SAINT JOHN, N. B. THE FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1846.

Weekly Chronicle

Volume 10. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utraque." Number 18.

THE CHRONICLE

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

JAN.		R. Sun.	S. Mon.	H. W.	
3	Saturday,	7 31	4 29	11 53	3 2
4	Sunday,	7 30	4 30	morn	3 49
5	Monday,	7 30	4 30	0 58	4 36
6	Tuesday,	7 29	4 31	2 1	5 32
7	Wednesday,	7 29	4 31	3 2	6 40
8	Thursday,	7 28	4 32	4 0	7 51
9	Friday,	7 27	4 33	4 53	9 8

First Quarter 4th, 9h. 41m. morn.

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

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

"PROTECTION"
Insurance Company of Hartford.
SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

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

A. BALLOCH, *Agent*

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

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

Life Assurance.

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

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

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

Globe Assurance Company.

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

May 9. JOHN DUNCAN, *President.*

☞NOTICE.☜

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

SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS.

Indian Town, N. B. Feb 22, 1845.

☞All arrangements entered into, and all balances due by me and to me, either in Notes of Hand or Accounts, will be received and paid by the above Firm. SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

Indian Town, N. B. Feb. 22, 1845.

For Sale at the
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

Received by late arrivals from Boston and Halifax.

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

Carding Machines.

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

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

Note.—Reference may be made to Messrs. Harris & Allen, or John Boyden, St. John. Dec. 13.

Spelter, Floor Cloth, &c. &c.

Received by the ship Schoodiac, from Liverpool—

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

Also, by the Pioneer, and Eleanor Jane—

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

And for sale by
Oct. 3. JOHN KINNEAR.

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

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

June 20. 6mo.

MORE STOVES, &c.

Just received by the "*Dolphin*," from Boston:—

25 UNION Pattern Cooking STOVES; 12 Air tight, part with Ovens;
25 assorted, consisting of Franklin, Cylinder and Pyramid Stoves;
150 cane and Wood seat Chairs;
25 ditto Rocking ditto;
50 ditto assorted children's ditto;
50 brls. Onions; 50 jars Snuff;
50 doz. Castor OIL; 40 sides sole LEATHER:—

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
Nov. 14. *Prince Wm street.*

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received per late arrivals:

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

October 10.

Porto Rico Sugar.

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

24th Oct. ALLISON & SPURR.

Brandy, Geneva, Sperm Candles, &c. &c. &c.

Ex Marshall Bennett, from London:

5 PUNCHEONS choice Old Cognac BRANDY. (*Martell's*)
10 Hhds Finest Pale Schiedam **Genevr,**
20 Boxes each 25 lbs. best London sperm Candles.

Which with a choice stock of ***Old Wines,*** &c. of every description in cask and bottle, Brown Stout, Porter, Ale, in pipes and quarters, are offered for sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Nov. 7. WINE MERCHANTS, *Prince Wm. street.*

CURE FOR ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Extraordinary Cure of a Case
ABANDONED BY
Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

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

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

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, sore Nipples, Stoney and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles: the Pills, in all the above cases ought to be used with the Ointment: as by this means cures will be effected 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 mosquitoes, Sand flies, Chigo foot, Yawns, and Coco bay.

Burns, colds, 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 ought to be used by all!!!

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

Miscellany.

[*From the Liverpool Mail.*]

THE DIPLOMATISTS OF EUROPE.

In presenting the first series of notices of the DIPLOMATISTS OF EUROPE, which we think will be perused with interest by all classes of intelligent readers, we think it right to state, at the outset, that pretensions are only made, on our part, to industry and a desire, as journalists, to exercise judgment in recasting the articles, and selecting the leading and substantially interesting points in a work just issued on the career of several remarkable men who have filled and most deservedly, a large space of the world's attention, as identified with the history of the cabinets of Europe.

A foreigner of a peculiar name which will puzzle many of the epicures in pronunciation—Monsieur Capefigue—has had his sketches translated from the French; and the collection is "edited" (according to the title-page!) by Major-General Monteith. At present we defer our opinion as to the very questionable manner in which the editor has discharged *his* portion of the work; and we believe every competant judge will agree with the strictures we shall submit at the close of the articles; as our views, however critical, shall be impartial, and based on higher and very other grounds than mere partizanship. It is, in fact, to free the notices from the distorting prejudices inseparable from the indulgence of PARTY SPIRIT that we have cheerfully undertaken to recast, and, as journalists, virtually to re-write them. Losing sight for the present of Major General Monteith as a represented "editor," but with no literary title whatever to the merit of such an epithet beyond its extraordinary assumption, let us remark as to the foreign author, and for the information of readers, that he is a man of undoubted literary ability in the congenial department of biography and speculative comment, which he has enriched by his clever party sketches. This author, with the peculiar name, is a self-confessed zealot: and we are disposed to like him all the better for the honesty of his admission. Not only is he a tory, as far as a foreigner and a Frenchman of letters can be expected to be; he is more, and very likely without knowing it. But after a careful perusal of all the sketches Monsieur Capefigue has elaborately thrown off, the impression will grow on every reader of the original until it settles, as with us, into a conviction that he is himself an "amateur statesman" of the first water. We have seldom seen from the study of a work of so special a character with more admiration, in spite of its subordinate drawbacks. It is eminently clever very readable; and saturated—a term advisedly used—*saturated* with an exhilirating love of his subject. A work from the pen, written in a spirit more *comamore* than that of Monsieur Cappy-fig you eh. Gallas. Cape fig. does not exist in the productive library of any country. Its *con amore*, its essential amateur spirit, is not the least of its many charms. It is, moreover, one of those little collections of which, if the class of *easy readers* will but [illegible] *treat*. Such an admission, we predict, would be general, even from the party journalists in the ranks of toryism. Altogether it is a peculiar collection of sketches—one which, we are satisfied, is beyond mere "extracts;" and perhaps not even a review, the heavy artillery of which its characteristic effervescence eludes and is unable to sustain, can do justice. We are satisfied of this; and on consideration hence our course to do, in our own independent way, what the reviews we think, will after their own fashion, and with what "flourish their nature will" be reduced to, namely a modified *paraphase* of this original authors' pen and ink sketches of the diplomatists of Europe. We make no pretensions to quarrel with the *order* in which M. Capefigue has "ministers." He ends with Castlereagh and opens with Metternich. Both can wait; and we pass Comte Pozzo di Borgo and Nesselrode, if only to give the *pas*, on the [illegible] score of nationality to

WELLINGTON.

We notice the Duke cordially, and by acceptance; and would cheerfully dwell, rather on his greatness, than hang glance unworthily at the political demerits of his otherwise brilliant and wondrous career. Let "party" claim him as the active spirit of the torries; we take the higher and national ground of sketching him as *England under arms*. In the author's mind the name of his statesmen severally recognise an *idea*—a system—a policy! No doubt of it: but space in this age of MOB and STEAM by advertisement, requires due respect, we shall for the once waive politics, and present our gleanings of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington as the agent and type of ENGLAND UNDER ARMS.

The life of the remarkable subject of this sketch is a picture in little, of the most glorious career of England in battle and debate. Personally, no professional gambler, at a table of odds in Paris or London, possesses so cool a head as Wellington at the crisis of battle. In the characteristics of mind, he is essentially un-Irish: moderate, but less moderate than wise on calculation, and wary to a degree of intuitiveness akin to what is attributed to the most cautious circumspection of the Scotch. The publication of his "Despatches" took nine tenths of the mere admirers of his renown as a successfulist by surprise. Whig, radical and dissenters of every class were struck with the *forethought* and wary caution illustrated with unsleeping vigilance from "Indus to Waterloo." Though Napoleon has passed away, prejudice still warps men's judgements as to the true character of Wellington in the estimate of France. He is sacrificed to the national resentments inspired by the battle of Waterloo! There is a dwarfish littleness, but gigantic truth in this.

Before taking up a condensed and business like summary of Wellington's points, from the portfolio of this artist with an untoward name, the following rhetorical and exquisite paragraph of fancy deserves translation into every language that can boast of critics and appreciators of dignified brilliancy. It may not be generally known, yet it is the case, that the walls of Apsley house, the town residence of the Duke, are, to the life of Wellington, what Kenny Meadows' and Knight's *pictorial* are, to the writings of Shakespere. And thus opens Monsieur Capefigue:—"When you study with attention the splendid engravings that represent the misfortunes and downfall of Tippoo Saib surrounded by his mourning family; when you gaze upon the magnificent Indian scenery steaming with heat and moisture: the feathery palm trees—the elephants with their gilded howdahs—the black Sepoys in European costume, intermingled with the English troops, whose cool determined spirit and military resignation are stamped upon their countenance—a tide in the back ground appear the high walls of Seringapatam, with their heavy cannon breathing forth slaughter and defiance, in these scenes, amid the wreaths of smoke and the glancing of scimiters, the figure of a young officer may be discerned, with a calm countenance, quiet and reserved manners, and the *meditative look which presages a great destiny*—that officer is Arthur Wellesley, since then so celebrated as the Duke of Wellington."

By birth he is an Irishman, and first saw the light at Dangan Castle, on the 1st of May, 1769. He was at Eton while a lad and thence went to France to the Military College at Angers. He got upon the army list, while very young. Leaving the 42d Foot, in 1793, he became lieutenant colonel of the 33d—by purchase; and was entrusted at the age of twenty four, with the command of a brigade in the retreat from Holland. He was in sight of Jamaica but the fleet was driven back, and his destination was altered to the East, whither he proceeded with his brother the Marquis Wellesley, the then governor-general in the war with the great Tippoo young Wellesley distinguished himself: he was at the taking of Seringapatam, and in 1800 its governor.—The way he managed his 12,000 men during the Mahratta campaign, still more distinguished him: he lost scarcely a man. Napoleon at this time was doing as he liked in Egypt, and it was suggested that young Wellesley should cross the Isthmus and face Buonaparte in the Desert: but the pressure of Indian warfare compelled the Company to meet the combined forces of two of the greatest of the Indian warriors. They were attacked by the British, who won the great battle of Assaye. Scindiah's cavalry was nearly cut to pieces; and after defeating the infantry of the Rajah of Becar, Wellington (though not so named) seized the fortress of Gawaghur, and thus compelled the submission of the two chiefs. Calcutta gave him a sword worth a thousand pounds, his officers a service of gold, parliament a vote of thanks, and the King the Order of the Bath.

Whoever reads the first part of Wellington's Despatches will be able to form some idea of the perils of this campaign, the precautions necessary to be taken, and caution and judgment displayed in his orders. He came home in 1805, and was ready to command in Germany under Lord Cathcart; but Napoleon's staggering victory on the field of Austerlitz hurled everything into confusion—Pitt actually dying of chagrin. And it is from this troubled period that the "political" life of Wellington commenced. Newport returned him to parliament in 1806, when he forthwith married Miss Pakenham, and became secretary to Ireland under the Duke of Richmond. The expedition to Copenhagen took him there, and in one night he managed the discussion, settling and signing of the capitulation—the whole Danish fleet falling into our hands!

In 1808 Napoleon was alarming the whole continent and had invaded Spain. Wellington effected a landing in Portugal in teeth of the enemy: and after Sir Hugh Dalrymple was deprived of the command in consequence of his imbecile Convention of Cintra, which Wellington did not sign, he took his place at Lisbon, in August, 1809. When Napoleon heard of Sir Arthur Wellesley being general-in-chief, he degraded himself so far as to try to bring Wellington into ridicule by penning silly squibs, and printing sneering taunts in the Paris newspapers! Bonaparte, however, had to act differently than he talked; he had to remove Junot, and sent the ablest "Old Soldier" he had to oppose the new commander of the British. In spite, however, of Marshal Soult, the battle of Talavera got our hero enthusiasm throughout England—a pension of two thousand a year, besides being raised to the peerage as "Viscount Wellington of Talavera."

Marshal Ney, in addition to Soult, now came against him, and [illegible] other two! Four of the most renowned of Napoleon's generals were in the field; first Soult and Massena; then Marmont, a splendid old arranger, and Ney, the boldest and most adventurous of them all. Having crossed the Tagus, Wellington took up his position in defiance of the continued advance of the enemy, and constructed the celebrated lines of Torres Vedras, whose plan *he traced himself* and had executed with a rapidity more like fable than fact. They were intended to protect Lisbon. Secretiveness as well as circumspection is a leading characteristic in the generalship of Wellington, and it proved triumphantly serviceable on this occasion. His lines thrown up at a point where the river was six miles broad, defended them as completely as the sea itself. They were constructed with so much secrecy, and with precautions taken to cut off all escapes from spies, that when Marmont arrived and saw them he doubted his own eyes. Massena, on coming up was amazed, and could do nothing but chafe like a lion before this magnificent military work. The old general of the Italian campaign actually had to sit—but in no easy chair—for six months gazing at Lord Wellington's enfranching lines, while expecting fresh reinforcement from his master in France! He was left, however, to retreat to the frontiers of Spain. Meanwhile Wellington again received thanks from both houses of Parliament, and more money was voted to him with a commemorative title of "Marquis of Torres Vedras." Never were honours more deservedly won or bestowed. The French themselves admit, in honour of the military strategy of those lines that the British under Lord Wellington's genius saved Portugal.

THE MARTYRDOM OF SAINT IGNATIUS.

Winter passed away; and spring came calling on the young flowers, and clothing the trees with fresh leaves. Then followed the hot summer with its heat; and then succeeded the pleasant autumn with its grape gathering and vintage. These too had passed by, and winter was come again when Ignatius arrived at Rome.

A day was soon fixed for him to suffer.

Early early in the morning, the rolling of chariots was heard in all parts of the city; and the footsteps and voices of numberless people crowding along the streets sounded like the deep murmur of the sea.

Little later, there was a silence as of death, in all the alleys and suburbs; but the principal streets were filled with multitudes, all pressing the same way. Men, women, and children, were there, dressed in their holiday apparel, and with pleased and eagerness, as if they were anticipating some joyous and merry sight. But here and there, might be seen persons, looking grave and sorrowful, who appeared to mingle in the crowd almost against their will. Still, as if fascinated, on they went; till at length, by noon, the rolling of wheels, the tramping of horses, and the voices and footsteps of passengers had died away in the streets, and had left them silent and empty.

But there was no silence, where the crowd were now gathered together. This was in the amphitheatre; a building that enclosed a large space of ground all round which were circular rows of seats, rising one above the other to a great height.

The inside of these was divided by a strong fence from the open space beneath; which could be entered in different places, by passages constructed under the rows of seats. And here were now met, together thousands of people, the noble and the rich, the poor and the mean, women as well as men, a disgusting total of Roman humanity, to behold the cruel games and barbarous executions which were to be shown that day.

The spectators being assembled, the door of one of the passages was soon opened: and several men were brought in, who, for the amusement of the degraded and inhuman crowd, were obliged to fight until several of them were killed. Nay, if one were only wounded, and had not by his prowess, given the savage monsters satisfaction, they would then coolly and deliberately give the well known signal that his adversary should put him to death.

After this, another door was opened and several wild beasts were let out to tear one another to pieces with their fangs and their claws.

When the mob of patricians and plebeians, male and female, had been satisfied with these barbarous sights, their love of blood required something still more highly seasoned: and the virtuous Trojan, celebrated by pagan writers for his clemency and good qualities had carefully provided that their appetite should not be disappointed.

A third door now opened: toward which the eager eyes of every spectator were instantly turned. Forthwith appeared a venerable old man. After a moment's pause, he walked, with slow but firm steps, to the middle of the amphitheatre. There he stood alone, with his eyes raised to heaven. A feeling of surprise, perhaps almost a feeling of reverence, came over the sanguinary multitude, as they gazed upon Ignatius: for he it was, who now stood before them. And truly, he stood, not like a criminal sentenced to a cruel and shameful death, but like a conqueror about to receive his crown. A few of his friends had come with him from Antioch:—and were now among the people. Doubtless, their minds went back to the time, when, a year ago, the Emperor had made his triumphal entry into their city: and they thought, how mean and how poor was that gaudy pageantry in all its outward pomp and beauty, when compared to the triumph which they were now about to behold. *That* was the triumph of earthly power, and riches, and pride; *this* was the triumph of faith in Jesus Christ.

For a short space Ignatius remained standing in silent prayer, awaiting calmly what manner of death he should suffer. In a few moments a fierce lion was let loose into the amphitheatre. Ignatius did not stir or shrink. His countenance did not change. He still showed the same holy trust and courage. The lion rushed furiously upon him:—threw him to the ground, and devoured him before the eyes of the assembled multitude. His friends were afterwards allowed to come and take away his bones, which they carried back with them to Antioch, where they buried them outside the gate of the city leading towards the Daphne.—*Stories of the Primitive and Early Churches.*

LOVE VERSUS RELIGION.—The following anecdote is related in a foreign journal. A medical student of Berlin lately fell deeply in love with the daughter of the lady at whose lodgings he resided: his passion was warmly returned, and the lovers swore eternal fidelity, and entered into a promise to marry. But religion was an insurmountable obstacle to their union, in the fact of the lady being a Protestant Christian, and the gentlemen a Jew; and both professed themselves no less attached to their respective faith than to each other. Business called the youth to Breslau; and when he had been there a few days, he received a letter from his mistress couched in the following terms:—"My Dear Friend,—The difficulties which have so long stood in the way of our marriage have at length been put an end to, and by the intervention of your good angel,—as you have so often called your faithful Dinna,—who yesterday became a Jewess." Scarcely had this letter been despatched, when its writer received one from her lover, dated Breslau, and to the following effect:—"My Dear Dinna,—The obstacle which presented itself to our union, in the unfortunate difference in our religious faiths, no longer exists; and I shall hasten to complete our mutual felicity. I [illegible] be a Christian." How the poor [illegible] received to get over this new difficulty [illegible] is not recorded.

A WARNING LOGIC.—In order to show that no hurry had ensued upon the occasion, (the bombardment of Copenhagen) he sent for a candle to the cockpit, that he might affix a larger seal than usual. The letter being written and carefully folded, he sent for a stick of sealing wax: the person dispatched for the wax had his head taken off by a cannon-ball:—which fact being reported to the Admiral, he merely said, "Send another messenger for the wax." It was observed to him, that there were wafers on his table. "Send for the sealing-wax," he repeated. It was done, and the letter sealed with a large quantity of wax, and a perfect impression. "May I take the liberty of asking, why, under so hot a fire, and after so lamentable an accident, you have attached such importance to a circumstance so trifling?" "Had I made use of a wafer," he replied, "the wafer would have been still wet when the letter was presented to the Crown Prince; he would have inferred that the letter was sent off in a hurry; and that we had some very pressing reason for being in a hurry. The wax told no tales."—*Nichol's Life of Nelson.*

SLAVES IN TUNIS.—The slaves are to appearance liberated in this regency, while in reality, they are more oppressed than ever. This inhuman traffic still exists in all the regency, and every European resident here is astonished how the British government, which uses its utmost energy to abolish it, could have ever thanked Mr. Gurney for the abolition of slavery in its dominions, while it exists to the greater prejudice of humanity. We are informed by our correspondent that the Bey of Tunis in 1840 addressed an ordinance, by which he enjoined all the governors not to sell slaves by public auction, but he gave them liberty to sell them *bit meri* [illegible] that is privately. This private sale did great injury to the unhappy slaves, because before this ordinance, if a slave was ill-treated by his master he could compel him by law to take him to the market and sell him—thus, by an exchange of masters, the slave always had a chance of finding one more humane than the last. Now the unhappy slaves have not this benefit; therefore their owners to maintain slavery in its vigour, when a slave demands to be sold, reply, "It is possible, for I can only sell you *bel mirechana*;" the poor slave is thus silent for fear of being sold to some other master well known for the harsh treatment of his slaves. Another benefit was also taken away from these poor creatures. Before this apparent but false liberty all the slaves worked at night assiduously, on their own account, and when they had saved a certain sum, they went with it to their master, and asked for their freedom; this could not be denied them, as it is enjoined by the Koran. Now they cannot do this, and the poor slave may perish under an inhuman master. Every sensitive mind would be filled with horror to hear the account of the tyranny which some proprietors exercise over their slaves it is enough to state there are some masters so barbarous, that besides flogging the poor slaves, and depriving them of food and clothes, they will, for caprice or some slight fault, burn them brutally with hot irons, until they expire under so horrible a martyrdom, and they are asked what has become of their slaves, they reply, "I have sent them to Tripoli." In conclusion whoever says that the Bey of Tunis has abolished slavery in the state, states an untruth. The British government has been deceived by those who wanted to be termed philanthrophists, and to get presents.—*Malta paper.*

PORTUGUESE COURTSHIP.—Among the peasantry love making is a more refined affair than in England. A Lusitanian clown when he meets his mistress respectfully takes off his hat, and stands leaning at some distance on his long stick, while she on the other side of the gate, or with her basket leaning on her hip, looks demurely on the ground, a smile playing on her lips every now and turning on her swain such sparkling glances from her bright eyes that it is no wonder his heart is inflamed—and I believe that very rarely is fickle or false. I have a high opinion of the Portuguese peasantry, but particularly of the females, who are possessed of all the amiable qualities which adorn the sex throughout the world, with as large a share of beauty as generally falls to the lot of [illegible] distinction.

The following is an unique specimen of humor, peculiar to the lower order of society in Dublin:—"Mr. Dolan, I want a farporth o' sugar with a penporth o' tay, an' a'po' number three; and if yez don't give me them of the best quality by this and that *I'll change my grocer.*"

Such another Lot o' Good 'Uns.—Well, Mr. Snow, I wants to ask you one question.'

'Propel it, dear.'

'Why am a grog shop like a counterfeit dollar?'

'Well, Ginger, I gibs dat right up.'

'Does you gib it up? Kase you can't pass it.'

'Yah! yah! nigger, you talk so much 'bout your counterfeit dollars, just succeed to deform me why a counterfeit dollar is like an apple?'

'Oh! I drop massa, and dosen't know nuffin' 'bout it.'

'Kase it isn't current.'

'Oh! what a nigger! Why am your head like a [illegible]?'

'Go way from me—why am it?'

'Kase dere's a nocents (sense) in it!'

'Well you always was the trickest nigger I neber seed—you always will hab de last word.'

SCRAPS.—INTERESTING AND AMUSING.

Wit is brushwood, judgement timber: the first makes the brightest flame, but the later gives the most lasting heat.

Why is sneezing like a waterfall?—Because it is a Coarse (Course).

Why is an epitaph like the human race?—Because it is *a verse* to death.

The seven dealings of John Bull are—the shop, the stocks, the newspaper, religion, roast beef, prejudice, and port wine.

"I'll give you a lift," as the bull said when he pitched the man over the hedge.

When is the fish woman where she ought not to be? When she is out of *place*.

In what do long winded speakers most resemble their fellow creatures?—In their great desire to orate (the late)

Why is an industrious labourer like a sluggard? Because it is difficult to get him to awake (a wake.)

Whenever you have committed a theft, *stay at home*, and you will never be *found out*.

It is one of the most common errors of mankind to think that the possession of something which they cannot attain would greatly increase their happiness.

It is a fair step towards happiness and virtue to delight in the company and conversation of good men, and where these cannot be had, it is better to keep no company at all.

A person pointed out a man who had a profusion of rings on his fingers to a cooper. "Ah master," said the artisan, "it is a sure sign of weakness when so many hoops are used."

Why do American ladies never ride from a theatre?—Because they are generally *carried away by their feelings.*

Why are briefless barristers like rheumatic old ladies?—Because they often complain of their poor *fee taking* (feetaking.)

Merrily jumpeth the child about on its crutch—peevishly crawleth the old man on his. Children both—wherein differ they?—the one hopeth, the other remembereth.

Wherefore did god create passion within us and pleasures around us, but that those, rightly tempered, are the very ingredients of virtue.

When a man chooses the reward of virtue, he should remember that to resign the pleasure of vice is part of his bargain.

An Irish gentleman the other day, in the excess of sensibility affected exclaimed "Heaven forbid my dear, that I should ever live to see you a widow!"

One of the subjects for confirmation at a bishop's recent visitation, on being asked by the clergyman to whom she applied for his certificate 'qualifications' what her godfathers and godmothers promised for her, said with much naivete, "I've a word that they promised to give me but a *dozen over* sponsors but I've never had 'em, though."

Great workers are always trusted and anxiously, and being possessed of increasing activity, they never lose a moment. They apply their whole mind to what they are about; and, like the hand of a watch, they never stop, although their equal movement is in the most [illegible] Observations.

From Papers by the last English Mail.

RONGE, THE GERMAN REFORMER.

(From the Brighton Herald.)

In an apology (Rectfertigung) published at Jena, 1845, the following statements occur:—

"John Ronge was born 16th Oct. 1813, at Bischofswalde, in the circle of Neisse, not far from the southern chain of mountains. From the age of six until twelve years his principal occupation consisted in keeping his father's sheep in spring, summer, and autumn, and in winter he worked upon the land.

'He was taught in the village school reading, writing, arithmetic, the Catechism, and Biblical history. He studied with himself the latter when tending his flock. In his solitary shepherd's life he would muse on the momentous concerns of the next world, time and eternity. These thoughts affected him with anxiety. In the year 1827 he entered the Gymnasium at Neisse, and quitted it in 1836:—where he had declined the study of the classics for the more attractive pursuit of German literature and history.

'He then commenced a course of university education at Breslau; and was resolved to make the most of his time in the study of theology,—to which his own inclination and the advice of friends inclined him; and his father had left him the choice of his profession.

'In the December of the year 1839, he matriculated. He describes his initiation into the clerical ordeal as painful, and gives a gloomy account of the process under which Romanish clergymen are trained, and the means adopted to make them the passive and miserable dupes of an anti scriptural system. The ceremonies of the Latin service and tedious prayers (Lippengebete) occupied from five to six hours every day, exclusive of the Breviary Devotions (Brevier gebets)—*five hours of daily prayer,*' (he says,) *and such prayer!* for youths of twenty-four years, destined to be the salt of the earth! He passed sleepless nights ruminating on his moral weakness to perform the incumbent religious tasks, 'and he caught at every glimmering hope of being set free from the cruel trammels. He left the seminary in the year 1840.

'He utters the following warning to the world.—(Mahnung.) "Oh! I beseech you that are German fathers and mothers to suffer none of your sons to be immured in this grace of moral liberty. The mothers in Germany once preferred to see their children die than to become the slaves of ancient Rome.—But the yoke is not so easily perceived now, because it is concealed under the imposing name of religion."

Glad was he to escape from this imprisonment into the free air, and enjoy the sun in the blue heavens above his head. Yet he felt his spirit to be morally enslaved. He hastened home, and he hoped upon his native hills to get rid of the burden which oppressed his bosom. In the society of his family he looked for change and consolation. But his pressing reception failed to completely satisfy him in consequence of the following incident:—An old man, who had been intimate and dear to him from childhood, stepped in. He extended to him his hand, and thought 'he will take it of me and press it to his lips.' But the venerable man looked with shyness and suspicion at him,—just as if he had looked on a supernatural being. 'Oh!—I am no mighty creature, indeed,' thought he, "but one just tutored and trained to deceive my fellow-citizens; like a victim dressed out to conduct the ceremonious services of the church." He desired to accept the care of souls, and ascend the pulpit, and conduct school; and depart [illegible] whether he had been invited i[illegible] and here it was that he first seriously [illegible] to question and suspect the verity and worth of the Romish system, and to count the cost of confessing his sentiments.

His confession runs as follows:—As a Papal priest I venture to think, and write only as is defined by Hierarchic canons or allowed by my superiors. Let me think, speak, and write more, or differently, then must I be denounced for an heretic and most vile offender. As a Romish clergyman, I have no freedom of thought or conscience: as such, I have no privileges whatever: if opposed by my superiors: I must blindly submit.

He began to withdraw confidence from his fellow-ministers; with his university friends the former intimacy no longer continued. He felt himself to be degraded by participating in the Romish rites. 'When I bowed before the Altar (he thought) with the credulous congregation before me, and I cast a view within myself, I felt an insupportable uneasiness, and my first thought in the morning reproached me for continuing to wear the fetters of an useless superstition.'

'In a little tract, entitled 'The Life and Acts of John Czerski,' (Leben and Werken) this passage stands in the 15th page. 'About this time, the fearless Ronge raised himself up in the bosom of the Catholic Church. His life was devoted to earnest labor in drawing hearers to the light of truth from the pretended sanctity of the seamless coat of Treves. Instantly he commended open opposition against the Hierarchy and the barefaced doings of the Ultra-montanists.'

In the Cathedral City of Treves, there was a coat which the idolatrous clergy (Baalspruster) exhibited for public adoration, though it never had been proved to be the real garment of Christ, but only asserted. Not mere reverence for it was exacted; no;—they made the populace to address it thus:—*Holy coat! pray for us. Holy coat! before thee I bow myself!*

In this state of things, Johannes Ronge published his 'Call' (Zuruf) to a new Reformation, and has preached freedom of opinion from all lay and clerical domination. The Pope, the Bishops and State, are not to govern the German mind. His addresses to the people, to Catholic schoolmasters, to the inferior Catholic clergy, are reprinted everywhere, and sold for a few pence, and their circulation is very extensive.

Education has been silently doing its work in Germany, and a thoughtful population is on the point of throwing off the yoke of priestly tyranny. Some in England would fix it upon our shoulders again, and throw us back into the shadow of *tradition and our ancestors*, while Germany is emerging into the day of freedom and progress. In proof we make the following statement, and refer to a list of articles agreed upon at Schneidemuhl, 1845, between John Czerski and John Ronge, the two chief leaders in the present religious reformation, viz., that it is antiscriptural (unbiblish) to give but one of the elements in the Lord's supper to the laity.—The canonization of saints is an error. It is false to say that the invocation of saints obtain the grace and favour of the Almighty. The saints cannot forgive men their sins; fasts are not commanded;—masses and vespers in Latin should not be continued; celibacy is repugnant to Revelation and nature. Christ is not to be represented on earth by a visible man, viz. the Pope. These errors are renounced; what they shall substitute in their place, they reserve for the subject of future deliberation. A council is to be held at Franfort-on-the-Main, and a synod annually, to manage the new assembly affairs. M. Ronge, seems indeed, to have been chosen by Providence for carrying into execution the great project which was entertained in the eleventh century by Berengarius and Arnulph, Bishop of Orleans, but which was stifled in its birth by the Hierarchy of that day.

May Luther's hymn and Ronge's success agree together.

Ein feste Burgist unser Gott,
A strong Citadel is our God.

FRANCE.—In some provinces great alarm exists with respect to a deficiency in the supply of food; and in Bretagne disturbances have taken place to prevent the removal of corn to the south of France, where the harvest has partially failed.—With the view of allaying the alarm the Minister of Commerce has addressed a circular to the Prefects of Departments, stating that the last harvest indeed was not so abundant as the harvests of 1843 and 1844, but it was more abundant than in 1839, and that it was sufficient for the country: 26 departments having produced more corn, &c., than they need, 28 having produced enough, and 32 being deficient.

The Duc d'Aumale, one of the King's sons, has been presented with a little boy by his wife. The child has been solemnly nicknamed by the *Moniteur*, a 'high and puissant prince,' and Louis Phillippe has created him Prince de Conde. The title of Conde is one of the ancient dynasty, and it was from the last of the name that the Duc d'Aumale derives his immense possessions.

Algiers appears to be increasing in mercantile importance. In 1831 the navigation between it and France was 214 vessels, of 38,976 tons; in 1844 it was 1572 vessels, and 160,413 tons—the far greater portion being French. In 1836 the value of the commerce was 20,000,000 francs, in 1842 it was 87,000,000, of which 53 millions were with the mother country, and in 1844 it was 79,000,000.

The Chambers are convoked by royal ordinance for the 27th December. There will be some grave questions to discuss—Algiers, Morocco, railways, and the everlasting Tahiti. It is impossible to say whether the Ministry will or will not weather through the session. The chances perhaps are that it will, if no unforseen obstacles should arise.

From an article in the 'Journal des Debats, it appears that the French Government has no intention of taking the Island of Chusan at the present, or any other part of China. Indeed, it seems that the late embassy of France was not so much for promoting existing commercial interests, as for laying a foundation for interests that may arise hereafter. The Journal des Debats particularly glorifies the French for having obtained a removal of the edicts against Christian missionaries.

A commercial crisis is just now weighing upon this city. On the Stock Exchang everything has declined fearfully—especially railway shares, which in two months have fallen from £5 to £10 and seem disposed to fall still lower.

His Highness Ibrahim Pacha landed at Toulon on the 27th ult., and was received with all the honors due to his rank; Admiral Baudin, the Maritime Prefect, the Major General of the Marine, and all the military and civil authorities being present.

MADAGASCAR.—The following intelligence, which is extracted from a Bourbon paper, was received by the last arrival, and has been transmitted by Capt. Pinnid, commander of the French brig Sans Souci. The brig Sans Souci sailed from Bourbon on the 24th July, for Fort Dauphin (Madagascar,) and anchored on the 6th August, after having met with very bad weather. On their arrival, the captain and supercargo went on shore, where they were met by one of the Hova chiefs, who told them that, having received from the queen a formal order, under pain of death not to allow the exportation of any merchandize of any kind, they were only wasting their time if they expected they could get a cargo. Water and fresh provisions were equally refused. The next day Capt. Pinnid was getting ready to weigh, when a signal was made that a vessel was in sight. This induced him to stay. In the evening, a Dutch ship of about 1,200 tons, the Prince Henry, Captain Feyfer, came to anchor. The Dutch captain, and the supercargo of the ship, M. Leguevel de Lacombe, who at first called himself by another name, appeared annoyed at finding the Sans Souci in the harbor.—They stated that they came in for provisions; but it was evident that some mystery was lurking under their voyage, as the arrangements on board indicated a longer stay than that of a vessel merely calling in for provisions. The next day the boat of the Sans Souci, manned by six men, disappeared. It has been asserted that she was sunk by the Hovas; but all attempts to find the men, or hear of their fate, have been fruitless. Shortly after the supercargo of the Sans Souci received a letter from Capt. Pinnid, informing him that he was detained a prisoner, and 40 dollars demanded for his ransom. All protest was vain: the money was therefore paid and the captain released. In the meantime, a certain quantity of gunpowder was landed from the Dutch ship, and guns fired by the Hovas as a token of rejoicing. While this was going on, an officer from the Dutch ship came on board, and told us that his vessel was loaded with powder and ammunitions of war, that they had on board guns, engineers, smiths, &c. That they were bound to Fort Dauphin, Manouran, and Tamatave, and were to be followed by two other vessels, consigned to and under the immediate and sole control of M. de Locombe, the supercargo of the Prince Henry. He stated further that they came from the Mauritius. On the 12th, the Sans Souci weighed anchor. Shortly after two vessels hove in sight, probably those expected at Fort Dauphin.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.—The long expected match made by Mr. Bragg, the proprietor of the North Star Inn, at Slough with a sporting character at Windsor, for a considerable amount, to produce a man, within the present year, who would run eleven miles within an hour, came off on the 26th ult., on the turnpike road, near the King's Head, at Bedfont, between Staines and Hounslow. The person who was named by Mr. Bragg to perform this extraordinary feat was a celebrated runner named Maxfield, known as the 'North Star,' who, in May last, accomplished twenty miles in one hour, fifty-eight minutes and thirty seconds. On the 26th ult., the match was performed over one mile of ground, in which, of course, there were no less than ten turns. This was considered to be rather to the disadvantage of the runner. The start took place between three and four o'clock. The result was, that the 'North Star' gallantly won the match, but with only seventeen seconds to spare.

THE BOOTY TAKEN IN SCINDE.—We understand that a grant has been made to the captors of the booty taken in Scindo by the troops under Major General Sir Charles Napier in February and March, 1843. The amount of bullion and treasure is stated at upwards of £400,000.—what the value of jewels, &c. may be is not known, but they will probably realize £100,000. so that no less than half a million sterling will fall to be divided among the captors. To the troops who were stationed in Scinde at the time of the battles Meanee and Hyderabad, but who were not actually present at those battles, a specific portion (we believe an sixth) is allotted. The residue is given to the forces engaged in the battles after deducting what they have already received under the head of extra batta on this account. The stamp duty paid into the Bank of England on account of the bullion and treasure amounts to upwards of £21,000.—*Allen's Indian Mail.*

A patent has been taken by Mr. R. Orton, for a new life boat, which the inventor exhibited and explained to the merchants and ship owners of Sunderland on Friday. It is approved of highly. At each end and along the sides and thwarts it is supplied with air cases enclosed in wood or formed of metal. If upset the boat is so constructed that the crew composed of eight men run no risk of perishing, as it is so arranged that a grating in the bottom admits air to those beneath. Her buoyancy is so great that she is capable of keeping 300 men afloat while clinging to her.

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 2, 1846.

By the arrival of the *Robert Rankin* from Boston, we are put in possession of latest American papers and news from Congress, where discussions on the Oregon question appears yet to occupy a considerable portion of the time. In the Senate on the 23d Mr. Levy submitted the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the Senate it is advisable for the President to open negociations with the government of Spain for the cession to the United States of the island of Cuba—the inhabitants of said island consenting thereto."

In the House of Representatives a Bill has been reported to "protect the rights of American settlers in the territory of Oregon, until the termination of the joint occupation of the same." The provisions of this Bill embrace *all the territory* west of the Rocky mountains between the 42d and 54. 40 north latitude. It provides for the appointment of Justices of the Peace, grants of land to all settlers, the erection of military forts, the equipment of two regiments of cavalry, the establishment of a mail route, and finally advises the President to give the one year's notice to Great Britain, required by the treaty between that country and the United States signed at London, and also all the treaty stipulation for the joint occupation of the Oregon territory. Some of the New York papers are of opinion that the passing of such an Act would be tantamount to a declaration of war.—Really Jonathan you are progressing famously, and with admirable boldness:—The whole of the Oregon is to be yours—negociations are to be opened for the island of Cuba.—and by the following article in the New York *Herald*, California also is to be added to the *free* and *benighted!*

"But there are other and stronger points, not immediately connected with this negotiation, that may have a great influence on the temper and disposition of the British government, and not on that government alone, but on that of France, and others beside. We allude to the new negotiations which have been re-opened between the United States and Mexico, embracing, as they undoubtedly do, the purchase of Upper California, and the frontier of the Rio del Norte for Texas.—The fact of such a movement on the part of the United States, will alarm the fears and jealousies of England to such an extent as to interfere materially with the settlement of the Oregon question, and those moderate compromises which might otherwise have been expected,"

"Since the promulgation of the message, we learn that Mr. Parrot, a confidential agent of the government, has recently been despatched to Mexico, with full and explicit directions to open negotiations for the purchase of Upper California, and for the accomplishing a new boundary between the United States and Mexico, to run by the Rio del Norte on the East, and the Gila on the West, to the Pacific ocean."

On the opposite side of all this, it is confidently stated in the American papers that news favourable to peace was received by last packet, and that Mr Pakenham had been instructed to renew the negociations on the Oregon question. It will be fortunate for the Americans if they succeed in arranging the dispute with Mr. P., as the receipt of Polk's Message in England will be an almost insurmountable obstacle to any further compromise.

LATER.—The New York *Morning News* states that the negotiation on the Oregon question had been resumed in London by Mr. McLane and Lord Aberdeen, on the basis of the 49th degree, and has been settled.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

UNITED STATES SENATE—Dec. 14.

The following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Cass on a former day, were taken up for consideration.

Resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the condition of the national fortifications, and their armaments, and whether other defensive works are necessary: and into the condition and quantity of the military supplies; and into the state of the means possessed by the government for the defence of the country.

Resolved, That the committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the present condition of that great branch of the public service, and into the state of the militia laws; and that they be further instructed to report such changes in the existing system as will give more experience and efficiency to that arm of defence, and will place it in the best condition for defending the country should it be exposed to foreign invasion.

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the condition of the navy of the United States, and into the quantity and condition of the supplies on hand, and whether an increase of them is not necessary to the efficient operations of the navy, and to its preservation and augmentation; and generally into its capacity for defending our coast and our commerce, and to any services the exigencies of the country may probably require.

The resolutions having been read—

Mr. Cass rose and addressed the Senate. Is it possible, said he, to read the Message of the President of the United States to Congress, and to witness the indications of public opinion which are disclosed about us, without being aware that a crisis rapidly approaches; that the present state of the intercourse between this country and great Britain demands serious consideration, and may demand a cordial co-operation in action on the part of congress and the whole nation? The President has told us that the negotiations have arrived at, if not a close, at all events, a position which is about tantamount to a close. The claims of the two nations he finds utterly irreconcilable, and a relinquishment of claim to some extent on the part of one or both countries, or the intervention of a mediating power seem now to be the alternatives which can avert the most disastrous event, a state of war.

This Government had already declined to submit the matter to arbitration; it was a course which might with propriety be adopted by independent nations, under equal circumstances, but unfortunately in our controversy with England; those equal circumstances did not exist. It was obvious that an umpire would have to be taken from one of the associate monarchies of Europe, and we might well hesitate to leave the decision in such hands. It would be thought, be better to hold fast our rights, than by submitting them to a doubtful arbitration, risk their loss. War was a great calamity, and should if possible be avoided; but there were calamities more to be dreaded than war, and among these calamities was national dishonour. He did not rise for the purpose of discussing our right to Oregon; that was a subject which would come up in its proper place, and at a proper time. He was aware that a great diversity of opinion existed as to the extent of our claims, and, for himself, he would embrace the opportunity of expressing his cordial and entire adhesion to the views expressed by the President in his message to Congress in relation to this matter.

It must be pretty evident to all who examine the subject that the pretensions of the two nations are utterly irreconcilable. The most liberal offer as yet made by England fell far below our most moderate claim; and under these circumstances said Mr. C., what are we to do? Shall we recede? No, sir: as to receding, it is a thing not to be thought of for a moment. It is a thing which I allude to only to denounce it; and in this denunciation I am sure that I shall be joined by every true hearted American. Nothing is to be gained by pusillanimity.

He who would be content to attain a present advantage at the expense of future honour and disgrace, but sows the whirlwind and reaps the storm. I will, continued Mr. C., here repeat a maxim which cannot be too deeply impressed upon our minds viz. that it is better to fight for the first inch than for acres than for acres afterwards; better to fight for the door-sill than the hearth stone: to maintain our national character unblemished, is of greater consequence than the acquisition of wealth or extended possessions; it is this which possesses a moral influence in the hour of danger which is beyond all price. I repeat it, upon this question we cannot recede.—Our destiny is onward. You might as well attempt to chain the waves of the Pacific as to arrest the progress of this nation. There is a tide of emigration now finding its way—making for itself a channel through the barriers of the Rocky Mountains, which must inundate every portion of the vast territory lying beyond them. A vigorous and happy population are spreading themselves abroad in that region, and they demand the protection of this Government. Shall they not have it? Shall they not have the benefit of our laws and institutions extended them? Only last week memorials were laid upon your table asking for your protection; and do you think that, if their application is disregarded, they will no longer continue to seek your favour or conciliate your regard? No sir: the possessions they have acquired they will hold by the bayonet. They will not tamely sit still and await your tardy movements. The great principles of mutual protection and allegiance, if not adhered to by you in favour of that adventurous people, a portion of your own citizens, you dishearten them, and they become a prey to foreign diplomatic chicanery. What is inspires the hearts of those who have found a home in that distant region, if not the prospect of enjoying the blessings of civil and religious liberty under the fostering care of this Government? It is impossible that this state of things should continue, for it seems to me utterly impossible that a community having the same interests and occupying the same territory can hold a divided allegiance, and be governed by two distinct and separate sovereignties. Are their claims to be disregarded by us altogether? Have they not rights to be enforced and wrongs to be redressed? How is either the one or the other to be done amid conflicting authorities constituted within the same limits? Possessory titles to lands might be held to be good in favour of the party last getting possession. How can justice be obtained by going into a court composed of the very party from whom redress or restitution is sought? England herself is invulnerable; the arrows of justice cannot even reach her steel. Touch but her rights in the minutest particular, and her national sympathies and prejudices are aroused, and she is prepared to resist to the utmost. Shall we be less tenacious of our rights? We are warned by the infirmities of human nature to trust our cause to none but ourselves. If, then, we cannot with a due regard to national honour retrace our steps and as England has placed herself in our path, what course is before us? I have no hesitation in saying, if England adheres to her last proposition, and refuses to relinquish it, it is tantamount to a declaration of war. I hope, nay, I say rather, I wish that England would awaken to a sense of her injustice, and yield when she can yield honourably. But will she do so? It is safest to believe she will not; and this dictate of caution is fortified by the whole tenor of her conduct. When did she ever relinquish a hold that she had once gained?—The course taken by the two great leaders of her administration may be regarded as a pretty sure index of what may be expected from her policy.

[Mr. Cass here quoted from the London Morning Chronicle a portion of the Debate which occured in the House of Commons, April 5, 1845, in relation to the proposed annexation of Texas to the United States.]

Here, said Mr. C., is the leader of the Whig party in the British House of Commons denouncing the annexation of Texas to this country, because it tends to territorial aggrandisement; and all this cant about British moderation and philanthropy is believed in by the credulous and the infatuated, but let them not suppose it is believed by us. The timely and wholesome rebuke administered to Mexico, might with equal propriety be administered to England. The moderation of England! Such a colossal power as England has built up the world has never seen. Her fortifications gird the earth and her ships cover the sea. I have procured from the Librarian a few statistics of England's power and greatness. She holds sway over 153,000,000 of people! A little narrow island on the western coast of Europe gives laws to one fifth of the whole human race. She holds sovereignty over three millions eight hundred and twelve thousand square miles, one eight of the whole globe. And in the whole course of her acquisitions, from the subjugation of Ireland downwards, it has always been by force of arms. There has never been an instance, so far as I remember, where an independant people subjected themselves willingly to her domination or control; never an instance where a people or the fragment of a people united with her out of reverence or regard to her institutions. I have no pleasure in national recrimination, but we cannot, if we would, shut our eyes to these truths. They have made a lasting impression on my mind, and I am but little disposed to yield to pretensions urged as she urges them. And she charges that we, too, are ambitious. Why we have made but three accessions and they were all of them, conterminous regions with our own. And now, when in process of the accomplishment of a junction consummated by the voluntary act of a free people that nation, so celebrated for its self assumed moderation, interposes in words, if not deeds, and bestows upon us the utmost vilification. While I would sacredly regard the rights of other nations, I would extend the benefits of our laws and institutions over all who claim our protection; for I have no fear that an extension of territory will weaken our government. It has a life preserving principle within itself; in the control which the whole body of the people have over the government—a better security than fleets and armies—And if this administration would crown its labors—and in all it has yet done it has acted with equal ability and success—let it secure the peaceful annexation of Oregon and California, and it will have secured to itself the lasting gratitude of the country.

[Mr. Cass again referred to some passages in the English newspapers, expressive of the feeling entertained by the leading men of that nation towards the United States.

Under these imposing circumstances, (continued Mr. C.) we may well ask the watchman 'What of the night?' What are we to do? I take it for granted that we will give notice of the termination of joint occupancy, according to the recommendation of the President, (for I cannot suppose the people of Oregon are to be left without protection,) and if we do there will be war. And it will not be a trifling war, but a war of extermination. The danger cannot be averted by indifference. It is better to look a difficulty in the face, by making the adequate preparations, showing to England and the world the spectacle of an undivided people. One war has already found us unprepared, and reflect for a moment what that condition of things cost the country in blood and treasure. Our preparation should be vigorous, prompt and efficient. The President has discharged his duty ably and fearlessly; let us now discharge ours. It is my firm conviction, and I do not hesitate thus publicly to express it, that the surest if not the only means of avoiding a war is to be united in the determination to carry it on, if it does come, with all the energies that God has given us. Our country is extensive and populous; we have a spacious frontier exposed, unfortified and ungarrisoned, with a very diminutive navy which ought, especially the steam portion of it, to be in a better condition with all practicable speed. The preparations require time, but the patriotism of the American people is always awake, and prepared in a single instant to repel agression and to resent injury—ready to demonstrate to the whole world that republicans are jealous of their interests and determined to support and maintain them.

Mr. Mangum said that he regretted exceedingly that the honourable senator from Michigan thought it his duty to bring forward these resolutions at this time; and he still more profoundly regretted the remarks which the senator had thought proper to use. The honourable senator had expressed his entire confidence in the wisdom and discretion of the Executive, and his own perfect coincidence of sentiment.

Mr. Cass disclaimed having used any such expression.

Mr. Mangum said he was not a little surprised that a gentleman who felt so strong a confidence then, in the executive, should have found it necessary to move the adoption, by this body of resolutions of this description at a time like the present.

Mr. Allen followed supporting General Cass, and adopting his sentiments.

[On the following day the question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided unanimously in the affirmative.]

[*From the New-York Courier and Enquirer*]

The Report of the Secretary of War has been received. As we shall publish it at length as soon as our space will allow, we shall present this morning simply a summary of its most important statements and suggestions:—

There are in the Army 14 regiments, 2 of dragoons, 4 of artillery and 8 of infantry. The number of non-commissioned officers and privates authorized by law is 7,500:—the actual available force does not exceed 6,500. On the whole Northern frontier there is but a single regiment.—Along the Western and Southwestern frontiers there are only one regiment of dragoons and two of infantry. The residue of the army is in Texas.

A brief outline is given of the causes which led to this disposition of our troops, and the Secretary says that—

"Should Mexico deny our right to possess the country up to the Rio del Norte, to the extent justly claimed by Texas before annexation, and the free common use of the waters of that river, it is presumed that authority will be given to enforce it in both respects. In the event of resistance, there may be occasion to employ an additional force; and authority should be given for raising it, in that contingency."

The presence on the borders of Texas of large bodies of Indians will require a strong force to be stationed there. The establishment of a chain of military posts to Oregon is urged and confidently expected. The withdrawal of our troops from many important points, made necessary by the state of affairs in Texas, has made necessary a decided increase of our military establishment. The present army consists of 14 regiments of 10 companies each: the infantry and artillery companies have 42 privates each, and those of the dragoons 50. The Secretary recommends an increase of the rank and file,—in each company to 80. A regiment of mounted riflemen is asked. It is only, he says, "in view of a probability that a force considerably larger than a permanent peace establishment might be soon required, that he would prefer to increase the army by raising new regiments." He urges the organization of a corps of sappers and miners, comprising say 100 enlisted men.

The estimates for arming fortifications, are increased $100,000. The account of property committed to the custody of the War Department, is 17,000,000. Repairs are needed at the armories. A foundry for cannon, and a depot for gunpowder are recommended. Changes in the mineral lands are advised and a special report on this subject is promised. During the year the engineer officers have been occupied upon 48 posts, 40 of which are now ready to receive their full armament. New fortifications have been commenced. The purchase of a site for fortifications on Staten Island, is recommended, and also a new work on Sandy Hook. Works at several other points are also urged. The West Point Academy is said to be prosperous.

PRICE OF HUMAN FLESH.—We cut the following paragraph from the *River State Review*, published not in the dominions of the Grand Sultan, or in any other heathen country, but in Marion, Alabama.—Since we are to have Texas, it is well, perhaps, that we should become familiar before hand with the statistics of a traffic which must hereafter hold a prominent rank in the commerce of the country. O Democracy! where is thy blush? 'Negroes sold last day at the Court House rather high it seems to us for buyers and times, but most assuredly not too high for those compeled to part with them. Fellows brought near $600, average; one brought as high as $632. Women sold for from $300 to $610, one only bringing the later sum. Girls about 14 years old sold from $375 to $400. Some families sold in proportion much less.

A DELEGATE FROM OREGON.—Dr. White, whose recent and rapid journey from Oregon to the United States, was some time since announced, is now in Washington, and is understood to be urging his claims to a seat in Congress, as the delegate of that distant territory. He has brought with him a petition from the inhabitants, asking the extension of our laws over them and credentials from the provincial legislature.—*Boston Evening Gazette.*

From Turks Island.—The Turks Island Gazette, of the 14th ult., says:—"Our market is at present in great want of provisions and breadstuffs—scarce a pound of butter, lard, pork, cheese, rice, &c., is to be had. On the 10th ult., superfine flour is quoted in the Assessor's Tariff at $9 per bbl."

We learn from Capt. Dyer of the Eagle, arrived yesterday from Baracoa, that it was reported before he sailed, an English brig of war had been seized by her crew, her officers murdered, and the brig turned into a pirate. We hope the report will prove incorrect.—*New York Herald.*

COLD WEATHER.—At Fredericton, on the morning of the 24th inst. the thermometer stood at 26 degrees below zero.—At Kingston, Upper Canada, on the 12th inst. the mercury stood at 22 degrees below zero, being the greatest degree of cold experienced in any part of Canada at so early a period of the season, for the last 15 years. At Montreal, 16 degrees below zero.—In various parts of the United States the weather has been unusually cold. At Franconia, New Hampshire, the mercury fell to 33 degrees below zero and the spirit thermometer to 28 below.—The Mississippi on the 10th inst. was frozen over at St. Louis; the steamers could not run on account of the ice and a want of fuel.

At St. John, on Wednesday morning last, the thermometer in some situations, stood at 14 to 16 degrees below zero.

OUR PUBLIC VEHICLES.—Within the past year, a most marked and pleasing improvement has taken place in the character of the Hackney Coaches, plying for hire, in our city. The old-fashioned, inconvenient, non-descript vehicles of former times, something between a Van and a Baker's Cart in appearance, have now mostly given way, to handsome, well-built and well-appointed Coaches, Cabs, &c.; which during the year now closing, (as long as wheel carriages could be used,) made a pleasing appearance on the stand, and afforded the most comfortable and excellent accommodation to those who patronized them. These remarks have been called forth, by a glance at the same Hackney Stand, as it is now occupied by the Winter Sleight Stages; and truly we may congratulate our fellow-citizens, at the very great improvement visible this season, in that class of public vehicles. A number of new Stages have been turned out, built on very superior principles, and on a far more elegant and commodious plan, than any ever before seen in our city; and our Hackney Sleighs may really now challenge general admiration, for their beauty, elegance, commodiousness and comfort. Their owners have evidently spared no expense this season, in producing a class of carriages for public utility, very greatly superior to any previously in use; and they therefore deserve corresponding patronage and compensation. As yet, we fear, their returns have been but small; as we too constantly perceive the long line of sleighs on the stand in King-street, stationary in undisturbed positions; while horses and drivers are shivering in the cold, from want of employment and exercise. We cordially hope, however, that as the season advances, a more brisk demand for their services will arise; and that the various necessities of visiting, pic nic associations, evening parties, assemblies, &c., will afford our Hackney Sleighs that liberal patronage which they now so well deserve.—*Observer.*

George R. Young, Esq., of Halifax, arrived in town from that city, on Tuesday last, on business connected with the Halifax and Quebec Railway. He left this city on Friday morning, for Boston, en route for Quebec.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE NIAGARA.—A project is on foot to erect a Suspension Bridge across the Niagara River, at a point between the Falls and the Whirlpool, which, it is said, is quite practicable. The cost of the work is estimated at about $120,000. A company has been formed, and committees appointed to apply to the Legislatures of Canada and the State of New York, for an Act of Incorporation, with a capital not exceeding $300,000 It is contemplated to make it sufficiently strong for the passage of a steam locomotive and a train of cars. James Buchanan, Esq. late British Consul at New York, was chairman of the meeting.

MORE STEAM!—We understand that a new Steamer is now building for Capt. John J. Akerley and others, to ply on the River Saint John, and that the enterprising owners contemplate having her propelled at the rate of *eighteen miles* an hour! Such a boat would soon become a favorite, as she would be a novelty in our waters. May success attend her.—*Courier.*

NEW VESSEL.—Arrived from Annapolis on Wednesday last, in tow of the steamer *Saxe Gotha*, a fine new copper-fastened Barque, for James Whitney, Esq., of this City, called "the "*Henrietta.*" She is one of the prettiest craft that has entered our harbour for a long time, and was built by Mr James Hardwick, of Annapolis.—*Ib.*

QUEBEC, December 15.

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—A meeting of the General Committee, appointed by the public meeting held in this city on the 23rd October last, was held on Friday, in the Board of Trade Room. Hon. JOHN NEILSON in the Chair.

The Chairman informed the meeting that the Committee of Correspondence had addressed circulars and letters to various parties in England and the North American Colonies, requesting information and co-operation in the great object; and the Secretary read letters from J. Robertson, Esquire, of St. John, N. B, and J. B. Uniacke, Esquire, of Halifax.

The Chairman laid before the Committee a draft of an Address to the inhabitants of Canada on the subject of the proposed Railway, which was adopted, and ordered to be translated into the French language.

It was resolved—That under present circumstances it is not expedient that the Quebec Committee should identify itself with any one of the proposed Lines of Railway between Quebec and Halifax—but that considering the work to be of permanent national importance, the direction of the Line ought to be fixed by Her Majesty's Government.

Notice was ordered to be given in the Canada Gazette, that the Committee, on behalf of all interested, would apply to the Legislature at the approaching Session for an Act to incorporate a Company for the construction of a Railway from Montreal to the boundary line of the Province of New Brunswick.—*Neilson's Gazette.*

NEW COUNTY OF ALBERT.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has determined that the Land at and Adjacent to the Ferry Point, in the Parish of Hopewell, shall be the site for the Public Buildings in the Shire Town, of the new County of Albert.

Provincial Appointments for the County of Albert.—John Smith and James Brewster, Esquires, to be Justices of the Common Pleas. John Smith, James Brewster, George Steves, Peter McLallan, Robert Scott, James Wallace, junior, and Elisha Peck, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace. Thomas Gilbert, Esquire, to be High Sheriff. Samuel G. Morse, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Peace and Common Pleas, and Registrar of Probates. John Edgett, Esquire, to be Coroner. Martin Bent Palmer, Esquire, to be Surrogate Judge of Probates, and Issuer of Marriage Licences. George Calhoun, Esquire, to be Registrar of Deeds and Wills. Mr. Reuben Stiles, to be Deputy Surveyor, for the sale of Crown Lands.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN S. SAUNDERS.

Secretary's Office, 22d Dec., 1845.

CHRISTMAS CHARITIES.—The following amounts were collected in the respective Churches in this City, on Christmas day:

Trinity Church,	£40	14s.	9d.
St. John Chapel,	19	1	2
St. Luke's Church,	17	9	0
St. Paul's Chapel,			
St. Malachy's Church,	33	5	4½
St. Peter's Church,	15	3	7
Germain-Street (Wesleyan) Chapel,	23	14	9
Centenary (Wesleyan) Chapel,	9	7	8½

PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen have left this city since Saturday last, for Halifax, via Digby, and other routes, to embark in the Steamer *Acadia*, for Liverpool, on Saturday next, 3d January:—Hon. John Robertson, Messrs. William Parks, William Brown, Thomas E. Milledge, James Adams, William Davidson, Thomas Gilchrist, John Gillis, John Veasy, James Howard, and William Howard.—Several other gentlemen from this city went to England in the Steamer of the 19th inst. whose names were given in our last paper.

POOR COPY

MILITIA UNIFORM BALL.—The Ball given on Tuesday evening at the St. John Hotel, by the Rifle and Left Flank Companies Saint John City Light Infantry was well attended. The room was beautifully and appropriately decorated, and the exertions of the Committee seemed to be well appreciated by the numerous company assembled, who enjoyed themselves until a late hour the following morning.

ASSEMBLY.—Mr. Donchar, teacher in the polite accomplishment of Dancing, intends with his Pupils giving an Assembly on the evening of the 17th instant. Judging from the Rules to be observed it will be a very select, and no doubt a brilliant affair.

FISHERY DRAFT.—Persons entitled to a Draft in the Fishery are reminded that to-morrow will be the last day for taking in names, and that the books will be closed at six o'clock, after which no name will be received.

ALEXANDER'S PHILADELPHIA MESSENGER.—This is the cheapest and best family newspaper published in the United States. Attached to the next volume—commencing in the present month, is a splendid Pictorial sheet, rivalling those of the London Illustrated papers. Clubs of persons can get this paper at a remarkable cheap rate, twelve subscriptions being taken for 12 dollars.

An Inquest was held on Friday, the 26th inst. at the Dead House in this City, before Henry Porter and William O. Smith, Esquires, and a respectable Jury, on view of the body of Jane Thompson, who was found dead in Morris street that morning. It appeared that the deceased, who was a woman of ill fame, was much intoxicated the night previous and died from the combined effects of that, and exposure to the inclemency of the weather. Verdict accordingly.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American under the date of the 24th instant, says:—

"The President, it is understood has signed the joint resolution for the admission of Texas, and forwarded a copy of it by a private messenger to the capital of Texas. Two months will probably see Texas singing her identity as an independant nation into a single state of this Union with representatives upon the floor of Congress."

THE MAMMOTH SKELETON OF THE WEST.—The Western newspapers have for some months past been dealing deeply in marvel, and making more wonderment among themselves than is usual even in that somewhat hyperbolical region—Somebody had discovered or said he had discovered a skeleton in Williamson county, Tenn., which was declared to have been the framework of a being no doubt belonging to some specimen of the genus homo, and one who must have made made Lilliputians of such moderate sized people as Goliath of Gath, and the gentlemen Anakims of whom we read in Scripture. Indeed, the giants of whom there is any account either in history, romance or fable were all and singular the veriest pigmies in comparison with this occidental monster for the bare bones weighed *fifteen hundred pounds*. The man himself must have been about 18 feet high, and when he walked about clothed with the common quantum of flesh and other appliances proper to a gentleman of his "bone and calibre," weighed probably about 3,000 pounds so that if he ever indulged in the luxury of any other locomotion than that sometimes denominated 'Shank's Mare,' the strongest Mastadon would hardly have answered his purpose. An elephant would have been too tiny for one of his youngest children. The bones of his thigh and leg measure six feet and six inches, and his skull is about two-thirds the size of a flour barrel, which is certainly big enough to hold twice the bulk of brains belonging to those who believe the story. The sockets of the eye are large enough to take in a good sized coffee cup, and the jaw teeth indicate an eater that would undo the occupants of half the modern boarding houses in the land and perchance breed a famine in our whole 'extensive country,' for said teeth actually weigh now, from three and a half to six pounds a piece! This enormous skeleton is said to have been found about 60 ft. below the surface of the earth imbedded in a stratum of the hardest kind of clay, and all the bones are in a state of perfect preservation. An eminent physician and anatomist is stated to be engaged in putting the bones *in situ*, and when the skeleton is in proper form, brought to the American Museum, placed *along side* of the building, (for it can never be got in to it) so that we can see it *tous ensemble*—we shall believe all these details. Before which time we must be permitted to suspect some trifling exaggeration in the premises.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

Married.

On the 23d instant, by the Rev. Robert Irvine, of the Free Church, Mr. John Montgomery, of this City, to Miss Sarah Ann Russell, of the Parish of Portland.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Charles Thompson, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Mary Ann Douglas, of this City.

On 27th inst., in Trinity Church, by the Rev. the Rector of this Parish, Mr. William Durant, to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Mr. John Hooper, of Lancaster.

On Tuesday evening, the 23d inst., by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. Thomas Coward, to Miss Grace Harding, of this city.

On Sunday, 28th ult., by the Rev. the Rector, Captain Jacob Brewer, to Miss Eliza Warn all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, 31st ult., by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rector, Mr. Henry Fotherby, Merchant, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. John Melick, all of this city.

On Thursday, 1st inst., by the same, Mr. Joseph Balyea, of the Parish of Greenwich, (K. C.), to Miss Margaret Ann Flewelling of the same place.

In the Parish of Studholm, on the 17th Dec., by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Mr. David Murray, to Ann youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Pearson of that Parish.

On the same evening, by the same, in the Parish of Sussex, Mr. James Hagerty, to Miss Rachel Barnes, both of Sussex.

At Christ Church, Maugerville, on the 22d inst. by the Rev. J. M. Sterling, Mr. Charles Brown, to Miss Eliza, only daughter of Major Abraham DeVeber, all of that place.

On the 18th instant, by George Hayward, Esq., commissioner for solemnizing marriage, James Copperthwaite, of Canning, to Miss Mary Ann, only daughter of Moses Coburn, Esq., of Sheffield.

Also by the same, on the 20th instant, at Blissville, Mr. Charles Nevers, to Margaret, third daughter of Mr. Abraham Harris, all of the above place.

Died.

On Sunday evening, Elizabeth Jane, only daughter of the late Mr. John Richardson, aged 17 years. Her end was peace.

On Monday morning, after a protracted and painful illness, Sarah, relict of the late Mr Wm. ..., aged 68 years.

At Carleton, on the 26th inst., after a short but severe illness, which she bore with the utmost patience and resignation to the Divine Will, Ann Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Henry Gardner, and daughter of the Rev. Robert Davis, of Lunenburgh, N. S., in the 25th year of her age, leaving two small children with her husband to mourn over an irreparable loss.

Last Evening, (Thursday,) after a distressing illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, Elizabeth, consort of Capt. McNaughton, of this port.—Funeral on Sunday next, at two o'clock, from her late residence, south east corner Queen Square, when friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

At Norton, King's County, on Wednesday the 17th inst., in the 82d year of his age, David B. Wetmore, Esq., one of the first settlers of this Province, and for many years a Representative in General Assembly from King's County, and a Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas. He has left a numerous progeny, by whom his memory will be long held in affectionate esteem.

At Long Island, County of Digby, Thomas Ruggles, Esq. aged 70 years.

At Cheltenham, on the 26th ult. the Lady of Major Barker, H. E. I. C. S., and eldest daughter of the late David Dobie, Esq., of Gartferr, Scotland.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Brig Syria, Masters, New-York, 10 days —Geo. Thomas, assorted cargo.
Brigantine Olive, Jeffrey, Alexandria, 8—L. H. Waterhouse, wheat.
Schooner Woodlands, McLean, Boston, 7—Master, assorted cargo.
Saturday—Barque Quebec, Baxter, Plymouth, 72—R. Rankin & Co. ballast. Off the Wes-Islands, picked up a boat's crew of an American whaler, which had been separated from the ship in a gale of wind.
Monday—Barque Douglas, Foggo, Hull, 70—order, coals.
Tuesday—Barque Everton, Osborn, Philadelphia, 15—order, wheat, flour, corn, &c.
Wednesday—Robert Rankin, Whitney, Boston, 2—I. & J. G. Woodward, assorted cargo.
Caithnesshire, Herlop, Belfast, 50, order, ballast.

CLEARED.

26th—Barque Bethel, Mosher, Londonderry, deals—James Kirk.
27th—Ship Alexander Edmond, Carr, Liverpool, timber and deals—John Wishart; Brig Argyle, Durhee, Tralee, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.
29th—Ship Mary Caroline, Brewer, London, timber and deals—Wm. Jarvis; Barque Renfrewshire, Burns, Liverpool, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.
31st—ship Effingham, Driscoll, Liverpool, timber & deals.

We learn from Capt. Nathaniel Doggett, (Commissioner of Wrecks,) that the barque Sir Henry Pottinger, James Campbell, master, which sailed on the 20th inst., for Bristol, went ashore at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, during a snow storm, in Whale Cove, on the N. E. end of Grand Manan—crew saved.—When boarded by Capt. D. she had nine feet water in her hold, but it was expected she would be got off should the weather continue moderate.

The Sir Henry Pottinger returned to port on Saturday morning last, waterlogged, in tow of the Steamer North America, which had been dispatched to Grand Manan, for that purpose.

Ship St. Andrew, Robertson, of and for this port, from Hull, with a cargo of coals, &c. went ashore on the Seal Ledges, near Machias, at 10 o'clock on the night of the 19th inst. Got off with loss of anchor, chain; rudder unshipped and making water fast. Struck again on another reef where she lay till daylight. With assistance from the shore, got her off again, and run her into a cove between two Islands, where she now lies full of water. The St. Andrew belonged to John Wishart, Esq., of this city, and is insured.

THE Annual Meeting of the GRAND LODGE of the Loyal Orange Association of New-Brunswick will be held at the Lodge Room in the City of Saint John, on Wednesday the 14th day of January next, 1846, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The various Lodges will make their returns.—All parties concerned will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. By order of R. W. G. M. 26th Dec., 1845.

YORK, No. 3.—The brethren of No. 3, are requested to meet on Monday evening next, 7 o'clock. R. N.—By order of the W. M. Jan 2.

ULSTER ORANGE LODGE, No. 113 (under the Registry of the Grand Lodge of Ulster.) will meet in their Lodge Room, Hibernian Hotel, on Tuesday, 6th January, 7 o'clock. By order of the W. M. R. N. Jan 2.

INDIA HOUSE.

Ex ship *Maranham* from London, and *Themis* from Liverpool, the subscriber has received the following Goods—
21 CHESTS Congou TEA—[imported expressly for retailing]
2 ditto OLD HYSON ditto;
4 ditto Florence OIL;
60 Whole } Boxes Muscatel Raisins in layers;
40 half }
10 quarter }
20 boxes Cooking ditto;
3 carroteel CURRANTS;
40 Drums Turkey pulled FIGS;
1 Bale soft shell Almonds;
2 chests Italian LIQUORICE;
15 bags black PEPPER;
18 kegs, 36 lbs each Durham MUSTARD;
1 bbd. Poland Blue STARCH;
1 cask Double Gloster CHEESE;
30 Boxes Tobacco Pipes;
75 dozen shoe Brushes, assorted;
50 ditto Scrubbing ditto;
casks Bath Brick, Table salt, Saltpetre; cream Tarter, salts, senna, Cold drawn CASTOR OIL;
Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, servants' Friend, Whiting, Blacking, &c.
500 *STONE JUGS*, from ½ to 3 gallons;
In the *Sea Nymph* from the Clyde—IN STORE:
3 pipes and 7 hhds Martell's Pale BRANDY.
6 hhds. superior GENEVA;
3 pipes old MALT WHISKEY;
3 casks Old PORT WINE;
2 puncheons JAMAICA RUM—fine flavoured—
4 hhds crushed Sugar, 15 do Molasses;
80 brls No 1, Herrings—Grand Manan catch.
THOMAS S. MAGEE
December 26.

Nails, Spikes, Tin, etc.,
On hand and for sale:
75 KEGS 4½ to 10 inch SPIKES;
150 do. 10d'y, 12d'y, 14d'y, 16d'y, and 20d'y Rose and Clasp Head NAILS;
25 kegs 4, 6, and 8 do.;
20 do. 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 9d, & 10d, best Horse and Ox Nails;
20 do. 1¾ to 3 in. Boat Nails;
5 do. 2¼ to 2¾ sheathing Nails;
4 small Chain Cables, 9-16 in. ¼ & ⅜ in.; 2 tons small CHAIN, ¼, 5-16, ⅜, 7-16 and ½ in.;
100 boxes best quality I.C. TIN; 50 slabs of *Spelter or Zinc*;
200 bags No. 1 to 10 B. & B.B. SHOT;
15 small Anchors, 1½ to 2¼ cwt. each;
2 larger do about 10 cwt. each.
JOHN KINNEAR.
Nov. 21. Prince Wm Street

SINGING.

MR. OWEN begs most respectfully to intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John, that he purposes opening Classes next week, for instruction in Sacred Vocal Music, at the Mechanics' Institute. An afternoon Class to meet at 3 o'clock on Mondays and Fridays, and an Evening Class to meet at 8 o'clock on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Terms, extremely moderate, may be known on application to Messrs. McMillan, or to Mr. O. at the St. John Hotel, where names of Pupils will be received, and numerous testimonials exhibited from the Press and from Clergymen, and other Gentlemen of Nova Scotia.

N.B.—The Trinity and St. John class will meet at 3 o'clock, P.M. on Wenesdays and Saturdays at the Girl's School-room, King Square; private class at 5 o'clock P. M. on Mondays and Fridays at the Mechanic's Institute. The St. Luke Class at 6 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays and Thursdays at the Madras School room, Portland.
January 2d, 1846.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE *Anniversary of the New-Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society* will be held next Wednesday in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute. All persons friendly to the circulation of the Scriptures are invited to attend.

☞ A collection will be taken up in aid of the funds.

The door will open at half past 6 o'clock, and the business will commence at seven.
January 2. J. PATERSON, Sec'y.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE various classes of the Saint John Grammar School will resume their duties on Monday next the 5th instant.

A young man, who has taught a Parish School for some time, with satisfaction to his employers and credit to himself, has been engaged to assist in the English Department.
January 2, 1846.

Gasperaux.
360 BARRELS—on hand and for sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
Jan. 2, 1846.

S. K. FOSTER,
Has just received from London, per Brig Sir Henry Huntley, via Liverpool:
LADIES White and Black Satin SLIPPERS,
Do. black Slippers, for Dancing;
Ditto French Leather ditto,
Ditto very fine Prunella ditto,
Ditto Patent and Spanish do do,
A new supply of Ladies' SNOW BOOTS,
Double Soled Prunella Boots,
Fur'd SLIPPERS, of various sorts,
An elegant variety of Girls' & Children's Cloth and Snow BOOTS, Fur SLIPPERS, Patent and Spanish Slippers, and Kips for Dancing;
An almost endless variety of Children's Boots and SHOES;
Gentlemen's French Calf Wellington Boots for Dancing. *Also*—Clarence, Oxonian, Prunella, Cloth and Doe Skin German and Albert Boots for ditto, Carpet and other House Shoes—for sale CHEAP at his Stores, Corner of King and Germain streets. December 30—2i

Landing
From Philadelphia per brig Gorm—
200 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR,
88 Do. Extra ditto;
25 do. Scraped do; 318 do. CORN MEAL;
111 do. RYE FLOUR;
30 half-barrels BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
Also—10 half-barrels No. 1 MACKEREL. For Sale by JARDINE & CO.
27th *December*, 1845.

Important Discovery!

Rheumatism and Nervous Disorders Effectually Relieved!

Galvanic Rings Superseded!

THE inventor having ascertained that the Galvanic Finger Rings have not sufficient power to effect a Cure in the following diseases, viz: Rheumatism, Tic Doulourux, Paralysis, Headache, Deficiency of Nervous Energy, Stiff Joints and Fits,—he has invented a

GALVANIC BAND,

on an entirely new and improved principle which is constructed to be worn on the Arm or Leg, and although possessing more than fifty times the power of the common Galvanic Ring, is nevertheless free from all unpleasant sensations, and may be used with the greatest safety in all cases.

The small price of these Bands will enable all parties to avail themselves of their beneficent effects, viz., ONE SHILLING and upwards.

The Band may be had as a beautiful Bracelet, covered with Silver, at a proportionate price, at the Store of JAMES AGNEW, King street.
December 10

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

For Christmas Presents & New Year's Gifts.

THE subscriber wishes to acquaint his friends and patrons all that he is now opening a large ASSORTMENT OF TOYS and fancy articles to supply all little customers with *CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.* WILLIAM MAJOR.
Dec 19. *Prince William street.*

SHEFFIELD GOODS.
Per ship Speed—
RECEIVED Billetweb, whip, and cross cut SAWS, Table, and Pocket CUTLERY, Frame saw, Mill saw Handsaw, and smith's FILES, Dressing combs, Britannia WARE, &c. &c.
G. T. WILEY.
Dec. 17. *Market Square*

PHŒNIX HOUSE.

New & Fashionabe MUSIC.

THE subscribers have just opened a Case received from the Royal Music Institution of London, containing a very careful selection of Music by some of the first Composers, which in freshness, beauty, and variety far excels any importation ever made into the Province. It consists principally of Polkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Pieces, Songs & Glees. The Boston Academy's collection of SACRED MUSIC.

A further supply of the newest and most fashionable American Music daily expected.
Dec. 12. 3i J. & A. M'MILLAN

The British
CLOTHING STORE
Has just received per Marshal Bennett, the remainder of the Fall Stock—consisting of
FINE Black Cloth COATS; Winter Coats of all qualities and shapes;
Monkey and Pea Jackets; satin and cloth Vests;
Oil Coats and Jackets; South Westers;
FUR CAPS of a good quality; all of which will be sold low at Wholesale and retail.
CHARLES M. GARDNER.
December 12.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late CYNTHIA SMILER, (Widow,) deceased, are requested to hand in the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
SAMUEL C. SMILER.
St. John, Oct. 7, 1845. *Administrator.*

Flour, Corn Meal, &c.
60 BRLS. Gen. Superfine FLOUR, of the first quality for family use;
20 brls. CORN MEAL; 25 do. RYE FLOUR;
25 boxes Cavendish TOBACCO, 8's. Received this day per schr. Brothers from Boston.
Dec. 5. J. R. CRANE.

PHŒNIX HOUSE.
December 26.
JUST received, per brig Gorm, from Philadelphia: A further supply of the finest AMERICAN ANNUALS, GIFT BOOKS, CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, &c. &c.
3m. J. & A. McMILLAN.

Flour, Tobacco, &c.
Received this day, per schr. "*Woodlands*," from Boston:—
110 BARRELS Ohio S'Fine FLOUR;
110 do. Genessee do. do.
22 boxes Cavendish TOBACCO 8's & 16's.
3 cases best quality do.; 25 barrels Onions;
Dec. 26. J. R. CRANE.

EARTHENWARE.
Now landing from the ship Mozambique:
65 CRATES of STONE and EARTHENWARE—consisting of DINNER, BREAKFAST, TEA and TOILET SERVICES, Fancy PITCHERS, STONE POTS, &c. &c. For sale wholesale or retail at South Wing Custom House, Prince William Street, by
St. John, 26th Dec., 1845. R. BRITAIN.
(Observer, 4ins.)

NOTICE.

ANY Person having more claim to a LADDER (which was picked off the streets a few nights since,) painted ——, about — feet long; than the advertiser, will please call at the *Chronicle Office*, and receive the same by paying expences.

MR. CHARLES WATTERS,
Attorney at Law,
OFFICE in the City Bank Building, foot of Princess street. Oct. 24.

Recently Received,
And for sale at the store of
MARSH late DRURY,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET:
A GOOD assortment of *Skates, Sleigh Bells; American Axes and Handles*, low priced; *Fire Irons, Chest Locks, Brass Stair Rods, Brass and Ornamental Andirons, Plain and Fancy Door Finger Plates*, Pewter and Brass Cocks, hand and shingling Hatchets, Ivory and Box wood Rules, solid cast steel and other Hammers, brass Jamb Hooks, copper Tacks, Bench screws, coffee Mills, tea trays, sad irons, cheap square point shovels, skillets, Kettles, spiders, Griddles, Pots, Frying Pans, hand Bells, coat hods, long handled Window Brushes, American Mineral Knobs and Bell Pulls, &c. &c. *December 26.*

SCHOONER WANTED
TO go to the Little Salmon River for a cargo of Deals. Good price for Freight will be given; the Vessel can be loaded there with good despatch.
Dec. 25. ALLISON & SPURR.

OATMEAL.—Just received, 2 tons J. Robb's MEAL, from Dorchester. Also, 200 bbls. Corn Meal, ex brig *Catais*, from Philadelphia.
Dec 26 JARDINE & CO.

20th December, 1845.
PHŒNIX HOUSE.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now fully supplied with rare and beautiful BOOKS & FANCY ARTICLES suitable for the Season. Their Stock consists in part of ANNUALS, in great variety; British and American POETS, in elegant bindings.—together with a great variety of Works in the various departments of Literature and Science.

Juvenile Books.—Their stock is now the largest and most complete ever imported into the Province,—consisting of upwards of One Thousand Volumes, and embracing all the best and most popular Juvenile Writers of the day. As they intend giving particular attention to this department of their business, the public may expect, at all times, a good assortment.

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.—An extensive assortment now on hand. From recent arrangements they will be fully supplied with all the cheap publications from the English and American Press, as fast as issued. J. & A. McMILLAN.

JAMES AGNEW,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, & CLOCK MAKER,
King street.
Wants 1000 *Customers to purchase the following Goods, viz:*
14 EIGHT-DAY English Brass CLOCKS, in Mahogany cases,
6 Fancy do. do.
36 American Brass & Wooden 8-day & 1-day do.
14 fine LEVER WATCHES, in Gold cases,
18 do. do. do. in silver cases,
66 Vertical do. do. in silver cases,
22 Second hand Watches, in Gold & Silver Cases,
14 fine Gold GUARDS, 12 silver do.
12 fine Gold Brooch Chains and Seals;
10 doz. fine Gold KEYS, assorted,
14 doz. Ladies fine GOLD FINGER RINGS, in various settings,
8 doz. Gent's Fancy Stone set and Plain do.
6 doz. Gent's fine Gold Bosom Pins, assorted;
4 doz Ladies' fine Gold BROOCHES, in Cameo and other settings,
14 doz Gold Plate and Gilt do.
10 doz pair solid Gold Top & Drop Ear Rings,
6 doz pair Plated do.
14 HAIR GUARDS, Gold Mounted,
10 doz Mourning Brooches, assorted,
6 doz fine Gold WEDDING RINGS,
3 doz Chased Guard do.
Gold and silver Spectacles; Silver Thimbles; a large assortment of fine Steel, German silver, and common Spectacles, for every age, concave and convex;
Silver Candlesticks, Cruet stands, Egg stands,
Fine silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Gold and silver Pencil Cases,
German silver do. do.
Alberta Table, Dessert, Tea, and Mustard Spoons,
Dinner and Dessert Forks,
Ships' Compasses, Pocket do; Barometers, Thermometers, Quadrants, Parallel Rulers,
Flutes, Fifes, Pistols, Daggers, Percussion caps, and a great variety of Goods, too numerous to mention.
Just received per ship Speed from Liverpool:
24 SILVER WATCHES,
6 gross ALBETTA TEA SPOONS, assorted, *a beautiful article;*
8 Ladies' Companions.
A large assortment of WATCH MATERIAL to which he would call the attention of Town and Country Watchmakers.
As the subscriber is expecting shortly an additional supply of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c., and as it is his intention to enlarge his business in the coming spring, he offers the above Goods at very low prices for satisfactory payments.
☞ J. A. further informs the public, and the Marine community in particular, that having fitted up a neat Transit Instrument, on his own Premises, he is fully prepared to repair and rate Chronometers committed to his care in the most correct manner.
Expected to arrive in a few days:—
Three first-rate Chronometers,
which will be sold low if applied for immediately.
St. John, N. B. Dec. 19, 1845. 6i

Deal, Boards, Corn Meal, &c.
300,000 feet Spruce Deals; 400,000 feet Pine Boards and Planks;
Ash Hhd. Staves and seasoned Pine LUMBER
100 Barrels CORN MEAL;
50 Do. RYE FLOUR. For sale by
December 12. J. FAIRWEATHER.

T. B. GORDON
Offers for sale at the lowest market rates, Goods received per Avon, Harmony, Queen Pomare, Sarah, Themis, Mary Caroline, and other vessels.
30 DOZEN Long handled Fry Pans; 1 ton iron Wire; 20 tons sheet Iron; 50 boxes Tin Plates; 5 casks Chain Traces, Ox chains, hack bands, &c.; 200 pairs extra strong Traces for Lumber woods; 24 Circular Saws for edging and trimming; 364 Mill, pit and X cut Saws, all of good quality; (1 case Rowlands' Saws from Philadelphia); 2½ doz. short handled Fry Pans; 2 cases Guns and Pistols; 7 casks Copper boat Nails; 25 bags Diamond head do 1¼ to 3¼ inch; 20 bags Nails and SPIKES; 30 casks Ox and Horse Nails; 5 cwt SLATE NAILS; 2 casks London GLUE; 1 do curl'd Hair, ass'd prices; 1 do. Hair Cloth, 17 to 26 inch; 4 casks Rivets, screws, Tacks, Brads and Tip Nails; 2 ditto butt and shutter hinges; 24 gross Heel Plates; 2 casks Hooks and Hinges and 'Home's' Patent H H T strap and chest Hinges; 6 Rolls sheet LEAD, 3, 4 and 5 lbs; 1 ton shot, ass'd; 6 rolls LEAD PIPE; 1 ton sheet ZINC; 1 case thin sheet COPPER; 1 do. sheet Brass; 12 casks Tea Kettles, Digesters, saucepans, Glue pots, Fish Kettles &c.; 100 bags sparrowbills; 4 crates coal Hods and scoops, cinder sifters &c.; 1 ton slab Zinc; 25 dozen shovels and Garden spades; 300 ditto steel Point socket shovels; 20 do long handled spades; 2 tons 'Sanderson's' Cast STEEL; 5 casks sad Irons, Italian Irons and Box Irons with heaters; 2 cases school slates and pencils; 1 cask shoe Thread; 20 bbls. GUNPOWDER; 1 cask red chalk; 2 bales chalk lines and Coffin cord.
1 cask 'Water of Ayr' and other Whet stones; 10 tons HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots Ovens, spiders, Griddles, Fry pans and boilers; 3 casks cart and Pipe Boxes; 1 do cart Harness;
1 cask B. Metal Tea and coffee Pots; 1 do Hot water Jugs; 4 do. CUTLERY and *Cam's* Edge TOOLS; 200 Fox traps; 3 cases Thompsons scotch screw Augers; 2 do. Tea trays; 2 casks 'Vickers' best FILES and RASPS
72 casks and cases containing a general assortment of HARDWARE, among which are—Harness Mounting; Saddle Trees and stirrups, Girth Web, Chair Web, boot web, Shoemakers Tools planes, hammers, hand and buck saws; rim, mortice, chest, trunk, till and other Locks; trunk handles and nails, screws, lamps, glasses and wicks for ditto; copper coal scoops, plate baskets, grid irons, fire irons and irons, fenders, brass kettles, weighing machines, steelyards; whitewash, shoe, paint, and other brushes; curry combs; 230 pairs SKATES; 150 dozen sleigh Bells; 300,000 Percussion Caps; 61 dozen two feet Rules, Urns, Candlesticks, knitting needles, glass paper, knobs, wire riddle, dish covers, foot tubs, slop kettles, *hand cuffs*, plated and Black castors; curtain Bands and Pins; Thermometers; Coffin Mounting; brass tubings, Bolts, carriage Lace, cash Boxes, Chamois skins, Brass cocks and a variety of other articles. Always on hand, a well assorted stock of Cut NAILS in kegs of 100 or 200 lbs—own manufacture.
Nov 28, 1845.

French Paper Hangings.
THE subscriber has just received from PARIS, via New York; per *Helen Marr*, a beautiful assortment of FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, Borders, &c.
Also per brig *Albert Fearing*, from Philadelphia 3 cases of Fine Glazed Paper Hangings.
JOHN LEITCH.
Melick's Brick Building, Market square.
Oct 24 Con. Tel. Her. News. 4.

Cabinet Making, &c.
THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have commenced business in the house south of the Court House, King's square, as CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, &c., under the Firm of
Brown & Humbert,
where all work in their line will be attended to with neatness and dispatch.
CHRISTOPHER BROWN.
STEPHEN B. HUMBERT.
N. B. Undertaking attended to, and charges moderate. November 21, 1845.

Floor Cloths, &c.
JUST received per *Mary Caroline*, 16 pieces of FLOOR CLOTHS, comprising 3-4 4-4 5-4 6-4 7-4 8-4 9-4, 10-4 widths; Also, 1 piece eight yards wide, to be cut any size that may be required:
Per ship *Perseverance:*
An assortment of BLANKETS, *FLANNELS*, Black Velvets, COTTONS, SHAWLS, Muslins, *Boots & Shoes*, &c. &c.
Dec. 5. W. G. LAWTON.

Cheap Clothing,
NOW OPENING AT
JOHN BOWES'
Water st ecr, Saint John.
THE subscriber is now opening a choice assortment of Fall and Winter
MADE CLOTHING,
Blue and Brown Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS;
Assorted superfine Broad Cloths;
Plain and Fancy striped Buckskins and Doeskins;
Plain and rib'd Kerseys and Cassimeres;
Silk Velvet and Satin Vestings;
CLOTH CAPS, Carpet and Travelling Bags, and a general variety of Gentlemen's small Wares and Seamen's OUTFITTING.
At the whole of the subscriber's stock is new and Fresh Goods selected by himself, and doing business on a *strictly Cash system*, he feels satisfied he is enabled to sell as low as any person in the trade. JOHN BOWES.
October 31.

HOLE IN THE ROCK,
Charlotte Street.
THE subscriber would beg to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to his present stock of Choice Groceries, Roots, prime Butter, &c. &c.—good and cheap as any in the City. ☞ *Call and See.*☜
Just Received.—A few barrels fresh ground Corn MEAL, a good article.
Dec. 5. [Gin] JAMES G. LESTER.

CHEAP SNOW BOOTS,
FOR SALE AT
S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe stores
CORNER OF KING AND GERMAIN STREETS.
Just received per ships Mary Caroline, and Marshal Bennett, from Liverpool and London:—
11 CASES of Women's Cheap snow Boots, at 2s, 2s 3d and 2s 6d, a pair;
2 casks cheap Carpet Shoes;
2 cases Women's FRENCH CLOGS;
9 cases Women's cheap seal skin House *Slippers*;
Infant's Socks of various Patterns;
Girl's, Boys, and Children's SNOW BOOTS and Ladies' superior Black Cloth Boots—prepared for walking on Ice. S. K. FOSTER.
December 5.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL.
THE subscriber having employed an experienced London COOK, wishes to inform the public that he is now prepared to accommodate his numerous Friends and Customers with all the delicacies of the market (not forgetting the substantials) including Mock Turtle and other SOUPS; which may be had at the above establishment, from 11 in the morning, throughout the week; and that he is also prepared to accommodate Dinner Parties on a more moderate scale than they have hitherto been catered for. Call and judge for yourselves.—No mistake!
☞ Private Families supplied with made up Dishes at the shortest notice.
Dec 5. 3m. JAMES NETHERY.

ANCHORS AND CHAINS.
NOW LANDING, ex *Caledonia*, and for sale by the subscriber—24 Anchors, iron and wood stock, assorted, from 2 to 32 cwt.
5 Chain Cables, best proved, 5/8 to 1 inch.
WM. CARVILL.
Dec 12.

"*Opposition is the Life of Trade.*"
CITY CLOTHING
and General Outfitting Mart.
South side of the Market Square.
JOHN ANDERSON
HAS received per late arrivals, a large assortment of CLOTHS, Trimmings, Fur, Caps and every other article connected, suitable for his Trade, which is too numerous to particularize in the columns of a newspaper, direct from the Manufacturers, and having made up a great part of the Cloth into
WINTER CLOTHING,
suitable for the Gent, the Farmer, the Mechanic the Labourer, and the Seafaring Man; all of which he is now selling off at such low prices for Cash, as he considers *a nimble sixpence better than a slow shilling*, that is impossible he can be
UNDERSOLD!
And if it's any criterion to judge by, the subscriber has sold and is selling more clothing than any other store in the city.
P. S.—Parties desirous of having their Clothes made to order, can have them done so expeditiously and in a superior style, as the subscriber has in his employment a foreman who cuts on the Varreo system—a certain method of ensuring a good fit—and keeps none but first rate Workmen in his concern.
☞ A farther supply is expected per *Marshal Bennett* from Lonton. Nov. 21.

Fashionable
HATS, CAPS, and FURS.
The subscriber has opened per *Marshal Bennett, Osprey*, and *Lively*:
A Large assortment of Gentlemen's Fur CAPS, String BOAS; splendid satin HATS; Fur GLOVES and GAUNTLETS, &c. &c., which together with his former stock, are offered at his usual low prices.
Dec. 5. E. E. LOCKHART.

Sperm OIL, &c.
200 GALS. Winter strained Sperm OIL;
400 Do Porpoise } OIL.
500 Do Pale Seal }
100 Do Lard }
200 Do Olive }
W. O. SMITH.
Nov. 5th December, 1845.

Per schr *Brothers*, and other recent arrivals from Boston:
101 PIERCES first quality RICE;
50 Drums fresh FIGS;
50 Kegs Cooking RAISINS.
In Store.—
165 Firkins prime Cumberland BUTTER.
December 5. ARCH'D. HEGAN.

LONDON GOODS.
Just received per *Marshal Bennett*, at the Italian Warehouse:
3 CASKS Cross and Blackburn's PICKLES and SAUCES;
10 Boxes Sperm CANDLES;
30 cases London Starch; 10 do Hall's patent do.
5 casks *Day & Martin's* BLACKING.
Also, from Halifax and Boston
150 Boxes } *Raisins:*
200 half boxes, }
200 quarter boxes }
SUMMERS & HICKS.
December 12. [News]

☞ NOTICE.
JOHN ALLEN, jr. has, this day, by mutual consent of all parties, retired from the firm of WELLINGTON & CO. The remaining partners will settle all the claims due against, and collect all the debts of the firm. A. J. WELLINGTON.
F. S. NICKERSON.
JOHN ALEXANDER.
Saint John, N. B. Nov. 29, 1845.

New Fruit, &c. &c.
Just received and for sale by the subscriber:
600 QUARTER, Halves and Whole Boxes of beautiful Fresh RAISINS;
6 Hhds. Bright SUGAR; 50 Drums FIGS;
20 Boxes CAPERS; 3 000 bush ONIONS;
6 Barrels RICE.
Also—200 Boxes best quality Digby HERRINGS;
JOHN KINNEAR.
Dec. 12 Prince Wm. street.

Stoves, Stoves.—ON HAND, AND FOR SALE:
COOKING STOVES, of various patterns:
FRANKLIN do do ditto;
COAL do do ditto;
WOOD do do ditto;
AIR TIGHT do do ditto;
Nov. 21. JOHN KINNEAR.

Try the Manchester Hous
MARKET SQUARE,
FOR BLANKETS;—Two Thousand Pairs Selling off at Cost and Charges! Nov. 21.

November 21, 1845.
HARDWARE.
COAL, Hods & scoops, Fire Guards, GUNS, Pistols, Candlesticks, Lamps, Stair Rods, Dish Covers, Spoons, Counter Balances, Iron Weights, Planes, Rules, sand Paper, Pad, Chest, Door, and Trunk LOCKS, Ox Chains, Horse Traces, NAILS, Rivets, and various other merchandize from Liverpool, per ship *Avon*, to Subscriber.
G. T. WILEY.

Bradley's
Mail and Accommodation Stages,
BETWEEN
ST. JOHN & FREDERICTON.
THE subscriber's Mail Stage leaves St. John for Fredericton every Monday morning at 7 o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the Halifax Mail, and Fredericton for St. John on Tuesday evening at four o'clock. His Accommodation Stage leaves Saint John every Friday morning, and returning, leaves Fredericton, on Saturday morning. Books are kept at the saint John Hotel in this city, and at Segee's Hotel in Fredericton, where Passengers can leave their names.
The subscriber returns thanks to his numerous friends, for the liberal patronage with which he has been favoured on the Route for the last seventeen years, and assures them and the public generally that his usual attention and punctuality will be paid to every thing entrusted to his care.
Dec. 12 JAMES BRADLEY.

LONDON GOODS.
Landing ex *Marshall Bennett*, from London—
5.5 CHESTS Congou TEA; 2 do Hyson;
20 boxes sperm Candles;
12 casks Day and Martin's Blacking;
2 casks Lazenby's Pickles and Sauces;
1 Box Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel;
10 casks French White Wine VINEGAR;
1 case Isinglass; 2 chests Florence OIL.
From Dorchester:
1 ton Robb's OATMEAL. For sale by
December 12. JARDINE & CO.

DR. SMYTH respectfully informs the inhabitants of Carleton, and the Public generally, that he has removed from

Poetry.

THERE'S REST.

There's rest, when eve with dewy fingers,
Draws the curtains of repose,—
Round the west, where light still lingers,
And the day's last glory glows—
There's rest, in Heaven's unclouded blue,
When twinkling stars steal one by one,
So softly on the gazer's view
As if they sought his glance to shun—

There's rest, when o'er the silent meads,
The deep'ning shades of night advance;
And sighing through their fringe of reeds,
The plaintive rill's clear waters glance.
There's rest, when all above is bright,
And gently o'er the summer isles—
The full moon pours her mellow light,
And Heaven, on earth serenely smiles—

There's rest, when angry storms are o'er,
And fear no longer vigil keeps,—
When winds are heard to rave no more,
And ocean's troubled spirit sleeps—
There's rest, when to the pebbly strand,
The lapsing billows slowly glide,
And pillowed on the golden sand,
Breathes soft and low the slumb'ring tide—

There's rest, deep rest, in that still hour,
A holy calm—a sweet profound—
Whose wizard spell and dreamy power,
Lulls into slumber all around—
There's rest, for labour's hardy child,
For nature's tribes of earth and air,
Whose soothing balm and influence mild,
Save guilt and sorrow, all may share—

There's rest, beneath the quiet sod,
When life, and all its trials cease,
And in the bosom of his God,
The Christian finds eternal peace—
That peace, the world cannot bestow,
The rest, a Saviour's death pangs bought
To bid the weary pilgrim know,
A bliss surpassing human thought.

HARDWARE.

5th December, 1845.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

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

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

120 pairs *low priced* Boys' SKATES; 3 cases Japan'd Coal Scoops and Hods; 2 casks chain Horse Traces; 1 cask Ox chains; 1 do Gut 600 fathoms short link'd CHAIN; cart backbands, 1 cask Hook and Eye Hinges, assorted;
93 bags WROUGHT NAILS, rose and clasp;
8 dozen long handle Frying Pans.
1 cask CUTLERY consisting of balance'd ivory handle, desert and Table knives without Forks; 51 gross Table and desert Knives with 2 and 3 prong Forks and pin'd handle well assorted; 76 dozen 1, 2, and 3 blade Pocket Knives.

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

Hardware, Harness Mounting, &c.

NO. 3, KING STREET.

The subscriber has received by late arrivals—

16 CASKS assorted HARDWARE and CUTLERY;
5 casks OX CHAINS, and Chain TRACES;
60 bags superior CUT NAILS;
20 casks Wrought do. Horse and Ox do.
800 Iron POTS and Bake Ovens, Griddles, &c.
2 cases GUNS and PISTOLS.

12 *Casks Harness Mounting*,
Containing
Brass, Silver, Plated, Japanned, Potlid, and Covered Mounting,—which will be sold in Sets or separate parts.
2 casks WHIP THONGS;
2 casks Cart and Harness Hames;
2 cases WHIPS, Patent Leather and Carriage LACE;
3 bales Curled Hair; 1 cask sleigh Bells;
1 bale Girth Web, &c.

November 14. C. C. MACDONALD.

SUMMERS & HICKS,
Grocers & Tea Dealers,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

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

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

June 20.

PRACTICE OF THE LAW.
Conveyancing & Notarial Business.
&c. &c. &c.
Office directly opposite the Bank of New Brunswick.
JAMES WM. BOYD,
Barrister, Notary, Conveyancer, & General Agent.

Oils, Saleratus, &c.

JUST received and for sale:—6 barrels S. Elephant OIL; 5 do SALERATUS;
5 Bales Batting; 5 do Cotton Wick;
50 Drums Fresh FIGS;
100 Boxes, halves and quarter fresh RAISINS;
75 do do second quality, do.
25 Kegs Cooking RAISINS;
50 Boxes 10x12 GLASS;
50 do 8x10 do

JOHN KINNEAR.
November 20. Prince William street.

S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe Stores,

JUST RECEIVED in the above Establishment:—
LADIES', Gentlemen's, Girls, Boys, and Children's CLOTH BOOTS, of every description. Together with Carpet, Kid, Seal, Satin, and every other variety of Ladies' *SHOES* that may be required. *Also*, Girls, Boys, and Children's *Boots and Shoes* of every description that may be required for the season. *For sale cheap.* Nov. 12.

PORK & BEEF.—250 Barrels extra Mess Pork; 100 do. Prime Mess, (in bond;)
100 barrels No. 1 Navy Prime and Mess BEEF (in bond); 200 barrels CORN MEAL.
25th sept. JOHN ROBERTSON.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM MAJOR has removed to his old stand in Prince Wm. Street. Dec. 12

Independent opposition Line

Covered Coach with four Horses,

LEAVING the St. Andrews Hotel, on Monday Wednesday and Friday mornings, and the St. John Hotel on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings.

The Subscriber tenders his thanks for the liberal support he has received in his line for many years, and respectfully announces that his Coach will run regularly three times a week as heretofore between St. Andrews and St. John, leaving St. Andrews every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock a. m. and St. John on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. He is also prepared to furnish extra conveyances when required.—A careful driver, Geo. Christie, will continue to drive. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Passengers, and good horses and substantial carriages will be kept on the line.

Books are kept at Ross' Hotel, St. Andrews, and St. John Hotel, St. John, and parcels or bundles left at either place to go by this Stage will be attended to.

All letters and parcels at risk of the owners.
L. L. COPELAND.

St. Andrews, August 18.

Royal Mail STAGE
BETWEEN
SAINT JOHN & ST. ANDREWS.

THE Subscriber desire to tender his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal share of public patronage which he has enjoyed during many years, and begs most respectfully to announce that having entered into a contract for the conveyance of her Majesty's Mails, he will, on the 45th inst., run a Two Horse Coach, three times a week, each way, between the above places, leaving Saint John by the first Boat to Carleton on the mornings of *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*, and St. Andrews at 6 o'clock, A. M. on *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*. Books kept at the St. John Hotel, St. John, and at Ross' Hotel and McAlevy's store, St. Andrews.

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

August 15. WM. H. WILLIAMS.

Notice to Teachers
OF
SCHOOLS & ACADEMIES.

Just Published,
A NEW SYSTEM OF MODERN
GEOGRAPHY,
PRINCIPALLY DESIGNED FOR USE IN
COLONIAL SCHOOLS.
COMPILED BY
James Paterson, L. L. D.

AS an elementary work very great care has been taken to avoid two very common evils—that of extreme brevity on the one hand, and of too great prolixity on the other. As a Class Book for British Colonial Schools it is certainly unequalled, being the only one ever got up expressly for their use. It is printed on good paper, from a clear and distinct type, and substantially bound, for the astonishing low price of Five Shillings.

V. H. NELSON.
October. 17. *Publisher.*

NEW GOODS.

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

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

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

NO. 2, NORTH MARKET WHARF.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

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

300 TINED and untined TEA KETTLES; 23 cwt. Sad Irons;
100 bags *Improved CUT NAILS;*
28 bags OX and HORSE NAILS;
2 cases Cast Steel; 4 bdls. Blister ditto;
2 packages *Blacksmith's VICES;*
Twenty ANVILS;
Blacksmith's sledges, Hammers and Bellows;
Fox Traps of an improved pattern;
Rim Locks, &c.—Common and Carpenters' Patent; Butt Hinges;
Wrought Pump Tacks & Brads; Rivets;
Pad, Chest, and Cupboard Locks, assorted;
Patent H & HL Hinges; *Whip Thongs;*
Polished steel and Bronze head Fire Irons;
Tinned harness Buckles, and a few patent double action Bridle Bits;
John Wilson's shoe and Butcher Knives, Chisels, Gouges, hatchets, Drawing Knives, Turkey Oil Stones;
Table Knives & Forks; Mill saw and other Files.
—ON HAND—
5½ feet *Hoe's & Co's* Gang Mill Saws.
October 3, 1845.

OCTOBER 17, 1845.

Per *Queen Pomare*, from Glasgow:

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

Also, per Sophia, from Liverpool:

1 Bale Blue COTTON WARP;
all which will be sold as cheap as any of the same quality in the Market for satisfactory payment.
October 17. A. HEGAN.

Iron, Copper, Anchors, Cables, &c.

Now Landing ex New Zealand—

100 TONS English Bar Iron, well ass'd
30 do. Refined Battle' best;
10 tons SHEET IRON, No. 16 to 24;
2 tons BOLT COPPER, 5-8 to 1 1-4 inch;
24 Anchors, assorted, from 1 to 30 cwt.;
30 Chain Cables, best proved, from ⅝ to 1⅛ inch
12 cwts best short link'd Chain, from 5-16 to ⅝ in
5 tons best OAKUM: For sale low by
Oct. 31. WM. CARVILL

MARSH, LATE DRURY,
Prince William Street,

Have received by late arrivals, extensive Importations of

HARDWARE,

INCLUDING:

TABLE CUTLERY.

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

SPRING CUTLERY.

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

SCISSORS AND SHEARS.

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

SPOONS AND FORKS.

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

BRITANNIA METAL WARE.

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

PLATED WARE.

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

TIN AND JAPAN'D WARE.

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

POLISHED STEEL GOODS.

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

SAWS.

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

FILES.

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

TOOLS.

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

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

BRUSHES.

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

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

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

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

September 26.

BRANDY, GENEVA,
Port, Sherry, Cherry Brandy, &c

Now landing, ex Lady Caroline, from London:—

10 HHDS. Superior Old, Cognac BRANDY. (*Martell's*);
4 hhds. do. do. Pale do. do.;
20 hhds. Finest Pale Schiedam GENEVA;
2 hhds. and 4 qr. casks Choice Old PORT;
2 hhds. and 4 qr. casks do. Golden SHERRY;
20 cases finest Cherry Brandy, in pints & quarts.
—IN STORE—
5 puncheons Old COGNAC BRANDY;
5 hhds. do. Pale do. do.;
2 hhds. very choice curious Old Jamaica Rum;
5 hhds. Pale Scheidam GENEVA;
30 cases superior Champagne BRANDY;
5 pipes, 4 butts, 20 hhds., 2 quarter casks, and 20 octaves superior old PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, TENERIFFE, &c.,
6 hhds. Marsalla, Lisbon, and Bucellas;
5 puns. Isla and Campelton WHISKEY;
10 puncheons strong RUM.

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

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

Wines, Brandy and Rum.

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

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

Ex *Commerce*:—
45 dozen Old PORT, in cases 3 doz. each.

Ex *Edinburgh*:
5 hhds. superior PORT WINE.

Ex *Duke of Wellington*:
20 hhds. BRANDY, (Guard, Dupuy & Co.)

Ex *June*:
5 puns. strong St. Kitts RUM.

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

Italian Warehouse.

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

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

London Goods per *Marshall Bennett*, full expected.
October 31. SUMMERS & HICKS.

NEW
Cabinet Establishment

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

Cabinet Furniture

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

St. John, May 2. W. HOGAN.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, etc.

Thomas Sandall,

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

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

General Assortment of Rim, stock, Pad, till and Chest LOCKS; Black Coffin Mounting; full size Glass Paper; Halter Chains; Iron and British Metal Tea and table Spoons; Brass chamber and table Candlesticks; Hearth Brushes; Corkscrews, Whip Thongs; Broom Heads; Door springs; short handle Fry Pans; Percussion and Flint Gun Locks; Weighing Machines; Dog Collars; Chain Web, Bed Keys, Cabinet Keys; Pegging, sewing, and Bead Awls; Lasting Tacks; Copper Coal Scoops; Bellows; Centre Board, Cornice, Pole End, Jack and Joint Planes; curry Combs; scale Beams; steelyards; 2 casks Britannia Metal and Plated Ware; Britannia Metal and Plated Candlesticks; Plated Waiters, snuffers and Trays; Imitable Alabaster tea and table Spoons; Ditto Table and Dessert Forks, a new article bearing so clear and exact resemblance to silver as to deceive many experienced Judges; German silver tea and table Spoons; Ditto Metal and Plated Cruet stands; Britannia Metal Urns; Tea and Coffee Pots, hot water Jugs;
1 cask Hair seating, 18 to 26 inch;
2 bales CURLED HAIR; 1 cask Cams Tools, consisting of ship and Coope Adzes, Broad Bench and narrow Axes, shingling Hatchets, Hammers, Hunters Axes, Drawing and Hollowing Knives; socket, Frames and trimming Chisels & Gouges;
2 casks Pocket and table Cutlery. *Jan. 1.*

Just received by 'Themis' and for Sale:

MILL SAWS, Whip saws; Cross cut, Web, Hand, Tenon and compass Saws; Carriers' Knives, Shingling Hatchets, Drawing Knives, Adze, Hammers, Chissels, Gouges, Table and other CUTLERY, Files, Combs, Brushes, &c.
26th sept. G. T. WILEY.

SHEATHING FELT.—Now Landing from ship *Sophia* from Liverpool:—6000 sheets Patent SHEATHING FELT. For sale by
Oct. 17. ALLISON & SPURR.

Clarke's Vegetable Universal Life Pills.

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

Manufacturing Establishment and Office of the Proprietor, 21 Brussels street, St. John, N. B.
August 2nd. U. J. CLARK.

By the Queen's patent.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life,
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption.

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

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

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

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

[From the John Bull, newspaper, London.]

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

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

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

Pianoforte Manufactory.

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

The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine.

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

References given to gentlemen of the highest respectability, if required. J. T. HUNT.
St. John, 20th June, 1845.

Saint BOOT JOHN STORE.

No. 12, South side King street,
Sign of the Mammoth Boot.

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

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

To Lumberers and Others.

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

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

☞ An assortment of SHOEMAKERS FINDINGS always on hand.
Oct. 10, 1845. CHRISTIE & M'BRINE

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

S. K. FOSTER'S
Paper Hangings and Shoe Stores, corner of King and Germain streets.

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

Men's, Boys, Youth's, Girl's, and Children's Buskins, Shoes, Boottees and Boots, of a substantial description to suit the season.
25th sept. S. K. FOSTER.

September, 1845.

FALL GOODS.

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

3 PACKAGES Plaid CLOAKINGS;
1 ditto ORLEANS and COBURGS;
2 do. black and colored Velvets; 1 do. printed do.
3 do. shawls and HANDKERCHIEFS;
4 do. carpeting and Rugs, 6 do. printed Cottons;
8 do. white and Grey shirtings, 2 do. striped do.;
10 do. flannels, Baize and Drugget;
2 do. ticks and Ginghams, 2 do. Muleskins;
1 do. silk Goods, 2 do. MUSLINS;
4 do. lining COTTONS, 1 do. cotton REELS;
2 do. cloth and Sealette *CAPS;*
5 do. canvas and Osnaburgs;
2 do. duck, Diaper and Sheetings;
1 do. brown Hollands, 1 do. *Irish LINENS;*
2 do. woollen CLOTHS.
Sept. 19. **W. G. Lawton.**

Coffee and Tobacco.

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

10 BOXES Cavendish Tobacco 16's;
10 bags old Jamaica COFFEE.
For sale by
Oct. 3. J. R. CRANE.

Iron and Steel.

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

AUGUST, 29th, 1845.
—*Received by the Brothers, from Liverpool:*—

A BALE Shoe THREAD, and case TEA TRAYS;
G. T. WILEY.

Sugar, Oatmeal, &c.

Just received and for sale—
20 BARRELS Fresh OATMEAL; 21 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR; 15 firkins BUTTER; 1 barrel POT BARLEY; 1 Bale Carpeting. JOHN KINNEAR.
Oct. 24. Prince Wm. street

Howard's Wholesale House.
MARKET SQUARE.

THE subscriber is in daily expectation of a very extensive stock of London, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham, and other GOODS, which, from his knowledge of the Home Market and the advantages he possesses in purchasing, enables him to sell at unprecedented low prices, for prompt payment or good paper only.—A Discount will be allowed to town Merchants supplying their Country Friends.
Sept. 25th. *WILLIAM HOWARD.*

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

Per Marcaham and Lady Caroline from London, and Schoodiac from Liverpool.

THE Subscriber has received by the above ships his Fall supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent and New MEDICINES; Also, a well-assorted stock of PERFUMERY.
2 cases Finest Smyrna *SPONGE;*
1 do. Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Clothes Brushes;
1 do. Pink, Blue and Green Saucers;
200 dozen Pickles and Sauces, assorted;
50 do. MUSTARD in 1 lb. and ½ lb. bottles;
21 do. Anchovy Paste and Yarmouth Herrings;
Ground and Root GINGER;
Black and White Pepper, Allspice;
600 lb. Servant's Friend, in 2oz. and 4oz. pkgs.
JOHN G. SHARP.
Oct. 3. *Corner of North M. Wharf.*

For Sale by the Subscribers.

500 BARRELS GASPEREAUX;
300 boxes Digby smoked HERRINGS.
Oct. 3. SUMMERS & HICKS.

FLOUR—30 barrels Wheat FLOUR—Received per schr. *Meridian*, from Boston.—For sale
Nov. 12. by J. R. CRANE.

STOVES.—4x *Queen Pomare*, 60 Canada Stoves, 20 to 30 inch.
Oct 17. WM. CARVILL

NEW GOODS!!

The Subscriber has received per ships 'Harmony' and 'Sophia,' part of his Stock of **Winter Goods**; they were selected with the utmost care in the best English Markets, and will be sold at the lowest Cash Prices, *in order* that he may be able to dispose of the whole Importation before the opening of the spring season; he needs not assure the Public that in consequence of his late Auction, and the late disastrous fire, his Stock is entirely NEW. It consists of—

BLACK, Blue, Invisible Green, Olive, and Brown BROAD CLOTHS;
Pilot and Beaver Cloths in the same colours;
Striped, Plaid and Plain Doeskins, Tweeds and Cassimeres;
483 pieces of Wool and Gala Plaid Clorkings, from 11d to 8s. 9d.; Plaid Cloak Linings &c.
Syrian Cloths, French and English; Merinoes; striped, shaded, and plain Coburgs and Parisians; De Lanies; shaded, plaid, figured, striped and plain Orleans; Balzorines, Parmetta, Cashmeres, &c.; Damask Moreens;
Bonnet, Dress and Vesting Velvet, of all colours;
SILKS, Satins, Tore Satins, Ducapes, &c., these were purchased at very low prices and will be sold accordingly.
A large stock of Winter SHAWLS & SCARFS, of of every variety, all of new patterns;
Twilled and Jaconet Linings; Holland, Orleans, Linings, &c.;
LINENS, Lawns, Table Linens and Napkins, Lawn Handkerchiefs; Vestings and Grub Scarfs; Gloves and Hosiery, Lambswool Shirts and Drawers; Muslins of every kind;
Cabul, Ionian, and German VELVETS; Cambric, Lawn, silk and Cotton Handkfs;
White and colored STAYS, CRAPES, Lisses, Aerophanes, &c.;
A very large quantity of *New Ribbons*, bought at a sale in London, and will be sold much below the regular prices;
Laces, Insertions, Ruches, Gofferings, Borderings, &c.; Fancy Goods of all kinds; A new article of Umbrellas, &c.;
Fitch, Sable, Ermine, Mink, Squirrel, Chinchilla, Swandown, *Muffs, Capes, Boas*, and Victorens; Fur Trimmings; Small Wares; &c. &c.;
Oct. 20. C. W. KETCHUM.

PHŒNIX HOUSE.

JUST LANDED from ship *Aron*:—the remaining part of our Fall Stock, among which are—
A choice and select Assortment of Papier Mache, FANCY ARTICLES;
Gold and silver Pencil Cases; Enamelled, Fancy and Tortoiseshell Pen-holders; Morocco and shell card cases; Ladie's Companions; bronze Japan and Fancy Thermometers; Ivory and Pearl Paper Knives; Necklace and Glove Boxes; Knitting Pins, Purse Clasps, Slides Rings and Tassels;
Unique chain scent Bottles and Perfumes;
Fancy, Pocket, spring, Hydraulic and Fountain INK-STANDS;
Paper Weights, Pen Knives and Scissors;
Wood and Leather Work Boxes, Desks and Dressing cases; Leather Needle Cases, Tablets, Pocket Books, Wallets, and Portfolios;
Tapers and Taper Stands; Letter Racks & Clips;
Save Alls; screw cushions; Dominoes, Chessmen, snuff boxes, Percussion Caps, Coach Horns; Men's and Boys' Skates;
Mathematical Instruments, singly and in cases, in great variety; Log and school Slates and Pencils, all sizes, &c. &c.
☞ A further supply of the newest and most fashionable MUSIC.

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

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

N. B.—BOOK-BINDING executed, to order, in their usual style. J. & A. McMILLAN.
November 14.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society.

Office 26, Cornhill, London.

CAPITAL £500,000 sterling.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS Company insures for sums from £100 to £3000 on a single Life. It has the *mutual* system, or distribution of profits—offers advantages while living, as wedges to widows and orphans after the death of the insured—loans part of the premiums paid when needed—induces persons to insure the lives of others who may be indebted to them—insures a man and his wife *jointly*, payable to the survivor on the death of either—grants endowments to children on reaching the age of twenty one years—and conducts its operations upon a most comprehensive and satisfactory system.

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

Pro Bono Publico.

PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c.,

JUST Received per 'Robert Rankin,' from Boston:—A large assortment of Perfumery, Toys, &c., and for sale wholesale and retail at BROOKS' Emporium, Foster's corner.
October 10.

Flour, &c.

300 BBLS. superfine and fine Genessee FLOUR;
40 boxes TOBACCO, 8's and 16's; 15 Chests Congou TEA of superior quality; 50 bbls. Prime PORK (in bond;)—received per schooner *Brothers* from Boston, and for sale low by
Oct 24. J. R. CRANE.

EXTENSIVE MILL PROPERTY
To be sold by Private Bargain.

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

The Saw Mills are capable of containing as many Gangs as there are now single Saws, which could be substituted at little cost; they are in perfect order, and some of the Gangs could be driven throughout the entire year, as