The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1845.

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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 Law.

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1845.

Read and Ordained the following Ordinance.

An Ordinance to regulate the mode of granting Licenses to use a Trade or carry on Business within the City of Saint John.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, made and passed in the sixth year of the reign of Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act for the amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John," power was given to the Mayor of the said City to license persons, being natural born British subjects, naturalized, or made denizens, to use any trade or carry on any business in the said City, on paying yearly, such sum, not exceeding Five Pounds nor less than Five Shillings, together with fees of office, as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City of Saint John might by Ordinance determine; and also to license Aliens, the subjects of any Country at peace with Great Britain, to trade or carry on business in like manner within the said City, on paying annually a sum not exceeding Twenty-Five Pounds nor less than Five Pounds, together with fees of office, to be regulated by Ordinance as aforesaid.

I. Be it therefore Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in Common Council convened, That whenever the Mayor of the said City of Saint John, for the time being, shall grant a license under the authority of the said recited Act, to any natural born British subject, or person naturalized or made denizen, or to any Alien the subject of any country at peace with Great Britain, to use any art, trade, mystery or occupation, or carry on any business in merchandize or otherwise, within the said City, the said Mayor shall, on granting the same, demand and receive of and from every such person as aforesaid, for the current year for which the same shall be allowed, for the use of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City, the sum of money, together with fees of office, for each particular trade or kind of business mentioned in such license, specified in the following scale, viz:—

Every British subject, naturalized person, or denizen, as aforesaid—for carrying on any business in merchandize or otherwise, within the said City, the sum of - - *Two Pounds.*
And for using any art, trade, mystery or occupation within the said City, the sum of - - - *One Pound.*
Every Alien, as aforesaid—for carrying on any business in merchandize or otherwise, the sum of *Fifteen Pounds.*
And for using any art, trade, mystery or occupation, the sum of *Ten Pounds.*
for twelve months, and at and after that rate for a shorter period of time. Such payments to be over and above all other charges, taxes, rates, or assessments which any Freeman or other inhabitants of the said City may by Law be liable to or chargeable with.

II. And be it Ordained, That every such license shall be under the Common Seal of the said City, signed by the said Mayor, and shall be in the form following, that is to say:—

City of Saint John, ss.—[Name of the Mayor]—Mayor of the City of Saint John. To all to whom these presents shall come or may concern, Greeting: Know Ye, That by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I have licensed, and by these presents do grant unto —— ——, of the City aforesaid, ————, being a natural born British subject, [or a person naturalized, or made a denizen, or an Alien the subject of a country at peace with Great Britain, as the case may be,] full and free license to carry on the business of ——, or the art, trade, mystery or occupation of ——, [as the case may be,] within the said City, for the space of —— calender months from the date hereof, so as the said —— doth in all respects conform to the Laws made and passed for the regulation of —— in the City of Saint John, and all other laws of the Province, or the City of Saint John aforesaid, which may in any wise affect the said ——, or the said trade or business hereinbefore mentioned. Given under my hand and the Common Seal of the said City, the —— day of ——, in the —— year of Her Majesty's Reign, A. D. ——

By order of the Common Council.
JAMES PETERS, Jun., C. C.

ATLANTIC
Mutual Insurance Company of Boston.

Marine Agency at Saint John.

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

August 13. A. W. WHIPPLE.

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.

New BOOKS and STATIONERY.

V. H. NELSON

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

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

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 2½ 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.
14 casks Ox and Horse Nails,
20 bags Boat Nails; 3 casks Whaleboat do.
1 cask Brads and Tacks,
10 bags SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch,
100 do. Rose and Clasp Nails, 7dy to 20dy.
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 Tol Irons, Stair Rods and Eyes, Shoe Thread, Wilson's Shoe Knives, Heel Plates and Nails, Harness Mounting, Coffin Furniture, Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers, Castors, &c., Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, Urns, &c., Bronze Urns, Table, 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.

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

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

31 CASKS & cases Hardware, containing Carpenters and Tarrets improved Rim Locks, Butt HINGES, Screws, rim, spring, Norfolk and Night Latches; improved Mortice Door Locks, sliding Cabin door Mortice LOCKS; chest, cupboard, pad, till, trunk and desk LOCKS, wrought chest, T. H. HL table and Venetian Shutter Hinges, Italian and sad IRONS, polished steel and iron Shovel & Tongs and fire IRONS, And Irons, Tea Kettles, sauce Pans, brass preserving KETTLES, patent Enamel'd preserving Kettles and Sauce PANS, Glue and Socket SHOVELS, Percussion GUNS and CAPS, Powder Flasks, Brushes, Sieves & Riddles, Short handled Frying Pans, Lamp Wick & Chimnies Solar side Lamps, Rivets Sickles & Reaping Hooks, Hoes, Cow BELLS, pils, cross cut, buck, tenon and hand Saws, coffin and Harness MOUNTING, Slates and Pencils, curry Combs & Brushes, Brass Goods, Planes, Cams Cast Steel Tools, Imperial Tin Dish Covers, Britannia Tea & Coffee; "John Wilson's" shoe & Butcher Knives, silver plated, brass & iron

CANDLESTICKS.

230 bags Cut and Wrought NAILS,
3 kegs Horse Nails,
1 cask bright Horse Traces, 1 do. Ox Chains,
2 cases Cast Steel, hoop Band com. blister'd *STEEL*, 1 cask wrought pump Tacks and Brads and Copper Tacks,
2 cases Hoole & Co's Gang and Circular Saws,
1 cask "Treble prima" Mill and other Files,
8 doz. long handled Frying *PANS*,
5 bundles WIRE, 1 cask curled HAIR,
52 doz. *Scythes*, 12 do sqr. point *SHOVELS*,

Ex *Arch*, from London—
40 kegs F and Canister POWDER,
On Hand—Rowland's Mill SAWS, 6 to 7 feet.

June 9.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE,
Prince William Street.

PARKS & HEGAN

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

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

—also—

50 Chests Congou TEA.

☞ For sale low for approved payments.

St. John, April 1, 1845.

Pickles & Sauces, Biscuit, &c.

Per "Duke of Wellington."

5 CASKS *PICKLES & SAUCES,—well assorted;*
5½ hhds. VINEGAR; 1 case Candied PEEL,
Per brig "James," from Boston:
10 bags Porto Cabello COFFEE,
50 dozen Brooms and Brushes,
2 cases *SALAD OIL*,
60 packages Water and Butter *CRACKERS*, Sugar and Lemon *BISCUIT*, &c.

For sale by J. MACFARLANE,
24th June. *Market Square.*

THE GARLAND.

THEY BID ME FORGET THEE.

BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON.

They bid me forget thee—they tell me that now
The grave damp is staining that beautiful brow!
They say that the sound of thy gay laugh is o'er—
Alas! shall I hear its sweet music no more!

I cannot forget thee—thy smile haunts me yet,
And thy deep, *earnest* eye, bright as when we first met;
Thy gay laugh returns in the silence of sleep,
And I start from my slumbers to listen and weep.

The spring of the desert, in darkness flows on,
When the hand that has sealed its pure waters is gone;
And the eyes of the stranger in vain seek to know
Where the Arab's bright fountain is sparkling below.

So this fond heart has closed o'er the source of its tears—
O'er the love it has lived on—yet hidden for years!
Thou art gone! and another's rude hand shall in vain
Seek to bring that choked fountain to daylight again!

I CANNOT FORGET THEE.

I cannot forget thee—the struggle is vain,
Thy image will come in its freshness again;
To bring back the past, with its hopes and its fears,
Its joys and its sorrows, its sunshine and tears.

I love thee, I love thee—I cannot resign
The fond hope that whispers, thou yet wilt be mine;
At morning, at evening, in dreams thou art near,
And accents I loved sweetly fall on my ear.

Let fate do her worst, she can never efface
From my mind or my heart, thy name or thy place;
The cold world in vain our union would sever;
Thou art my beloved, thou art mine, and forever!

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

'BROTHER' CAUDLE HAS BEEN TO A MASONIC CHARITABLE DINNER. MRS. CAUDLE HAS HIDDEN THE 'BROTHER'S' CHEQUE-BOOK.

But all I say is this: I only wish I'd been born a man. What do you say? *You wish I had?* Mr. Caudle, I'll not lie quiet in my own bed to be insulted. Oh, yes, you *did* mean to insult me. I know what you mean. You mean, if I *had* been born a man, you'd never have married me. That's a pretty sentiment, I think; and after the wife I've been to you. And now I suppose you'll be going to public dinners every day! It's no use your telling me you've only been to one before; that's nothing to do with it—nothing at all. Of course you'll be out every night now. I knew what it would come to when you were made a mason: when you were once made a 'brother,' as you call yourself, I knew where the husband and father would be. I'm sure, Caudle, and though I'm your own wife, I grieve to say it—I'm sure you haven't so much heart that you have any to spare for people out of doors. Indeed, I should like to see the man who has! No, no, Caudle; I'm by no means a selfish woman—quite the contrary; I love my fellow creatures as a wife and mother of a family, who has only to look to her own husband and children, ought to love 'em.

"A 'brother,' indeed! What would you say if I was to go and be made a 'sister?' Why, I know very well—the house wouldn't hold you.

"*Where's your watch?* How should I know where your watch is? You ought to know. But, to be sure, people who go to public dinners never know where anything is when they come home. You've lost it, no doubt; and 'twill serve you quite right if you have. If it should be gone—and nothing more likely—I wonder if any of your 'brothers' will give you another? Catch 'em doing it.

"*You must find your watch?* And you'll get up for it? Nonsense—don't be foolish: lie still. Your watch is on the mantel piece. Ha! isn't it a good thing for you, you've somebody to take care of it?

"What do you say? *I'm a dear creature?* Very dear, indeed, you think me, I dare say. But the fact is, you don't know what you're talking about to-night. I'm a fool to open my lips to you; but I can't help it.

"*Where's your watch?* Haven't I told you—on the mantel piece? *All right, indeed?* Pretty conduct you men call all right. There now, hold your tongue, Mr. Caudle, and go to sleep—I'm sure 'tis the best thing you can do to-night. You'll be able to listen to reason to-morrow morning; now, it's thrown away upon you.

"*Where's your cheque-book?* Never mind your cheque-book. I took care of that. *What business had I to take it out of your pocket?* Every business. No, no. If you choose to go to public dinners, why—as I'm your only wife—I can't help it. But I know what fools men are made of there; and if I know it, you never take your cheque-book again with you. What! didn't I see your name down last year for ten pounds! 'Job Caudle, Esq., £10.' It looked very well in the newspapers, of course; and you thought yourself a somebody, when they knocked the tavern tables; but I only wish I'd been there—yes, I only wish I'd been in the gallery. If I wouldn't have told a piece of my mind, I'm not alive. Ten pounds, indeed! And the world thinks you a very fine person for it. I only wish I could bring the world here, and show 'em what's wanted at home. I think the world would alter their mind then; yes—a little.

"What do you say? *A wife has no right to pick her husband's pocket?* A pretty husband you are, to talk in that way. Never mind—you can't prosecute her for it—or I've no doubt you would; none at all. Some men would do anything. What? *You've a bit of a headache?* I hope you have—and a good bit, too. You've been in the right place for it. No—I won't hold my tongue. It's all very well for you men to go to taverns—and talk—and toast—and hurra—and—I wonder you're not all ashamed of yourselves to drink the Queen's health with all the honors, I believe, you call it—yes, pretty honors, you pay to the sex—I say, I wonder you're not ashamed to drink that blessed creature's health, when you've only to think how you use your own wives at home. But the hypocrites that the men are—oh!

"*Where's your watch?* Haven't I told you it's under your pillow—there, you needn't be feeling for it. I tell you it's under your pillow. *It's all right?* Yes; a great deal you know of what's right, just now. Ha! was there ever any poor soul used as I am! *I'm a dear creature?* Pah! Mr. Caudle! I've only to say, I'm tired of your conduct—quite tired, and don't care how soon there's an end of it.

"*Why did I take your cheque-book?* I've told you—to save you from ruin, Mr. Caudle. *You're not a going to be ruined?* Ha! you don't know anything when you're out! I know what they do at these public dinners—charities, they call 'em; pretty charities. Charity, I believe, always dines at home. I know what they do—the whole system's a trick. No: *I'm not a stony-hearted creature:* and you ought to be ashamed to say so of your wife and the mother of your children—but you'll not make me cry to-night, I can tell you—I was going to say that—oh! you're such an aggravating man I don't know what I was going to say?

"*Thank heaven?* What for? I don't see that there's anything to thank heaven about! I was going to say, I know the trick of public dinners. They get a lord, or a duke, if they can catch him—anything to make people say they've dined with nobility, that's it—yes, they get one of these people, with a star perhaps in his coat, to take the chair—and talk all sorts of sugar-plum things about charity—and to make foolish men, with wine in 'em, feel that they've no end of money; and then—shutting their eyes to their wives and families at home—all the while that their own faces are red and flushed like poppies, and they think to-morrow will never come—then they get 'em to put hand to paper. Then they make 'em pull out their cheques. But I took your book, Mr. Caudle—you couldn't do it a second time. What are you laughing at? *Nothing?* It's no matter: I shall see it in the paper to-morrow; for if you gave any thing, you were too proud to hide it. I know *your* charity.

"*Where's your watch?* Haven't I told you fifty times where it is? In the pocket—over your head—of course! Can't you hear it tick? No: you can hear nothing to-night!

"And now, Mr. Caudle, I should like to know whose hat it is you've brought home? You went out with a beaver worth three-and-twenty shillings the second time you've worn it—and you bring home a thing that no Jew in his senses would give me fivepence for. I couldn't even get a pot of primroses—and you know I always turn your old hats into roots—not a pot of primroses for it. I'm certain of it now—I've often thought it—but now I'm sure that some people dine out only to change their hats.

"*Where's your watch?* Caudle, you're bringing me to an early grave!"

We hope that Caudle was penitent for his conduct; indeed, there is, we think, evidence that he was so; for this is the only lecture to which he has appended no comment. The man had not the face to do it.

Tomb of Charlemagne at Aix-la-Chapelle.—And now let us return to that, the most extraordinary feature of this ancient "chapelle,"—the tomb of the great Emperor. He was buried in all the magnificence of his robes of state,—sitting upon his throne, despite of death and the grave, affecting still to retain the pomp, at least, in which he ruled the destinies of half the world. As though death were not the epilogue to the drama of his life! Death, to whom all bow—

"From sceptered king to slave—
The last best friend
Our cares to end,
Whose empire's in the grave!"

After he had thus mimicked the state of sovereignty for about 800 years, Otho III. Emperor of Germany, visited the chapel—descended to the tomb—and finding Charlemagne still seated in his chair of state—great though grim—his crown on his fleshless skull, his sceptre in his bony hand, his sword at his shrivelled side, his jewelled mantle of state thrown over his shrinking shoulders, a copy of the gospel's upon his meagre knees, and his girdle at his shapeless waist, from which hung the pilgrim's pouch that he had borne in life as a token of Christian piety—the covetous, yet sensible Otho ordered all the insignia of royalty to be removed, for the purpose of appropriating them to the use of the coronation of the emperors of Germany. The tomb thus bereft of its treasures was then closed—poor Charlemagne being left "naked to his enemies,"—the worms! It remained closed until the year 1165, when Frederick Barbarossa, under a mingled feeling of curiosity and piety, had it opened in the presence of the Bishops of Cologne and Liege, and the body removed to a splendid sarcophagus prepared for its reception. It did not long remain, however, in this new abode—though where it was taken to is now unknown: afterwards the body was anatomised, and its several parts dispersed throughout the Romish Church as holy reliques—the skull and the arm being retained in the chapel. Barbarossa presented the chapel with an immense lamp: it is of brass gilt, in the form of a crown, twelve feet in diameter, with forty-eight burners, and is suspended by an iron chain seventy feet long immediately above the tomb. It is all that is left to show respect to the shade of Charlemagne.—*Ramsay's Belgium and the Rhine.*

Employment and Health.—At a recent meeting of the London Statistical Society, a paper was read by Professor Guy of King's College, "On the influence of employment upon health." The materials from which this paper was compiled were obtained from the registers of the out-patients of King's College Hospital, and comprised upwards of 3000 individuals, all engaged in various occupations. A series of elaborate tables accompanied the paper, showing the different diseases to which males and females had been subject, from which the author arrives at the following conclusions:—In females, the ratio of cases of pulmonary consumption to those of all other diseases, is highest in those following sedentary employments; less in those having mixed in-door employments; and least in those occupied out of doors. The highest ratio occurs in the case of females whose habits of life are irregular. In men, the ratio of cases of pulmonary consumption to those of all other diseases, is somewhat higher in those following in-door occupations than in those working in the open air. The ratio of cases of pulmonary consumption to those of all other diseases, in the case of men following in-door employments, varies inversely as the amount of exertion—being highest where there, is least exertion, and lowest in employments requiring strong exercise. Neither a constrained posture nor exposure to a high temperature appears to have any marked effect in promoting pulmonary consumption. The ratio of cases of pulmonary consumption to those of all other diseases, is highest in the case of men whose employments expose them to the inhalation of dust, there being, in the case of persons so employed, two cases of consumption for less than three of all other diseases. The practical rule to be deduced from the preceding observations is, that those persons who have a hereditary tendency to consumption should make choice of occupations which are carried on in the open air; and that, if they are obliged to choose some in-door employment, it should be one requiring strong exercise; and that they, more than others, should avoid exposure to dust and habits of intemperance.

Progress and Effects of Education.—The general desire for education, and the general diffusion of it, is working, and partly has worked, a great change in the habits of the mass of the people. And though it has been our lot to witness some of the inconveniences necessarily arising from a transition state, where gross ignorance has been superseded by a somewhat too rapid communication of instruction, dazzling the mind, perhaps, rather than enlightening it, yet every day removes something of this evil. Presumption and self-sufficiency are sobered down by the acquirement of useful knowledge, and men's minds become less arrogant in proportion as they become better informed. There cannot be a doubt, therefore, but that any evils which may have arisen from opening the flood-gates of education, if I may so say, will quickly flow away, and that a clear and copious stream will succeed, fertilising the heretofore barren intellect with its wholesome and perennial waters.—*Bishop of Lichfield.*

Disputes.—It is an excellent rule to be observed in all disputes, that men should give soft words and hard arguments; they should not so much strive to vex as to convince an opponent.—*Wilkins.*

Prospects of Christianity in China.—It is this day our pleasing duty to communicate to our readers a fact, the probable consequences of which are of such a nature as to cast into the shade, in point of importance, the events which for the last few years have fixed the attention of Europe and the world upon the "hoary-headed dynasty" of the East. The edict forbidding the circulation of the Bible in China has been *repealed* by the Emperor himself; and henceforth the Word of Truth is to have free course among the teeming myriads of that vast and important empire. Are we presumptuous in saying that in this act of the Emperor of China, we see additional light thrown upon the purposes of the Almighty towards that long-benighted portion of our world, where Christianity has been hitherto unknown, except through that corrupted form taught by the subtle politicians of the school of Ignatius Loyola? A few years only have passed since Morrison, the first Protestant missionary, set his foot upon China, and began that work which has immortalised his name, and placed him in the highest rank of benefactors of the human race. For months and years did this great man labour with unwearied diligence, under trials and discouragements more than sufficient to have turned aside from his purpose any one who had not drunk deep into the spirit of the divine Redeemer. At length, the whole of the inspired volume was translated into the language of China; and the mighty lever was placed in the hands of the Christian church, by which the inhabitants of China are soon, we trust, to be raised to the dignity and happiness of men made free by truth. On completing, in 1819, the translation of the Scriptures, Dr. Morrison expressed his feelings and convictions in the following language:—"To have Moses, David, and the prophets, Jesus Christ and his disciples, using their own words, and thereby declaring to the inhabitants of this land the wonderful works of God, indicates, I hope, the speedy introduction of a happier era in these parts of the world; and I trust that the gloomy darkness of Pagan scepticism will be dispelled by the day-spring from on high; and that the gilded idols of Budha, and the numberless images which fill this land, will one day fall before the power of God's word, as Dagon fell before the ark."—Notwithstanding the obstacles which the prejudices of the people, the letter of the law, and the power of the priesthood, raised against the labours of the missionaries, the cause of truth was gradually making its way, and not a few among the Chinese were turned from dumb idols to serve the living God. The hostile events of the last few years put for the time an effectual check upon the direct movements of the Protestant missionaries. The happy settlement of the disputes under the wise and liberal negociations of Sir H. Pottinger and the Chinese Commissioner Key-ing, and the establishment of the British power in Hong-King, revived the hopes and the efforts of the Christian church in England and America; and now a wide and effectual door has, we trust, been opened by Him who opens and no man shuts. May we understand and discharge our duty, and may China know the day of her visitation.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

Medical Latin.—Why on earth should one profession continue to carry on the written part of their business in a dead language—nay, more, in a language not only dead, but corrupted? A merchant might as well draw out his bills in bad Latin, or worse Greek. Only think of invoices, couched in the classical tongues—of promising to pay for value received, in the language of Cato the elder; or writing a receipt for the value of dry goods in the tongue of Pericles! And why should prescriptions be more learned documents than acknowledgments or promissory notes? We have doubts of the extent of learned lore of those who have to write them, and still more terrible misgivings of the capabilities of those who have to read them. We doubt whether a country druggist's boy is more learned in the Latin rudiments than perhaps his elder brother, a respectable tavern waiter; or, it may be, landlord. But who would think, in a coffee-room or parlour, of mildly ordering a "*poculum cervicie*," or of vociferating for a "*cyathum spiriti Gallicæ cum aqua pura*," when he wanted a glass of porter or a go of brandy and water? Did you try the experiment, however, with a learned waiter, who could, catch, at all events, a glimpse of your meaning, a mistake would not be, perhaps, of great importance. You might think the whisky tendered from misconception for brandy, or the ale for porter—no bad substitutes for the originally ordered articles. But in the apothecary's shop—Heaven help us!—the case is different. Oxalic acid mistaken for salts, or a neat packet of sugar of lead politely handed over the counter for magnesia, may lead to awkward consequences, connected with coroner's juries and paragraphs headed "poison by mistake—carelessness of an apothecary," in the newspapers. And let it not be said that chemists or their assistants, although not acquainted with Latin as a language, know well the peculiar abbreviations of the peculiar words that come before them. Their knowledge in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred is purely mechanical; they read Latin as parrots speak English, and thus, deriving no help from the sense, but trusting entirely to the accuracy of the formation of the characters—a false stoke of a pen, the accidental transposition of a dot on a line, may lead to nothing more or less than manslaughter.—*Shilling Magazine.*

Infancy of Knowledge.—Mankind, but a few ages since, were in a very poor condition as to trade and navigation; nor, indeed, were they much better off in other matters of useful knowledge. It was a green-headed time; every useful improvement was held from them; they had neither looked into heaven nor earth, neither into the sea nor land, as has been done since. They had philosophy without experiment, mathematics without instruments, geometry without scale, astronomy without demonstration. They made war without powder, shot, cannon, or mortars; nay, the mob made their bonfires without squibs or crackers. They went to sea without compass, and sailed without the needle. They viewed the stars without telescopes, and measured altitudes without barometers. Learning had no printing-press, writing no paper, and paper no ink. The lover was forced to send his mistress a deal board for a love-letter, and a billet-doux might be of the size of an ordinary trencher. They were clothed without manufactures, and their richest robes were the skins of the most formidable monsters. They carried on trade without books, and correspondence without posts; their merchants kept no accounts, their shopkeepers no cash books; they had surgery without anatomy, and physicians without the materia medica; they gave emetics without ipecacuanha, and cured agues without bark.—*Curiosities for the Ingenious.*

Newspapers and Churches in New York.—There are in the city of New York, 75 daily and weekly papers, besides Magazines and other publications. In the same city there are 166 churches and places of public worship, of which 36 are Protestant Episcopal, 30 Presbyterian, 24 Methodist Episcopal, 22 Baptist, 16 Roman Catholic, 15 Dutch Reformed, 8 Jewish, 8 African, 5 Congregational, 5 Associate Reformed Presbyterian, 4 Universalist, four French, 3 Lutheran, 3 Reformed Presbyterian, 2 Unitarian, 2 Welsh, 1 Methodist Protestant, 18 miscellaneous. Connected with the various congregations are 39 moral and religious societies.

The Lord Mayor of London.—There was a time when the Mayor of London was really the most important officer of the metropolis of England; and persons at a distance, when they hear of his splendid entertainments given, at public cost, to the highest personages in the realm, imagine that there must still be something in the office to which the greatest possible deference should be deservedly paid. We have often felt puzzled and ashamed to explain the real facts of the case to intelligent foreigners, who, for our inquiries respecting the municipal institutions of their country, have required, in return, some account of our own. We have been asked, "Who is the Lord Mayor? I read in your journals that he lately gave a dinner at which nearly all the cabinet ministers were present, with the governor of the Bank of England, and the chairman of the East India Company; is it that he is a man so remarkable for talent or superior intelligence that your great men are proud of his society?" "Why,—not exactly." "Is it from respect to the interests of commerce? The Lord Mayor is perhaps the first of your London merchants?" "There are greater." "It is, then, because of his position; and certainly it is a noble one—the representative of London—the metropolis of the world; a population of two millions." "Of whom not more than one fifteenth portion are under his control." "But did I not read somewhere that there were more than a hundred parishes in the city?" "All of them united not so large as the one parish of Marylebone, the vestry of which has more power over the church, the poor, and the ordinary business of local government, than all the officers of the London corporation! The respect of which you speak is paid only to a dream of the past, and to custom, the chains of which bind even a strong mind, till they are broken by a stronger." "And this chief of a subordinate department, who invites our ambassador to dine, whose accession to office, as I have heard, is honoured by a state procession, whose expenses for any one year must exceed the revenues of a German prince; this lord mayor—" is only the alderman in rotation, the worthy representative of perhaps eighty resident freemen in the ward of Bridge."—*Westminster Review.*

Acquaintanceship.—There are some men with whom, on the instant, we seem to get acquainted. An hour's accidental association in a stage-coach, a steam-packet, or a hotel, does more towards banishing reserve and restraint than many months of daily communication with beings less congenial. They seem to suit us—we part from them with regret; and long afterwards, when their names are forgotten, we remember a pleasant fellow and a happy hour. It is not then that friendship can be made; but we may learn from this the advantage of unpretending good humour and frank benevolence.—*T. H. Bayly.*

Lady Hester Stanhope.—Lady Hester Stanhope is a name tolerably familiar to most readers, but of the extraordinary individual to whom it belonged, only the most marvellous and untrustworthy narratives have hitherto been made public; yet few characters and assuredly no female of modern times present such remarkable features. Public curiosity, which has been so completely baffled respecting her, is now about to be fully satisfied. The life of the eccentric yet nobleminded niece of William Pitt and grand daughter of the Earl of Chatham is about to be published from materials of singular interest preserved by a gentleman who resided with her ladyship for many years in her retreat on Mount Lebanon, enjoying her confidence and her friendship, and therefore intimately acquainted with her affairs. We are led to expect a work which cannot fail of attracting general attention—as much from the curious picture it will convey of life in the east of which no other European had such experience, as from the publication of Lady Hester Stanhope's opinions and reminiscences respecting some of the noblest families in England, and the state of parties of which she obtained a thorough knowledge during the life time of her celebrated uncle.

Was the Duke ever Wounded?—Until this occasion, I was under an impression that the Duke of Wellington never was wounded, but Sir George Walker said, that not long after the storming of Badajos, he was struck by a random musket-ball in the side, in an affair with the French on the borders of France. It was merely a slight wound, and dressed on the spot. The duke on receiving it exclaimed, "Hit at last!" and seemed much pleased.—*Rush's Court of London.*

The Lowell Factory Girls.—The Rev. Dr. Scoresby, Vicar of Bradford, and formerly of Liverpool, has published a valuable and interesting little work under the title of "American Factories and their Female Operatives; with an Appeal on behalf of the British factory population, and suggestions for improvement of their condition." The object of it is to bring before the female population of the manufacturing districts a knowledge of the high moral characters and of the intelligence of the young females employed in the manufactories at Lowell, and to form a society for the improvement of the same class in this country.—[Willmer & Smith's European Times.

Married by Chance.—The Count de M., lived in a state of single blessedness. He was yet young, very rich, and was surrounded by every thing which could give enjoyment of life—except a wife. He had frequently thought of becoming a husband, but had always declared off before the knot was tied. Once, however, he found himself very nearly committing the folly of matrimony. A young person, the daughter of one of his friends, pleased him—her fortune pleased him, not less perhaps than her person and accomplishments, and there were other reasons of convenience, &c., to justify the union. The Count, who had so frequently made the first step towards matrimony, but as frequently drew back, had not yet decided upon the course he should adopt in this case—he had promised the friends of the lady repeatedly, but had made no outward sign of performance. His future mother, however, knowing his weakness in this respect, resolved to bring matters to a termination, and therefore demanded of the Count whether he would, or would not marry her daughter, and requested an immediate reply. The Count found himself in great embarrassment. At this moment his fears and hesitation returned with more force than ever—he trembled at the consequences. To give up his cherished habits of bachelor-hood, he found was hard,—it was almost impossible to abandon them. In this emergency, he resolved to appeal to chance. He wrote two letters—on the one he accepted the hand of the lady, in the other refused it. He then put them into a hat, and called his servant.

"Take one of these letters," said he "and carry it to the chateau de——."

"Which, sir?"

"Which you please."

The servant chose a letter. The Count burnt the other without opening it.

A distance of ten leagues separated the two chateaux. The domestic must be absent twenty-four hours; twenty-four hours must elapse before the Count can know his fate.—His situation is any thing but agreeable—he knows not during twenty-four hours, whether he is a married man or a single one—whether he has still the power to dispose of himself, or whether he is not already disposed of. The domestic returned—he had carried the letter of acceptation, and M. de M—— is, even at this time, the happiest husband in that part of the country.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Undutiful children make wretched parents.

Corporation Law.

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber, on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1845.

Read and Enacted the following Law.

A Law to regulate the PUBLIC COACHES and other Carriages used as HACKNEYS within the City of Saint John.

WHEREAS much inconvenience arises to the public from the irregular manner in which Coaches, Carriages, and other Vehicles standing for hire, are drawn up on the Market Square, and it is deemed expedient that some regulations should be made for preventing the same:

I. *Be it Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in Common Council convened*, That from and after the passing of this Law, the Stands for Coaches, Carriages, and other vehicles intended to be used as Hackneys, shall be in the centre of Kingstreet, eastward of a line drawn forty feet east from the east side of Prince William Street, and in such other place or places as the Mayor of the said City, or his Deputy for the time being, shall appoint, and that all such coaches, carriages, or other vehicles, as aforesaid, whilst waiting for employment, shall be drawn up in a single line on the said stands, with the horses' heads to the Eastward, leaving a sufficient space between each carriage or other vehicle for the convenient passage of foot passengers at all times; or they shall be drawn up in such other order or manner as the said Mayor, or his Deputy, shall direct and appoint; and if any coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, whilst waiting for employment, shall be found standing upon any of the squares or streets within this city, other than on the regular stands appointed therefor as aforesaid, or in any other manner than is hereby directed, the owner or driver thereof shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Shillings.

II. *And be it ordained*, That the Mayor of the said City, or his Deputy, shall have full power to grant Licenses under his hand and seal, to such and so many persons, being Freemen of and residents within the said city, as he may see fit, to keep and drive carriages, coaches, or other vehicles to be used as hackneys, within the said city; provided always, that no person shall drive or cause to be driven more than one carriage, under the same License, at the same time, and such licenses at his will and pleasure to revoke and annul; and that every License so granted shall specify the number which the coach, carriage, or other vehicle to be used, or driven under such License, shall bear; and if any person shall use or drive or caused to be used or driven any such coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, without having the number of his License, or shall continue to use or drive any such coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, after the said License shall be revoked or annulled, or shall use or drive or cause to be used or driven, more than one coach, carriage, or other vehicle, under the same License, at the same time, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of Forty Shillings for each and every offence.

III. *And be it ordained*, That if any owner or driver of any coach, carriage, or other vehicle, not duly Licensed as aforesaid, or having been Licensed, not having such License in force, shall draw up or place his coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, on any of the stands appointed by or under this law, or shall draw up or place his coach, carriage, or other vehicle upon any of the streets, squares, or wharves within the city, to stand there waiting for employment, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of Forty Shillings for each and every offence.

IV. *And be it ordained*, That every person who shall be Licensed to drive any coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, shall have the number expressed in such License, painted on the outside of such coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, in plain legible figures not less than two inches in length about the centre of each side thereof, or in such other sufficient manner as the said Mayor or his Deputy shall direct and approve of; and every person Licensed as aforesaid, who shall use or drive or cause to be used or driven, any such coach, carriage, or other vehicle, as aforesaid, without having the number of his License so painted, as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Shillings for each and every offence.

V. *And be it ordained*, That the driver of every coach, carriage, or other vehicle, as aforesaid, while waiting for employment at any stand, shall remain on the seat of such coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, or at or near to the head of the horse or horses attached to such coach, carriage, or other vehicle, as aforesaid; and if any such coach, carriage, or other vehicle, as aforesaid, shall be left on any stand without the driver either on the seat or at or near to the head of the horse or horses as aforesaid, (unless he can shew some actual necessity for his absence,) the driver or owner of such coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty Shillings for each and every offence.

VI. *And be it ordained*, That it shall and may be lawful for the owner or driver of every coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, to ask, demand, and receive the following prices or fares for the conveyance of passengers within the limits of the said City, viz.—For conveying one passenger from any public stand to any other part of the said city, or from any one part of the said city, to any other part thereof, One Shilling; and for every passenger exceeding one, Sixpence additional; and if any driver of any coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, shall be detained at any place by any passenger, or shall make any agreement for carrying any passenger or passengers by the hour, he shall be entitled to ask, demand, and receive the following rates, viz.:—For any time not exceeding half an hour, One Shilling and Three Pence, and in that proportion for every half hour that such coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, shall be detained or employed; provided always that in case any driver shall be required to cross the Ferry to Carleton, he shall in addition to the foregoing fares, be entitled to demand and receive the Ferriage for himself, his carriage and horses,—both going and returning.

VII. *And be it ordained*, That every coach, carriage, or other vehicle, used or driven for hire as aforesaid, shall have fastened up in some conspicuous place on the inside of such coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, a plate or card on which shall be engraved or printed, distinctly to be seen, the name of the owner, the number of his License, and the Sixth Section of this Law shewing the Rates of Fare, and if any driver of any such Coach, Carriage or other Vehicle shall convey any passenger or passengers without having such plate or card as aforesaid, or shall ask or demand any greater or higher rates or prices than are hereby fixed, he shall not be entitled to recover any compensation for the conveyance of any such passenger or passengers. And if any owner or driver of any such coach, carriage, or other vehicle, shall convey or cause to be conveyed any passengers without having such plate or card as aforesaid, or shall demand and receive any greater or higher sum than he shall be entitled to receive by virtue of this ordinance, he shall be liable to the penalty of Ten Shillings for each and every offence.

VIII. *And be it ordained*, That if any driver of any coach, carriage, or other vehicle, as aforesaid, while on any of the stands, shall neglect or refuse to convey any person or persons to any place or places within the said City, upon being applied to for that purpose, (unless he can prove that he was at the time actually hired to convey some other passenger,) he shall be liable to the penalty of Ten Shillings.

IX. And be it ordained, That if any driver of any coach, carriage, or other vehicle, licensed as aforesaid, shall be guilty of misbehaviour by getting intoxicated, giving abusive or insulting language, or other improper conduct, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty Shillings; and the Mayor, if he see fit, may forthwith revoke his license.

X. And be it ordained, That every coach, carriage, or other vehicle as aforesaid, when driven or used in the night, shall have fixed up on the outside thereof two lighted Lamps, one on either side, and that the said lamps shall have on the front and side-glasses thereof, the number of the license painted in plain, legible figures, of, at least, two inches in length, so as to be distinctly visible, and if any person shall drive any such Coach, Carriage, or other Vehicle, as aforesaid, at night, without having such Lamps fixed up, lighted, and numbered, as aforesaid, the owner or driver of any such coach, carriage, or other vehicle, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty Shillings for each and every offence.

XI. And be it ordained, That persons licensed to drive Coaches, Carriages, or other vehicles, as aforesaid, may also drive Stages or Sleighs in the Winter season, for the like purpose, and that all the provisions and penalties of this Law shall be applicable to Stages and Sleighs, in every respect, as they apply to Coaches, Carriages, and other vehicles, as aforesaid.

XII. And be it ordained, That the several and respective Penalties hereinbefore imposed and ordained, shall and may be recovered and levied in the manner and to the uses directed in and by the Law or Ordinance of this Corporation, entitled "A Law directing the mode of recovery "of the Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures imposed by the "Laws of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the "City of Saint John."

XIII. And be it ordained, That a Law of this Corporation, entitled "A Law to regulate Public Coaches and "other Carriages used as Hackneys within the City of "Saint John," which was re-enacted on the ninth day of April last, be and the same is hereby repealed.

By order of the Common Council.

JAMES PETERS, Jun., C. C.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S *Grand Review in Windsor Great Park*.—We copy the following description of a very brilliant affair from the London Illustrated News:—

"The stirring spectacle took place on the morning of Wednesday, the 11th June, when the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) and the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards were reviewed in the Great Park, Windsor. Her Majesty, who was on horseback, and on either side of whom rode Prince Albert and the Duke de Nemours, was attended by a brilliant staff. Upon the Queen's arrival on the ground, the two regiments, which were formed in line, received the Sovereign with a Royal salute, their respective bands performing the National Anthem. Her Majesty, accompanied by those of her Royal and distinguished visitors who were on horseback, and attended by the staff, afterwards rode along the front of the line, returning by the rear, and then took up her position in front, near the carriage of the Duchess of Kent.—The two regiments, which were under the command of Colonel Bentinck, of the Coldstream Guards, then went through the following evolutions:—The Blues walked round in squadron, and the Coldstream in companies; the Blues afterwards walked past in troops and trotted past in squadrons, the Infantry following quick time, the band playing "The British Grenadiers." The troops having formed in line, the Cavalry on the right, the Infantry threw their right back and formed line to the rear; formed column, quarter distance, right in front; advanced in column, and formed square. After some further cavalry and infantry movements, the Coldstream retired, wheeled to the left, and formed line on the left of the Cavalry, when both regiments advanced in line and gave the general salute. Her Majesty, accompanied and attended as upon her arrival, then left the ground. The Queen, who rode her favourite charger, was attired in a blue riding-habit, *en militaire*, with the Star of the Garter, and a magnificently-ornamented gold aiguillette suspended from the right shoulder. Her Majesty also wore a military cap, with a deep gold band. It was expected that some firing would have taken place during the review, several rounds of ammunition having been served out to the troops. The Queen's horse, however, having become somewhat restive and skittish, on Her Majesty taking up her position in front of the line, Mr. Meyers, the riding-master to the Queen, dismounted, and remained by its head during the whole time the review was proceeding. To this circumstance is to be attributed the absence of the firing.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE FLEET.—This morning about eleven o'clock, the royal party embarked in the royal yacht and visited the fleet; the garrison guns saluting her Majesty as soon as the standard was seen, in Stokes Bay, and as her Majesty approached the fleet, she was similarly complimented by the ships, which were decked with colors and the yards manned. Her Majesty went on board the St. Vincent, 120, carrying Rear-Admiral Parker's flag, and then rowed along the line, visiting the Trafalgar, 120, Capt. Martin, and the Albion, 90, commanded by Capt. Lockyer. This latter ship having been in commission a longer time than the rest, has improved upon this advantage, and, without doubt is the most perfect man-of-war in the English navy. The Trafalgar and St Vincent were also in a high state of effectiveness, as are the rest of the squadron. Her Majesty returned to Osborne about two o'clock. On Monday next, if there should not be a fine commanding breeze, the squadron will shift sails, topmasts and yards, at anchor, which her Majesty and the Prince Consort will witness from the royal yacht; should, however, there be such a breeze as will enable the squadron to go seaward of the Nab Light, they will run out between the Owers and Dunnose, and perform such evolutions and mimic such an engagement as the circumstances of the weather will permit. The Queen nd Prince may perhaps prefer, in that case, to be on board Admiral Parker's ship. At all events, it will be an exhilarating and a right English exhibition, and steamers from all quarters, crowded with company, will doubtless follow the ships.—[Hampshire Telegraph. June 21.

It is said that the cost of the magnificent dresses worn at the Queen's *Bal Costume* varied from one hundred to five hundred pounds, and this was for only one evening's amusement, for they will probably never be worn again in the Queen's presence.—The total expenditure for costumes for this ball is computed at five hundred thousand pounds! This is what John Bull magnanimously calls *a splendid tax levied on the rich for the benefit of the poor!*—Then only calculate the worth of the costly jewels worn on that occasion, heir-looms, handed down from generation to generation—*millions sterling* would not go behind the figure of their value. It is rumored that the Queen was so pleased with the costumes worn that she intends to make a permanent change in the present style of dress, for both sexes—large hoops will be dispensed with, but richly embroidered cloths, silk and velvet apparel, with silver and gold interwoven into flowers and arabesques, are soon to be adopted at Court and amongst the aristocracy. This custom will give a fresh impetus to trade. Queen Elizabeth had a superb embroidered dress for every day in the year, and why should not Queen Victoria?

Departure of the Duchess of Kent for the Continent.—The Duchess of Kent left town on Monday afternoon for the Continent, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, via South-Eastern Railway, to Dover, where the Duchess embarked on Tuesday morning on board the Princess Alice, for Calais. After visiting her august relatives at Coburg, the Duchess is expected to repair to Vienna.

Steam Communication with China.—Yesterday, (Tuesday), the first monthly mail direct to China was despatched via the overland route, and may be considered as an epoch in the history of our intercourse with that vast empire. It will be conveyed to Ceylon by the Oriental Steam Company's vessels carrying the Calcutta mails; and at Ceylon will be transferred to one of the same Company's vessels forming the branch line between Ceylon and Hong-Kong, touching at Penang and Singapore. By this arrangement Hong-Kong is brought within forty-eight days' post of London.

On Friday a message from the Queen was presented to both Houses of Parliament, recommending them to concur with her Majesty in granting a pension of £1,500 a-year for life to Sir Henry Pottinger, as a reward for the eminent services he has rendered to his country, "and particularly for the zeal and judgment displayed by him, as her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, in effecting a treaty of commerce with the Emperor of China."

On Friday, in a Committee of the whole House, Sir James Graham moved and carried a resolution to grant a sum not exceeding £100,000, to defray the expense of establishing new Colleges in Ireland, and an annual sum of £21,000 to pay the stipends of the Professors, &c.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived in London on the 26th ult. on a visit to Queen Victoria. On the 3d inst. the King held a Diplomatic Levee at Buckingham Palace, at which the members of the several diplomatic corps at the British Court attended, and were presented to the King and Queen in the Library of the Palace.

It is a curious fact, that the number of marriages in England and Wales has greatly decreased of late years though the population is annually increasing. Thus, in 1830, there were 120,127 marriages, and in 1840, 115,548.

Madame Montgolfier, the widow of the celebrated æronaut of that name, died at Paris on the 30th ult. in the 111th year of her age.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the wealthy Hindoo, recently knighted on account of his philanthropy, has just constructed, at an expense of £16,800, a causeway connecting the islands of Bombay and Salsette.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1845.

The steam ship Cambria, with the second July mail, is now out ten days from Liverpool. The mail may be expected to arrive in this City next Monday morning.—The new iron steam ship Great Britain was to leave Liverpool for New York, on Saturday last, 26th instant.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—The steam-ship Great Western arrived at New-York on Monday morning, 21st inst., having left Liverpool at noon on the 5th instant. She brought 130 passengers. The news by her is only a half day later from London than that brought by the Britannia, and a day later from the Continent.

The Cotton market is firm. The daily transactions are large, and the sales of the week amount to 60,000 bales.

Mr. Somes, of London, recently deceased, said to be the greatest ship owner in the world, has left, it is stated, two million pounds sterling of property behind him.

It may gratify our commercial readers in the United States and Canada, says the European Times, to learn that the rival port to Liverpool, on the opposite shore of the Mersey—Birkenhead—will soon be in a condition to receive American and other shipping. When the new docks are opened, as they will be in a couple of months, a reduction will be made in the dock dues and other charges on merchandise in Liverpool.

Mr. O'Connell has returned to Dublin. He left London immediately after his unsuccessful efforts to fashion the Collegiate Bill to the taste of the Catholic Prelates.

The European Times says, "There is every reason to believe that the Irish Collegiate Bill will prove a failure in the working."

The great Protestant meeting in Dublin, commemorative of the Battle of the Boyne, took place on Tuesday.

A rumour prevailed, an absurd one, that Mr. Steele, the Head Pacificator, had been murdered in the north of Ireland.

The deplorable affair in Ireland, by which eight of a mob were killed by the Police, is the great topic of the day.

Mr. William John O'Connell recently obtained a verdict, in the Court of Common Pleas, London, and £50 damages, against the proprietors of the Morning Post for a libel.

The money raised in England and Scotland, last year, by thirteen Missionary, Bible, Tract, and School societies, amounted to no less a sum than £383,712.

Mr. Charles Green, the æronaut, made his three hundredth ascent in his large balloon, on Monday, at Hoxton.

In the French Chamber of Peers on the 1st inst. the Minister of Marine presented a bill relating to the execution of the treaty with England, concluded on the 29th of May, for the suppression of the African slave trade. He asked for 9,700,000 francs for this purpose. The Minister of Finance presented his budget of expenses for 1846, and a bill providing for the restoration of the Cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris, with an appropriation of 2,650,000 francs. An appropriation of 200,000 francs was made for the celebration of the 15th anniversary of "The Three Days."

We are informed, on good authority, (tho' not officially,) that his Lordship, the Bishop of Fredericton, will pass thro' St. John next week, on his way to visit the Island of Grand Manan, and other portions of his Diocese in the western part of the Province; and that in about three weeks hence, his Lordship will hold a Confirmation at Trinity Church in this City; for which solemn rite, many young persons of this parish are now in course of preparation, under the superintendence of their Clergy.

THE WEATHER has been peculiarly unlike Midsummer, for several weeks past: indeed, the whole season has been contrary to ordinary experience. At its commencement, we had an unusually dry spring, which much retarded vegetation, from lack of moisture, and has caused the products of the earth to be considerably later in coming to maturity this year, than in general. But the present month of July has been altogether an peculiar in exception to general rule, on the other side; as there have been comparatively but few really fine days in it; and instead of bright weather and sultry heat, we have had little else than a succession of alternate fogs and heavy rains throughout the month, with damp and chilling winds. The sun, however, is to-day struggling thro' and dispersing the clouds, and we have at last a prospect of fine summer weather; an advent much to be desired, for the sake of the Farmer and the country at large.

TERRIBLE FIRES.—The recent extensive fire in New-York, swells the list of the great conflagrations of 1845. They began in Barbadoes, destroying property to the value of $2,000,000; then Pittsburg suffered to the amount of $3,000,000; then London, (Canada West,) was half destroyed; then Quebec was nearly swept from the face of the earth, throwing 20,000 persons houseless on the world, and destroying a vast amount of property; Matanzas has had her share of trouble by a devastating fire, destroying $1,000,000 or more in property of various kinds; and lastly, New-York unfortunately swells the list by a conflagration of 300 stores and houses in one of the finest sections of the city, and a loss of property to the value of five or six millions of dollars; also fires of considerable extent in various other places. Surely misfortunes never come singly.

The Weather and Mortality.—The number of deaths in New-York during the week ending 19th inst., was unusually large, being 474. Of these, 80 were from cholera infantum, 67 from local inflammations, 55 from apoplexy, and 52 from convulsions. The extremely hot weather, the thermometer ranging during six or seven successive days, from 90 to 100 degrees in the shade, was probably the cause of this increase of disease and death.—In Philadelphia there were 206 deaths, same week, of which 30 were from cholera infantum.

In Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, &c., the weather was equally warm, causing many sudden deaths from exposure to the heat, by drinking too freely of cold water, &c.

A splendid new ship of 530 tons, built of Hackmatack, and called the "*Clydesdale*," was launched from the building yard of Mr. Joseph Trenaman, at Shediac, on the 7th instant, and is pronounced in every respect a first class ship.

QUEBEC FIRES.—The subscriptions received by the Treasurer of the relief fund up to the 14th inst., amounted to £25,976 14s. 8d., and the disbursements to £9,826 6s.—leaving a balance of £16,150 8s. 8d. in hand.

The sums received from sailors at the Custom House, Quebec, between the 5th and 14th July, for the relief of the sufferers by the late fires, amounted to £9 10s. 9d.—Of this amount £2 5s. 6d. were from the ship Harmony, Captain Jamieson, of St. John.—A further sum of £20 14s. 10d. from shipmasters is also acknowledged.

The Masonic Body of Sydney, C. B. have forwarded £20 towards the relief of the Quebec sufferers. In St. Paul's Church, at Charlottetown, P. E. I., £23 was collected after a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, for the same object.

The number of deserters from ships at Quebec, to the 10th July, was 1307.

☞ The June and July numbers of SEARS' new *Family Magazine* have been received, and may be obtained from the Agent, Mr. John T. Smith, North Market Wharf.

The ship Virginia, from Calcutta for Boston, lately destroyed by fire in the Indian Seas, belonged to Newburyport, had a valuable cargo, and ship and cargo was insured at eleven offices in Boston, for $107,000.

NEW ZEALAND.—Capt. McKeever, of the U. S. ship St. Louis, has furnished his Government with a statement of the late attack of the natives upon the English settlers at the Bay of Islands. Capt. Roberts, of the British sloop of war, who was wounded in the fight, is stated to have died of his wounds. We subjoin an extract from Capt. McKeever's letter, dated March 13, 1845:—

"Upon my arrival here (Bay of Islands) I found the island in a state of great commotion, from a threatened attack upon the British authorities by the natives. The arrival of the St. Louis I cannot regard but as most opportune, the force of the European population being entirely inadequate to the protection of their wives, children and property.

Pursuing a course of non-interference, excepting where humanity should dictate me to act, I have nevertheless, by obtaining interviews with the native chiefs, been so fortunate as to exact from them a pledge of safety to the innocent women and children of the Europeans, the character of these difficulties having terminated on the 11th inst. in the attack and possession, by the natives, of the English village of Kororerika.

I am this morning taking the defenceless inhabitants on board this ship, to carry them to Auckland, the nearest town and seat of Government. I am sorry to say, that I fear the result of these troubles will be, in future, the extermination of the New Zealanders by the English."

A Great Establishment.—Among the great establishments of the city of New-York is the Methodist Book Concern. It constantly works eight or ten presses propelled by steam, and employs more than 150 workmen. Over $100,000 worth of books are annually printed. A writer in the Northern Christian Advocate, in speaking of this establishment, remarks:—"It has but one pecuniary object, which is to create revenues for those Ministers who have sunk down into broken health, under the weight of arduous labours, and to make slight provision for the widows and orphans of those who have nobly fallen with *vici* written on their shield."

DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE.—Legal proceedings to enforce the penalty in such cases, we understand, have been commenced by the Province Treasurer against a Captain Gates and one of the Licensed Victuallers of this City, for having illegally landed twenty head of Nova Scotia Cattle in the vicinity of Quaco, in the early part of the week, with the intention of defrauding the revenue.—*Courier.*

VIOLENT DRIVING.—The pursuit of this dangerous and highly reprehensible practice came very near terminating fatally this morning. The horse of Mr. L. L. Copeland, of St. Andrews, whilst being violently driven around the western corner of Water-street, struck a young girl, the daughter of Mr. Plummer, of this city; she was instantly knocked down: we are happy to add, however, that although the horse and body of the waggon passed over her, the wheels just avoiding contact with her body, she escaped without serious injury.—*Ib.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—It is with feelings of deep regret we have to announce the death by drowning, of Douglas Howard Peters, of Gagetown. It appears that on Tuesday afternoon, he, in company with his brother, Dr. H. Peters, was sailing in the Creek opposite his father's residence, when a sudden flaw of wind upset the boat, and precipitated them both into the water. Dr. Peters succeeded in holding on the boat, and was taken up almost insensible; his brother endeavoured to swim for the shore, but unfortunately sunk before reaching it. He was a young man of much promise, and his sudden death will long be felt by his relatives and a large circle of friends to whom he was endeared by many ties.—*New-Brunswicker.*

THE QUEBEC SUFFERERS.—Collections will be made on Sunday, August 3d, in the Catholic Churches of St. Malachi and St. Peter, at both Masses, for the relief of the destitute victims of the late calamitous fires at Quebec.—*Inberator.*

FREDERICTON, July 23.—*Signs of the Times.*—A meeting was held here yesterday for the purpose of forming a Company for the erection of a building to contain sufficient Steam power to supply facilities for the manufacture of various articles which could be made here with as much advantage as in any part of the world. Mr. Wilmot occupied the chair of the Meeting. A series of Resolutions passed, and a most respectable Committee was appointed to procure subscribers to the Stock, which we have little doubt will in a short time be disposed of. Every well wisher to the Province, and to this City in particular, will rejoice in the complete success of this useful scheme.—*Head Quarters.*

REV. MR. BROOKE.—This gentleman has recently received several communications from Newfoundland, on the subject of removing to that Colony, the last of which is an unanimous call from the Congregation of Saint Andrew's Church, accompanied by Bonds for stipend, &c. We understand that the Rev. Gentleman has not yet responded to the invitation thus given; and altho' not of his Congregation, we hope that he may remain in Fredericton. Any community would sustain a loss in the removal of such a man as Mr. Brooke.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

P. E. ISLAND.—We perceive by the Charlotte Town papers that a number of accidents have lately occurred in this Island, attended with loss of life.

An inquest was held on the 13th inst., on the body of a young woman named Margaret Stewart, who had been missing a week previous. She had left her home in search of her father's cows, and not returning in a reasonable time, 400 or 500 men volunteers were daily employed in ranging the woods for her, when she was found drowned in her father's mill dam.

A most distressing occurrence took place at a place called Big Cape, on the 11th inst. Angus McDonald, of that place, with his four sons, and two lads named McIntyre and McDonald, proceeded to sea in an open boat for the purpose of fishing. While they were out, the wind veered round from the north to the south, which caused a heavy swell, which upset the boat, when they were all drowned, except one of the sons of Angus McDonald, who was washed ashore in a state of insensibility.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

FATAL DISASTER.—On Wednesday night, three soldiers of the Rifle Brigade broke open the cabin of a pleasure-boat, from which they stole a quantity of liquor, and became partially intoxicated. Afterwards they took possession of a boat, and rowed down the harbour, where they had a scuffle, and upset the boat. Two were drowned, and the third saved himself by clinging to the boat.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—During a violent thunder storm, on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. James Marshall's house, known as the Porto Bello Inn, on the Eastern Road, was struck by lightning. The house was only slightly injured, but the escape of the inmates was truly wonderful. A lady from the city, who was spending a few days there to recruit her health, received a stunning shock, yet she happily recovered in a little time. In the same room with her were two children who escaped unhurt; but a mirror that was hanging against the wall, was shattered into a thousand fragments. The lightning marked its course through the house by causing a rift or fissu re in the plastering from the point of the roof, where it entered, down to the cellar floor. A few days previously, a barn at Amherst, belonging to Thos. Logan, Esq. caught fire from a stroke of lightning, and was consumed in a few minutes, in spite of an excessive rain which was pouring at the time. Two trees in another part of the village, were also struck, during the same storm.—*Halifax Recorder.*

Melancholy Accident.—Mr. J. T. Chamberlain, of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, was drowned on Saturday, the 12th instant, in Louisburg harbor, in consequence of the upsetting of a boat. His body was recovered on the following day, and interred with every mark of respect. The deceased was about 30 years of age, and was much beloved for his mild and amiable disposition. He has left a widowed mother, and many friends who will long deplore his untimely fate.—*Cape Breton Spirit of the Times.*

TRADE.—We are happy in being able to record a considerable improvement in trade during the present season. Ship-building has been carried on for this little while back with considerable vigour; and large quantities of timber, deals, &c., have been shipped from nearly all the harbours on the Eastern Coast, so that business has been in a more prosperous state than during the last two or three years.—*Pictou Chronicle.*

LIVE STOCK.—In Great Britain and Ireland there are, according to Parliamentary returns, 2,250,000 horses, worth about £67,000,000; about 15,000,000 of black cattle, worth about £215,000,000; 40,000,000 of sheep, worth about £67,000,000; and 18,000,000 of pigs, worth about £118,270,000.

BEQUESTS.—The charitable bequests of the late Hon. Daniel Waldo, of Worcester, will amount to about 300,000 dollars. We have heard that $10,000 is given to the Colonization cause; $40,000 to the McLean Asylum, and $10,000 to the Massachusetts General Hospital. The American Board of Foreign Missions $40,000—the largest bequest which has ever been made to that Board.

A Tornado swept over London, Ohio, and vicinity, on the 23d ult., carrying almost everything before it—sweeping down houses, timber and fences, and leaving whole fields and farms exposed. Whole trees were carried high in the air, and turned over like little bushes. Nobody was killed.

GUANO.—The bark Argimou, Captain Betts, arrived at this port a day or two since, with a cargo of 220 tons African Guano, obtained from an Island in Saldanha Bay, about sixty miles from the Cape of Good Hope.—We note this arrival from the fact of its being the first cargo of this new but important article of commerce and agriculture. The Island from which it was obtained had been visited by many vessels, and at the time the A. sailed the Guano had been all taken away, and several ships had to leave without completing their cargoes. The color is said to be a shade darker than the Peruvian, and the odor less offensive, but t its fertilizing properties are much superior.—*Philad. Inquirer.*

A New Article of Export.—We are told a Yankee broom maker in Ohio, has leased twelve hundred acres of bottom land, on the Scioto river, near Columbus, and planted the entire plot in Broom Corn, with a view to export the crop to England, where he intends to proceed himself, and engage extensively in the manufacturing of brooms, taking the wood for the handles, and the machinery used for the purpose. Brooms made from the American broom corn are so much superior, for various uses, to any thing to be had in England, that they have become, within a few years past, quite a favourite in that country, and are now exported thither in large quantities.—[Boston paper.

CROTON WATER.—The daily receipt of water at the reservoirs is 15,000,000 gallons, which is three times as much as the ordinary wants of the city require; and yet during the late warm weather, the whole 15,000,000 gallons have been exhausted, and drafts in addition made upon the previous supply. When the aqueduct is completed over the high bridge, the supply can be rendered almost inexhaustible. The water is now brought over the Harlem river in a 36 inch pipe.—*New York paper.*

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, July 21.

TREMENDOUS FIRE IN NEW YORK.—The mails of Saturday evening, and yesterday morning, have brought accounts of an awful conflagration in one of the richest parts of the city of New York, by which 250 to 300 stores and dwelling houses, with their contents, of an average value, probably, of twenty to thirty thousand dollars, are laid in ashes. The aggregate loss is estimated at from five to ten millions of dollars. The fire broke out before 3 o'clock, and about an hour afterwards, its ravages were suddenly spread, in every direction, by the explosion of a thousand bags of saltpetre, and immediately afterwards of a gasometer which was near by. We take from several of the New York papers of Saturday, such portions of their several descriptions, as will give a pretty clear view of the extent of the disaster. It was at first apprehended that many lives were lost, but we do not find any positive evidence of more than the two deaths mentioned in the extracts below. The following accounts of the commencement of the fire, is from an early edition of the Journal of Commerce:—

At a quarter to four this morning we were startled by the successive reports of a tremendous explosion, alarming the whole city, and arousing its slumbering inhabitants to a consciousness of the awful calamity which has visited us in the shape of one of the most destructive conflagrations that, with the exception of the great fire of 1835, we ever witnessed. On repairing to the scene of disaster we found the flames ascending from apparently a hundred buildings at once, extending from Broadway down Exchange Place to within a few doors of William street in one direction, and in another from the public stores in Broad street, near Wall, to Beaver.

The fire broke out in Van Doren's oil factory, No 24 New street, as early as a quarter before three.. At a quarter to four occurred the explosions above alluded to, which in an instant scattered in fragments three of the largest stores in New street. Fortunately these were in or near the centre of the conflagration, and the loss of life is therefore not so great, the firemen and spectators having been kept at a distance by the heat. Indeed, in the confusion of the scene, it is yet impossible to ascertain with certainty that any are killed. But, we are sorry to add, that to all appearances the apprehensions of considerable loss of life are well founded. It is said that two firemen are missing, and we ourselves saw several with hands, faces and limbs more or less injured.

The progress of the flames was so rapid, that it was with the utmost difficulty the inmates of many of the buildings were rescued. We saw women and children passing from roof to roof, in order to escape the destructive element.

The loss of property must be immense. We have no means of estimating the amount with any degree of accuracy; but a large proportion of the buildings destroyed were among the finest stores in the city, occupied, many of them, by large importing houses, and filled with goods of great value.

The flames continued to spread until about 12 o'clock, when their further progress was checked, and soon after apprehension of their further spread subsided. The following is from the Express:

We record with pain and anguish the details of the terrible calamity that has overtaken one of the richest and most commercial parts of the city. The fire is in the vicinity of our office, and we were, at one time, in an alarming proximity. None, however, connected with our Press, anticipated any such overwhelming conflagration, when the alarm bells were first sounded at 3 A. M., and when the 1st edition of our Morning paper was put to Press. It was not felt to be so terrible, until the explosion took place.

At about four o'clock, Crocker & Warren's store in New street, in which was stored a very large quantity of saltpetre, blew up with one of the most tremendous explosions ever heard or felt in the city. That building itself was of course scattered in fragments in an instant, and those adjoining were little better off. The explosion created one of the most frightful spectacles it was ever our misfortune to witness, and the noise and uproar could only be equalled by the explosion of a magazine.

The first explosion, which was comparatively moderate, filled the room of the writer of this paragraph, with a light more intense than that at noon day, and, upon looking out upon Broadway, a scene met our gaze that can never be forgotten. Hardly had we reached the window when the second and grand explosion took place. The buildings, as far as the eye could reach, appeared one mass of flames, while the buildings on the west side of Broadway, from the Mansion House to the Astor, were so brilliant that the eye could scarce rest upon them. The spire of Trinity Church looked like a pillar of fire, and the moon, which a moment before we saw just above the roof, paled under this vivid light, and was invisible. The sky, over the region of the fire, and along the range of Nassau street, was filled with a mass of flame from the burning gas, alcohol and camphine let loose at the explosion. High in the air as the eye could range appeared an immense quantity of fire, that had the appearance of serpents darting spirally upwards, like the small rockets of a fire work. These tongues of flame, too, shot out in all directions from the centre, making together the whole look like a mountain of fire, which created in the air a noise like that caused by a flash of electricity in a thunder-storm. The panic caused by such an explosion, who can describe? The street, from the Waverly House to our office, on Broadway, presented a thick multitude of men, running as if for their lives, shrieking as though they were in the agonies of death. Those who could keep their feet were fortunate, indeed, for the masses behind, in their terror, overran many who fell, regardless of any thing but their own safety.

Through the other streets a like scene was exhibited, but as the others were narrow the confusion was greater. The firemen and spectators left those parts only to receive in another place the shower of bricks and other missiles forced off by the explosion. So awful was the shock that the thick plate glass in nearly all the buildings in Wall street, was broken in fragments and strewed over the pavement, in many instances the substantial window sashes themselves being broken in. The cries of frightened people, the fall of missiles on the roofs of buildings, the crash of glass upon the pavements, added to the tumbling of buildings from the force of the explosion, and the vivid glare of the flames, assailed the numerous multitudes now out to see the fire, and gave the impression that a great convulsion of nature had taken place. The windows of the City Hotel, and the buildings near us, were in a moment filled with the tenantry of the houses, who, until the great explosion, had remained quiet in bed, thinking the fire an ordinary matter, but not until now thoroughly aroused by this awful shock.

The concussion in the Courier office was so severe that the substantial stone walls of the building shook to their foundations, and the people there thought for one moment that they were tumbling to their base. The workmen in the composing room in the fifth story found the stone on which the form was making up, rise several inches from its resting place; the gas all went out instantly and during the darkness that followed, the scene was, to say the least of it, an exiting one. The workmen employed in the Press and Engine rooms in the basement story fully believing that the entire building was about to fall upon them in a mass, flew with rapid steps, into the street.

The same occurrences took place with the workmen in our office. In a moment they were in darkness, and astounded by the shock, they flew as if an earthquake were tumbling the walls upon their heads. All soon recovered however, and went to work to give our readers, in a second edition, the details of the progress of the fire.

We copy the following details from the Journal of Commerce:—

The extent of this calamity has exceeded even the excited apprehensions of those who witnessed its whole progress from the commencement. Happily its progress is now stayed, so that we are enabled to define the limits of its ravages. On the East side of Broadway, every building from Exchange Place, commencing at the Waverly House, to Marketfield street, is utterly consumed, also three or four dwellings below Marketfield. The house on the corner of Stone and Whitehall streets, and two or three dwellings North of Stone street, remain comparatively uninjured. Thence to Broad street Stone street is the boundary. Through Broad street, from Stone to the public stores, within two or three doors of Wall street, the buildings on both sides are all destroyed. A line drawn from the public stores to the Waverley House, is the limit on the North-west. In Beaver street all the buildings on both sides are consumed, from the Bowling Green to within five or six doors of William street. On the west side of Broadway, the buildings are all destroyed, from Morris street to No. 13, occupied by Mrs. Barker as a boarding house—this last included.

The buildings on Broadway, north of Morris street, were saved by incredible exertions, in which the inmates rendered themselves especially conspicuous. They were covered with carpets and blankets constantly wetted with water carried up by hand to the roofs.

The explosion which set this most disastrous conflagration in motion, we have no doubt was from the reservoir gasometer of the Manhattan Company, situate in Beaver street, caused by the heat of the neighboring fire. There was nothing else which could have made it, and that could. In corroboration of this, the gas lights in our office went out instantly upon the explosion.

There was a quantity of saltpetre in the store of Crocker & Warren; but a store full of it was burned ten years ago, and there was no explosion. Gunpowder is spoken of, but without evidence that any was present.

The explosion was tremendous, and produced the utmost consternation throughout the lower part of the city. The office of this paper seemed as if toppling to its base. The printers' sticks were thrown from their hands; and the gas lights suddenly extinguished in a part of the building added to the terror and confusion of the scene. We experienced no damage however, except in the breaking of window glass. Nearly every building in

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The buildings on Broadway, north of Morris street, were saved by incredible exertions, in which the inmates rendered themselves especially conspicuous. They were covered with carpets and blankets constantly wetted with water carried up by hand to the roofs.

The explosion which set this most disastrous conflagration in motion, we have no doubt was from the reservoir gasometer of the Manhattan Company, situated in New street, caused by the heat of the neighboring fire. There was nothing else which could have made it, and that could. In corroboration of this, the gas lights in our office went out instantly upon the explosion.

A letter nearly perfect, was picked up on Staten Island, although somewhat *charred.* It was signed by Caspar Meyer & Co. and must have come from Broad street, a distance of 7 miles.

If we had language to express the admiration and respect which every citizen in New York feels this moment for the FIREMEN, it would be quite unnecessary. Their praises are in every mouth. Never did any body of men in a battle field show themselves more fearless of danger, more prompt, more skilful, more orderly in the discharge of their duties. Wherever the fire raged hottest, there were the gallant fellows, their red shirts and faces glowing as if in emulation of the roaring flame, and their lives exposed to every wildest hazard of which it is possible to conceive.

From the Boston Daily Adv. July 23.

The Fire in New York.—We give such further particulars with regard to this great fire as we find in the New York papers of yesterday; among them a corrected list of the sufferers. Crocker & Warren, in whose store the explosion took place, have published a card declaring that there was no gunpowder there. Much discussion has however arisen on the question, whether saltpetre alone could produce such an explosion, and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in a communication to the City Government, asking for an investigation of the cause of this calamity, says: "The strongest suspicion exists that gunpowder was stored in the building" that exploded."

Most of the Insurance Companies in New York will survive the shock, although the capital of many of them will be trenched upon seriously to pay losses. The American Mutual, the Merchants' Fire, the Guardian and the Manhattan Offices have resolved to wind up their business, and cancel existing policies as far as possible. They expect to pay nearly or quite all their losses. The rates of premium demanded by the offices which go on are double the former rates, but are readily paid.

More Victims of the Explosion.—Henry Medigos and Henry Rodman, both Germans, entered a store adjoining that in which the explosion occurred, a few minutes previous to the catastrophe, and have not since been seen.

Peter Mayher, public porter, and his wife, when the explosion occurred had not escaped from their residence in Broad street, which was overthrown by the explosion, and they are supposed to have been killed.

The chief of Police, Mr. Matsell, and a hundred of the police force, are this morning at work searching for the bodies of those supposed to have perished. The applications to the Chief of Police for permission to visit the ruins in order to look for missing relatives and friends have been very numerous, and there is too much reason to fear that a large number have fallen victims to this dreadful conflagration.

The body of Mr. Cowdry, of Engine No. 42, buried under the ruins in New Street, is not yet discovered. The bodies of two other persons were brought from the ruins of No. 42 Broad street, to the Coroner's office. One of them is a white man, named Peter A. Johnston, and has left a widow and 3 children. The other was a colored man.—We have also learned that a woman was burnt to death at No. 13 Broad street.

The buildings Nos. 48, 49, 50 and 51, in Exchange Place, reported as destroyed are all standing.

The New York Fire Insurance Co. give notice that their loss will not exceed $50,000; that claims for losses will be promptly paid, and their business go on without interruption.—*N. Y. Jour of Commerce.*

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☞ The Mail for England, to meet the sailing of the Steamer Britannia from Halifax on the 3d August, will be closed at the General Post Office in this City on Wednesday next, July 30, at 5 p. M.

Passenger in the Brig *Infanta*, from St. Kitts—William Walker, Esquire, of this City.

MARRIED.

At the Cathedral Church, on Wednesday the 23d instant, by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, SAMUEL J. SCOTT, Esquire, Barrister at Law, of this City, to MARY ELIZA, only daughter of John Robinson, Esquire, of Douglas.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Ira Rollins, of the Parish of Canning, Queen's County, to Miss Sarah Ann Flower, of the same place.

On Thursday, by the Rev. James Dunphy, V. G., Mr. Nicholas Hendsbery, to Miss Eleanor Bowes, both of Loch Lomond Road, Parish of Simonds.

On the 24th instant, by the Rev. Robert Irvine, of the Free Church, Mr. William Buck, to Miss Rachel Thompson, both of this City.

On the 20th instant, by the same, Mr. John Galbraith, of Fredericton, to Miss Rachel Ramsey, of this city.

On Friday last, by the Very Rev. Jas. Dunphy, V. G., Mr. Joseph Tabany, of Johnston, (Q. C.) to Miss Mary Falls, late of Boston, Mass.

On Monday, 21st inst., at Christ Church, Boston, by the Rev. John Wyatt, Mr. Alexander Shives, Merchant, of St. John, N. B. to Fidelia, daughter of Thomas Arnold, Esq., of Sussex Vale.

At Shediac, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. Doctor Jarvis, John Steedman, Esq. to Miss Catharine E. Harper, daughter of the late William Harper, Esq. of Moncton.

The number of buildings burned up is about three hundred—making about three hundred and fifty street numbers, as many of them had two fronts. Many other buildings have been more or less scorched and damaged.

The east side of Broadway, commencing at and including the Waverly House on the north, down as far as the Bowling Green, was reduced to ashes at 6 o'clock.

That formerly cool and refreshing spot, the Bowling Green, has been transformed into a scorched and arid waste. In no quarter, perhaps, was the destructive effects of the conflagration more apparent than here, where, but yesterday, all was green, fresh, exhilirating and beautiful, but where now all is changed into a dreary and repulsive desert.

Exchange place is burnt through from Broadway to Broad street, and thence nearly to William st.—occupied by heavy silk and other importing houses.

Broad street is burnt from Marketfield street (the next south of Beaver, to No. 22, on the west side, and nearly the same extent on the east side. The buildings here were very valuable, and all had heavy stocks of goods. Meek's Court, 34 Broad street, a large and populous building, occupied by a whole colony of Commission Merchants, is consumed.

Several iron safes have been saved from the ruins—many of them so little injured that the books and papers are perfectly legible. That of Davis, Brooks & Co. is still standing on the second floor, and though several times enveloped in flames, is still in available condition. Barclay & Livingston have also saved their books and papers.

The Philadelphia Hotel, at the corner of Beaver and Broad streets, presented a sublime sight. The whole seven stories were wrapped in flames at one moment. The sides being stone, it presented the appearance of a volcano. The flames, ascending upwards, from the centre to an immense height, while the fire pouring out from every window on its four sides, gave it a grand and majestic appearance.

The loss of life is not fully ascertained. A lad was killed in Greenwich street by a chest of drawers thrown from above. Mr. Augustus Cowdrey, Fireman, was killed by the explosion in New street. Mr. Adolph Groning, importer, of Pearl street, was instantly killed by the falling walls, caused by the explosion, One account states that Col Johnson, of the police, and a boy were killed by a falling wall. There were several persons more or less injured, and Peter Quinn, Rebecca Miles, Jacob Banker, and Rodolphe Schmaltz are in the hospital.

Mr. Moore, of the Croton Hotel, hearing that there were some poor families made houseless by the fire, loaded a cart with provisions, and sent the grateful and timely relief to hundreds hungry, exhausted and fasting.

The Battery and parts of lower Broadway are literally filled and piled up with goods and furniture. it is a most extraordinary spectacle to see seven acres covered with goods.

Col. Bankhead has sent over a detachment of marines from Governor's Island, who, under the direction of the Chief of Police, were placed on guard over the rescued property.

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At Pictou, Nova Scotia, on Wednesday the 16th instant, by the Rev. Charles Elliott, John Hamilton Lane, Esquire, of H. M. Customs at that Port, to Amelia, second daughter of the late William Mortimer, Esquire.

At Windsor, on Tuesday the 5th inst., by the Rev. C Dewolfe, Martin Grant, Esq., of St. Andrews, N. B. to Mrs. Ruth Amelia Greenough, of Eastport, (Me.)

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. James Shaw, of Falmouth, N. S., to Miss Mary Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Greenough, of Eastport, (Me.)

DIED.

On Sunday last, Mary Eliza, second daughter of Mr. James F. Morse, of this City, aged 3 years and 10 months.

At Indian Town, on the 22d inst. James Bailey, infant son of Captain Mowry, aged eleven days.

In the Parish of Upham, on Thursday, 17th inst., Daniel Livingstone, aged 59 years, a native of Belfast, Ireland, late Quarter Master Sergeant Royal Artillery—leaving a wife and family to lament the loss of a kind and affectionate parent.

At Halifax, on the 25th inst., in the 34th year of his age, Mr. James Whelpley, a native of St. John, N. B.

At Yarmouth, N. S. on the 6th inst., after a lingering illness, Thomas Purdie, Esq. in the 68th year of his age. He was a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, and for many years a resident in Miramichi; the last sixteen years of his life were passed in Yarmouth, and his death is deservedly regretted by all who knew him.

Drowned from on board the ship "Charlotte," on her passage from Belfast to this port, Mr. John M. Dickson, mate of that ship, aged 43 years, leaving a wife and five children to lament his loss.

Drowned, while employed on duty, on the 30th June, from on board the ship "Charlotte," Captain Moran, on her passage from Belfast to this port, Mr. Francis Mann, second mate, in the 20th year of his age, second son of Mr. Francis Mann, of this City. He was a youth of much promise; his melancholy death will be long and deeply lamented by his affectionate parents, relatives, and friends, to whom he was very much endeared.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Brig Infanta, Bustin, St. Kitts, 25—T. E. Millidge, rum, molasses, &c.
Ship Speed, Ellis, Liverpool, 40—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Wednesday—Brig Eliza Gillies, Hanly, St. John's, (N. F.) —to order, passengers.
Brigantine Dolphin, Holder, Boston, 3—Master, assorted cargo.
Steamer Herald, Brown, Eastport—Jas. Whitney, passengers and merchandise.
Thursday—Schooner Margaret, McCardy, Boston, 5—Master, assorted cargo.
Saturday—Brig Wm. Gowland, Thirkiel, Brest, 43—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Schooner Boundary, Shackford, New-York—Adams & Ketchum, flour and pork.
Sunday—Ship Favourite, Leach, Liverpool, 35—John Wishart, salt & iron.
Barque Asia, Hannah, Liverpool, 35—W. M. Scovil, general cargo.
George, Graham, Cork, 39—Allison & Spurr, passengers.
Brig Hardware, Shaw, Newfoundland, 20—John Robertson, ballast.
Hope, Middleton, Maryport, 56—order, passengers.
Schr. Richmond, Kyllin, Boston, 5—R. D. Wilmot, assorted cargo.
Daniel O'Connell, Parker, Portland, 4—Master, ballast.
Monday—Ship Wakefield, Atell, Newry, 54—John Hammond, gen. cargo & passengers.
William Ward, Dady, Liverpool, 23—James Smith, ballast.
Shee, Jane, Crowell, Halifax, 7—T. L. Nicholson & Co., rum gin, and brandy.
Tuesday—Ship Mountaineer, Bogart, Liverpool, 33—James Kirk, general cargo.
Barque Oromocto, Cronk, Greenock, 35—John Robertson, ballast.
Venerable, Martin, Hull, 49—John Robertson, ballast.
Brig Alexander, Gregory, Newfoundland, 26—John Mackay, ballast.
Broderick, Carr, Gibraltar, 46—order, ballast.
Tagus, Taymouth, Carthagena, 49—John Robertson, ballast.
Brig L. Magnet, Proctor, Bayonne, 60—John Mackay, ballast.
Schr. Ann, Mahony, Boston, 6—Master, ballast.
☞ Several vessels not yet reported.

CLEARED.

July 23d—Urania, Hobbs, Lynn, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Joblings, Somerville, Berwick, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Mariner, Vaughan, Dublin, deals, &c.—D. & T. Vaughan.
24th—Ship St. Martins, Vaughan, London, timber and deals—John Robertson; Brig Caroline Alice, Beynon, Newport, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Corfu, McMann, Barbados, lumber—J. & T. Robinson; Calais, Keen, Eastport, corn and flour, (part of inward cargo)—Master; Schooner Scotia, Hemchery, Halifax, limestone—George Salter; Asia, Woodworth, Hallowell, (U. S.) chalk—I. D. Andrews.
25th—Ship Britannia, Gillis, Hull, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Barque Glasgow, May, Liverpool, timber and deals—Owens & Duncan; Brig Time, Driscoll, Limerick, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son.
26th—Ship Albion, Brown, London, timber & deals—John Hammond; Schr. Eliza Jane, Scott, Boston, coals—R. D. Wilmot.
28th—Brig Harriet, Wallace, Newcastle, timber and deals—James Alexander.
29th—Schr. LaGrange, Drew, Boston, timber—George Eaton.

At Philadelphia, 16th, barque Argimon, Betts, of this port, 75 days from Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope.
Advertised at Liverpool, 4th July, Ship Edinburgh, Lawson, for St. John.—Loading at London, barque Lady Caroline, Burns, St. John.
Cleared at Quebec, 11th July, ship Swan, Taylor, Liverpool; 11th, Harmony, Jamieson, ditto; 16th, Alexander Edmund, Strang, Greenock.

Educational Notice.

THE Grammar School Classes will resume their duties on MONDAY, the 4th of August next. Pupils in every stage of advancement can be admitted.

DR. PATERSON, the Principal of the School, can receive into his family a few Pupils as *Boarders*, on very reasonable terms.

St. John, July 29.

JAMES G. MELICK,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,

INFORMS his friends and the Public that he has removed his business to the Store in Prince William Street, nearly opposite that of Messrs. L. H. DEVEBER & SON, where he will be happy to receive all orders in the line of his profession.

☞ Mathematical, Philosophical and Nautical Instruments repaired upon the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. July 29.

STEAM NOTICE.

THE FRIDAY Trips of the Steamer to BOSTON will be discontinued after the 11th August.

The Steamer will continue to go to EASTPORT and BOSTON, on *Tuesdays*, as usual; and on *Fridays'* to EASTPORT and ST. ANDREWS.

July 29. JAMES WHITNEY.

☞ NOTICE.

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

JOHN B. CAMPBELL, } *Executors.*
DUNCAN B. CAMPBELL, }
Parish of Sussex, (K. C.) July 28, 1845.

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

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

ALEXANDER YEATS.
Dock street, July 29, 1845.

ONIONS.—Landing ex schr. 'Margaret, from Boston—10 brls. Silver Skin'd ONIONS, in bunches. *GEO. THOMAS,*
July 29. Ward-street.

Nails, Spikes, and Oatmeal.
Per ship "Asia," Hannah, Master, from Liverpool—*on Consignment:*

43 CASKS 6d'y to 20d'y fine wrought rose NAILS,
10 casks 5d'y, 8d'y, 9d'y, and 10d'y Horse do.
11 " 1¾ to 3 inch Boat do.
4 " 3d'y and 4d'y do. do.
4 " 2½ to 2¾ inch Sheathing do.
10 " 6 and 7 inch Deck SPIKES.

—ON HAND—
15 barrels Fresh Ground OATMEAL.
July 29. *H. G. KINNEAR.*

FLOUR.—*On Consignment*—200 brls. Superfine FLOUR; 44 do. Fine; 23 do. fine Middlings, now landing and will be sold cheap from the vessel. *GEO. THOMAS,*
July 29. Ward-street.

VINEGAR & CIDER.—Ex brig Calais from Philadelphia—15 brls. and 10 casks Pure Cider VINEGAR; 10 brls. Champagne CIDER.
GEO. THOMAS,
July 29. Ward-street.

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; 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;
Sprits Turpentine; BEEF and PORK;
Navy and Pilot BREAD;
Preserved Meats, Soups, &c.; Ash & 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 18.

EDUCATION.

THE REV. JOHN GIBSON MACGREGOR begs leave most respectfully to intimate that his School will be re-opened for the ensuing Term on Friday the 1st day of August next. Pupils will then be admitted to any of the Classes, and an opportunity will be further afforded to those who may wish to commence the study of the Latin, Greek, or French Languages, Geometry, Practical Mathematics or Algebra. Advanced Pupils will be regularly exercised in the principles and practice of English Composition.

St. John, 22d July, 1845.—3i.

WHEAT.
For sale at lowest market rates:—

3000 BUSHELS Prime WHEAT, now landing ex schooner "Susan."
ALSO—1200 WHEAT SACKS.
July 22, 1845. JOHN KERR & CO.

TOBACCO.
Now landing ex "Ida," from New-York;

60 SMALL packages best Honey Dew TOBACCO, 5's.—*For sale at lowest market rates.* JOHN KERR & CO.
July 22, 1845.

REDWOOD.

7 TONS *REDWOOD*, received this day, per schr. "Woodlands," from Boston—
For sale by [July 22.] J. R. CRANE.

Beans, Peas, Painted Pails, Red Wood, &c.

Per schrs, Eliza Jane, Meridian, and Flora, from Boston, *on Consignment:—*

20 BAGS (2 bushels each,) white BEANS,
5 brls. Marrow Fat PEAS,
20 dozen Painted PAILS,
1 keg NUTMEGS; 1 keg CLOVES,
2 boxes fine MUSTARD, in ¼lb. tins,
20 do. Shaving SOAP,
5 brls. ground REDWOOD,
2 boxes Card and Block Friction Matches.

IN HAND:
4 large ANCHORS, from 9 to 12 cwt.
For sale by [July 22.] H. G. KINNEAR.

Silk Handkerchiefs & Thread.
Just received and on sale by the subscriber:

2 CASES superior quality 4-4 India Black Silk Handkerchiefs;
4 cases Scotch THREADS, assorted.
Will be sold low by
July 22. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Pale Seal OIL.

15 CASKS Pale SEAL OIL, landing this day, ex schr. Scotia, from Halifax, for sale by [July 19.] JAS. R. CRANE.

SUGAR! SUGAR!!

60 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, now landing ex schr. "Scotia," from Halifax, and for sale by
July 19. WM. HAMMOND & CO.

Saint John Mechanic's Whale Company Stock.
For Sale, by early application:

25 SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company.
July 19. JOHN V. THURGAR.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
In the matter of HENRY BLAKSLEE, *of the City of Saint John, Merchant, late a Bankrupt.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That I appoint a General Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt, to be held on Monday the eighteenth day of August next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon on that day, at the Office of Mr. John C. Craigen, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, in this City, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of selling all the Interest which the Creditors have in the outstanding Debts due to the said Estate. Dated at the City aforesaid, this first day of July, A. D. 1845.

PETER STUBS,
Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Henry Blakslee.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable LOT of LAND, fronting on *King's Square*, and next adjoining the Saint John Hotel, having a front of nearly fifty feet on the Square, and extending Westerly two hundred feet, more or less.

This Property, if not previously sold by private contract, will be offered for sale, by Auction, on Tuesday the fifth day of August next, upon the Premises. W. JACK.
June 24, 1845.—[Courier.]

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,
10 half chests } Fine Congou TEA,
15 chests }
10 casks best quality TALLOW,
50 bags Yellow CORN, each 2 bushels,
4 pipes Cider; 10 barrels Vinegar,
10 bags Coffee; 10 barrels Dried Apples,
8 boxes and 6 half-boxes STARCH, &c.
July 8. *JOHN V. THURGAR.*

Block Tin and Zinc.

10 CWT. just received by
June 10 C. & W. H. ADAMS.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION.

To close Consignments, there will be sold at the Subscriber's Store in Ward-street, on THURSDAY EVENING next, 31st July, commencing at 7 o'clock:—

ASTRAL LAMPS, SOLAR do. ass'd sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 in., Nappies, Cellerines, Colognes, Britannia Metal CASTORS, Fruit Dishes, Show Glasses, Flower Glasses, B. M. Tea Pots, ditto Spoons, Fancy Work Boxes, Camphene LAMPS, Glass and Wooden Toys, Study and Nursery Lamps, Cocoa-nut Dippers, &c. &c.
July 29. GEORGE THOMAS.

CHANCERY SALE.

For Sale, on FRIDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF OCTOBER next, at Three o'clock, P. M., with the approbation of the undersigned, one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery of this Province, at his Office, Prince William street, Saint John, by virtue of a decretal order made in the said Court, in a Cause wherein David J. Merritt is Complainant, and Margaret Johnston, Hugh Johnston, Henry H. Carmichael, and Ann Carmichael his wife, Charles Hugh Levinge, Ann Levinge, Barbara Levinge, John Johnston, Charles Johnston, and Margaret Johnston, Junior, are Defendants:—

ALL that certain Lot of LAND, situate, lying and being on the North side of the Public Landing Place in King's Ward in the City of Saint John, known and distinguished by the number Nine in a Plan of the Lots laid out at the said Landing Place, on file in the Office of the Common Clerk of the said City, beginning at the South East corner of Lot number Eight, described on the same Plan, thence running North fifty feet, thence running West thirty feet, thence running South fifty feet, thence running East thirty feet, forming a parallelogram of fifty by thirty feet.

The terms of sale will be liberal. Further particulars made known at the time of sale, or upon application to CHARLES JOHNSTON, Esquire, or at the Office of the undersigned. Dated 30th June, 1845. W. JACK, *Master in Chancery.*
J. M. ROBINSON, *Sol. for Compl't.*

J. SMELLIE

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

CACHMERE, DeLaine, Barege, Organdy, and Persian DRESSES;
Orleans, Coburgh and Alpaca CLOTHS,
Earlstoun and Glasgow GINGHAMS,
Printed COTTONS, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Gro de Naps, Turc Satins, Sarsnets, &c.
SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs, in Crape, Silk, Satin, Indiana, and Wool Net,
Sewed Collars, Habits, Chemizettes, Cuffs, Trimmings and Edgings,
Ladies' and Children's Sewed ROBES,
LINENS, Lawns, Diapers and Damasks,
9-8, 10-4, and 12-4 LINEN SHEETINGS,
Cotton and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
MUSLINS of all kinds,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
BROAD CLOTHS, Tweeds and Doeskins,
Gents' Gossamer and Beaver HATS, &c. &c.
Prince Wm. Street, 17th June, 1845.

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

Molasses! Molasses!!

Received ex Brig "BLUEROSE," from Havana:—

A FULL Cargo, containing 252 Hhds. Retailing MOLASSES.—For sale in or out of Bond.
July 15, 1845. N. S. DEMILL.

ON CONSIGNMENT!
And for Sale while Landing:—

78 BRLS. Philadelphia Sup'fine FLOUR,
28 barrels Genesee fine do.
82 barrels Genesee fine Middlings.
July 10. GEO. THOMAS, Ward-street.

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.

GLASS &

Poetry, &c.

THE CUCKOO.—In our British Islands, the cuckoo is a migratory bird; that is to say, it lives with us during a short time in the milder season of the year, and then wings its way to a more genial clime. It generally makes its appearance in England about the 21st of April—in the north somewhat later—and takes its leave early in July: a rather remarkable fact, as July is our warmest month. The explanation seems to be, that the cuckoo only visits our country for the purpose of breeding, and, when that business is accomplished, has no inclination to prolong its stay. This habit of the bird is the principal subject of allusion in the beautiful ode written in its honour—an ode so ever delightful to peruse, that no apology need be made for repeating it here:—

"Hail beauteous stranger of the grove,
Thou messenger of spring;
Now heaven repairs thy rural seat,
And woods thy welcome sing.

What time the daisy decks the green,
Thy certain voice we hear:
Hast thou a star to guide thy path,
Or mark the rolling year?

Delightful visitant, with thee
I hail the time of flowers,
And hear the sound of music sweet
From birds among the bowers.

The schoolboy, wandering through the wood
To pull the primrose gay,
Starts, thy curious voice to hear,
And imitates thy lay.

What time the pea puts on the bloom,
Thou fliest thy vocal vale,
An annual guest in other lands,
Another spring to hail.

Sweet bird, thy bower is ever green,
Thy sky is ever clear:
Thou hast no sorrow in thy song,
No winter in thy year.

Oh! could I fly, I'd fly with thee;
We'd make with joyful wing
Our annual visit round the globe,
Companions of the spring!"

Antiquity of Horse Racing.—In the drawing-room (of Leasowe Castle, now the residence of Sir Edward Cust) is, among other valuable pictures, a very ancient one of a horse-race that occurred here in the days of James I., including portraits of that monarch and his sons sharing in the sport, in which a buxom lady in a carriage driven by servants in the loyal livery, participates. The Wallasey Leasowe is probably the oldest gentleman's race-course in the kingdom, being noticed by Webb as existing in the early part of the seventeenth century. The races at the Rood-eye, at Chester, or at Smithfield and other places were comparatively the sports of a mere fair, and could offer no rivalry to the aristocratic amusements of the Leasowe course, which, in 1683, had rather an illustrious jockey, in the person of the famous Duke of Monmouth. Attended by a great retinue of gentry, the Duke was on a tour, courting popularity in the western counties. At Chester he condescended to become sponsor to the daughter of the Mayor of that city, and, amid the festivities attendant on that event, hearing that the principal families of the county had assembled at the Wallasey Races, he went thither and rode himself, which he won, and presented the prize to his infant god-daughter. In addition to the high antiquity and noble jockeyship of the Leasowe Race-course, it also claims to have once offered the highest prize in the kingdom; for, in 1721, the great families of the west entered into an agreement to subscribe liberally for a sweepstakes to be run for ten seasons on this course. In conformity with this arrangement the Grosvenors, Stanleys, Cholmondelys, Egertons, Wynnes, and some others subscribed twenty guineas each annually, and undertook that their own horses should be brought to contest the stakes. The last of these races occurred in 1732; they were then removed to Newmarket, where, for many years, the "Wallasey Stake" formed a leading prize, but the Leasowe continued to be a trial or training course until the middle of the last century. An old building in the village of Wallasey, said to have been the Grosvenor stable, yet exists, on the doors of which the horse's plates remained until the last three or four years.—*Mortimer's History of Wirral.*

Curious Calculation.—Some singular genius has perpetrated the following calculations, which are amusing:—I have been married 32 years, during which time I have received from the hands of my wife three cups of coffee each day, two in the morning and one at night, making about 35,040 cups of half a pint each, or nearly 70 barrels of 30 gallons each, weighing 17,520 pounds, or nearly nine tons weight. Yet from that period I have scarcely varied myself in weight from 160 pounds. It will therefore be seen that I have drunk in coffee alone 218 times my own weight. I am not much of a meat eater, yet I presume I have consumed about eight ounces a day, which makes 5806 pounds, or about ten oxen. Of flour I have consumed, in the 32 years, about 50 barrels. For 20 years of this time, up to 1831, I have drunk two wine glasses of brandy each day, making 900 quarts. The port wine, madeira, whisky punch, &c., I am not able to count, but they are not large. In champagne I have been extremely moderate, as I find from my bills that I have paid for 53 baskets in the last 13 years, which is about one bottle a week, and this not all consumed by me. When we take into the account all the vegetables in addition, such as potatoes, peas, asparagus, strawberries, cherries, apples, pears, peaches, raisins, &c., the amount consumed by an individual is most enormous. Now, my body has been renewed more than four times in 32 years; and taking it for granted that the water, of which I have drunk much, acts merely as a diluent, yet, all taken together, I conclude that I have consumed in 32 years, about the weight of 1100 men of 160 pounds each.—*Paris Paper.*

Men and gentlemen, women and ladies, are thus singularly but vividly distinguished by an American writer. Men are quarried from the living rock, as with a thunderbolt. Gentlemen are moulded as the potter's clay by the dainty fingers of fashion. Women are the spontaneous growth of a warm rich soil, where the winds blow freely, and the heart feels the visitings of God's ever-changeable weather. Ladies are the offspring of a hot-bed, the growth of a green house, tended and watched, lest the winds of heaven may visit their faces too roughly, till they are good for nothing as women, at any rate as wives or mothers.

April 1, 1845.

SPRING GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received per barque "Bristol," from Liverpool:—

16 PACKAGES, containing CARPETING Druggets, Red and White FLANNELS;
Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS,
Moleskines, Gambroons, and TWEEDS,
Printed FURNITURE COTTONS,
LINENS, MUSLINS and TICKS,
PLAID SHAWLS, &c. &c. &c.

ON HAND—
500 Pairs Ladies' Double Sole BOOTS, suitable for muddy weather

April 8. W. G. LAWTON.

S. K. FOSTE'RS Shoe Stores,
Corner of King & Germain-Streets.

New Boots and Shoes.

JUST received per Ship *St. John*:—An extensive and general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for the present and coming season, for sale Wholesale and Retail—cheap.
☞ Further supplies daily expected.
April 8.—6i. S. K. FOSTER.

RECEIVED

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

8 CASKS HARDWARE,
1 cask Tea Kettles,
1 cask SHOT,
4 packages FRYING PANS,
1 case SADDLES and BRIDLES,
1 do. WHIP THONGS,
1 do. Patent Leather,
1 do. School SLATES,
1 do. FOWLING PIECES,
1 bale Chair Web,
1 do. HOOKS and SICKLES,
2 do. SCYTHES,
8 pairs Blacksmith's BELLOWS,
12 ANVILS,
20 bags Horse and Ox NAILS,
20 do. Wrought Nails,
60 do. DECK SPIKES,
2 tons Iron WIRE,
180 boxes *TIN PLATES*,
12 rolls Sheet Zinc,
3 do. Sheet Lead,
1 cask BAR TIN,
3 cases SHEET COPPER,
3 tons Square and Axe STEEL,
70 tons common Bar and Bolt IRON,
2 do. *SWEDES IRON*,
3, 8, 7-16, 1-2, and 5-8 short-link CHAIN,
4 tons HOLLOW WARE,
90 Bolts best Bleached Gourock CANVAS,
50 coils Manilla ROPE,
1 bale Salmon and Herring TWINE,
4 tons OAKUM.
☞ *Further Supplies are daily expected.*
ALEXANDER YEATS.
Dock-street, May 20, 1845.

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 Campeschey LOGWOOD,
20 Bags COFFEE.

Ex Canmore, from Glasgow:
5 Boxes Henderson's SOAP,
0 Ditto Tobacco PIPES,
2 Barrels Ayrshire OATMEAL,
0 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.

Spring Importations.

Per Ship "SAINT JOHN" from Greenock:—

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

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

Per "LADY CAROLINE," from London:
BROAD CLOTHS, Buckskins, Doeskins,
Fancy Tweeds, Gambroons, VESTINGS,
SUMMER CLOTHS, Printed Orleans,
Balzarines and Coburg Cloths,
Satin SHAWLS and Fancy Handkerchiefs,
Laces, GLOVES, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Parasols,
Gents. STOCKS, Opera Ties, &c. &c.
Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.
J. & H. FOTHERBY,
May 20. *North Side Market Square.*

Spring Importation---1845

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

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

To arrive per "Duke of Wellington," "Seadrift," and "Minerva"—
20 boxes *Poland* and *Hall's* Patent STARCH;
20 brls. Laxia RAISINS;
1200 lbs. London Sperm CANDLES;
2 cases Candle Ornaments, Candied PEEL, and Windsor SOAP;
5 casks PICKLES and SAUCES;
5 half hhds. Champagne VINEGAR,
20 boxes Tobacco PIPES, assorted;
For sale at lowest market prices, by
J. MACFARLANE,
May 13. *Market Square.*

NEW SPRING GOODS.

MORRISON & CO.

Have received per *Bristol* from Liverpool, and *St John* from the Clyde, part of their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, consisting of
COBURG, Henrietta and Parisian CLOTHS;
Plain, Figured and Printed ORLEANS;
Printed CRAPES, *Ottomans and Cachmeres*;
Rainbow, DeLaine, Balzarine and Cachmere DRESSES;
SHAWLS and SCARFS, in Ottoman, Satin, Cachmere and Plaid Wools;
HANDKERCHIEFS, in Indiana, Lama, Cachmere, &c.;
Muslin, Lace and Bug le COLLAS;
Lace VEILS and FALLS;
Muslin Edgings; Flouncing and Insertions;
Grey and White Shirtings and Sheetings;
Ginghams, Homespun, Checks and Stripes;
Twilled Regatta SHIRTINGS;
Worsted and Cambler PLAIDS;
Cotton and Woollen Gala ditto;
OSNABURGS, Canvas, Duck, &c. &c.
Men's, Youths' and Children's Cloth and Fancy CAPS, &c. &c.,—all of which will be sold at lowest prices, for CASH only.
☞ *Remainder of Stock daily expected.*
April 8, 1845.

OATS, FLOUR &c.

Landing ex schr. "Emily," from Halifax:—

795 BUSHELS OATS,
Ex Demerest, from Philadelphia:
106 Barrels Superfine FLOUR;
100 Do. CORN MEAL.
Ex Matilda, from Philadelphia:
930 Bushels WHEAT; 130 brls. Sup'fine FLOUR;
260 Barrels RYE FLOUR; 200 brls. Corn MEAL;

Will have constantly on hand:
FLOUR, BRAN, and HORSE FEED,—Ground at Carleton Mills, and for sale both at the Mills, and at the Store in Water-street, by JARDINE & CO.
St. John, June 3, 1845.

TOBACCO.

264 BOXES Cavendish TOBACCO, of various fancy brands—landing from the "Iola," from New-York, and for sale at lowest market rates, by
March 12. JOHN KERR & CO

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, Capsten, 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.

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

Daily expected, per Jupiter—
10 Bales COTTON WARP.

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

Wines, Brandy, Malt Whisky, &c

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

PIPES, hhds, and qr. casks of first quality Madeira, Sherry, and Port WINES,
20 hhds. Old Cognac BRANDY, *Martell's* and *Hennessey's* brands,
5 puns. superior quality MALT WHISKY,
10 puns. Old JAMAICA SPIRITS.
—ALSO—
50 casks, (each 4 doz.) London Double Brown Stout and East India PALE ALE,
6 hhds. best Refined LOAF SUGAR,
100 chests best quality CONGOU TEAS,
Which, with his usual Spring Supply of Goods, are offered at the lowest rates, by
May 20. JOHN V. THURGAR.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Landing ex brig Bluenose, from Havana,—
35 M. CHOICE Havana CIGARS—for sale by
May 20. JARDINE & CO.

Scythes, Starch, &c.

Landing ex "Odessa" from Liverpool;—

60 DOZEN Griffin's SCYTHES;
32 boxes Poland STARCH;
40 kegs Superfine MUSTARD;
20 kegs Ground GINGER;
2 casks CREAM OF TARTAR;
9 casks Epsom SALTS;
2 barrels Flour of Sulphur;
2 cases Cheshire and Cheddler CHEESE;
2 casks SHOT; 1 case Spanish Chocolate;
3 chests Patent STARCH; 100 boxes Soap;
15 boxes Queen's BLUE; 3 bales Blue Warp.
2 caroteels Zante CURRANTS.—For sale by
May 27. JARDINE & CO

Brandy, Gin, Wines, Tea, &c.

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

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

Tobacco, Tea, Soap, &c.

493 BOXES Cavendish TOBACCO—comprising a great variety of brands;
216 Packages Souchong and fine Congo TEA,
2300 Boxes Steele's Liverpool SOAP—*for sale at lowest market prces.*
April 8, 1845. JOHN KERR & CO.

EXTRA SIZED GLASS.

JUST RECEIVED—
EXTRA SIZED LARGE GLASS, suitable for Store Windows, Coaches, Prints, &c. &c.
Also—Polished PLATE GLASS (a very superior article,) of large size and not expensive. For sale at G. F. THOMPSON'S
Looking Glass Manufactory, Lock Street.
St. John, January 7, 1845.

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 Caseing 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 8 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. Idy. Memorandum Books;
5 do. Foot Quarto's; 15 Bill Books;
440 Medium Post;
13 doz. Dilworth's and Fenning's SPELLING BOOKS
18 do. Drawing Pencil-;
5 Gross Blk. Lead, do.; 5,000 Superior Quills, with Wafers, Sealing Wax, and Office Tape;
25 Chests Fine Souchong TEA;
Per Brig "*Gazelle*," 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;
3 do. do. 1 inch 25 to. each 4 do. do. do.
2 do. do. 13-16 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 4 inch small CHAIN, (2 cwt. each;)
150 do. Wrot assorted Rose, Clap, Boat, Horse, Ox, and Sheathing NAILS;
6 Horse Pipes for large vessels;
50 Casks and Bags Ceiling and Deck Spikes, from 4 to 10 inch; Few Bags LATH NAILS;
3 Small Iron STOCKED ANCHORS;
8 do. Boat Kedges;
For Sale at moderate advance for Cash or Paper on short time, by H. G. KINNEAR.
May 22, 1845.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received at the VICTORIA BOOKSTORE, King-street, per *Mary Caroline*, from England:—A choice assortment of Standard Works in the various departments of Literature and Science;—Chambers' cheap and popular Publications—The Edinburgh Journal, complete, in 12 vols.; Information for the People, complete, in 2 splendid royal 8 vols. new series; Chambers' Educational Course, comprising thirty treatises on the most advanced views of Education; The People's Edition of Standard Books, about sixty different Works, original and selected, exceedingly cheap!—Works originally published at *one guinea*, now sold for *one Shilling!* A large assortment of Miscellaneous Books, for popular reading; School Books, of every description; Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer Books; Blank Books and Stationery; Steel Pens and Office Ink; Wax, Wafers, and Drawing Pencils. V. H. NELSON.
January 28, 1845.

Scythes, Sickles, Reaping Hooks, Coffee, &c.

Per Caledonia, from Liverpool, on Consignment:

20 DOZEN 40 to 46 inch Patent New-England pattern SCYTHES,
15 doz. No. 4, 5, and 6 BY SICKLES,
10 doz. No. 2 and 3 REAPING HOOKS,
And,—*per schooner Margaret, from Boston:*
5 boxes containing 100 gross Patent Friction MATCHES,
5 dozen New-York Imitation *Griffin* SCYTHES, of the finest material,
2 boxes BRASS CLOCKS,
5 bags Porto Cabello COFFEE,
5 bags Cape Haytien ditto,
10 boxes *Winchester's* Shaving SOAP, in ½ lb. Cakes,
12 doz. "*Fahnestock's VERMIFUGE*,"
25 doz. "*Dr. Pierce's Indian Restorative.*"—For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.

A CURE FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE

ABANDONED BY
GUY'S, THE METROPOLITAN, KING'S 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 a 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 upon Dr. Bright, chief physician of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "*I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a Sovereign: go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a *perfect cure effected in three weeks*, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "*I am both astonished and and delighted for I thought that if I ever saw you again, alive, it would be a shout your arm. I can only compare this Cure to a Charm!!!*"

Sworn at the Mansion-house of the City of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.
Before me, JOHN PIRIE, *Mayor*

In all Diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stoney and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected 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, Chiegoe-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, 1844.

More IRON!

Landing from the ships Pandora, Eglington, and Kathleen:

120 TONS best and common IRON, well assorted, for present demand and for sale at the lowest rates by
Dec. 17. E. L. JARVIS.

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

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.
FEVER & AGUE. For this scourge of the western country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent. Try them be satisfied, and be *cured.*
Foulness of the Complexion.
GENERAL DEBILITY.
Gout.
Giddiness.
Gravel.
Headaches, of every kind.
Inward Fever.
Inflammatory Rheumatism.
Impure Blood.
Jaundice.
Loss of Appetite.
LIVER COMPLAINTS.
Leprosy.
Leoanness.
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 38 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 the directions, &c., on which is a drawing of Broadway from Wall street to our Office, by which strangers visiting the city can very easily find us. The wrappers and Samaritans are copyrighted, therefore those who procure them with the white wrappers can be assured that they are genuine. Be careful, and do not buy those with *yellow* wrappers; but if you do, be satisfied that they come direct from us, or don't touch them.

A NATURAL REMEDY

Suited to our Constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in
WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

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

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

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

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

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

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

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

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

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

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is radidly driven from the body.

CAUTION.

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

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
(Indian Purgative.)
OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Brandy, Brown Stout, Tea, &c.

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

20 HHDS. OLD COGNAC BRANDY, *(Martell and 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.*

Boiler Plate IRON, and SOAP.

Now landing, ex "Albion," and for sale by the subscriber:—

15 TONS best Boiler Plate IRON; 700 boxes best Liverpool SOAP.
May 13. WM. CARVILL.

BUILDING LOTS,

For Sale or to Lease.

SEVERAL very eligible Building LOTS, situated and fronting on *Waterloo Road* and *Paddock-Street.* The Lots are offered for Sale, or to Lease for a term of Years.—Inquire at the Counting Room of JOHN V. THURGAR,
St. John, Feb. 11, 1845. *North M. Wharf*

HEALTH FOR ALL!!

PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* MRS.