Mary; how are all at home?"

"All well, I give your honor thanks; but I've just called after asking a favor, if I'm not intruding upon your honor."

"Not at all, Mary. What is it I can do for you."

"Well, the doctor says you sometimes write to the old country, and I wish to know if your honor cannot put me in the way just after sending a little money to my poor little brothers in Ireland?"

"Certainly I can. How much do you want to send, Mary?"

"May it please your honor, by hard work, I have jist saved £3, or $15. I have two poor little brothers in the poor-house in Ireland, between the ages of 7 and 9 years. The living is very poor for the poor boys, who've no mother or father. I hear potatoes will be very scarce in the old country this winter; I am afraid they'll suffer for something to eat and to warm them, when the weather gets so cold. I wish to send them this money, to take them from the poor-house, and make them comfortable."

"I shall be most happy, Mary, to get a draft on a good house in Liverpool, who will see that the money you intrust to me shall be honestly and faithfully applied as you wish. And more than this, though I am poor myself, I will add a small trifle to the amount, which may help the boys to be more comfortable."

"Oh! your honor is very good, and I don't know how to thank you enough. I know your honor means all right; but what is a *draft*?"

"It is this; we pay a good man in New-York our money, who is an agent for, or a partner in, a good house in Liverpool. He then gives us an order on his house in England, payable to your friends in Ireland. When it is received your friends are informed of it by mail. They then tell the Liverpool house to remit to them, or their mercantile friends in Ireland, when they duly receive it. This is safer than sending the gold; because if one draft is lost, we can get another; when, if the money should be lost, it would be gone forever."

"Oh! bless your honor, I just see how it is. A thousand thanks to you. Here's the £3, and I'd jist wish you to do with it as you would for your own relations."

"Certainly I will, Mary."

"A thousand blessings on your honor. I must be away after my work. Good morning, sir."

"Good morning, Mary."

This poor woman had worked hard ever since she landed in New-York, in a servile situation; stinting herself in every thing not absolutely necessary for her comfort, in order to lay by this small sum of money, to be sent out to her poor orphan brothers, confined in a work-house or poor-house. Her simple story was very affecting.

I have no doubt there are many such thus toiling and struggling in New York to earn a pittance, which they freely divide with their poor friends left in Ireland."

Kissing the Bride.—Some thirty years ago, when the custom of 'kissing the bride' was more in vogue among the Ministers than at the present day, the congregation of old Mr. Wand, in one of the Western towns in the State of Connecticut, were much exercised about their Parson on account of his indulgence in such practices.—They considered it unbecoming their Spiritual guide, and the Deacons of the Church were finally appointed to wait upon Mr. Wand and remonstrate with him on his conduct in the particular referred to.—They accordingly called at the house of the Parson, and were received very kindly by the old gentleman, who listened patiently to their reasons why he should desist, but he told them it was a part of the ceremony, which he had rarely omitted, and one which he viewed as perfectly innocent.

After discussing the subject for a length of time, the Deacons finding their arguments unavailing, attempted the force of ridicule. The Parson bore it all very patiently without becoming offended, when one of the commissioners, in reply to Mr. Wand, who said, 'he always had and should kiss the bride,' asked him, in case the parties were black, if he would adhere to that rule?

'No—no!' said Mr. Wand, 'whenever that occurs, I shall send for my Deacons!'

The meeting was dissolved, and nothing more was ever heard against the old Parson kissing the bride.

A Clever Anecdote.—The following, which is going the rounds, is not bad:

"It chanced, during the late Summer, that a country Editor fell ill of a fever. The fact was announced to his readers, along with the notice to the effect, that during his indisposition the editorial management would be confided to an Assistant. Well, it turned out that the Assistant contrived to please the readers of the journal better than the Chief himself, and they demanded his name. The convalescent editor informed them it would be impossible for him to indulge the name of his side-de-camp, but that he would, in the next number of the "Squatter's Thunderbolt and Settler's Family Guide," present his patrons with a correct portrait of the Assistant. Expectation balanced itself on tiptoe for a week, and when the anxiously-looked-for guide appeared at last, lo! and behold! at the head of the editorial column appeared a full-length engraving of a portly pair of Scissons!—Underneath were printed, in staring capitals—"*Korrekt Pourtrait of the 'Sistant Editur—from Life.*"

American Economy of Time.—In the hotels and on board the steam-boats, the door of the eating-room is beset by a crowd on the approach of a meal-time. As soon as the bell sounds, there is a general rush into the room, and in less than five minutes every place is occupied. In a quarter of an hour, out of 300 persons, 200 have left the table, and in ten minutes more not an individual is to be seen. On my passage from Baltimore to Norfolk, in the winter of 18—, I found that, notwithstanding the cold, three-fourths of the passengers had risen at four o'clock, and at six, being almost the only person left abed, and feeling sure that we must be near our port, I got up and went upon deck; but it was not until eight o'clock that we came in sight of Norfolk. On mentioning the fact afterwards to an American, a man of sense, who was on board at the same time, and who, wiser than I, had lain abed till after sunrise, "Ah, sir," said he, "if you knew my countrymen better, you wouldn't be at all surprised at their getting up at four o'clock, with the intention of arriving at nine. An American is always on the look-out lest any of his neighbours should get the start of him. If one hundred Americans were going to be shot, they would contend for the priority, so strong is their habit of competition."—*Chevalier's United States.*

GORDON'S HARDWARE STORE,

Adjoining the London House, Market Square, Saint John, N. B.

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

18 TONS HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots from ½ to 35 Gallons, Boilers from 20 to 50 gallons, with and without spouts, Ovens and Covers 10 to 16 inch, extra Covers, Fry Pans, Griddles, &c.
2 bales large cotton Chalk Lines & Coffin Cord,
1 cask Red Chalk; 1 do. Water of Ayr Stone,
10 barrels FF Powder; 20 do. Blasting ditto,
2 cases Scotch Screw Augurs, ass'd to 2½ inch,
1 cask Lamp Chimnies and Shades,
1 do. CUTLERY, assorted,
3 cases Cast STEEL, square, flat and octagon,
18 bundles *Spring and Blister STEEL*,
1 ditto Horse Shoe ditto,
4 casks containing 365 doz. Mill Saw and other FILES, common and superior quality,
2 cases Circular Saws,
1 case '*Rowlands*' MILL SAWS, 6, 6½, 7 feet,
100 Gang Saws, 4½ to 7 feet,
115 dozen SCYTHES, good and cheap,
4 boxes Scythe Stones,
1 basket Shoemaker's Stones,
41 dozen Hay and Manure Forks,
24 dozen long handled Fry Pans,
1 case Guns and Pistols, Caps, Moulds, &c.
18 boxes Tin Plates; 5 cwt. superior Block Tin,
40 blocks of ZINC; 1 cask Sheet Zinc,
4 sheets LEAD; 1 cask LEAD PIPE,
1 ton Plough Plating; 2 tons Shear Moulds,
12 Anvils and Vices, best; 6 Smiths' Bellows,
28 dozen Shovels and Spades,
30 ditto long handled do.; 20 do. socket Shovels,
5 bags Copper BOAT NAILS, ¾ to 2¾ inch,
4 cases Sheet Copper; 1 bundle sheet BRASS,
2 tons Patent SHOT, assorted,
2 do. Iron, Brass and Copper Shoe Bills,
1 cask Lamp Black; 1 do. Borax,
2 crates Coal Scoops; 1 ton Sad Irons, ass'd,
1 cask *patent enamell'd* sauce and stew Pans, Tea and Preserving Kettles, Digesters, &c.
300 Tea Kettles, assorted, tin'd and untin'd,
1 case School Slates and Pencils,
6 bags Countersunk Nails; 10 do. Slate do.
15 cases Ox and Horse Nails,
20 bags Boat Nails; 3 casks Whaleboat do.
1 cask Brads and Tacks,
10 bags SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch,
100 do. Rose and Clasp Nails, 4'dy to 20'dy,
20 do. *Composition NAILS and SPIKES*,
1 do. do. Clinch Rings,
2 casks Plate and shutter Hinges,
1 do. Curled Hair and Seating,
1 bale Chair Web,
1 case Tea Trays and Waiters,
200 pieces Horse Traces; 100 Chains,
1 case X-Cut and Buck Saws,
1 bale Sieves and Riddles, iron and brass,
1 ton Iron, Brass and Copper WIRE,
2 casks GLUE; 1 bale Carpet Thrums,
56 casks containing an excellent assortment of HARDWARE—among which are 200,000 Percussion Caps; 400 dozen Rim, Chest, Pad, Trunk and other Locks; 500 dozen Butt, Chest, TH, and Strap Hinges; Brass and Japann'd Candlesticks; Bellows Pipes and Tul Irons, Stair Rods and Eyes, Shoe Thread, Wilson's Shoe Knives, Heel Plates and Nails Harness Mounting, Coffin Furniture, Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers, Castors, &c., Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, Urns, &c., Bronze Urns, Table, Shop and Hall Lamps, Fire and Andirons, heavy Kitchen Fire Irons, Brass and Bell-metal Preserving Kettles, Back Chains and Cart Hames, a good assortment of Carpenter's Tools, &c.

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 24. T. R. GORDON.

On Consignment.

Ex Charlotte, from New York—
Ex Steamer from Boston.

12 BRLS. White BEANS, 2 do. White PEAS,
20 Chests T E A, } A Prime article;
20 Boxes 2½ lbs. ea. }
15 Do. 13 lbs. ea. }
15 brls. APPLES.

Ex Lavinia Clark, from Boston—30 brls. Mess PORK, 20 do. Prime Pork, 15 do. Prime BEEF, *in Bond*; 8 doz. Cane Seat CHAIRS for sale low by GEORGE THOMAS, *Ward street*:

August 19.

10th May, 1845.

The subscribers offer for sale,—

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

ALLISON & SPURR.

S. K. FOSTER'S Paper Hangings & Shoe stores,

CORNER OF KING & 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', Youths', Girls', and Children's BUSKINS, SHOES, BOOTTEES & BOOTS, of a substantial description to suit the season.

Sept. 23. S. K. FOSTER.

Ex "Ready Rhino," from London:

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

19th August, 1845.

Oats: Oats: Oats!

1250 BUSHELS Fine Black Heavy Old OATS, sound and sweet per schr. "*Dee*," Smith, Master, from Halifax, and for Sale by H. G KINNEAR.

Sept. 23.

NOTICE TO *Ship-Owners, Masters, and Agents.*

THE subscriber has received per ship Themis, a complete assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY, &c. consisting of—
CORDAGE, assorted;
Marline, Houseline, Hambro' Line,
CANVAS,
Deep-sea Lead, Hand Lead and Log LINES;
Sail, Roping and Whipping TWINE;
Tar'd and White OAKUM;
Brass and Wood COMPASSES, assorted;
Pump Leather and Tacks;
Log Slates and Paper;
Log Glasses, 14 and 28 sec.
Deck Lights, assorted;
Ship Scrapers—wood and iron handles;
Mops and Handles;
Thrums, Sail Needles;
Ensigns and Union Jacks, assorted sizes;
Bunting, assorted colours;
Paint and Deck Scrubbers;
Paint and Scouring Brushes;
NAILS and SPIKES, assorted.
Signal and Cook's Lanthorns;
Pitch and Rosin;
Stockholm, American and Coal TAR;
English and American Black } VARNISH;
Ditto Bright }
Williams' Patent,
London and Liverpool White Lead;
Sperm, Seal, Raw and Boiled OILS;
Spirits Turpentine;
BEEF and PORK;
Navy and Pilot BREAD;
Preserved Meats, Soups, &c.
Ash and Spruce Oars; Handspikes;
Boat Hooks and Staffs;
Mast Hoops; Jib Hanks;

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN WALKER, *Ward Street.*

☞ Shipping supplied with WATER, SCOWS, and Timber Gear for loading, on the most reasonable terms.

July 15, 1845.

Molasses, Cigars, Flour, &c.

Landing ex sch'r Ameron, from Matanzas:

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

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

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

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

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

May 13. JARDINE & CO.

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

Daily expected, per Jupiter—
10 Bales COTTON WARP.

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

St. John, May 20, 1845.

MESS PORK.

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

Also per schr Rival, from Philadelphia—30 Brls. and 12 casks Pure Cider VINEGAR; 30 bags No 1 Navy Bread. 50 brls. No 1 Pilot do.

Oct 7. GEO. THOMAS, Ward street.

Fishing Lines and Twines.

Just received, ex ship Avon, from Liverpool.

10 CASKS containing Salmon, Shad, Seine, Mackerel, and Herring TWINES, Also,—
Cod and Pollock LINES, assorted, 12, 15, and 18 thread,—will be sold by

Nov. 11. JOHN V. THURGAR.

OLD PORT WINE.

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

August 5.

Olive Oil, Copper, & Spikes.

WE OFFER FOR SALE:

5 HHDS. OLIVE OIL,
IRON SPIKES, from 4 to 10 inch,
COMPOSITION SPIKES, 6, 7, and 8 inch,
And BOLT COPPER.

Sept. 23. ALLISON & SPURR.

Mustard, Ginger, & Blacing.

50 KEGS fine flower MUSTARD, and 25 do. Ground GINGER, warrented pure; 12 kegs Queen's BLUE;

Per *Avon*, from Liverpool, on consignment, for sale by H. G. KINNEAR.

Nov. 4, 1845.

Nails, Chains, and Chain Cables.

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

20 CASKS fine wrought Boat NAILS, 1 5-8 to 3 inch,
10 Do. do. Sheathing do. 2 1-4 to 3 3-4 inch,
30 Do. do. Board do. 8d'y to 20d'y,
15 Do. do. Horse do. 7, 8, 9, and 10d'y,
5 Do. do. OX do. 5d'y and 6d'y,
25 Do. best proved short linked CHAINS, 1-4, 3-8, 7-16 and 1-2 inch,
8 Best proved short linked CHAIN CABLES, 60 fathoms, 1-2 in. with Shackles,
8 Do. do. do. 60 do. 9-16 do. do.
8 Do. do. do. 60 do. 5-8 do. do.
4 Do. do. do. 60 do. 11-16 do. do.
4 Do. do. do. 60 do. 3-4 do. do.
2 Do. do. do. 75 do. 7-8 do. do.
2 Do. do. do. 75 do. 15-16 do. do.
2 Do. do. do. 75 do. 1 do. do.
2 Do. do. do. 75 do. 1 1-4 do. do.

For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.

August 26, 1845.—3i.

NEW BOOKS.

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

STATIONARY, TEA, WHITING, &c.

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

4 CASES and 3 Bales Stationary, containing—
50 Reams Wrapping, Demi, Pink Blotting, Elephant Casing and Superfine White Cartridge PAPER;
200 Reams Writing Paper, consisting of, Laid Fool's Cap, Fine and Yellow Wove Post, Thin and Thick Wove Pot, Thin and Thick Wove Post, Fine and Wove Fool's Cap, thick laid Post, Fine Blue Wove Post—assorted outsides, Note Paper and Envelopes;
40 Ledgers 3 to 8 quires, broad and narrow Folios;
50 Journals 3 to 8 quires;
40 Day Books 3 to 5 quires,
10 LETTER BOOKS; 15 Indexes;
34 Fool's Cap broad Folios, with Clasps and Locks for Lawyers' notes;
72 Blotters, 3 to 5 quires;
36 Credit Sales' Books, 3, 4 and 5 quires;
18 Copying Machine Letter Books, with Indexes;
12 dozen Copy Books, with and without Pictures;
2 do. Drawing Books;
7 do. Fool's Caps, part Clasps;
18 do. 1dy. Memorandum Books;
5 do. Post Quarto's; 15 Bill Books;
440 Medium Post;
13 doz. Dilworth's and Fenning's Spelling Books
18 do. Drawing Pencils;
5 Gross Blk. Lead, do.; 5,000 Superior Quills, with Wafers, Sealing Wax, and Office Tape;
25 Chests Fine Souchong TEA;
Per Brig "*Gratitude*," from Newcastle:—
7 Tons best WHITING, &c.;
5 Kegs 112 lbs. each SULPHER;;
And Hourly expected—
1 Chain CABLE, 1 1-4 inch, 90 fathoms;
ANCHORS and Swivell;
2 do. do. 1 inch 75 cwt. each 4 do. do. do.
2 do. do. 13-16 do. do. do. do. do.;
2 do. do. 3-4 do. do. do. do. do.;
4 do. do. 7 8 do. do. do. do. do.;
3 do. do. 5 8 do. do. do. do. do.;
18 Casks 1-4 to ½ inch small CHAIN, (2 cwt. each;)
150 do. Wrot assorted Rose, Clap, Boat, Horse, Ox, and Sheathing NAILS;
6 Horse Pipes for large vessels;
50 Casks and Bags Ceiling and Deck Spikes, from 4 to 10 inch; Few Bags LATH NAILS;
8 Small Iron STOCKED ANCHORS;
8 do. Boat Kedges;

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

May 22, 1845.

ORREL COALS.

EXPECTED in about ten days:—250 Tons *PURE ORREL COAL*—ex New Zealand.

October 14. W. CARVILL.

IRISH SHOVELS.

Just received per *New-Zealand*;

4800 STEEL point Socket Shovels; 120 long handle Irish Spades.

July 8. T. R. GORDON.

A CURE FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE ABANDONED BY GUY'S, THE METROPOLITAN, KING' COLLEGE, AND CHARING CROSS HOSPITALS.

This Fact was SWORN TO *this 8th day of March, 1842 before the* Lord Mayor *at the Mansion-house.*

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; cure there, 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 more weeks which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BRANSBY 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 up on 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 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 HOLLOWAYS 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 astonished and 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, Stones 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 with a 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 moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiego foot, Yaws, and Coco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, 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 GHOUT *to be* USED BY ALL!!!

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand near Temple Bar, London; and by PETERS & TILLEY *Provincial Agents*, No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot. 12th August, 1841.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

IN ALL CASES OF FEVER & AGUE.

For this scourge of the western country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent. Try them be satisfied, and be *cured.*

Asthma.
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.
Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.
BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER COMPLAINTS. In the south and west, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, Farmers, and others, who once use these Medicines will never afterwards be without them.
Bilious Cholic and Serous looseness.
Biles.
Costiveness.
Colds and Coughs.
Cholic.
CONSUMPTION. Used with the greatest success in this disease.
Corrupt Humors.
Dropsies.
DYSPEPSIA. No person with this distressing disease should delay using these medicines immediately.
Eruptions of the Skin.
Erysipelas.
Flatulency.
Foulness of the Complexion.
GENERAL DEBILITY.
Gaul.
Giddiness.
Gravel.
Headaches, of every kind.
Inward Fever.
Inflammatory Rheumatism.
Impure Blood.
Jaundice.
Loss of Appetite.
LIVER COMPLAINTS.
Leprosy.
Looseness.
MERCURIAL DISEASES. Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.
Night Sweats.
Nervous Debility.
Nervous Complaints, of all kinds.
Organic Affections.
Palpitation of the Heart.
Painter's Cholic.
PILES.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of piles of 25 years standing by the use of the Life Medicines alone.
Pains in the head, side, back, limbs, joints, and organs.
RHEUMATISM.—Those afflicted with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.
Rush of Blood to the head.
Scurvy.
Salt Rheum.
Swellings.
SCROFULA or KING'S EVIL, in its worst forms.
Ulcers of every description.
WORMS, of all kinds, are effectually expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected.—Relief will be certain.

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD

And thus remove all disease from the system.

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

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

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

A NATURAL REMEDY

Suited to our Constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

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

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE.

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

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

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

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

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

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

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

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is radidly driven from the body.

CAUTION.

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

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS *(Indian Purgative.)*

Of the North American College of Health

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. G. KINNEAR,

General Agent for the Provinces

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

Brandy, Brown Stout, Tea, &c.

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

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

—ALSO—

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

May 6. *North Market Wharf.*

Teas, Tallow, Yellow Corn, &c.

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

40 BOXES superior Cavendish TOBACCO, 16's,
40 half chests } Fine Congou TEA,
15 chests }
10 casks best quality TALLOW,
50 bags Yellow CORN, each 2 bushels,