The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No. 1390.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1845.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 40.

THE OBSERVER,

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

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

ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Company of Boston.

Marine Agency at Saint John.

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

August 13. A. W. WHIPPLE.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having entered into Partnership, their Business will in future be conducted under the Firm of ALLISON & SPURR.

EDWARD ALLISON,
J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

St. John, Dec. 23, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of E. L. Jarvis & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers, or to G. R. Jarvis, Esq., their Attorney, at whose Office the Books and Accounts are left for adjustment.

R. M. JARVIS,
EDWARD L. JARVIS.

St. John, June 27, 1844.

ESTATE OF DR. HENRY COOK.

ALL Persons having Legal demands against the Estate of HENRY COOK, late of the City of Saint John, Surgeon, &c., deceased, are required to send in their claims, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof: and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment.

JAMES VERNON,
GIDEON VRNON, } *Administrators.*
A. BALLOCH,

St. John, April 30, 1844.

New Arrivals.

Received per ships Hebe, Pandora, Abigail, and Kathleen:—

80 TONS Bar and Bolt IRON, assorted;
150 Bundles SHEET IRON;
50 Boxes TIN PLATES, IC;
3 Packages IRON WIRE;
30 Cwt. Sayler's CAST STEEL, 1½ and 5/8;
100 Bags Cut and Wrought NAILS;
20 Bags HORSE and OX NAILS;
60 Bags DECK SPIKES, from 3 to 10 inches;
1 Case Thomson's SCREW AUGERS;
1 Case SADDLES and BRIDLES;
1 Do. MILL SAWS;
2 Casks HARDWARE;
3 Casks CUTLERY; 1 Cask FILES;
9 Bales SHEATHING FELT.

☞ For sale at the Lowest Prices.

ALEXANDER YEATS.

Dock-Street, Dec. 24, 1844.

GORDON'S
Hardware store.

MARKET SQUARE, St. John, N. B.

CHEAP—For Cash only.

50 BAGS SPIKES, ass'd. 4 to 10 inch,
25 do. fine NAILS, 1¼ to 3 inch,
100 do. wrought NAILS, Clasp and Rose-head, 4 p. to 40dy,
20 do. Composition Spikes & Sheathing NAILS,
1 cask do. Clinch RIVETS,
6 do. Ox and Horse Nails,
1 do. Horse Shoes and Ox CHAINS,
15 doz. Shovels and SPADES,
20 doz. Ivy handled Irish MATTOCKS;
3 do. Socket SHOVELS,
1 tun Sheet LEAD, 3 to 5 lb.,
1 cask SHOT, assorted,
6 rolls of Lead PIPE, ½ to 1 inch,
1 case Sheet COPPER, 1 cask Sheet ZINC,
20 cwt. Block do. 6 cwt Block TIN,
20 boxes Sheet do.
6½ casks Tinkettles & Saucepans,
2 Tons Pipe and Waggon Boxes,
1 cask Harness Mounting,
1 Tun and POTS, Ovens, Spikers, Griddles and STEEL PANS,
1 bale Cotton Chalk LINES,
2 cases Scotch AUGURS 1-2 to 2 1-2 inch,
1 cask Rat and Fox TRAPS,
10 doz Fly PANS,
1 case Cut Scoops, Hand & Dust Pans,
10 cwt. Cast Steel square flat and octagon,
10 do. BLISTER do common and best,
12 do. SPRING do best.
Brass Shackles & Screws for Carriage Springs,
1 cask Hair and Seating, 1 do. BOWAN,
1 do. School Slates & PENCILS,
Smith's ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS,
2 Tons Block Bushes and Rivets,
1-2 do. Iron WIRE, 1 cask Plate Hinges,
22 bales Riddles and Seives,
1 Ton Plough Plating and Moulds,
2 cases Guns and Pistols,
25 Mill Saws, for single & Gang Gates & Circulars, 3 casks Files all kinds,
3 casks containing Knives and Forks, Pen and Jack Knives, Shoe, Butcher, & Bread Knives, *Rodger's* RAZORS and Knives, German Silver Forks, Carver's, Steel, Patent Putty and Oyster Knives &c.
2 casks containing Solar, shop & Table Lamps, Nursery LAMPS, Cambridge and Desk do.
1 cask Lamp Shades, Chimnies, & Deflectors and Hall LAMPS.
1 cask Britannia Metal Tea & Coffee POTS Candlesticks, Lamps, Urns, Snuffers, Trays, &c. Bronze URNS, Hot Water Jugs, Block TIN, Tea and Coffee Pots, &c.
1 do. Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Coasters, Castors, Cake Baskets, &c.
1 do. Ladies' Work Boxes, Desks, Tea Caddies, Toys, &c.
1 do. Brushes, White Wash, shoe, scrub, deck, hair, cloth, dusting, black Lead, &c.

30 do. containing an excellent assortment of Carpenter's and Shoemaker's TOOLS and Findings, "Carpenter's Patent" Rim and Mortice LOCKS, Scotch do. Common and "Sanderson's Patent" STOCK LOCK Night Latches, Brass and Japanned Norfolk LATCHES, Chest Pad, Press, and THUMB LOCKS, Common and best patent BUTT HINGES, Chest, Table, T, Backflap H, Pear H, and Strap HINGES, Cut and Wrought BRADS and TACKS, Find and Iron RIVETS, Coffee Mills, Brass and Bronze Fenders, Fire and Hand IRONS, Rakes, Hoes, Trowels, Axes, Hammers, Coffin Mounting and Cords, Weighing Machines, STEELYARDS, WEIGHTS, Brass, IRON, and Japanned Candlesticks and LAMPS, Glass Lanthorns and LAMPS, and a variety of other small wares.

1 Case TEA TRAYS, Waiters, Bread and Knife Trays, c.c. 1 Cask SCREWS,
1 Bale SHOE THREAD,
2,000 Lbs. Gun POWDER, 20 kegs F. do.

—*Constantly on hand*—

All sizes of CUT NAILS, Flooring BRADS Finishing do. and Sheathing NAILS, of the Subscriber's own manufacture, and which will be found much superior to any article of the kind imported. THOMAS R. GORDON.

Jan. 6. *Market Square.*

COFFEE, CIGARS, &c.

Landing ex Schooner "Charlotte," from Boston

20 BRLS. JAVA COFFEE,
10,000 *Manuel Amores* CIGARS,
10 Kegs GRAPES; 5 Boxes LEMONS,
20 Drums Turkey FIGS,
Hickory NUTS; MACCARONI, &c.

—IN STORE—

20 Firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER,
30 Chests Congou TEAS.

For sale by J. MACFARLANE,
Feb. 18, 1845. *Market-Square.*

TO RENT,

THE upper part of the HOUSE occupied by the Subscriber, suitable for Offices.

J. M.

TO LET,

THE STORE in Dock-Street, at present occupied by R. P. McGivern.—Also, two CELLARS on a level with and entrance from Nelson-Street.—

Enquire of W. A. ROBERTSON,
February 18. *Dock-Street.*

To Let, for one or more Years,

and possession given 1st of May next:

The OFFICE in the Brick Building in Dock street, at present occupied by Messrs. E. Barlow & Sons.—*Rent moderate.* Apply to

February 18. ALEXANDER YEATS.

OFFICE TO LET,

From 1st May next.

A convenient Office in a Brick Building North side Market Square. Apply to J. & H. FOTHERBY.

February 18.

TO LET,

And possession given on the 1st day of May next:—

THE STORE and premises in Nelson Street, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Wallace.—Enquire of

L. H. WATERHOUSE,
March 4. *South Market Wharf.*

Comfortable COTTAGE to Rent.

THAT comfortable and conveniently arranged COTTAGE, and Premises, situate and fronting on Garden-street, a little beyond the residence of the Subscriber, at present in the occupation of S. L. Tilley, Esq. Possession given on 1st day of May next.—Apply at the Counthe Room of

JOHN V. THURGAR,
February 11. *North M. Wharf.*

TO LET,

And possession may be had on 1st or 20th May next,

THE HOUSE now in occupation of E. Allison, Esq., Queen's Square; entrance from Sidney Street.—Also, the HOUSE now occupied by James Robertson, Esq., on the corner of Prince William and Queen Streets.

Please apply at the Store of L. H. Waterhouse, No. 3, South Market Wharf. Feb. 4, 1845.

TO LET,

And possession given 1st of May next,

Two DWELLINGS and two STORES, on, or adjoining on Ward Street, one of which is in the occupation of Mr. James Williams and Family—together with several other Tenements for Families, Stores, and Offices.

Please apply at the Store of L. H. Waterhouse, No. 3, South Market Wharf. Feb. 4, 1845.

OFFICES TO LET.

SEVERAL Offices in the Brick Building, cor. of Cooper's Alley and Prince William street. [Feb. 4.] JARDINE & CO.

SHOPS TO BE LET,

From 1st May next.

TWO SHOPS in the subscriber's Brick Building in Dock street.

February 4. WILLIAM HAMMOND.

FOR SALE,

LOTS Nos. 16 and 17, South Market Wharf, both vacant.

Also—A Lot of LAND on the South side of Union street, near Smyth street.—Terms of sale, with further particulars may be known by application at the Office of the subscriber.

W. B. KINNEAR.
Agt. for the Owners.

St. John, 29th Jan. 1845.—[Courier.]

BUILDING LOTS,

For Sale or to Lease.

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

St. John, Feb. 11, 1845. *North M. Wharf.*

EXTRA SIZED GLASS.

JUST RECEIVED—

EXTRA SIZED LARGE GLASS, suitable for Store Windows, Coaches, Prints, &c. &c. *Also*—Polished PLATE GLASS (a very superior article,) of large size and not expensive. For sale at

G. P. THOMPSON'S
Looking Glass Manufactory, Dock Street.

N. B.—An Apprentice wanted.

St. John, January 7, 1845.

SUGAR.

11 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
15 bbls. ditto ditto;
Landed from schr. *Tyro*, Greenwood, master, from Halifax, this day, and for sale by the subscriber.

March 4. H. G. KINNEAR.

GUANO.

50 BAGS weighing from 100 to 150 lbs each—For sale by

March 4th. ALLISON & SPURR.

FARMING SPADES.

50 DOZEN Long Handled FARMING SPADES.—For sale by

March 4. W. CARVILL.

£10 REWARD!

IT having come to the knowledge of the Common Council that several of the City LAMPS have recently been maliciously broken, a reward of TEN POUNDS is hereby offered to any person who may give such information as will lead to the conviction of the parties so offending.

J. FAIRWEATHER,
Chairman of Lamp Committee.

St. John, February 11, 1845.

THE GARLAND.

[From the Metropolitan Magazine.]

THE TREE OF AN HUNDRED YEARS.

BY JAMES V. ROSCOE.

It is a stern old patriarch—
The tree of an hundred years!
And it stands in a forest wild and dark,
Where the elm its proud crest rears.
The storms of a century have passed
O'er its head, and left it dumb;
And it still will brave the winter's blast
For masy a day to come!

The morning air, and the noontide heat,
The rain, and the drifting snow,
And the lightning when the storm-clouds meet
Full well doth the monarch know;
The autumn gale, and the soft spring wind
Have sported amid his leaves;
But still, like a thing of soul and mind,
To his place the monarch cleaves.

And, though his crest has lost its crown,
And the largest limbs are bare,
And its trunk is tanned to an iron frown,
When we die it will still be there.
And kings will rise, and thrones will fall,
While another race appears;
But be sure that he'll outlive them all—
That tree of an hundred years.

EMBLEMATICAL PROPERTIES OF THE WEDDING RING.

"Emblem of happiness, not bought nor sold,
Accept this modest ring of virgin gold.
Love in the small but perfect circle trace,
And duty in its soft though strict embrace.
Plain, precious, pure, as best becomes the wife;
Yet firm to bear the frequent rubs of life.
Connubial love disdains a fragile toy,
Which rust can tarnish or a touch destroy;
Nor much admires what courts the gen'ral gaze,
The dazzling diamond's meretricious blaze,
That hides with glare the anguish of a heart
By nature hard, though polish'd bright by art.
More to thy taste the ornament that shows
Domestic bliss, and, without glaring, glows,
Whose gentle pressure serves to give the mind
To all correct, to one discreetly kind,
Of simple elegance th' unevanescent charm,
The only amulet to keep from harm;
To guard at once and consecrate the shrine,
Take this dear pledge—it makes and keeps thee mine"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bonnets.—And truly a bonnet, taken by itself, without the jewel that often lies under it—a bonnet *per se*—is as a bad a thing as a hat; something between a coal-scuttle and a bread-basket; it is only fit to be married to the hat, and let us add—settled in the country. But it is, nevertheless, capricious in its ugliness, just as its possessor is capricious in her prettiness; for, look at it from behind, its lines do not greatly deviate from the circular form of the head; it seems like a smart case;—look from before; there it is seen to the best advantage as an oval frame, set with ribands, flowers, laces, for the sweet picture within; but look at it from the side, and the genuine, vulgar, cockmaid form of the coal-scuttle is instantly perceived. It serves in this view evidently as blinkers do to a horse in harness, just to keep the animal from shying, or to guard off a chance stroke of the whip. But it is uncommonly tantalizing into the bargain. You walk along Regent-street some fine day, and for a hundred paces or more you are troubled by the crowd keeping you always in the rear of an old, faded, frumpy bonnet, that hinders you from watching a sweet little *chapeau-de-soie* immediately beyond. Your patience is exhausted, and your curiosity driven to the highest pitch of anxiety; you make a desperate stride, push by the old bonnet, and look round with indignation to see what bedame had thus been between you and the "cynosure of neighbouring eyes?"—whew! 'tis the pretty young shop-girl that served you with the last pair of gloves, and measured them so fascinatingly along your hand, that your heart still palpitates with the electrical touch of her fingers. You pocket your indignation, exchange one of your blandest smiles, and pass on, still striding to see what lovely features grace that exquisite *chapeau.* Half afraid, of course—for she is a lady evidently, and you pique yourself on being a perfect gentleman—you venture, as you pass, to let your eye just glance within that sacred enclosure of blonde and primroses;—pshaw! it's old Miss Thingamy, that you had to hand down to dinner the other day at Lady Dash's; and instantly catching your eye, she gives you a condescending nod, and you are forced to escort her all the way up to Portland-place! Its enough to make a man hang himself; and, to say the truth, many a poor fellow has been ruined by bonnets before now—even Napoleon himself had to pay for thirty-six new bonnets within one month for Josephine.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Thunder-storm on Ben Nevis.—An enormous thunder-cloud had lain all day over Ben Nevis, shrouding its summit in thick darkness, blackening its sides and base, wherever they were beheld from the surrounding country, with masses of deep shadow, and especially flinging down a weight of gloom upon that magnificent glen that bears the same with the mountain; till now the afternoon was like twilight, and the voice of all the streams was distinct in the breathlessness of the vast solitary hollow. The inhabitants of all the straths, vales, glens, and dells round and about the monarch of Scottish mountains had, during each successive hour, been expecting the roar of thunder, and the deluge of rain; but the huge conglomeration of lowering clouds would not rend asunder, although it was certain that a calm blue sky could not be restored till all that dreadful assemblage had melted away into torrents, or been driven off by a strong wind from the sea. All the cattle on the hills, and on the hollows, stood still or laid down in their fear,—the wild deer sought in herds the shelter of the pine-covered cliffs, the raven hushed his hoarse croak in some green cavern, and the eagle left the dreadful silence of the upper heavens. Now and then the shepherds looked from their huts, while the shadow of the thunderclouds deepened the hues of their plaids and tartans; and at every creaking of the heavy branches of the pines or wide-armed oaks, in the solitude of their inaccessible birth place, the hearts of the lonely dwellers quaked, and they lifted up their eyes to see the first wide flash, the dispersing of the masses of darkness, and paused to hear the long loud rattle of heaven's artillery shaking the foundation of the everlasting mountains. But all was silent. The peal came at last, and it seemed as if an earthquake had smote the silence. Not a tree, not a blade of grass moved; but the blow stunned, as it were, the heart of the solid globe. Then was there a low, wild whispering, wailing voice, as of many spirits all joining together from every point of heaven. It died away, and then the rushing of rain was heard through the darkness; and, in a few minutes, down came all the mountain torrents in their power, and the sides of all the steeps were suddenly sheeted, far and wide, with waterfalls. The element of water was let loose to run its rejoicing race, and that of fire lent its illumination, sweeping in floods along the great open straths, or tumbling in cataracts from cliffs overhanging the eagle's eyrie. Great rivers suddenly flooded; and the little mountain rivulets, a few minutes before only silver threads, and in whose fairy basins the minnow played, were now scarcely fordable to the shepherds feet. It was time for the strongest to take shelter, and none now would have liked to issue from it; for while there was real danger to life and limb in the many raging torrents, and in the lightning's flash, the imagination and the soul themselves were touched with awe in the long resounding glens, and beneath the savage scowl of the angry sky.—*Light and Shadows of Scottish Life.*

The House of Sickness.—How painfully is the sense of severe illness diffused through every part of a household. How solemn is the influence it sheds on every individual, and every object; the noiseless step, the whispered words, the closed curtains, the interruption to the ordinary avocations of life, or the performance of them in gloom and sadness. When wealth and its appliances exist these things take all the features of extreme care and solicitude for the sufferer; all the agencies of kindness and skill are brought into active exertion, to minister to the rich man in sickness; but when poverty and its evils are present—when the struggle is against the pressure of want, as well as the sufferings of malady, the picture is indeed a dark one. The many deficiencies in comfort, which daily habit has learned to overlook, the privations which in the active conflict with the world are forgotten, now come forth in the solitude of the sick house, to affright and afflict us, and we sorrow over miseries long lost to memory till now. Never since the fatal illness which left O'Donoghue a widower, had there been any thing like dangerous sickness in the house; and like most people who have long enjoyed the blessings of uninterrupted health, they had no thought of such a calamity, nor deemed it among the contingencies of life. Now, however, the whole household felt the change. The riotous laughter of the kitchen was silenced, the loud speaking hushed, the doors banged by the wind, or the ruder violence of careless hands, were closed noiselessly—every thing betokened that sorrow was there. O'Donoghue himself paced to and fro in the chamber of the old tower, now, stopping to cast a glance down the glen, where he still hoped to see Mark approaching, then, resuming his melancholy walk in sadness of heart. In the darkened sick-room, and by the bed, sat Sir Archibald, concealed by the curtain, but near enough to give assistance to the sick boy, should he need it. He sat buried in his own gloomy thoughts, rendered gloomier, as he listened to the hurried breathings and low mutterings of the youth, whose fever continued to increase upon him. The old ill-tempered cook, whose tongue was the terror of the region she dwelt in, sat smoking by the fire, nor noticed the presence of the aged fox-hound, who had followed Kerry into the kitchen, and now lay asleep before the fire. Kerry himself ceased to hum the snatches of songs and ballads, by which he was accustomed to beguile the weary day. There was a gloom on every thing, nor was the aspect without doors more cheering. The rain beat heavily in drifts against the window; the wind shook the old trees violently, and tossed their guarled limbs in wild confusion, sighing with mournful cadence along the deep glen, or pouring a long melancholy note through the narrow corridors of the old house. The sound of the storm, made more audible by the dreary silence, seemed to weigh down every heart. Even the bare-legged little gossoon, Mickey, who had come over from Father Luke's with a message, sat mute and sad, and as he moved his naked foot among the white turf ashes, seemed to feel the mournful depression of the hour.—*The O'Donoghue.*

Income of Lawyers.—Sir John Scott's annual emoluments at the bar during the [illegible] attorney-general, varied from £10,000 to £12,000. In the most productive year (1796), they amounted to £13,140. The circuit gains are small, and he was never esteemed a first rate *nisi prius* advocate. The year before he became solicitor-general, his fees exceeded £8,000; so that he must have made a considerable sacrifice of private practice, with the view of giving his full attention to the business of the crown. Much larger professional incomes have been made of late years. The late Lord Abinger has been heard to say, that he received in one year, after he became attorney-general, more than £18,000; and the present attorney-general is supposed to have exceeded that sum before he attained his present rank. The office of attorney-general is now understood to be worth £12,000 a year, independent of private practice. The fees payable on patents will go far towards accounting for the recent increase. The change during the eighteenth century was much less than might have been anticipated. Roger North tells us, that in Charles II.'s reign, "the attorney's place was (with his practice) near £7,000 per annum, and the cushion of the Common Pleas not above £4,000." Mr. Barrington says (1795), "there is a common tradition in Westminster Hall, that Sir Edward Coke's gains at the latter end of the seventeenth century equalled those of a modern attorney-general, and it appears from Bacon's works, that he made £6,000 a year as attorney-general. Brownlow, a prothonotary of the Common Pleas during the reign of Elizabeth, received £6,000 per annum. "I received this account from one who had examined Brownlow's books, and who also informed me, that Brownlow used to close the profits of the year with *laus Deo*, and when they happened to be extraordinary, *maxima laus Deo.*—*Edinburgh Review.*

English Love of Facts.—Look at our chimney-pieces, what ornaments crown their beauty? An endless mixture of indisputable facts? First, there's a bit of the Great Pyramid; then a bit from the tower of Babel; next a drop of the Red Sea in a bottle, and a pebble from the very brook where David got his stone with which he killed Goliah; with collateral hints there is a probability that this may be *the* stone. This is not for a love of property; it is not from a selfish desire to accumulate; it is nothing but an intense relish for the indisputable evidence of celebrated things. Will you believe, I picked up at a stall an old edition of Waller, and in it I found a bit of black paper stuck inside; underneath it was written, "This is a bit of one of the celebrated cartoons of Hampton Court!" This principle, the love of fact, will also account for the infantine imbecility to touch everything we see; whether it be a fine picture, a beautiful statue, or an extraordinary man. Do the English feel assured of the correctness of their eyes? not in the least; after seeing, up go the fingers, and very often, not satisfied with sight and touch, they taste. When the well was pointed out in which the poor Italian boy was burked, a genteel woman, well dressed, knelt down and tasted the water! And when Blucher and Platoff were in England, people were not satisfied with seeing or shaking hands, they insisted on bits of their dress, and portions of the hair of their very heads! In fact, an Englishman never seems convinced of the truth of his perceptions until every sense has conveyed them to every iota of his understanding.—*Hayden's Lectures on Painting and Design.*

The Camel.—The camel kneels to receive her load, and for a while she will allow the packing to go on with silent resignation, but when she begins to suspect that her master is putting more than a just burthen upon her poor hump, she turns round her supple neck, and looks sadly upon the increasing load, and then gently remonstrates against the wrong with the sigh of a patient wife. If sighs will not move you, she can weep; you soon learn to pity, and soon to love her, for the sake of her gentle and womanish ways.—*Eothen.*

Three or four handfuls of common salt thrown on the fire, will, it is said, extinguish a fire in the chimney.

An Odd Courtship.—[We extract the following from a story in the *Illuminated Magazine*; the second chapter of which traces the career of a young Israelite from his primitive pursuit of a hawker of sponges, pencils, and pens, to the lofty elevation of a Portland-place capitalist. The character, it is said, is drawn from life, the *Sentinel*, indeed, professes its ability to identify the original:]—At the time the lottery-office keepers were in the habit of purchasing tickets on their own account to retail, the hero of our tale, who was a broker, embraced the lottery-ticket trade with great spirit. The day before that appointed for a drawing had arrived, and he held a ticket unsold. He had taken his hat from its peg, and reached the door of the counting-house, when a young woman, who was passing, stopped to investigate the golden promises with which every pain of the window was filled. After a perusal of them, she turned towards the broker, who still was standing on his threshold, "had he the sixteenth of a ticket in the lottery, to be drawn next day, for sale." "Pray walk in, madam," said the man of business; "be so good as to walk in." The maiden complied. She was a comely personage, who had already bid adieu to girlhood and its thoughtlessness, if, indeed she had ever been affected by it, for her mien and demeanour were especially grave and sedate. "I wish I could persuade you," he began, "to take a half. This is the most advantageous scheme we have yet been so fortunate as to offer to the public; three capitals, £30,000 each—besides a very great number of other very considerable prizes."—"Oh," said the lady, "I am only a merchant's housekeeper; where should I get the money from? I can't think of it." "Could nothing induce you?" asked the dealer, in his blandest manner. "Nothing," said the customer; "what is the price?" "Only eighteen pounds," insinuated the chapman. "It would be the ruin of me to lose such a sum," observed the housekeeper, drawing from her pocket a well-furnished green purse—as long as a jelly-bag. "Try your luck once," cont nued the tempter; "take one half this ticket—I'll take the other, and this shall be the bargain: if it come up a £30,000 prize, we will make the *two shares one*, and the holders also. What say you to the offer?" The maiden made no reply, but with a blush—not perhaps strictly "celestial rosy red," but a very good imitation for the Ward of Cheap—proceeded to tell out eighteen pieces on the counter. As she concluded the gallant Israelite presented the scrip in this singular venture, and, pressing the hand that received it to his lips, ratified the contract. Scarcely had four-and-twenty hours elapsed after the completion of the treaty, ere the wheel of fortune revolved in favour of these odd vows.—The ticket became one of the £30,000 capitals, and in such a space as the preliminaries would permit, the fortune holders were man and wife.

Hunger and Thirst.—The sensation of hunger is commonly referred to the stomach, and that of thirst to the upper part of the throat and back of the mouth, and correctly enough to this extent, that a certain condition of the stomach and throat tends to produce them. But, in reality, the sensations themselves, like all other mental affections and emotions, have their seat in the brain; to which a sense of the condition of the stomach is conveyed through the medium of the nerves. In this respect, appetite resembles the sense of seeing, hearing, and feeling; and no greater difficulty attends the explanation of the one than of the others. Thus, the cause which excites the sensation of colour, is certain rays of light striking upon the nerve of the eye; [illegible] cause which excites the sensation of sound, is the atmospherical vibrations striking upon the nerve of the ear; but the sensations themselves take place in the brain, to which as the organ of the mind, the respective impressions are conveyed. In like manner, the cause which excites appetite is an impression made on the nerves of the stomach; but the feeling itself is experienced in the brain, to which that expression is conveyed. Accordingly, just as in health no sound is ever heard except when the external vibrating atmosphere has actually impressed the ear, and no other is perceived unless an object be presented to the eye, so is appetite never felt, except where, from want of food, the stomach is in that state which forms the proper stimulus to its nerves, and where the communication between it and the brain is left free and unobstructed. * * * Thirst is generally said to have its seat in the back of the mouth and throat; but the condition of these parts is merely a local accompaniment of a want experienced by the whole frame, and perceived by the nervous system. Local applications, accordingly, go but a short way in giving relief, while the introduction of fluids by any other channel—by immersion in a bath, by injection into the veins, or through an external opening into the stomach—is sufficient to quench thirst without the liquid ever touching the throat. The affection of that part, therefore, is merely a result of the state of the system, and not itself the cause of the thirst.—*Combe on Dyspepsia and Dietetics.*

How Transitory is Fame!—Bonaparte was talkative when travelling. When passing through Burgundy, on our return to Paris, after the battle of Marengo, he said exultingly, "Well, a few more events like this campaign, and I may go down to posterity." "I think," replied I, "that you have already done enough to secure great and everlasting fame." "Yes," replied he, "I have done enough, that is true; in less than two years I have won Cairo, Paris, and Milan; but for all that, my dear fellow, were I to die to morrow, I should not at the end of ten centuries, occupy half a page of general history." He was right. Many ages pass before the eye in the course of half an hour's reading, and the duration of a reign or a life is but the affair of a moment. In an historical summary, a page suffices to describe all the conquests of Alexander and Cæsar, and also the devastations of Timour and Genghis Khan. We are indeed acquainted with only the least portion of past events. Is it worth while to desolate the world for so slight a memorial?—*Bourienne's Memoirs of Bonaparte.*

Italian Ladies' Dislike of Scents.—On another occasion a mask entered a box (where I was,) dressed *a la Turque*, and as a vender of otto of roses. On his entrance there was a general scream of alarm; for the Italian women have the greatest horror of scented beaux, and perfumes of any kind have the most singular and powerful effects on their olfactory nerves. I have witnessed several scenes of this kind: many a fine gentleman who comes to a box to play the agreeable, having previously added, as he thought, to his irresistibility, by profusely perfuming himself, to his dismay and astonishment has been ordered by the indignant fair, whom he came to honour, to quit her presence in double quick time.—*Colonel Maxwell's Adventures.*

Cheese as Food.—Decayed cheese, whether called ripe or rotten, is good food for maggots, but totally unfit for man. It contains no nutriment; has no digestive power, as has been erroneously supposed; and is only calculated to render the breath and body offensive.—*Parry on Diet.*

Singular Death.—A British soldier fell into the water at Quebec and was near drowning. A sentinal walking by, negligently handed him the but end of his musket; the drowning man grasped it, and in the struggle the musket was discharged and the ball entered the head of the sentinel, killing him instantly.

Infant Factory Labour.—In Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, instances occur in which children begin work in this employment as early as between four and five, and several between five and six, inclusive; many begin between six and seven, still more between seven and eight, and the great majority between eight and nine. Out of 505 children, taken indiscriminately from returns obtained from each section of this district, it appears that one child began work between four and five; three between five and six; sixty-eight between six and seven; 133 between seven and eight; 156 between eight and nine; 127 between nine and ten; forty-nine between ten and eleven; twenty-six betwen eleven and twelve; and two between twelve and thirteen. In the east of Scotland children commence work at the same early ages. The Rev. John Dempster, minister of Denny, states that infants may be seen at work as early as five years of age, having got at school little more than a knowledge of the alphabet, and they go to continuous employments at all ages from seven years. The Rev. J. A. Bonar states, "our common schools often look like infant schools, from the paucity of older children."—*Lord Ashley's Speech.*

The Widow and the Cobler.—Some time ago the husband of an ancient dame, resident in London, died, without making a will, for the want of which very necessary precaution, his estate would have passed away from his widow, had she not resorted to the following expedient to avert the loss of her property. She concealed the death of her husband, and prevailed upon an old cobler, her neighbour, who was in person somewhat like the deceased, to go to bed at her house, and personate him, in which character it was agreed he should dictate a will, leaving the widow the estate in question. An attorney was next sent for to draw up the writings. The widow, who, on his arrival, appeared in great affliction at her good man's danger, began to ask questions of her pretended husband calculated to elicit the answers she expected and desired. The cobler groaning aloud, and looking as much like a person going to give up the ghost as possible, feebly answered,—'I intend to leave you half of my estate, and I think the poor shoemaker who lives opposite, is deserving the other half, for he has always been a good neighbor.' The widow was thunderstruck at receiving a reply so different to that which she expected, but dare not negative the cobler's will, for fear of losing the whole of her property, while the old rogue in bed (who was himself the poor old shoemaker living opposite) laughed in his sleeve, and divided with her the fruits of a project which the widow had intended for her sole benefit.

Simple Pleasures the Best.—When the inordinate hopes of youth, which provoke their own disappointments, have been sobered down by longer experience and more extended views—when the keen contentions and eager rivalries which employed our riper years have expired or been abandoned—when we have seen, year after year, the objects of our fiercest hostility and of our fondest affections lie down together in the hallowed peace of the grave—when ordinary pleasures and amusements begin to be insipid, and the gay derision which seasoned them to appear flat and importunate—when we reflect how often we have mourned and been comforted, what opposite opinions we have successively maintained and abandoned, to what inconsistent habits we have gradually bee[illegible] how frequently the objects of our [illegible] shame, we are naturally led to recur to the days of our childhood, and to retrace the whole of our career, and that of our contemporaries, with feelings of far greater humility and indulgence than those by which it had been accompanied; to think all vain but affection and honour, the simplest and cheapest pleasures the truest and most precious, and generosity of sentiment the only mental superiority which ought either to be wished for or admitted.—*Jeffrey.*

Peace.—Peace is the natural effect of trade. Two nations who traffic with each other become reciprocally dependent; for one has an interest in buying, and the other has an interest in selling; and thus their union is founded on their mutual necessities.—*Montesquieu.*

The Arabs melt their butter over a slow fire, which expels all the watery particles; it will then keep without salt; and the Irish have adopted, with success, a similar mode for exportation to the East Indies.—*South Western Farmer.*

Evil of Railroads.—A New-York paper a few years ago gave the following humurous argument, which it says, was used by a canal stockholder in opposition to railways:—"He saw what would be the effect of it; that it would set the whole world a-gadding. Thirty miles an hour, sir! Why, you will not be able to keep an apprentice-boy at his work; every Saturday evening he must take a trip to Ohio, to spend the Sabbath with his sweetheart. Grave plodding citizens will be flying about like comets. All local attachments must be at an end. It will encourage flightiness of intellect. Veracious people will turn into the most immeasurable liars; all their conceptions will be exaggerated by their insignificant notions of distance. 'Only a hundred miles off! Tut, nonsense, I'll step across, madam, and bring your fan!' 'Pray, sir, will you dine with me to-day at my little box at Alleghany?" 'Why, indeed, I don't know—I shall be in town until twelve.—Well, I shall be there, but you must let me off in time for the theatre.' And then, sir, there will be barrels of pork, and cargoes of flour, and chaldrons of coals, and even lead and whisky, and such like sober things, that have always been used to sober travelling, whisking away like a set of sky-rockets. It will upset all the gravity of the nation. If two gentlemen have an affair of honour, they have only to steal off to the Rocky Mountains, and there no jurisdiction can touch them. And then, sir, think of flying for debt. A set of bailiffs, mounted on bombshells, would not overtake an absconding debtor—only give him a fair start. Upon the whole, sir, it is a pestilential, topsy-turvey, harum-scarum whirligig. Give me the old, solemn, straightforward, regular Dutch canal—three miles an hour for expresses, and two for jog and trot journeys—with a yoke of oxen for a heavy load! I go for beasts of burden; it is more primitive and scriptural, and suits a moral and religious people better. None of your hop-skip-and-jump whimsies for me."

Cincinnati is a Port of Entry, and hereafter promises to be a valuable one. We lately noticed that the barque Muskingum, with a full cargo and passengers, cleared for England. It is sixteen hundred miles from Cincinnati to the sea, which can be easily reached with sail or tugged by steam power. Vessels direct from the spot where pork, lard, cheese and other articles are produced, arriving with such desirable and saleable commodities from this country direct, cannot fail meeting with great encouragement.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Clever Scholars.—"The boy at the head of the class will state what were the *dark ages* of the world." Boy hesitates. "Next—Master Smith, can't you tell what the dark ages were?" "I guess they were the ages just before the invention of *spectacles.*" "Go to your seats."

Provincial Legislature.

AN ACT

IMPOSING DUTIES FOR RAISING A REVENUE.

Passed 27th March, 1845.

WE, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Assembly of New-Brunswick in General Assembly convened, for raising the necessary supplies to defray the expenses of Her Majesty's Government within this Province, have freely resolved to give and grant to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, the several Rates and Duties in the Schedule hereinafter mentioned, and do therefore pray Your Excellency that it may be enacted;

I. And be it enacted by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That on and after the first day of April which will be in the present year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, there be and are hereby granted to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, for the use of this Province, and for the support of the Government thereof, the several Rates and Duties described and set forth in the Table of Duties hereinafter contained, denominated *Table of Colonial Duties and Exemptions from Duties*, opposite to and against the respective Articles in the said Table or Schedule mentioned, described and enumerated, and according to the value, number or quantity of such Articles therein specified, whether imported or brought into this Province either by Sea, Inland Navigation, or by Land, from any part of the British Empire, or from any Foreign Port or place, or which may be saved from any Wreck, or stranded Ship or Vessel.

II. And be it enacted, That the several Duties hereinbefore imposed, and in the said Table or Schedule mentioned, shall be paid by the importer or importers of such Articles respectively, and shall be held and taken to be in addition to and over and above any Duties which are or may be imposed and collected by any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament, now or hereafter to be in force, and also over and above any Duties which are or may be otherwise imposed and collected by any other Act or Acts of the General Assembly of this Province, passed or to be passed, or now or hereafter to be in force, and shall be collected and secured by means of and under the regulations and penalties, and shall be drawn back on exportation or warehoused, in the way and manner provided by an Act or Acts of the General Assembly for collecting the Revenue of this Province.

III. And be it enacted, That all Goods which shall have been warehoused in this Province before this Act comes into operation, and which shall remain so warehoused after the operation thereof commences, and on which the Provincial Duties heretofore imposed have not been paid or secured by a subsisting or continuing security, shall in lieu of all former Duties, become liable to and be charged with Provincial Duties hereby imposed on the like Goods and Merchandize, and shall be paid at the time of taking such Goods and Merchandize out of the Warehouse.

IV. And be it enacted, That when any articles that shall have been warehoused, or on which Duties shall have been paid under this or any other previous Act, shall be exported for the use of the Deep Sea or Whale Fisheries, the amount of such Duties shall be repaid to the exporter by the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer, or the Warehouse Bond cancelled, on affidavit (of the exporter) of the same having been so exported for the uses aforesaid.

V. And be it enacted, That all the Duties by this Act imposed shall be collected, paid and received according to the weights and measures now in use in this Province; and that in all cases where the said Colonial Duties are in this Act imposed according to any specific quantity, or any specific value or number, the same shall be deemed to apply in the same proportions to any greater or less quantity, value or number.

VI. And be it enacted, That one half of the Duties that may be paid upon any articles seized by the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs, shall be paid by the Treasurer to the person or persons making such seizure as a bounty for such seizure.

VII. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Acts to be passed in the present Session of the Legislature.

VIII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the first day of April, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty six.

TABLE OF COLONIAL DUTIES AND EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTIES.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.

Specific.

Apples, per bushel,	£0	0 6
Brandy, per gallon,	0	2 0
All other Spirits and Cordials, per gallon,	0	1 4
Candles of all kinds, except Sperm and Wax, per pound,	0	0 1
Candles, Sperm and Wax, per pound,	0	0 2
Cattle, Oxen and all other Cattle over one year old, (Cows excepted,) each,	1	0 0
Clock or Clock Cases of all kinds, each,	0	10 0
Coffee, per pound,	0	0 04
Fruit, dried, per hundred weight,	0	5 0
Horses, Mares and Geldings, each,	2	0 0
Leather,		
Calf and Morocco Skins, tanned or dressed, per dozen,	0	5 0
Harness and Belt, per pound,	0	0 2
Sheep Skins, tanned or dressed, per dozen,	0	2 6
Sole, per pound,	0	0 1½
Upper, per pound,	0	0 3
Malt Liquors of every description, not being *aqua vitæ*, otherwise charged with Duty, whether in Bottle or otherwise, per gallon,	0	0 3
Sugar, refined, in Loaves, per pound,	0	0 1
Refined, crushed, per hundred weight,	0	5 0
Of all kinds, except refined and crushed, per hundred weight,	0	2 6
Tea, per pound,	0	0 1
Tobacco, manufactured, except Snuff and Cigars, per pound,	0	0 0½
Wines, per gallon,	0	2 3

Ad-Valorem.

On the following Articles, for every one hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof, videlicet:	
Boots, Shoes, and other Leather Manufactures,	7½ per cent.
Bricks and Tiles,	10 per cent.
Chairs, and prepared parts of or for Chairs,	10 per cent.
Clock Wheels, Machinery and Materials for Clocks,	10 per cent.
Household Furniture, except the property of Passengers and Emigrants, for their own use, and not intended for sale,	10 per cent.
Iron Castings, except such Articles as are usually designated Hollow Ware,	7½ per cent.
Looking Glasses,	7½ per cent.
Oranges and Lemons,	10 per cent.
Piano Fortes,	10 per cent.
Snuff and Cigars,	10 per cent.
Whale Oil, except such as be the returns cargoes of Vessels fitted out for Fishing Voyages from Ports in this Province,	10 per cent.
Wooden Ware of all kinds, including Shingles,	10 per cent.
All other Goods, Wares and Merchandize, not otherwise charged with Duty, and not herein declared to be free of Duty, for every one hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof,	4 per cent.

EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

Anchors.
Ashes.
Baggage and Apparel not intended for sale.
Barilla.
Books, printed.
Burr Stones.
Cayenne.
Carriages of Travellers, not intended for sale.
Chain Cables and other Chains for Ships' use.
Coal Tar.
Coals.
Coins, Bullion and Diamonds.
Composition Nails and Spikes for Ship Building.
Copper in sheets, bars or bolts, for Ship Building.
Cordage and Oakum.
Corn and Grain of all kinds, (except Wheat.)
Corn Broom Brush.
Cotton Wool and Cotton Warp.
Dog Stones.
Duck.
Dye Wood.
Eggs.
Feit.
Fish of all kinds.
Fishing Craft Utensils, Instruments and Bait.
Fruits, fresh, and Roots and Vegetables of all kinds, except Apples, Oranges and Lemons.
Furniture, Working Tools and Implements, the property of Emigrants, not intended for sale.
Glue.
Gypsum, ground and unground.
Hemp, Flax, and Tow.
Hides, green and salted.
Iron, in bolts, bars, plates, sheet, and pig iron.
Lines and Twines for the Fisheries.
Looking Glass Plates.
Lumber.—See *Wood and Lumber.*
Mahogany Logs, Boards, and Veneers.—See *Wood and Lumber.*
Manures of all kinds.
Meats, fresh, salted, and cured.
Mill Saws.
Mineral Salt.
Molasses.
Nets, Fishing Nets and Seines.
Oil, Blubber, Fins, and Skins, the produce of creatures living in the Sea, the return of Vessels fitted out in this Province for Fishing Voyages.
Oil, Seal, Cod, Dog, Porpoise, Palm, and Rape.
Onions.
Ores of all kinds.
Pitch.
Plants, Shrubs, and Trees.
Poultry of all kinds.
Printing Paper.
Quicksilver.
Rags, old Rope, and Junk.
Rice, ground and unground.
Rosin.
Sail Cloth of all kinds.
Sails and Rigging saved from Vessels wrecked
Salt.
Seeds of all kinds.
Sheathing Paper.
Ships, Ship Tackle and Apparel.
Skins, Furs, Pelts or Tails undressed.
Soap Grease.
Spikes and Sheathing Nails.
Steam Engines, Boilers, and Machinery for Mills.
Stone, unmanufactured.
Tallow.
Tar.
Tin in Sheets and Blocks.
Tobacco, unmanufactured.
Turpentine.
Varnish of all kinds.
Wood and Lumber of all kinds, except Cedar, Spruce, Pine and Hemlock Shingles.
Wool.
Zinc.

Wednesday, March 19.

REVENUE BILL.—Mr. Partelow opened the debate by a few brief observations chiefly confined to the falling off of the trade between Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick. He hoped hon. members would not contend for the 6th section of the Bill, as it was highly necessary to admit cattle duty free. The last year's Revenue act had destroyed the only trade which New-Brunswick held with Nova-Scotia, and he hoped the Committee would see the great necessity which existed for restoring it.—This could of course only be accomplished by removing those restrictions which stood in the way and acted so injuriously on the trade of both countries. He hoped in particular, that there would be an exemption on cattle, and that an article so necessary to the St. John market would not be driven away by unwise Legislation. This now rested altogether with the Committee, for the Select Committee, after a good deal of discussion were unable to agree on this point.

Hon. Mr. Simonds said it was a useless expenditure of time to refer such a general Bill to a select Committee: for after such a trial it would always be found that the decision must be arrived at in Committee of the whole. He agreed with the hon. member his colleague (Mr. Partelow) that cattle should come in free of duty, as the restrictions had been highly detrimental to the trade of the city, and whatever remained of the trade with the colonies ought to be carefully fostered. In consequence of those unjust regulations which had been complained of, many persons had been driven away from the country; as the loss of the trade had operated most discouragingly and cruelly on the people. It was the worst of policy to destroy the intercolonial trade for the purpose of giving what was called protection to a few farmers.

Mr. W. H. Street said that the improper construction given by the House to Lord Stanley's dispatch on differential duties was the sole cause of the breaking up of the trade with Nova-Scotia. The House should legislate for the Province at large, and not for particular interests at the expense of the others; and such duties as would be found sufficient for the purposes of a Revenue, would be the wisest and safest to adopt. It was obvious from the whole tenor of the dispatch so often referred to, that all articles of a similar description must be in future subject to the same duties whenever they were imported from the States or England. Any duties imposed for the purposes of protection were unjust as they laid restrictions on the general trade of the country, to assist persons who, in their turn could not be much benefited, while the country at large was left to suffer under an unjust and partial system. Here the hon. member enumerated several articles which had been extravagantly protected during the past year, such as Hats, Chairs, and Clocks, the effect on the latter articles being the inducement for persons to smuggle them by hundreds into the Province. He thought that with few objections a scale of 4 per cent would be the best and safest to adopt, as it would be sufficient for the purpose, and not so high as to induce smuggling. With respect to the Stanley despatch, such were the relations of the Home Government with the great existing nations with which they were in treaty, that the colonies must be content to do business on the general principle which had been adopted for their guidance.

Mr. Payne said he would now as last year, oppose those restrictive duties which had to the injury of the St. John Market been laid on Nova-Scotia. The effect of that duty had been to drive many persons from St. John to live either in the Country, or leave it for another; and after they had in many instances suffered severely, the next thing that threatened the St. John Mechanics' was that the duties were to be lowered which had protected their manufactures, and they were once more to suffer from the fickleness of the Legislature. He remarked for instance that there were now in St. John a number of Cabinet and Chairmakers, who had gone to great expense in establishing their manufactories, and had also produced better and cheaper articles than those generally imported; but notwithstanding the protective duties of the last year, the Americans had from the flimsy nature of their manufactures, undersold those made in the Province. There was again, the duty on Leather, which should by no means be removed, as the Tanners were scarcely able to compete with the Americans for the same reason already stated. There were therefore two considerations which should induce the Legislature to uphold the Home Manufactories, namely, the justice of supporting those who had risked their fortunes in stock; and the necessity which existed for securing a good article for consumption in the Country.

Mr. Wilmot said, he was not in the House when the Committee of Ways and Means had discussed the subject of Revenue, and was therefore unable to form such conclusions as would enable him to speak with confidence on the present question. He thought the Committee appointed to prepare a Revenue Bill, should at least have thrown some light on the important subject of their deliberations; and that they should from experience of the past, have deduced something to strengthen the hands of the present Committee. There was one subject upon which his mind was thoroughly made up. He would never desert those persons who on the faith of the Legislature had invested their property, in the domestic Manufactures of the Country. He would consider it a most dangerous and uncertain mode of Legislating, to protect any class of persons one year, and after thus inducing them to launch forth in their respective callings, to forsake them in the next. Such extraordinary changes in the Revenue Bill, if followed up year after year, would destroy all confidence in the wisdom of the House, besides its unjust action on the interests of the people who naturally looked to the Legislature for sustaining their undoubted rights as inhabitants of the Country. He would wish to hear from the Hon. Member from St. John, (Mr. Partelow) as the experience which he must have in relation to the last Revenue Act in St. John, would doubtless be valuable to the Committee.

Mr. Gilbert said, it was quite plain that the beef eating gentry of Saint John had entered into a conspiracy against the farmers of the country; and it needed no great knowledge to predict what would be the consequence. The latter class would get discouraged, and being unable to compete with the Nova Scotians and Americans, they would also suffer most severely. It was strange that persons who could get their beef at a penny a pound, were not satisfied, and that in their rage to promote the interests of Nova Scotia, they had entirely forgotten the claims of their own country, New Brunswick. How was the case in Nova Scotia? and how was the case also in Canada? why in both these Countries they protected their own farmers; for they knew well there, what it appeared the people of New Brunswick were ignorant of, namely, that the farmers of the country deserved protection, and that in giving it to them, they were promoting their own interests. The fact was, that the price of beef was so low in Saint John that it could be no advantage either to the farmers of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick to bring their beef to that market, even if they had no duty to pay. With respect to pork raised in the country, there was plenty of it for home consumption, although the article cost those residing in Saint John, who choose to raise it, four times the price of its purchase in the market. After all, the great interest which supported all others, was the farming one, and if it were left without protection, or exposed to a competition with which it could not contend, the loss would be felt in the injury inflicted on the general interests of the Province.

Mr. Jordan said it was difficult to decide what would be most generally useful, in the midst of such a variety of conflicting interests. The Agricultural, the Lumbering, and the Manufacturing interests seemed to be at variance with each other; and although it was manifest that a broad and general Legislation could only prove effective, each seemed intent to secure legislation only for itself. With a few exceptions the Revenue Bill of last year was found to work well, and the nearer it could be kept in view in the present instance, except so far as it operated unjustly to St. John in destroying the trade with Nova-Scotia, would be manifesting the wisdom of the House. With respect to free trade, neither the people nor the state of the revenue were prepared for its adoption, nor could they, until the other countries with whom trade was carried on, would consent to the same regulation. The Lumber trade of the country was in a highly prosperous condition, because it was fostered by the enactments of the Imperial parliament; but while the lumberer received the whole benefit of such protection, it operated unfavourably on the farming and manufacturing interests in this particular; wages were thereby raised, and it was difficult often to provide help to carry on any other business in the Country. Such being the case, and the Lumberer having a decided advantage over all the other working classes, he should not object to let others have a small degree of that protection which he enjoyed so largely himself. Last year it was predicted that the protection afforded to certain branches of industry would have the effect of creating monopolies and raising prices; such however was not the case, for those articles which received protection, had since been so well followed up, by the manufacturers, that they could now be procured cheaper and not only so but better than those imported. Here the Hon. Member enumerated several articles, such as Boots and Shoes, Buckets, Brooms, Leather, Candles, Nails, &c. all of which fully supported his views; and there could be no case more in point than the manufacture of Flour, and Corn Meal which had proved such a vast benefit in affording cheap food for the poor, and in reducing the price of foreign bread stuffs. The protection of such Manufactures as could be carried on in the Province was wise policy, for while it raised a Revenue on the importations, it secured the trade of the Country in fostering a useful class of Mechanics who trained young persons to the exercise of those branches of industry over which they would in after life have to preside. He should like to remind hon. members that if the Lumberers interests were exclusively supported, and those of the Farmer and Mechanic neglected, a period would arrive when lumber would fail, and the Country would in such a state, be unable to maintain itself, and ruin would follow. There should therefore be a union of interests, and the farmers should learn that they must stand or fall together. He (Mr. Jordan) was more than ever convinced, that a moderate protection on home made articles was necessary not only for the Mechanics but also for the farmers.

Mr. HANNINGTON.—* * * By the returns it appeared that the value of the provisions of all kinds imported into the Province last year, was about £100,000, and the population of the Province was nearly 200,000. He said £5 was a low estimate of the Agricultural produce used by each individual making an aggregate of one million as the whole consumption; about £900,000 of which was raised within the Province, which was a stronger case than could be made in favour of any branch of Manufactures as the return of duties paid must convince that more than one tenth was imported. With respect to the amount invested in Agricultural pursuits he would satisfy the Comittee that it was enormous. In Westmorland alone he had made a calculation and estimating the Dyke Marsh at £10 per acre, and other clear Lands (including improvements) at £8 per acre they give £920,000. Add to which horses £51,000, Cattle £124,000, other farm stock about £70,000, making in the whole nearly one and a quarter millions; and as the County of Westmorland might comprise about one eighth of the Agricultural wealth of the Province, the whole amount invested could not be less than NINE MILLIONS SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, with which the whole amount of capital invested in all other pursuits would not bear a comparison. No doubt hon. members were surprised, but the calculations were made from the returns of 1841; and the value was put at the present low prices, therefore could not be disputed and should entitle them to encouragement, or at least to fair play.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

MONDAY, March 24.

Mr. Wilmot, from the Committee appointed on the third day of February last, to take under consideration the subject of the improvement of the Navigation of the River Saint John, and other important Rivers in the Province, submitted a Report, as follows:—

"The Select Committee on Navigation respectfully recommend the immediate attention of the House to the improvement of the Navigation of the River Saint John.

"The extensive increase of Trade on the Restook Territory and on the Upper Saint John at the present time, and the prospect of a continuation of that Trade, imperatively require that we should improve those great natural advantages which are afforded us by the River Saint John, for the transport of Goods and other Supplies.

"We are informed that Roads are now being opened to facilitate the overland carriage of Goods, both from Bangor and from Quebec, to the Upper Saint John. A Team Boat has also been put upon Lake Temiscouta; and we are informed, that it is in contemplation by persons interested in the Canada Trade, to improve the Navigation for Steam from the Little Falls of the Madawaska River to the head of the Temiscouta Lake; under this state of things we cannot too strongly impress upon the House the necessity of an immediate expenditure upon the Saint John for the opening of Steam Navigation, in order to secure the extensive and valuable Trade of the upper part of the country.

"During the past year, at least 80,000 Tons of American Timber, and 50,000 Tons from the British Territory, were taken to the Saint John Market, which will produce at least £6000 of Export Duty; while the probable amount from the same sources during the present year will exceed 150,000 Tons, which will pay the like Duty. We are therefore of opinion, that the Lumbering and Trading Interest of the Upper Saint John has strong claims upon the liberality of the Legislature for the improvement of the Navigation.

"The greatest obstacles between Fredericton and Woodstock are Chapel Bar and Bear Island Bar; and of these the latter most requires immediate attention.

"A small sum of money will be required to improve the Towing Paths, and for removing a few Rocks.

"We therefore recommend the sum of £1000 for this service, to be distributed as follows:—

£25 to improve the Towing Path from Nackawick River to Cronkite's Island:

£50 to improve the Towing Path from the Restook to the Grand Falls:

£75 to improve the Towing Path from the Great Falls to the River St. Francis:

£50 towards clearing out Rocks between Fredericton and Woodstock:

£175 towards improving Chapel Bar:

£50 towards improving the Bar opposite Nixon's Landing, so called:

£575 towards opening a Channel through Bear Island Bar, and erecting a Wing Dam.

"We are of opinion, that a much larger sum is required, and could be advantageously expended on the River Saint John during the present year; but from present circumstances we have been induced to limit our recommendation to a small amount, with the hope that by a judicious expenditure it will in some degree reduce the present enormous cost of Freight from Fredericton to the Saint Francis. Respectfully submitted.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

The last week has been a busy one in the Assembly; the whole of the time every day being occupied from ten to half past five, in discussing Bills, Resolutions, Addresses, Messages, and questions of all kinds, which can and cannot be imagined. It would be only just if some of those who often speak slightingly of the duties of our Legislators, would spend a few days in the House and judge for themselves how much labour is performed. We can assure our readers that some of the members are incessantly employed either in speaking or writing, and how they manage to escape suffocation from the fumes of a confined and unhealthy atmosphere, is not easily determined. For us, we shall be glad when our arduous duties are over, and we can breathe a little wholesome country air.

On Friday last, being Good Friday, the House did not meet. Saturday morning was occupied in discussing a Bill relating to the recovery of Seamen's wages. On this Bill the principal difference of opinion rose from a proposition of Mr. Hazen's, to give an appeal from the decisions of the Magistrates. This led to a discussion. On one side it was argued that the Law itself, about to be continued, was an innovation upon the practice which enabled Sailors to detain the Ship for wages; and that the proposed appeal tended but to delay justice to Sailors, who being poor, were unable to pay Lawyers to protect their rights in the Supreme Courts; and it would have the effect of putting them in the power of their employers. To this it was answered that though the Magistrates were a respectable body of men, still they were fallible, and as such liable to give mistaken judgments; and the appeal was only a reasonable corrective against hasty and inconsiderate judgments. Messrs. Botsford, Hannington, Jordan, and others spoke against the appeal; Messrs. Hazen and J. A. Street in its favour. We give the following observations of Mr. J. A. Street, with the retort by Mr. Hannington as a specimen.

Mr. J. A. Street said, one of the greatest curses in the country had arisen from the conduct of a class of magistrates who always kept their Courts open, and summoned people often from a distance of 20 or 30 miles, on the most trifling complaints; and sometimes arrived at decisions which were so unjust that the cases had to be afterwards carried into the Supreme Court for proper judgment. He would not make a universal application of these remarks; but he repeated the assertion, that the persons to whom he alluded were the greatest curse to the country.

Mr. Hannington: "They are, with one exception; and the Learned Member will understand who I mean. It is the pettifogging Attorneys who attend the Magistrates' Courts for the purpose of scraping up Cases, who make nearly the whole of the mischief; and so trifling are those Cases sometimes, that I have known the whole of the verdicts obtained in the Supreme Court, insufficient to pay the costs of a single Suit."

Mr. Botsford defended the Magistrates with considerable tact as a disinterested person, not being in the commission. Mr. J. A. Street said he was closely connected with a Common Plea Judge, and perhaps aspired to the place. To this Mr. Botsford answered that perhaps his learned friend had an eye to the Bench, and Mr. Hazen closed the conversation by giving his opinion that if his learned friend had such intentions, he must pay his respects somewhere else. The appeal was not sustained.

On Monday Mr. Partelow, who was in St John on Saturday, made an unsuccessful effort for the reconsideration of the Bill, and it finally passed.

We could not help thinking of the difference evinced between the conduct of our Legislators from the City, and that of some of the people's Representatives lately, in one of the Western States under somewhat similar circumstances. It is said in an American paper, that in the Legislature of Ohio, on a proposed Amendment to the Charter of Cincinnati, a Member from that City quietly took off his coat and laying it on the desk swore he would *lick there and then, the first three men who voted against its engrossment.* The Lumber Bill appeared to be quite as exciting to the Members from St. John, but they are not so *refined* as the gentlemen Legislators of the "far west."—The remainder of Monday was taken up in Committee of Supply. The Great Road Grants and some of those for the Bye Roads were passed. When the House resumed Mr. Wilmot brought up the Report of the Navigation Committee, recommending a grant of about a thousand pounds for the improvements on various parts of the River St. John, including a sum for the improvement of the towing path. We are informed the recommendations are all based upon the Survey of Elliot and Kay some years since. Most sincerely do we hope that his appropriation will be sustained; and if not all, let an experiment at least be tried on some of the shoals. Let not our Western neighbours be allowed to take the lead by making an artificial River—a *Railroad*—from Bangor to Fish River via Houlton, and thus direct that trade from St. John, which nature intended to be carried forward on this great River. We are all deeply interested in this; but the people of St. John most of all. For the next ten years the Country on the Restook and above the Falls, will send to market £200,000 worth of Lumber per year, to be shipped at St. John.—Why then cannot the same noble River which bears down the Lumber, be made the means of carrying up the supplies?

On Tuesday the House was engaged on the Auditor's Reports: the main subject of discussion being the Loans made to the Burnt District in St. John, and the Water Company in the same place. It appears that £13,000 was loaned to the Burnt District, on which £1,800 is now due for interest. Mr. Fisher proposed a Resolution to the effect that the interest should be required forthwith; and this passed without a division. He then moved a Resolution that the Water Company, who owe £5,000 principal, and £2,400 interest, should be required to pay the interest, or something to that effect. A long discussion ensued, and the original Resolution requiring the interest, was passed. After the Amendments were negatived, Messrs. W. H. Street, Hazen, Partelow, Payne and others urged the claims of the Water Company in the strongest terms; and were replied to by His Honor the Speaker and Messrs. Wilmot, Fisher, Hill and Hannington, who contended that it was time the matter were brought to some conclusion; and that the delay in calling for the interest had done more harm than good. After the question was taken Mr. Fisher moved another Resolution calling the attention of the Government to the Section of the Burnt District Law, which requires 12 months notice in writing to the debtors, after the Bonds become due. The Resolution was supported by His Honor the Speaker and Messrs. Wilmot, Fisher, and Hannington; and spoken against as unnecessary and unmeaning by Messrs. Simonds, Hazen, Partelow and J. A. Street. The Speaker and Mr. Fisher called on them to move a Resolution more to the point; and Mr. Partelow proposed a substitute which was rejected, after which the original motion passed.

Wednesday morning was occupied in discussing a Bill reported from the Lumber Committee by Mr. Scoullar; the purport of which was to authorise the Governor and Council to grant Mill Reserves under certain restrictions, to the owners of Mills placed upon small streams. A long Debate followed, in which Messrs. Scoullar, J. A. Street, Taylor, Wark, Wilmot, and Hon. Mr. Simonds took part. It appears that by the present Law there is no authority for granting Reserves; and it was objected by Mr. J. A. Street, that Grants of Reserves had been unlawfully made for Mills situate in the Tide Ways in different places. The general opinion was, that Mills in the Tide Way or on Great Roads were not fit objects for Reserves; and the present Bill prohibits such Grants. When the House resumed, Mr. Partelow brought up the Report of the Select Committee, appointed to consider the Petition of John Kerr, Esq., a Surety of James Campbell, an absconding Debtor, recommending an allowance of some £300 on the Crown claim against the Petitioner; which had been secured to the Province, but not collected in consequence of some technical omission. Afterwards Mr. Fisher moved an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying him to cause all the Fees collected at the Secretary's Office since the death of the late incumbent, to be paid over to the Receiver General, on the ground set forth in the Preamble, that the Salary of the Secretary shall in future be permanently fixed. He stated that an Address of a somewhat similar description had been passed in Canada upwards of a year ago; and the Governor General had complied with it. That then those Fees had been divided among the Secretaries of Lord Sydenham, and Lord Metcalfe had admitted the impropriety of it, and directed otherwise: subsequently to this, a Bill was brought in upon the same subject. Here the Bill had been passed with a suspending clause, and this measure was necessary until the Royal Assent would be got thereto. The Preamble of the Resolution was a copy of the Bill, and agreeable to the understanding that public salaries should be fixed to a permanent amount. Here Mr. Partelow stated that it was an important Resolution: it had better be laid on the Table for a day or so. Mr. End also made the same request, and that as an act of courtesy, his learned friend should, when called on, be willing to postpone it. Hon. Mr. Simonds said, that if the Resolution was necessary, then there was no use in passing the Law. It was only waste of time to pass such Resolutions. Mr. Wilmot said that it might be as well to let it stand over a day or two; but if it were pressed, he was willing to vote for it. That it was no doubt written correctly, as learned his colleague well knew how to draw it; and that the course adopted by the Government rendered the Resolution necessary: but as they had not asked the opinion of the House, as they ought to have done upon the subject, it was proper to address the Governor. Mr. Hazen also asked for delay to ascertain the meaning of this long Preamble; when the Speaker put the question and the Address passed.

The remainder of the day was occupied in discussing the Bridge Company question. Mr. Hill moved that the Sureties for money lent to the Company should be relieved on payment of half the principal and interest. Mr. Taylor moved an amendment to relieve them on payment of £3,000 Mr. Hannington moved an Amendment thereto, requiring the whole to be paid in five years. At 6 o'clock the House adjourned till yesterday morning, when it was resumed and all the Resolutions negatived. Mr. Wilmot then moved a Resolution to the effect that they should pay the whole principal now due in six instalments, with interest from the 1st of April; and the first payment to be made on the first January next. This passed, 16 to 15. The Loan is £6,000, and the interest upwards of £3,000.—The House then went into Supply, passed some School Grants, (among which was one of £40 for the Rev. Mr. M'Gregor, of Saint John,) and adjourned at 6 o'clock. We should have mentioned that previous to the adjournment of the House, Mr, J. A. Street brought up the Report of a Committee on the Petition of John Craven, Deputy Sheriff of Carleton, referring him to the Home Government, to call upon the American authorities for redress for a wrong done him by an American Magistrate.

The Legislative Journal of last week contains the protest of the minority in the Council, against the passing of the College Bill.—*Reporter.*

FREDERICTON, March 29.—The Assembly have had a most busy week, and among other important matters discussed, there have been many in which your City and Citizens are deeply interested. The loan of £6000 to the late unfortunate Bridge Company—of £2000 to the Water Company—an allowance of £2250 to Messrs. Street, to enable them to employ the distressed labouring poor after the dreadful conflagration in the preceding November—on the Money advanced to many of the sufferers to enable them to re-erect their buildings, have all successively come up and been disposed of, and the most of them in a way which cannot, I think, but be satisfactory to those so deeply interested.

The subjects were severally discussed with zeal and ability by the contending parties, and the result, after the failure of many resolutions put and negatived, was as follows:—

The Bridge Company are to be released from all interest now due on their Bonds, and are called upon to pay the whole principal, with interest, in six years—£1000 per annum. The Water Company are called upon to pay up the arrearages of Interest now due, amounting to £2250, and are allowed to have further time for the payment of the principal. The borrowers in the Burnt District are required to discharge the Interest remaining unpaid by some of them, and the whole principal is to be called for in two years.

The Loan to the Corporation has been disposed of, on terms highly favorable to that body, as they are only required to pay £370, (the amount unexpended for the purposes for which the loan was made,) when the two bonds of £2250 will be given up and cancelled.

On the latter question particularly, although he handled the other subjects with much ability, Hazen displayed great talent, and your old ex-Chamberlain, Partelow, as usual, took a prominent lead in bringing forward every thing he possibly could that would bear upon the question to induce the House to relieve the Corporation from a liability, undertaken under such peculiar circumstances.

The division on the motion made by Wilmot, who was a powerful auxiliary to the St. John Members on the latter question, having for its object relief to the Corporation, was 16 to 11—when Partelow immediately moved an address to the Governor, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to direct the Treasurer to cancel the two bonds for £2250, upon payment of the unexpended sum of £370, —which was carried.

Thus has this question been settled, and although I am one of those who agree with the minority, among whom were Brown, Fisher, Hannington, &c., that the Corporation ought to have paid the full amount of their Bonds, I could not but be pleased with Partelow's conduct considering the *little claim* to his services and support to which our worthy Corporation is entitled.—[Correspondent of the Courier.

VERBIAGE IN ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.—A writer in the *Westminster Review*, just published, in an article on the legislation of 1844 says, he has "taken the trouble of making a rough estimate of the number of words contained in these statutes," (those of one year, in which there were considerably fewer acts passed than usual,) and he found them to amount to 762,000! "Now," says he, "the whole Bible is comprised in a few more words; whilst the New Testament contains only about 198,000. Thus the entire code of Christian law, with the history of its Author, is comprised in about one quarter of the words which the Imperial Parliament uses to express the laws it enacts in a single year."

DREAD OF THE SURPLICE.—A young clergyman from the University of Cambridge was, in the absence of the newly-appointed vicar of Saffron Walden, who has not yet taken up his residence there, engaged to do the duty at the church on Sunday last; and, presuming he could be accommodated with a gown on his arrival, did not bring one with him. During the prayers messengers were sent in various directions to obtain the necessary habiliment, but without success; and, after a consultation with the churchwardens, the young clergyman, much against his will, ascended the pulpit in his surplice. The greatest consternation was depicted on the countenance of some of the congregation, and two or three persons left the church. The evangelical tone of his sermon, however, soon convinced his hearers that Puseyism found no representative in him. In the afternoon, however, a gown was provided, and the alarm subsided.—*County Herald.*

The late Marquess of Westminster was one of the most wealthy of England's aristocracy. He was formerly well known in the political world as Earl Grosvenor; was an ardent whig, and was raised to the dignity of Marquess by Earl Gray, when Prime Minister. Grosvenor Square, in London, is built on his lordship's property; and he was possessed of prodigious wealth in the city of Westminster, as well as in many other parts of England. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, but he has left to Lord Robert Grosvenor, a younger son, the snug little *legacy* of £200,000, one million of dollars!

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1845.

ELECTION OF CHARTER OFFICERS.—The annual Election of Charter Officers took place in the several Wards of this City to-day. We understand there was no opposition to the present holders of those offices in either of the Wards, and that they were thereupon re-elected by a show of hands.

The Mayor of the City for the ensuing year will also be appointed by His Excellency in Council to-day, at Fredericton. It is generally expected that Mr. Donaldson will be re-appointed.

On Thursday last, at 2 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded to the Council Chamber and gave his assent to eighty-five Bills, among which were the Revenue and College Bills, the latter with a suspending clause.

The Revenue Law, which came into operation to-day, will be found in preceding columns.—Copies of this law may be obtained at this office.

SHORT PASSAGE.—Ship Columbus, arrived this day, 23 days from Bristol—brought no papers. The Columbus was only 9 days to the Banks of Newfoundland.—This fast sailing ship was built by Justus Wetmore, Esq. of King's County.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Friday evening, Mr. Perley entertained an attentive audience with an interesting description of the District of Gaspe, which at present is part of Canada, but may ere long be annexed to our own Province.

Last evening, we had one of those scientific treats which have, this season, been few and far between. Mr. Foulis lectured on Chemical Affinity and Electro-Chemistry with an especial reference to the Electrotype process, which he illustrated by various successful experiments. Among other experiments, he silvered a candlestick, put a copper deposit upon a plaster of Paris model and produced a seal from an impression, in a very short space of time. The audience was respectable, but we are constrained to express our surprise that the wonders of science, which are also full of *harmony*, and well calculated to afford *amusement*, and *delight*, do not attract greater numbers to the Hall of the Institute.

Next Friday evening, Mr. Watts, a young gentleman belonging to Fredericton, will lecture on the "Education of the Industrial Classes of Society."

THE HARMONEON FAMILY, having given six Concerts in this City, (five at the Institute and one at the St. John Hotel,) all of which were numerously and fashionably attended, are about leaving town for Halifax. We learn that these delightful Minstrels purpose returning to this City in three or four weeks, on route for the United States, and will probably remain a few days previous to leaving for St. Andrews and Eastport.

We extract from the Courier of Saturday, a letter from its Fredericton correspondent, giving an account of the proceedings in the House of Assembly, on several local matters of much importance to our citizens in general. We also copy from the Fredericton Reporter, some details of the same and other subjects, which will be found interesting.—From a correspondent in Fredericton we have received a copy of the Address moved by Mr. Partelow, (and adopted by the House,) to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of cancelling the Bonds given for the public Loan to the Corporation of this City, in the Session of 1842, which we subjoin. We understand that the hon. mover, Mr. J. R. Partelow, took a strenuous and very effective part in the discussion on the resolutions, and ably advocated the interests of the City:—

On motion of Mr. PARTELOW—Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct the Province Treasurer to cancel the two Bonds for £2,000 and £750, given by the Corporation of the City of Saint John, upon receiving payment into the Treasury of the sum of £370 unexpended by that Body out of the Money advanced by the Government, for which the said Bonds were given, in the employment of the distressed labouring Poor, after the calamitous Fire which took place in that City in November, 1841.—*Ordered*, That Mr. Partelow, Mr. J. Earle, and Mr. Botsford, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the said Address.

MARCH 25.—On motion of Mr. Fisher—Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with copies of the Resolutions passed this day in committee of the whole House, upon the subject of the Interest due from the Saint John Water Company, and the Interest due upon the Bonds for the Burnt District, and for the purpose of obtaining payment of the said Bonds to meet the Debentures issued under the Act for granting a loan for rebuilding the Burnt District, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to give the necessary instructions for carrying into effect the wishes of the House in regard to the subjects contained in the said Resolutions.—Ordered, That Mr. Fisher, Mr. Connell, and Mr. Stewart be a committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

MARCH 22.—Mr. Hazen moved for leave to present a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying that the Bill to incorporate the Saint John Gas Company, may not pass into a Law.—The Order on the House, limiting the time for introducing Petitions,

Speaker and Messrs. Wilmot, Hannington, who contended that matter were brought to some con- the delay in calling for the in- more harm than good. After taken Mr. Fisher moved another g the attention of the Gover- ion of the Burnt District Law, 2 months notice in writing to the Bonds become due. The Re- ported by His Honor the Speaker ot, Fisher, and Hannington; and unnecessary and unmeaning by , Hazen, Partelow and J. A. ker and Mr. Fisher called on Resolution more to the point; proposed a substitute which was ith the original motion passed. orning was occupied in discus- ed from the Lumber Committee the purport of which was to au- rner and Council to grant Mill ertain restrictions, to the owners pon small streams. A long De- which Messrs. Scoullar, J. A. Wark, Wilmot, and Hon. Mr. t. It appears that by the present authority for granting Reserves; cted by Mr. J. A. Street, that es had been unlawfully made for e Tide Ways in different places. ion was, that Mills in the Tide Roads were not fit objects for the present Bill prohibits such e House resumed, Mr. Partelow eport of the Select Committee, ider the Petition of John Kerr, James Campbell, an absconding ending an allowance of some n claim against the Petitioner; cured to the Province, but not quence of some technical omis- Mr. Fisher moved an Address the Lieutenant Governor, pray- ll the Fees collected at the Secre- the death of the late incumbent, to ReceiverGeneral, on the ground amble, that the Salary of the Se- ture be permanently fixed. He dress of a somewhat similar de- passed in Canada upwards of a Governor General had complied n those Fees had been divided aries of Lord Sydenham, and admitted the impropriety of it, rwise: subsequently to this, a n upon the same subject. Here passed with a suspending clause, was necessary until the Royal got thereto. The Preamble of s a copy of the Bill, and agreea- ending that public salaries should nent amount. Here Mr. Par- was an important Resolution: d on the Table for a day or so. e the same request, and that as his learned friend should, when ng to postpone it. Hon. Mr. if the Resolution was necessa- no use in passing the Law. It time to pass such Resolutions. at it might be as well to let it two; but if it were pressed, he for it. That it was no doubt writ- arned his colleague well knew d that the course adopted by ndered the Resolution necessa- d not asked the opinion of the ght to have done upon the sub- to address the Governor. Mr. or delay to ascertain the mean- amble; when the Speaker put e Address passed.

f the day was occupied in dis- Company question. Mr. Hil- ureties for money lent to the e relieved on payment of half terest. Mr. Taylor moved an ve them on payment of £3,000 oved an Amendment thereto, to be paid in five years. At adjourned till yesterday morn- sumed and all the Resolutions ilmot then moved a Resolution y should pay the whole prin- six instalments, with interest); and the first payment to be anuary next. This passed, 16 s £6,000, and the interest up The House then went into Sup- chool Grants, (among which the Rev. Mr. M'Gregor, of t. It appears that by the present authority for granting Reserves; cted by Mr. J. A. Street, that es had been unlawfully made for e Tide Ways in different places. ion was, that Mills in the Tide Roads were not fit objects for the present Bill prohibits such e House resumed, Mr. Partelow eport of the Select Committee, ider the Petition of John Kerr, James Campbell, an absconding ending an allowance of some n claim against the Petitioner; cured to the Province, but not quence of some technical omis- Mr. Fisher moved an Address the Lieutenant Governor, pray- ll the Fees collected at the Secre- the death of the late incumbent, to ReceiverGeneral, on the ground amble, that the Salary of the Se- ture be permanently fixed. He dress of a somewhat similar de- passed in Canada upwards of a Governor General had complied n those Fees had been divided aries of Lord Sydenham, and admitted the impropriety of it, rwise: subsequently to this, a n upon the same subject. Here passed with a suspending clause, was necessary until the Royal got thereto. The Preamble of s a copy of the Bill, and agreea- ending that public salaries should nent amount. Here Mr. Par- was an important Resolution: d on the Table for a day or so. e the same request, and that as his learned friend should, when ng to postpone it. Hon. Mr. if the Resolution was necessa- no use in passing the Law. It time to pass such Resolutions. at it might be as well to let it two; but if it were pressed, he for it. That it was no doubt writ- arned his colleague well knew d that the course adopted by ndered the Resolution necessa- d not asked the opinion of the ght to have done upon the sub- to address the Governor. Mr. or delay to ascertain the mean- amble; when the Speaker put e Address passed.

f the day was occupied in dis- Company question. Mr. Hil- ureties for money lent to the e relieved on payment of half terest. Mr. Taylor moved an ve them on payment of £3,000 oved an Amendment thereto, to be paid in five years. At adjourned till yesterday morn- sumed and all the Resolutions ilmot then moved a Resolution y should pay the whole prin- six instalments, with interest); and the first payment to be anuary next. This passed, 16 s £6,000, and the interest up The House then went into Sup- chool Grants, (among which the Rev. Mr. M'Gregor, of t. It appears that by the present

...ment, but without success; and, after a consultation with the churchwardens, the young clergyman, much against his will, ascended the pulpit in his surplice. The greatest consternation was depicted on the countenance of some of the congregation, and two or three persons left the church. The evangelical tone of his sermon, however, soon convinced his hearers that Puseyism found no representative in him. In the afternoon, however, a gown was provided, and the alarm subsided.—*County Herald.*

The late Marquess of Westminster was one of the most wealthy of England's aristocracy. He was formerly well known in the political world as Earl Grosvenor; was an ardent whig, and was raised to the dignity of Marquess by Earl Gray, when Prime Minister. Grosvenor Square, in London, is built on his lordship's property; and he was possessed of prodigious wealth in the city of Westminster, as well as in many other parts of England. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, but he has left to Lord Robert Grosvenor, a younger son, the snug little *legacy* of £200,000, one million of dollars!

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, April 1, 1845.

Election of Charter Officers.—The annual Election of Charter Officers took place in the several Wards of this City to-day. We understand there was no opposition to the present holders of those offices in either of the Wards, and that they were thereupon re-elected by a show of hands.

The Mayor of the City for the ensuing year will also be appointed by His Excellency in Council to-day, at Fredericton. It is generally expected that Mr. Donaldson will be re-appointed.

On Thursday last, at 2 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded to the Council Chamber and gave his assent to eighty-five Bills, among which were the Revenue and College Bills, the latter with a suspending clause.

The Revenue Law, which came into operation to-day, will be found in preceding columns.—Copies of this law may be obtained at this office.

Short Passage.—Ship Columbus, arrived this day, 23 days from Bristol—brought no papers. The Columbus was only 9 days to the Banks of Newfoundland.—This fast sailing ship was built by Justus Wetmore, Esq. of King's County.

Mechanics' Institute.—On Friday evening, Mr. Perley entertained an attentive audience with an interesting description of the District of Gaspe, which at present is part of Canada, but may ere long be annexed to our own Province.

Last evening, we had one of those scientific treats which have, this season, been few and far between. Mr. Foulis lectured on Chemical Affinity and Electro-Chemistry with an especial reference to the Electrotype process, which he illustrated by various successful experiments. Among other experiments, he silvered a candlestick, put a copper deposit upon a plaster of Paris model and produced a seal from an impression, in a very short space of time. The audience was respectable, but we are constrained to express our surprise that the wonders of science, which are also full of *harmony*, and well calculated to afford *amusement*, and *delight*, do not attract greater numbers to the Hall of the Institute.

Next Friday evening, Mr. Watts, a young gentleman belonging to Fredericton, will lecture on the "Education of the Industrial Classes of Society."

The Harvonson Family, having given six Concerts in this City, (five at the Institute and one at the St. John Hotel) all of which were numerously and fashionably attended, are about leaving town for Halifax. We learn that these delightful Minstrels purpose returning to this City in three or four weeks, en route for the United States, and will probably remain a few days previous to leaving for St. Andrews and Eastport.

We extract from the Courier of Saturday, a letter from its Fredericton correspondent, giving an account of the proceedings in the House of Assembly, on several local matters of much importance to our citizens in general. We also copy from the Fredericton Reporter, some details on the same and other subjects, which will be found interesting.—From a correspondent in Fredericton we have received a copy of the Address moved by Mr. Partelow, (and adopted by the House,) to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of cancelling the Bonds given for the public Loan to the Corporation of this City, in the Session of 1842, which we subjoin. We understand that the hon. mover, Mr. J. R. Partelow, took a strenuous and very effective part in the discussion on the resolutions, and ably advocated the interests of the City:—

On motion of Mr. Partelow—Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct the Province Treasurer to cancel the two Bonds for £2,750 and £750, given by the Corporation of the City of Saint John, upon receiving payment into the Treasury of the sum of £370 unexpended by that Body out of the Money advanced by the Government, for which the said Bonds were given, in the employment of the distressed labouring Poor, after the calamitous Fire which took place in that City in November, 1841.—*Ordered*, That Mr. Partelow, Mr. J. Earle, and Mr. Botsford, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the said Address.

March 25.—On motion of Mr. Fisher—Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with copies of the Resolutions passed this day in committee of the whole House, upon the subject of the Interest due from the Saint John Water Company, and the Interest due upon the Bonds for the Burnt District, and for the purpose of obtaining payment of the said Bonds to meet the Debentures issued under the Act for granting a loan for rebuilding the Burnt District, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to give the necessary instructions for carrying into effect the wishes of the House in regard to the subjects contained in the said Resolutions.—Ordered, That Mr. Fisher, Mr. Connell, and Mr. Stewart be a committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

March 22.—Mr. Hazen moved for leave to present a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying that the Bill to incorporate the Saint John Gas Company, may not pass into a Law.—The Order of the House, limiting the time for introducing Petitions, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted, and the Petition then read.—Ordered, That the said Petition be received and be on the Table.

Resolved, that there be granted to Seymour Pickett, of King's County, the sum of £50 to encourage him in maintaining with more efficiency his Cloth and Woollen Manufactory.

Masonic.—The Brethren of St. John's Lodge, No. 532, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, gave a Ball to their Fair Sisters on Thursday evening last, at the Saint John Hotel, which was numerously and respectably attended.—*Courier.*

Militia Ball.—The Company of Irish Royals attached to the First Battalion City Militia, gave a Ball at the Saint John Hotel on Monday evening last, which went off in excellent style, the arrangements reflecting much credit on the Committee of Management. There were about seventy couple present, and Dancing was kept up with much spirit during the night.—*Ib.*

New Vessel.—On Tuesday last a Brigantine called the "*Honda*," built for Messrs. Thomas Leavitt & Co. of this City, and intended for the Honduras trade, was launched from the Building Yard of Mr. Isaac Olive, in Carleton, full rigged. She registers 142 tons, new measurement, 297, old,—is copper fastened, and her bottom covered with patent metal; her model, workmanship and materials being all very superior, she is much admired by good judges of naval architecture, who pronounce her to be unsurpassed by any vessel of her class built at this port. We wish her enterprising owners success in the new branch of trade from this port for which she is destined.—*Ib.*

We learn by a private letter from Fredericton, that Addresses, numerously signed, have been presented to His Excellency from the Counties of Kent, Gloucester, and Northumberland, approving of the appointment of Mr. Reade, and expressing confidence in the Executive.—*New Brunswicker of this morning.*

Supper in Carleton.—The young ladies of Carleton intend holding a Supper in the Long Room of the Market House on Thursday next, the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the Young Men's Total Abstinence Society of that place.—*Ib*

A new Ship, of 1400 tons, called the *Henry Clay*, to be attached to Grinnell & Co's line of New York and Liverpool packets, was to be launched at New York on Tuesday last. The Henry Clay is the largest of the packet ships.

A few days since the floor of the store in Dumfries (Canada), belonging to James B. Ewart, Esq. gave way under the immense pressure of wheat that lay on it. The weight was so great that the ...ment, but without success; and, after a consultation with the churchwardens, the young clergyman, much against his will, ascended the pulpit in his surplice. The greatest consternation was depicted on the countenance of some of the congregation, and two or three persons left the church. The evangelical tone of his sermon, however, soon convinced his hearers that Puseyism found no representative in him. In the afternoon, however, a gown was provided, and the alarm subsided.—*County Herald.*

The late Marquess of Westminster was one of the most wealthy of England's aristocracy. He was formerly well known in the political world as Earl Grosvenor; was an ardent whig, and was raised to the dignity of Marquess by Earl Gray, when Prime Minister. Grosvenor Square, in London, is built on his lordship's property; and he was possessed of prodigious wealth in the city of Westminster, as well as in many other parts of England. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, but he has left to Lord Robert Grosvenor, a younger son, the snug little *legacy* of £200,000, one million of dollars!

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, April 1, 1845.

Election of Charter Officers.—The annual Election of Charter Officers took place in the several Wards of this City to-day. We understand there was no opposition to the present holders of those offices in either of the Wards, and that they were thereupon re-elected by a show of hands.

The Mayor of the City for the ensuing year will also be appointed by His Excellency in Council to-day, at Fredericton. It is generally expected that Mr. Donaldson will be re-appointed.

On Thursday last, at 2 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded to the Council Chamber and gave his assent to eighty-five Bills, among which were the Revenue and College Bills, the latter with a suspending clause.

The Revenue Law, which came into operation to-day, will be found in preceding columns.—Copies of this law may be obtained at this office.

Short Passage.—Ship Columbus, arrived this day, 23 days from Bristol—brought no papers. The Columbus was only 9 days to the Banks of Newfoundland.—This fast sailing ship was built by Justus Wetmore, Esq. of King's County.

Mechanics' Institute.—On Friday evening, Mr. Perley entertained an attentive audience with an interesting description of the District of Gaspe, which at present is part of Canada, but may ere long be annexed to our own Province.

Last evening, we had one of those scientific treats which have, this season, been few and far between. Mr. Foulis lectured on Chemical Affinity and Electro-Chemistry with an especial reference to the Electrotype process, which he illustrated by various successful experiments. Among other experiments, he silvered a candlestick, put a copper deposit upon a plaster of Paris model and produced a seal from an impression, in a very short space of time. The audience was respectable, but we are constrained to express our surprise that the wonders of science, which are also full of *harmony*, and well calculated to afford *amusement*, and *delight*, do not attract greater numbers to the Hall of the Institute.

Next Friday evening, Mr. Watts, a young gentleman belonging to Fredericton, will lecture on the "Education of the Industrial Classes of Society."

The Harvonson Family, having given six Concerts in this City, (five at the Institute and one at the St. John Hotel) all of which were numerously and fashionably attended, are about leaving town for Halifax. We learn that these delightful Minstrels purpose returning to this City in three or four weeks, en route for the United States, and will probably remain a few days previous to leaving for St. Andrews and Eastport.

We extract from the Courier of Saturday, a letter from its Fredericton correspondent, giving an account of the proceedings in the House of Assembly, on several local matters of much importance to our citizens in general. We also copy from the Fredericton Reporter, some details on the same and other subjects, which will be found interesting.—From a correspondent in Fredericton we have received a copy of the Address moved by Mr. Partelow, (and adopted by the House,) to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of cancelling the Bonds given for the public Loan to the Corporation of this City, in the Session of 1842, which we subjoin. We understand that the hon. mover, Mr. J. R. Partelow, took a strenuous and very effective part in the discussion on the resolutions, and ably advocated the interests of the City:—

On motion of Mr. Partelow—Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct the Province Treasurer to cancel the two Bonds for £2,750 and £750, given by the Corporation of the City of Saint John, upon receiving payment into the Treasury of the sum of £370 unexpended by that Body out of the Money advanced by the Government, for which the said Bonds were given, in the employment of the distressed labouring Poor, after the calamitous Fire which took place in that City in November, 1841.—*Ordered*, That Mr. Partelow, Mr. J. Earle, and Mr. Botsford, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the said Address.

March 25.—On motion of Mr. Fisher—Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with copies of the Resolutions passed this day in committee of the whole House, upon the subject of the Interest due from the Saint John Water Company, and the Interest due upon the Bonds for the Burnt District, and for the purpose of obtaining payment of the said Bonds to meet the Debentures issued under the Act for granting a loan for rebuilding the Burnt District, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to give the necessary instructions for carrying into effect the wishes of the House in regard to the subjects contained in the said Resolutions.—Ordered, That Mr. Fisher, Mr. Connell, and Mr. Stewart be a committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

March 22.—Mr. Hazen moved for leave to present a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying that the Bill to incorporate the Saint John Gas Company, may not pass into a Law.—The Order of the House, limiting the time for introducing Petitions, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted, and the Petition then read.—Ordered, That the said Petition be received and be on the Table.

Resolved, that there be granted to Seymour Pickett, of King's County, the sum of £50 to encourage him in maintaining with more efficiency his Cloth and Woollen Manufactory.

Masonic.—The Brethren of St. John's Lodge, No. 532, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, gave a Ball to their Fair Sisters on Thursday evening last, at the Saint John Hotel, which was numerously and respectably attended.—*Courier.*

Militia Ball.—The Company of Irish Royals attached to the First Battalion City Militia, gave a Ball at the Saint John Hotel on Monday evening last, which went off in excellent style, the arrangements reflecting much credit on the Committee of Management. There were about seventy couple present, and Dancing was kept up with much spirit during the night.—*Ib.*

New Vessel.—On Tuesday last a Brigantine called the "*Honda*," built for Messrs. Thomas Leavitt & Co. of this City, and intended for the Honduras trade, was launched from the Building Yard of Mr. Isaac Olive, in Carleton, full rigged. She registers 142 tons, new measurement, 297, old,—is copper fastened, and her bottom covered with patent metal; her model, workmanship and materials being all very superior, she is much admired by good judges of naval architecture, who pronounce her to be unsurpassed by any vessel of her class built at this port. We wish her enterprising owners success in the new branch of trade from this port for which she is destined.—*Ib.*

We learn by a private letter from Fredericton, that Addresses, numerously signed, have been presented to His Excellency from the Counties of Kent, Gloucester, and Northumberland, approving of the appointment of Mr. Reade, and expressing confidence in the Executive.—*New Brunswicker of this morning.*

Supper in Carleton.—The young ladies of Carleton intend holding a Supper in the Long Room of the Market House on Thursday next, the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the Young Men's Total Abstinence Society of that place.—*Ib*

A new Ship, of 1400 tons, called the *Henry Clay*, to be attached to Grinnell & Co's line of New York and Liverpool packets, was to be launched at New York on Tuesday last. The Henry Clay is the largest of the packet ships.

A few days since the floor of the store in Dumfries (Canada), belonging to James B. Ewart, Esq. gave way under the immense pressure of wheat that lay on it. The weight was so great that the ...ment, but without success; and, after a consultation with the churchwardens, the young clergyman, much against his will, ascended the pulpit in his surplice. The greatest consternation was depicted on the countenance of some of the congregation, and two or three persons left the church. The evangelical tone of his sermon, however, soon convinced his hearers that Puseyism found no representative in him. In the afternoon, however, a gown was provided, and the alarm subsided.—*County Herald.*

The late Marquess of Westminster was one of the most wealthy of England's aristocracy. He was formerly well known in the political world as Earl Grosvenor; was an ardent whig, and was raised to the dignity of Marquess by Earl Gray, when Prime Minister. Grosvenor Square, in London, is built on his lordship's property; and he was possessed of prodigious wealth in the city of Westminster, as well as in many other parts of England. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, but he has left to Lord Robert Grosvenor, a younger son, the snug little *legacy* of £200,000, one million of dollars!

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, April 1, 1845.

Election of Charter Officers.—The annual Election of Charter Officers took place in the several Wards of this City to-day. We understand there was no opposition to the present holders of those offices in either of the Wards, and that they were thereupon re-elected by a show of hands.

The Mayor of the City for the ensuing year will also be appointed by His Excellency in Council to-day, at Fredericton. It is generally expected that Mr. Donaldson will be re-appointed.

On Thursday last, at 2 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded to the Council Chamber and gave his assent to eighty-five Bills, among which were the Revenue and College Bills, the latter with a suspending clause.

The Revenue Law, which came into operation to-day, will be found in preceding columns.—Copies of this law may be obtained at this office.

Short Passage.—Ship Columbus, arrived this day, 23 days from Bristol—brought no papers. The Columbus was only 9 days to the Banks of Newfoundland.—This fast sailing ship was built by Justus Wetmore, Esq. of King's County.

Mechanics' Institute.—On Friday evening, Mr. Perley entertained an attentive audience with an interesting description of the District of Gaspe, which at present is part of Canada, but may ere long be annexed to our own Province.

Last evening, we had one of those scientific treats which have, this season, been few and far between. Mr. Foulis lectured on Chemical Affinity and Electro-Chemistry with an especial reference to the Electrotype process, which he illustrated by various successful experiments. Among other experiments, he silvered a candlestick, put a copper deposit upon a plaster of Paris model and produced a seal from an impression, in a very short space of time. The audience was respectable, but we are constrained to express our surprise that the wonders of science, which are also full of *harmony*, and well calculated to afford *amusement*, and *delight*, do not attract greater numbers to the Hall of the Institute.

Next Friday evening, Mr. Watts, a young gentleman belonging to Fredericton, will lecture on the "Education of the Industrial Classes of Society."

The Harvonson Family, having given six Concerts in this City, (five at the Institute and one at the St. John Hotel) all of which were numerously and fashionably attended, are about leaving town for Halifax. We learn that these delightful Minstrels purpose returning to this City in three or four weeks, en route for the United States, and will probably remain a few days previous to leaving for St. Andrews and Eastport.

We extract from the Courier of Saturday, a letter from its Fredericton correspondent, giving an account of the proceedings in the House of Assembly, on several local matters of much importance to our citizens in general. We also copy from the Fredericton Reporter, some details on the same and other subjects, which will be found interesting.—From a correspondent in Fredericton we have received a copy of the Address moved by Mr. Partelow, (and adopted by the House,) to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of cancelling the Bonds given for the public Loan to the Corporation of this City, in the Session of 1842, which we subjoin. We understand that the hon. mover, Mr. J. R. Partelow, took a strenuous and very effective part in the discussion on the resolutions, and ably advocated the interests of the City:—

On motion of Mr. Partelow—Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct the Province Treasurer to cancel the two Bonds for £2,750 and £750, given by the Corporation of the City of Saint John, upon receiving payment into the Treasury of the sum of £370 unexpended by that Body out of the Money advanced by the Government, for which the said Bonds were given, in the employment of the distressed labouring Poor, after the calamitous Fire which took place in that City in November, 1841.—*Ordered*, That Mr. Partelow, Mr. J. Earle, and Mr. Botsford, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the said Address.

March 25.—On motion of Mr. Fisher—Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with copies of the Resolutions passed this day in committee of the whole House, upon the subject of the Interest due from the Saint John Water Company, and the Interest due upon the Bonds for the Burnt District, and for the purpose of obtaining payment of the said Bonds to meet the Debentures issued under the Act for granting a loan for rebuilding the Burnt District, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to give the necessary instructions for carrying into effect the wishes of the House in regard to the subjects contained in the said Resolutions.—Ordered, That Mr. Fisher, Mr. Connell, and Mr. Stewart be a committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

March 22.—Mr. Hazen moved for leave to present a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, praying that the Bill to incorporate the Saint John Gas Company, may not pass into a Law.—The Order of the House, limiting the time for introducing Petitions, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted, and the Petition then read.—Ordered, That the said Petition be received and be on the Table.

Resolved, that there be granted to Seymour Pickett, of King's County, the sum of £50 to encourage him in maintaining with more efficiency his Cloth and Woollen Manufactory.

Masonic.—The Brethren of St. John's Lodge, No. 532, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, gave a Ball to their Fair Sisters on Thursday evening last, at the Saint John Hotel, which was numerously and respectably attended.—*Courier.*

Militia Ball.—The Company of Irish Royals attached to the First Battalion City Militia, gave a Ball at the Saint John Hotel on Monday evening last, which went off in excellent style, the arrangements reflecting much credit on the Committee of Management. There were about seventy couple present, and Dancing was kept up with much spirit during the night.—*Ib.*

New Vessel.—On Tuesday last a Brigantine called the "*Honda*," built for Messrs. Thomas Leavitt & Co. of this City, and intended for the Honduras trade, was launched from the Building Yard of Mr. Isaac Olive, in Carleton, full rigged. She registers 142 tons, new measurement, 297, old,—is copper fastened, and her bottom covered with patent metal; her model, workmanship and materials being all very superior, she is much admired by good judges of naval architecture, who pronounce her to be unsurpassed by any vessel of her class built at this port. We wish her enterprising owners success in the new branch of trade from this port for which she is destined.—*Ib.*

We learn by a private letter from Fredericton, that Addresses, numerously signed, have been presented to His Excellency from the Counties of Kent, Gloucester, and Northumberland, approving of the appointment of Mr. Reade, and expressing confidence in the Executive.—*New Brunswicker of this morning.*

Supper in Carleton.—The young ladies of Carleton intend holding a Supper in the Long Room of the Market House on Thursday next, the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the Young Men's Total Abstinence Society of that place.—*Ib*

A new Ship, of 1400 tons, called the *Henry Clay*, to be attached to Grinnell & Co's line of New York and Liverpool packets, was to be launched at New York on Tuesday last. The Henry Clay is the largest of the packet ships.

A few days since the floor of the store in Dumfries (Canada), belonging to James B. Ewart, Esq. gave way under the immense pressure of wheat that lay on it. The weight was so great that the under floors gave way, and carried at least one thousand bushels into the mill race below, all of which were lost.

Fatal Accident.—*A man burnt to death.*—On Monday morning last the family of Mr. J. Doherty, who reside about 10 miles from town, on the royal road, were aroused from their slumbers by a raging fire in the lower part of their dwelling, which had already made such progress as to preclude the possibility of saving their effects, or even making their escape by the common passage, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Mrs. D. and sons effected their escape through the windows. Mr. D. was not so fortunate and missing his way, melancholy to relate, perished in the flames. It would be impossible to picture the agony endured by the wife and children, as they viewed the progress of the devouring element, which was consuming the husband and father, without being able to afford him any relief.

In the evening an examination took place before H. Fisher, Jr. Esq., Coronor, when a verdict of 'Accidental Death' was returned. The scene is described as heart rending, when the body was found *more than two-thirds consumed!*——Mrs. D. was badly scorched, and otherwise injured, and some of the sons were cut severely by the glass, as they escaped by the windows, but all are now doing well.—Not even the clothing was saved, and the survivors, almost in a state of nudity, sought shelter in the house of the nearest neighbour.—Mr. D. is spoken of as a man of inoffensive habits. His remains were brought to town and interred yesterday.—*Fredericton Loyalist.*

We saw to-day specimens of Brushes, manufactured in the Saint John Penitentiary, which were made entirely from materials furnished in this Province, and the prices marked on some articles, is certainly much below what the same description of Brushes could be imported for either from England or the United States, after paying duties.

We are not aware who, in this Province, originated the scheme of making public offenders useful, even while undergoing punishment; but it is one of those Yankee notions which can be introduced with safety and advantage. We believe that the practice in Great Britain, is to make persons useful in the more laborious mechanical occupations.—*Head Quarters.*

Painful Accident.—We understand that Hon. Leander Starr, of New-York, (formerly of Halifax) met with a very serious accident on Sunday evening last. It appears that he was accompanying a lady to her residence, when in passing down Lexington street, between Calvert and North streets he fell into a newly dug cellar which had been left entirely unprotected, and severely fractured his collar bone. He is now confined, in consequence, to his bed at Barnum's Hotel, where he receives of course every necessary attention, and will doubtless recover the immediate effect in due time, though perhaps permanently injured for life.—[*Baltimore paper.*

American Manufactures.—782 Bales Goo is were exported from Boston, during the week ending on 22d ult. for Calcutta, Canton, West Indies, &c.

West India Provision Trade.—The American salt provision trade in Jamaica has almost extinguished the Irish Trade in that article. The proportion of American is now nine to one of Irish at Jamaica.

Herr Driesbach, with his tiger in his arms, has been Daguerrotyped in Philadelphia. This is the first instance of a wild animal's sitting for his miniature.

Gambling.—A morning cotemporary (the Sun) remarks upon the gambling carried on in this city, chiefly among young men. This is certainly to be deplored, and we have good reason for believing that it is practised to a greater extent than most people are aware of. Our attention has been called to it more than once, and Houses named, to which a great many young lads are seen to resort, and where they spend a great deal more money than they earn. We think it behoves men of family and others, to look well to this matter.—*Halifax Recorder.*

We understand that the members of the Diplomatic Corps waited upon the President of the United States yesterday in a body, and, through their senior, the Minister of Russia, made an address to him; on the occasion of his accession to the Presidency, expressive of the friendly sentiments entertained towards the United States by the Sovereigns and Governments whom they represent, and of their earnest desire to continue to maintain the existing friendly and peaceful relations between this country and theirs; to which address the President made a fitting reply, reciprocating these sentiments on his part as the Chief Magistrate of his own country.—*National Intelligencer, March 18.*

The Mexican Minister arrived at New-York on Friday, for the purpose of taking passage for home. The following is an abstract of a protest made by him to the Secretary of State, previous to his leaving Washington:—

The undersigned has the honor to address himself to the Hon. Secretary of State, in order to manifest the deep concern with which he has seen that the President of the United States has given his signature to a law authorizing into this confederacy the Mexican Province of Texas.

He had flattered himself that the sound counsels of the most distinguished citizens, &c., would have led to a better result. Unhappily, it has not been so, and against his hopes and sincere vows he sees consummated on the part of this government, an act of aggression the most unjust that modern history records—the spoliation of a friendly nation of a considerable part of its territory.

For these reasons, in obedience to his instructions, he must protest, and does protest in the most solemn manner, in the name of his government, against the law, &c. He protests also that the act in a measure invalidates the rights of Mexico to recover her Province, of which she is so unjustly dispossessed, and that she will maintain and give effect to those rights by all means within her power.

He also begs that the Secretary will let the President know that, in view of all these facts, his mission near this government terminates from this day. He consequently begs that the Hon. Secretary will forward to him his passports, because it is his purpose to leave this city as soon as possible for New-York. (Signed) ALMONTE.

Texas.—Advices from Galveston to the 8th instant, have been received by way of New Orleans. The New York Courier says that—

"The Texas National Register, a paper recently established at the Capital, contains a long and able article on the annexation bill, which was then known to have passed the U. S. House of Representatives, and which afterwards became a law. It opposes it very bitterly, on the ground that too much is required of Texas and too little is yielded to her. The sacrifice of her nationality, the ending of her relations with foreign powers, the surrender of the public property, and the other conditions demanded are thought too great a price to pay for the privilege of being admitted as a State at some future time, if the U. S. Government see fit to do so.

"The Galveston Civilian denies that Duff Green's difficulty with the President of Texas has been settled."

The paper above referred to is regarded as the government organ, and an opinion has been expressed that the article in which the annexation resolutions are strongly denounced, were written by President Jones himself. This, and other indications of feeling in Texas leave it extremely doubtful whether the people of that country will abandon their independence on the terms which are offered to them. It was reported in Washington on Saturday, that official information to this effect had been received from Texas.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

The Mexican Minister arrived in this city by the 2 o'clock train from Philadelphia yesterday, and expresses openly his belief that war between Mexico and this country must ensue.—*New York Evening Gazette, Saturday.*

Distressing Calamity at Deer Isle, Me.—The schooner Mary, of Deer Isle, Capt. Rufus York, was at anchor in that harbor, on the night of the 12th inst. The cabin being damp a large fire was kept in the stove, and left burning when Capt. York, his son about 18 years old, and Mr. Benjamin Cole, all of Deer Isle, retired to rest at a late hour. About 2 o'clock next morning they awoke enveloped in flames, the vessel having probably caught fire from the funnel. They rushed through the fire upon deck, and attempted to swim to the shore, five or six rods distant. Capt. Y., although a good swimmer, sunk before he could reach the shore, probably from having been severely burnt.—The others landed on a high bluff of broken ledges, thickly covered with ferns and shrubs, and half a mile from any dwelling. The night was dark, they were nearly naked, the skin burnt from the faces, hands and feet of both, and from the arms, legs, and a great part of the body of young York. They reached the house, blood marking their path at every step. Young York died on the 14th, at 6 p. m. On the 18th Cole was supposed to be on the recovery. The body of Capt. Y. had not then been found. He has left a sickly wife and a large number of children. The vessel, of which he was the owner, was nearly destroyed, and was not insured.

Singular and Melancholy Accident in New York.—A most melancholy and heart rending accident occurred in this city last evening, at the foundry and blacksmith shop of Mr. Edward Duvall, No. 102 Charlton-street. The facts, so far as we could ascertain them, are these; Mr. Basterman, keeper of the Light House at Sandy Hook, has been in the habit for some time past of raking the bay around the Hook for old iron, &c. which he brought to the city and sold to Mr. Duvall. On Saturday last, a load was brought to Duvall's shop by Mr. Basterman, among which was a bomb-shell or petard, about 16 inches in length and 10 in diameter, which Mr. B. had raked up a few days before. Yesterday while Mr. Duvall was removing the bomb from his shop to the side-walk for the purpose of weighing it, he discovered that it contained powder, and on taking a hammer and striking it for the purpose of getting the powder out, it exploded and instantly killed Mr. Duvall, the owner of the shop, Mr. Aaron O. Price, master mason of 79 Thompson-street, Robert Broderick, of the corner of Hudson and King-streets, and so injured a boy, whose name we could not learn, that he died in a few hours. The horse of Mr. Price, from which that gentleman had just dismounted, was also instantly killed. The windows in the neighborhood were very much shattered by the explosion, and a piece of the shell weighing over two pounds was blown to the corner of Varick and Carmine-streets, a distance of nearly four blocks, and struck within a few feet of two children who were playing in the street. It is believed that this shell, with its contents, must have been in the place whence it was raked since the last war. Mr. Duvall was an estimable citizen, aged about 33, and has left a wife and child. Mr. Price was also highly esteemed, about 40 years of age, and has left a wife and two children. Broderick was a youth of about 17. The Coroner was sent for immediately, but postponed the inquest until to-day. We do not learn that blame is attached to any person.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Shocking Accident.—While Mr. Lorenzo D. Smith, a workman in Mr. Cooper's paper mill, at Fitchburgh, Mass. was alone in the mill on Tuesday morning, it is supposed that his apron caught in the belt which carried the machinery, and having reached up his hand to clear his apron was himself caught, drawn up and carried round the drum perhaps some thousand times.—When found, his jaw had caught in a joist, which stopped the machine. His legs were broken and scattered around the room in a hundred fragments, by coming in contact with the joists, one foot being found at the farthest extremity of the room. The joist, though made of hard wood, was splintered considerably from the force with which his feet was carried against it by the machinery. He was a young man, unmarried, and of good habits.—*Boston Paper.*

Portland and Montreal Rail Road.—The act incorporating the "St. Lawrence and Atlantic Rail Road Company" in Canada, passed both branches of the Canada Legislature on the 14th March, and was approved by the Governor General on behalf of the Queen, upon the same day.—The following extract from the act shows the location of the intended road:—

"From the river St. Lawrence, as nearly opposite the city of Montreal as may be found desirable, in the general direction to St. Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke, to the boundary line between this Province and the United States of America, at such point or place of said boundary line, near the Connecticut river, as that said Rail Road may best connect with "*The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road*" to be constructed from Portland in the State of Maine to said Boundary Line, there to connect with the Rail Road, hereby authorised to be made and completed."

Fugitive from Justice.—Constable Clapp and his assistant Mr. Norman Webber, arrived in this city on Tuesday, from St. John, N. B., having in custody William Baird, who burglariously entered the dwelling house of Mrs. Lynch, No. 14 Winthrop place, on the night of the 5th February last, and stole therefrom $200 in bank bills, and silver spoons and forks, of the value of $200. All the property has been recovered. Said Baird was delivered up under the provision of the 10th section of the Washington Treaty, following the first case which occurred in this province of New-Brunswick, there was necessarily much delay in delivering up the prisoner. Baird was arraigned at the Municipal Court on Tuesday, and pleaded not guilty, and his case was continued to the April term. He was ordered to find bail in the sum of $1,500, and was committed for the want thereof.

Mr. Clapp acknowledges the kind and courteous treatment which he received from the authorities of St. John.—Particularly from the Mayor, Israel D. Andrews, (American Consul,) and Mr. Perley, Emigrant Agent for New-Brunswick.—*Boston Atlas, March 27.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Cameron.—Dear Sir,—In your short notice of my lecture on Electricity in your last paper, there is a mistake, which please correct. Instead of "*combinations*," it should have read "*combination of metals*."

The brilliant effects alluded to were produced by means of a large Voltaic Battery, belonging to the Institute, charged with dilute nitro-sulphuric acid. This battery consists of eight troughs, each containing fourteen pairs of zinc and copper plates, about

Poetry, &c.

THE SECRET.

In a young lady's heart once a secret was lurking;
It tossed and it tumbled and long'd to get out;
The lips half betray'd it by smiling and smirking,
And the tongue was impatient to blab it no doubt.

But honour look'd gruff on the subject, and gave it
In charge to the teeth so enchantingly white—
Should the captive attempt an elopement, to save it
By giving the lips an admonishing bite.

'Twas said and 'twas settled, and honour departed,
Tongue quiver'd and trembled, but dared not rebel;
Then, right to its tip, Secret suddenly started,
And half in a whisper escaped from its cell.

Quoth the teeth, in a pet, "We'll be even for this;"
And they bit very smartly above and beneath;
But the lips at the instant were bribed with a kiss,
And they popped out the secret in spite of the teeth!

THE POST-OFFICE.

It is, I believe, a peculiarity of almost all Irish towns, that the tourist who strolls through them, with his eyes and ears open, can hardly fail to return to his inn without materials for a pen or a pencil sketch, furnished by the lower classes of its inhabitants, more especially the beggars; their picturesque faces and costumes are well worthy the attention of the artist, while he who wields the quill (a goose-quil is ineligible for the service) will find many occasions to use it in noting down the scraps of conversation that are carried on, for the benefit of the public around him.

During a visit of some weeks at the town of N——, in the north of Ireland, I strolled down "the big street," according to my daily custom, to enquire at the Post-office for my letters; and finding there were none, I stopped to regale my eyes and ears at the expense of the various querists who came on the same errand. Among the rest was one who particularly attracted my attention, by the eagerness with which he dashed his way through the other applicants and advanced to the window, where, behind the half-lowered blind, sat ensconced the pretty daughter of the postmaster, whose duty it was to give out the letters when her father was away. No sooner arrived at the goal than, pulling off his hat with the instinctive good breeding which an Irishman displays towards the *beau sexe*, he demanded with a rich brogue—

"If yo plase, Miss O'Brady, have you ever a letther for me?"

"Who are *you?*" inquired the damsel, sorting over the heap.

"Is it who am I? Sure, an' thruth I'm a decent boy as e'er a wan (one) in the parish, though its mesolf says it; and Misther Feenan, that I last served, 'ill give me a right good crackther any day—faicks an' he will."

"Yes, but I must know y'r name."

"My name? an' welcome! Sure it's no secret? There's not a man, woman, or child in the town that dosen't know it; and in thruth I've no reason to be ashamed of it."

"Well, but *I* don't know it, can you tell me who you are at once?"

"Arrah, now, Miss Honey, if ye havn't got a letther for me, it 'ud be a dale kinder in ye to tell me so, an' not be divartin' yerself axin' me questions."

"Diverting myself; it isn't to *divert* myself I ask you. Sure, I must know y'r name to know who the letter is to be directed to."

"To me. Who else would poor Thady, that's far away, write but to me?—the that's his own brother."

"Once for all, *will* you tell me y'r name?"

"Wid all the playsure in life! I said before, and I say again, I never done nothin' to make me ashamed of it; an' if it *war* a sacret even, sure wouldn't you see it on the letther?"

"But don't you understand that I must know your name, to see if there is a letter directed to that same name?"

"In course it'd be directed to that same name; that is to my name. D'ye think Thady 'ud be afther directin' it to Father Mathew or Dan O'Connell?"

The unfortunate Miss O'Brady was nearly driven to her wit's end, and she paused to think on some expedient to "*insinse*" the obtuse enquirer into the necessity of giving his name. At length a thought struck her.

"Where is y'r brother?" she inquired.

"In throth an' he's in Philadelphia this two year come Michaelmas."

"Oh, in Philadelphia?" she said, turning over the letters, and at last selecting one of which the postmark led her to hope she had finally hit the mark.

"'Mr. Jimmy Nowlan,' is this it?" she inquired.

"Throth an' it is jest itself. Ah! I thought it was makin' game of me ye war all the time?" said the fellow; his broad face distending into a good humoured smile. And putting the letter in his pocket, he walked off, probably in search of some one who more learned than himself, could decipher what was about as intelligible as Arabic to him.—*Miss Power.*

ERRONEOUS OPINIONS ABOUT EPICURUS.—This Greek philosopher has been sadly maligned and misunderstood. It is generally inferred that he was a man whose whole soul was devoted to the enjoyments of the table—that he was the *beau ideal* of a *bon vivant;* in short, a sensual man in every respect. Epicurus, on the contrary, was a model of self-denial; but he has been thus traduced by the priests, because he recommended cheerfulness in opposition to their ascetic and gloomy dogmas. As a proof, over the door of his house at Athens he had inscribed the following words:—

"A great house, but no cheer,
Bread and cheese, small beer;
Epicurus lives here."

He was not the patron of voluptuousness; his philosophy was more of a self-denying philosophy; his doctrines inculcated self-controul, and were directly opposed to all excess. He was truly the advocate of pleasure, and innocent and rational enjoyments, for he recommended temperance in everything, and the harmonious exercise of all our faculties (like Gall and Spurzheim,) under the belief or assured conviction that without that discipline (and which could not begin to be practised too early in life,) neither the body nor the mind could be kept in a sound state of health.—*West of England Miscellany.*

THE THREE STUTTERERS.—A gentleman afflicted with an impediment in his speech sat down at a crowded dinner table, at a public hotel, and calling to a servant addressed him thus:—"W-w-waiter, gi-gi-give, me-me s-s-some r-r-roast b-b-beef." He stammered out in reply, "W-w-we s-s-ant g-g-got a-a-any." At which the gentleman, highly enraged, supposing the servant was mocking him, sprang from his seat, and was proceeding to knock him down, when a third person arrested his arms, and cried out to him not to strike saying, "He st-st-stutters s-s-same a-as w-w-we d-d-do."

JOHN KERR & CO.

Offer for sale at lowest Market prices, just received ex sundry vessels:—

20 CASKS London Refined Muscovado SUGAR;
5 ditto double refined LOAF SUGAR;
100 chests superior CONGO TEA;
7 chests soft Madras INDIGO;
1000 boxes teele's Liverpool SOAP;
100 dozen London best Playing CARDS.
And a variety of other Goods. Sept. 12.

Charcoal Blacking, Coal Dust, &c.

JOHN KINNEAR,

Prince William Street, is authorized to order from England:—

CHARCOAL BLACKING,
COAL DUST, FIRE BRICK,
LAMP BLACK, loose, or in papers,
COKE, SALT PETRE, CAMPHOR,
BEES-WAX, BRIMSTONE,
SULPHUR, ALUM, WHITING, &c.

Persons desirous of having any of the above articles ordered to be here among the first Spring vessels, will please leave their orders before the February Mail closes. January 21, 1845.

Liverpool and New-Brunswick

EMIGRATION AGENCY.

THE Subscriber has been authorised to Contract for Passages at a reduction of TEN SHILLINGS, sterling, each, on the rates formerly charged, until further orders.

JAMES ROBERTSON.
Nelson Street, Oct. 15. *Agent.*

Steel, Files, Saws, &c.

The Subscriber has received and offers at reduced prices:—

1 CASE warranted Cast STEEL, assorted, from ⅜ to 1¾ inch;
2 cases warranted Double Shear STEEL, well assorted sizes;
40 bundles best Blistered STEEL;
1 cask of well assorted FILES, of all sizes and descriptions.

ALSO—4 packages containing Cross Cut, Pit, Frame, Hand and Buck SAWS, &c., well ass'd;
A few superior French LAMP SHADES, of different sizes. JOHN V. THURGAR.
Dec. 10, 1844.

FLOUR, RICE, etc.

LANDING ex brig Syria, from New-York:—
200 Barrels Genesee FLOUR; 10 Tierces new RICE; 1000 La Norma CIGARS; 1 Barrel Scotch SNUFF—for sale by
Dec. 24. JARDINE & CO.

SUGAR & RAISINS.

Landing ex Mary Caroline, from Liverpool:
20 HHDS. *WHITE SUGAR,*
100 Boxes Bunch Muscatel Raisins.
For sale by JARDINE & CO.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!

PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* MRS. ANN MELISH, *(one of his Tenants,) whom His Grace was pleased to send as a patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

MADAM,

IF Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to Cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete; I will undertake to pay him £210s. You may shew him this letter
(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.
Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most Honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY's Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.
Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ These truly valuable PILLS can be obtained at the establishment of Professor Holloway, (near Temple Bar,) London; and of Messrs. PETERS & TILLEY, *Provincial Agents*, No. 2, King street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey Canning; and James E. White, Belleisle, at the following prices:—1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each Box. There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

PURGE! PURGE! PURGE!

WHATEVER MAY BE YOUR COMPLAINT,

CLARK's Vegetable Universal LIFE PILLS

Will be found an effectual remedy.

To be had only at *Coffee House Corner*, Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Try them: they will recommend themselves.

IT is now an absolute and known fact, that every disease, whether it be in the head or feet, in the brain or meanest member, whether it be an outward ulcer or inward abscess, are all, though arising from many causes, reducible to the one grand effect, namely, impurity of blood. In many cases where the dreadful ravages of Ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these Pills, been restored to good health, the devouring disease having been completely eradicated. In consequence of the pleasantness of their operation, they are universally used where they are known, and are fast superseding every other preparation of professed similar import. The most opposite diseases are cured by the one simple act of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way; therefore, whatever may be said of the theory, the utility of the practice is now beyond all doubt.

PURGE!—PURGE!—PURGE!
February 4, 1845.—3m.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY

For Sale, or to Rent.

THAT Valuable BRICK BUILDING situate in lower end of Duke-street, and belonging to the subscriber. The Building is spacious and handsomely finished, is newly Papered throughout, and has good Franklins in all the rooms. There are two large Kitchens, with Wash Rooms and Servant's bed rooms attached to each. The lower or basement story is fitted up at present as a Store or Shop, and any alterations would be made to suit tenants or purchasers.—Terms and payments made easy. Further information can be obtained by application to the subscriber, or to JAMES BELL, Senr., Painter.—The Building can be examined by any parties desirous of renting them, and possession given immediately. PETER BURNS.
St. John, Oct. 22, 1844.—3m.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Cheap Shoe Stores,

Corner of King and Germain streets.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Suitable for FALL and WINTER Weather.

THE subscriber has just received from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and the United States, a part of his Fall and Winter supply of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Girls', Boys', Youths', Children's and Infant's Cloth, Prunella, Pilot Cloth, Morocco, Calf Skin, Patent Leather, Safin, Kid, Patent Elastic, Carpet, Web, Chamois, Buck-skin, Velvet, and every other description of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

that can be required for City and Country Wear, which he offers for sale Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms.

ALSO—200 dozen Infant's Lambs Wool and Worsted BOOTS, comprising the most elegant variety ever imported.
October 1, 1844. S. K. FOSTER.

AXES! AXES!!

On Consignment per schooner Fame, from Philadelphia.

6 CASES superior CAST STEEL AXES, ground and polished.
Nov. 14. THOS. R. GORDON.

British Merchandize.

Landing ex brig *Kathleen*, from Liverpool:—
8 BALES and two boxes Merchandize, containing Printed Calicoes, Merinos, Delaines, Broad Cloths, Pilot Cloths, Pea Coats, Carpetings, Padding, &c. &c. For sale by
Dec. 17. J. R. CRANE.

NEW AND CHEAP

HARDWARE STORE,

Dock Street.

Just received per ships Themis, Satellite, Samuel, and Grampian,—

14 CASKS HARDWARE, containing Britannia Metal, Brass and Silver Plated Table and Chamber CANDLESTICKS; Steel and Brass head And iron Fire Irons; Carpenters' patent Rim LOCKS; Plate, Chest, Trunk, Cupboard, Till and Pad LOCKS; patent Butt HINGES; H, HL, T, Strap, Backflap, Plate, Hook & Eye, Table, and Chest HINGES; Japanned and Brass Latches; Door Springs; Japanned Knobs; Curled HAIR and Hair Seating; Bed Screws and Caps; Brass Socket and Plate Castors; Iron Castors; Rack Pullies and Roller Ends; Chair, Roller and Boot Web.

Brass Trunk and Chair NAILS; Brass Trunk and Chest Handles; Cut and Wrought Brads; Flemish and Closet Tacks; Brass and Curtain Pins and Bands; Brass Stair Rods and Eyes; Brass Chimney Hooks and Screws; Iron STEELYARDS; Counter Weighing Machines, with Scoops; Brass and Iron Weights; Iron Saucepans and Tea Kettles; Japanned Waiters and Trays; Copper and Japanned Coal Scoops and Hods; Wire Fenders; Cart Hames; Smoothing and Italien Irons; Iron and Steel Knitting Pins: Hat and Coat Hooks; Grid Irons; Fox Traps; Parlour and Kitchen Bellows; Copper and Iron Shoe Bills; Scrubbing, Horse, Shoe, Black Lead and Hearth BRUSHES; Long and short handle Frying Pans; 12 dozen square pointed Shovels.

1 Case SADDLES and BRIDLES, Whips and Whip Thongs;
50 Stone IRON WIRE—from No. 1 to 18,
25 Bags HORSE and OX NAILS,
60 Do. Rose and Clasp Nails, from 4d'y to 20'y,
120 Do. Cut NAILS, from 1¼ to 3 inch,
200 Do. DECK SPIKES, from 3 to 10 inch,
150 Do. CEILING ditto, from 3 to 10 inch,
150 Boxes TIN PLATES, IC, IX, DC, DX,
100 Bundles SHHET IRON, from No. 18 to 26,
4 Bundles BLISTERED STEEL,
1 Case Naylor's *CAST STEEL*—1½ x ⅛,
2 Rolls *SHEET LEAD,*
100 Double and Single Ploughshare MOULDS

IRON.

COMMON FLAT IRON—from 1¼ x ⅜ to 4½,
Ditto BOLT do. from ⅜ to 1¼ inch,
Best Refined FLAT do. from 1x¼ to 3½x⅝,
Do. do. BOLT do. from ¼ to 1 inch,
SWEDES IRON, assorted sizes.
2 Tons Best Parish Picked OAKUM.

ALEXANDER YEATS.
Dock Street, October 1, 1844.

The Subscribers are now receiving the following

NEW GOODS.

From London, by the ship Lady Caroline:

50 CHESTS Fine CONGO TEA,
3 Hogsheads of Lazenby's PICKLES Sauces and Fruits,
10 Hogsheads LOAF SUGAR,
21 Hogsheads CRUSHED SUGAR,
100 Kegs best WHITE LEAD; 1 Hhd. PUTTY,
2 Cases Florence OIL,
1 Case Orange, Lemon and Citron PEEL,
30 Boxes Finest SPERM CANDLES,
1 Case WAX TAPERS and Candle Ornaments.

From Liverpool, by the ship Grampian:

30 Kegs S. F. and D. S. F. MUSTARD,
20 Kegs Ground GINGER,
1 Case Spanish CHOCOLATE,
1 Case Soluble COCOA,
5 Chests Hall's Patent STARCH,
32 Chests Blue Poland STARCH,
100 Boxes SOAP; 100 Bags PEPPER,
5 Hogsheads Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Sulphur, and Black Lead,
10 Bales COTTON WARP,
2 Bales CANDLEWICK,
10 Baskets Chedder and Cheshire CHEESE,
10 Boxes Jordan ALMONDS,
10 Bags Soft Shell ALMONDS,
5 Caroteels CURRANTS,
1 Cask SCRUBBING BRUSHES.

From Philadelphia, by the brig Germ:

323 Barrels CORN MEAL,
292 Barrels Superfine and Fine FLOUR,
157 Barrels RYE FLOUR,
982 Bushels Round Yellow CORN.

From New-York, by the schooner Enterprise:

75 Barrels Genesee Superfine FLOUR—from New Wheat,
20 Jars and Bladders Lorillard's SNUFF,
1 Case Havana CIGARS.

IN STORE:

100 Puncheons Muscovado MOLASSES,
50 Hogsheads Porto Rico SUGAR,
300 Chests Assam, Souchong, Hyson and Congo TEA—(all of English importation,)

With a full stock of Goods suitable for a wholesale and retail GROCERY Trade—For sale at lowest market prices, by
JARDINE & CO.
St. John, Oct. 1, 1844.

FLOUR and MEAL.

Landing ex "Merchant," from Philadelphia:

237 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR,
139 Barrels CORN MEAL,—
for sale by JARDINE & CO.
February 4.

Butter, Raisins, etc.

Landing ex schr. "Jessie" from Halifax:

50 Boxes }
50 halves } Bunch Muscatel RAISINS,
50 quarters }
25 boxes Blooom RAISINS,
25 boxes Christena do.
10 kegs Cooking do.
75 drums FIGS; 25 kegs GRAPES,
50 firkins Prime BUTTER.
For sale by JARDINE & CO.
January 7, 1845.

IRON, STEEL, &c.

E. L. JARVIS is now receiving a large and well assorted supply of IRON, STEEL, NAILS, SPIKES, TINPLATES, &c. &c.

ALSO:—A consignment of CAM'S TOOLS of various descriptions.
North Market Wharf, 29th October, 1844.

28th December, 1844.

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have just received per Brig *Abigail*, and other arrivals from Liverpool, an additional supply of HARDWARE, &c., consisting of—

SOLAR Side LAMPS; Solar Table LAMPS 2 and 3 branch Solar SHOP LAMPS; Glass Hemispheres, Deflectors and Patent Chimnies; Silver plated CANDLESTICKS, and Snuffers and Trays; Brass Candlesticks; Steel Snuffers; White and Black Coffin Mounting; Brass and Iron Head Shovels and Tongs; Polished Steel FIRE IRONS; Bench and Moulding PLANES; Turkey Oil Stones; Harness Mounting; Police Lanthorns; Powder FLASKS; Gilt and Black Hearth BRUSHES; Scrub Brushes; Halters and Dog Chains; Brass Trunk Nails; Mixed Pins; Brass and Iron Shoe Bills; Copper Tacks and Nails; Coffin Pins; Tinned Table and Tea Spoons. Superior Mortice and Rim Door Locks; Polishing Paste; Percussion Caps; Percussion GUNS; Tin Tea and Coffee Pots; CURLED HAIR; Plane Irons; Chisels; Hammers; Hinters' and Shingling Hatchets; Ships' Scrapers; Blacksmiths', Watchmakers', Mill and other FILES; London Spring, Hand and Tenon SAWS; "*Grove's*" Buck Saws; 45 Gross, containing Table, Pocket, Butcher, Oyster, Cooks and Shoe KNIVES, and Carving Knives and Forks; 56 dozen Pocket and Rack COMBS,—a few cards of "*Rodgers & Son's*" superior Pocket Knives; Britannia Metal TEA POTS; 100 Canadian Griddles, 3 Tons Bake Ovens and spare Covers; 1 Ton Pipe; Waggon Boxes, &c.

IRON, Chain Cables, Anchors, Tin Plates, &c.

The subscriber is now landing ex the Barque *Ware* from Liverpool—

10,000 BARS of Common ENGLISH IRON, well assorted, 150 Tons;
4300 Do. best E V ditto, ditto, 52 ditto;
5000 Do. Banks' Best Refined do. do. 90 ditto;
100 Bundles ½ in ROUND REFINED do. 5 ditto;
160 Ditto 7-16 in. ditto ditto do. 3 ditto;
200 Ditto 5-8 in. ditto ditto do. 5 ditto;
100 Ditto 9-16 in ditto ditto do. 3 ditto;
160 Ditto 1-2 in ditto ditto do. 3 ditto;
160 Ditto 1-2 in SQUARE ditto do. 5 ditto;
300 Ditto. HOOP IRON, ass'd 5-8 to 1½ in 10 ditto;
182 Ditto Best Scrap BOILER PLATE, 10 ditto;
6 Bars best Low-Moor IRON, 4½ in. square,
6 Do. do. ditto ditto 5 in. square,
155 Boxes TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, DXX,
15 CHAIN CABLES, 5-8 to 1 5-8 inch,
30 ANCHORS, from 1 cwt. to 25 cwt. each,
250 Fathoms best Proved Close-linked ¾ in. CHAIN,
200 Ditto ditto ditto ⅞ in. do.
100 Ditto ditto ditto ⅞ in. do.
Ex Brig "Sarah Maria":
12 Cwt. 1 1-4x1-2 CAST STEEL, "Naylor and Sanderson;"
24 Do. 1½x3-8 ditto, ditto;
10 Do. German ditto, ditto;
22 Do. (L) BLISTERED STEEL; ditto;
25 Do. C.C.N.D. Blister do. ditto;

—ALSO IN STORE—

4 Tons HOLLOW WARE, assorted;
Pots, ½ to 12 gallons; OVEN COVERS,
SCALE WEIGHTS, 7 to 56 lbs.,
7 Tons SHEET IRON, No. 16 to 26;
2 Tons SPIKES, assorted,
15 Doz. square Pointed SHOVELS,
6 do. Ballast Shovels,
20 do. OAKUM;
30 Full and half Register GRATES;
10 Franklin ditto;
2 Ships WINCHES,
CANVAS and Sail Twine,
Bbls. NAVY BREAD,
60 Superfine FLOUR, in barrels and bags.
June 18. WM. CARVILL.

MOLASSES AND WINE.

30 PUNS. Muscovado MOLASSES, prime article for retailing;
2 hhds. }
5 qr. casks } PORT WINE.
Received this day ex schooner "James Frazer, from Halifax, and for sale by
Dec. 10. J. R. CRANE.

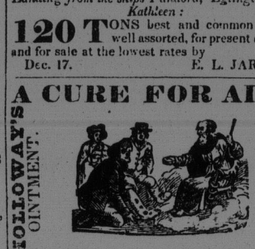
More IRON!

Landing from the ships Pandora, Eglington, and Kathleen:

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

A CURE FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.



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

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

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

WM. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street, Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April, 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure there, the deponent sought relief at the three following hospitals:—King's College Hospital in May, for five weeks;—at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital at the end of August, for some more weeks, which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's, where Sir BRANSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM!* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician of Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "*I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a Sovereign: go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a *perfect cure effected in three weeks*, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "*I am both astonished and and delighted for I thought that if I ever saw you again, alive, it would be a thousand pounds to nothing. I can only compare this Cure to a Charm!!!*"

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

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

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

THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest Purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and GHOUT to be USED BY ALL!!!

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

N. B.—Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot. 12th August, 1844.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

IN ALL CASES OF

Asthma.
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.
Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.
BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER COMPLAINTS. In the south and west, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Floaters, Farmers, and others, who once use these Medicines will never afterwards be without them.
Bilious Cholic and Serous looseness.
Bile.
Costiveness.
Colds and Coughs.
Cholic.
CONSUMPTION. Used with the greatest success in this disease.
Corrupt Humors.
Dropsies.
DYSPEPSIA. No person with this distressing disease should delay using these medicines immediately.
Eruptions of the Skin.
Erysipelas.
Flatulency.

FEVER & AGUE. For this scourge of the western country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent. Try them be satisfied, and be *cured.*
Foulness of the Complexion.
GENERAL DEBILITY.
Gout.
Giddiness.
Gravel.
Headaches, of every kind.
Inward Fever.
Inflammatory Rheumatism.
Impure Blood.
Jaundice.
Loss of Appetite.
LIVER COMPLAINTS.
Leprosy.
Looseness.
MERCURIAL DISEASES. Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.
Night Sweats.

Nervous Debility.
Nervous Complaints, of all kinds.
Organic Affections.
Palpitation of the Heart.
Painter's Cholic.
PILES.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of piles of 30 years standing by the use of the Life Medicines alone.
Pains in the head, side, back, limbs, joints, and organs.
RHEUMATISM.—Those afflicted with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.
Rush of Blood to the head.
Scurvy.
Salt Rheum.
Swellings.
SCROFULA or KING'S EVIL, in its worst forms.
Ulcers of every description.
WORMS, of all kinds, are effectually expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected.—Relief will be certain.

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD

And thus remove all disease from the system.

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

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

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

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

The subscriber is now receiving per ship "Lady Caroline," from London:

78 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA,
100 Boxes Pale Yellow SOAP,
10 Boxes SPERM CANDLES,
15 Tierces Refined SUGAR; 5 do. Crushed do.
30 Kegs POWDER; 30 Kegs SHOT,
10 Bags Black PEPPER; 20 Bags CORKS,
5 Caroteels Currents; 7 Bbls. Turkey RAISINS,
5 Packages Cassia, Liquorice, and Blue Vitriol,
20 Kegs and 4 Cases MUSTARD,
10 Barrels Day & Martin's Liquid BLACKING,
1 Case Shoe BRUSHES,
2 Cases Playing CARDS and Japan INK,
5 Casks PUTTY; 5 do. LAMPBLACK,
5 Cases GLUE; 5 kegs PIPE CLAY,
10 Hogsheads Boiled LINSEED OIL,
10 Do. Holland GENEVA,
10 Casks Sherry WINE.

Ex ship Sea Nymph, from Liverpool:

100 Boxes *Steele's* SOAP; 1 Hogshead STARCH,
30 Crates CROCKERY,
2 Bales BED CORDS and small CORDAGE,
1 Tierce Scrubbing BRUSHES,
1 Bale Shoe THREAD,
10 Bales White COTTON WARP.

Ex Lady Sale, from Greenock:

65 Bags BARLEY; 10 ditto SPLIT PEAS,
2 Puncheons MALT WHISKY,
2 Tierces ALLUM and COPPERAS,
5 Boxes SUGAR CANDY,
400 Reams Wrapping and Writing PAPER.

IN STORE:

50 Hogsheads Bright SUGAR,
40 Do. MOLASSES; 45 Puncheons RUM,
50 Casks Port, Sherry and Madeira WINES,
40 Hogsheads Martell's BRANDY,
20 Do. Holland GENEVA,
50 Chests Congou TEA
40 Bags Java and Saint Domingo COFFEE,
75 Kegs Rose NAILS—assorted sizes,
40 Boxes London MOULD CANDLES,
50 Boxes Muscatel RAISINS; 3 Chests INDIGO,
350 Kegs White Lead and Coloured PAINT,
10 Hogsheads LINSEED OIL,
25 Barrels White Wine and Cider VINEGAR,
100 Barrels New Orleans Prime BEEF,
50 Do. do. PORK,
75 Do. Cumberland do.
2000 Bushels Liverpool Coarse SALT,
400 Bags do. Stoved do.

☞ The above, with a large assortment of other Goods, will be sold on reasonable terms for approved payment.
Oct. 1, 1844. WILLIAM HAMMOND.

IRON,

TIN PLATES, ANCHORS, CHAINS, &C.

The Subscriber is now landing ex brig "St. Lawrence," from Liverpool:—

1114 BARS Round IRON, assorted 195 Plates best scrap IRON for Boilers,
250 bundles PLOUGH PLATING, assorted,

In Store:—

200 tons Common English IRON, assorted,
100 tons best Bank's Refined do.
25 tons Refined Round do. from ½ to 1¼,
60 boxes TIN PLATES, assorted,
3 CHAIN CABLES, 1¼ and 1½ inch,
10 ANCHORS, from 4 to 20 cwt.;
60 dozen Farming SPADES;
30 do. Ballast SHOVELS;
200 boxes best Liverpool SOAP;
4 ton Plough Share Moulds, double and single
30 CANADA STOVES, assorted;
50 Whole and Half Register GRATES;
200 bundles HOOP IRON, from ⅞ to 1½.

Daily expected per Odessa:—

100 tons BAR IRON, assorted;
30 do. swedish IRON, from 1½ to 3½;
40 bundles OAKUM;
100 bundles SHEET IRON, 22 and 24;
75 boxes Tin Plates, IC, IX, IXX, DC, & DX;
100 bolts CANVAS, best Navy, No. 1 to 6;
Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in bags & barrels.

All of which will be sold low for good payment.
WILLIAM CARVILL.
Nov. 5, 1844. *Nelson Street.*

Winter Woollens,

AND COTTON GOODS.

The subscribers have received, ex Themis, Satellite, and Lady Caroline, an extensive assortment of WINTER GOODS, among which are the following articles—

1000 PAIRS heavy Witney BLANKETS,
1500 Pieces of Plain and Printed COTTONS,
200 Do. Red and White FLANNELS,
30 Do. Welsh FLANNELS and SERGES,
100 Do. Wool-dyed Black and Fancy Super BROAD CLOTHS,
100 Do. Beaver & Pilot Cloths, ass'd colors,
100 Do. PLUSHINGS, Kerseys & Drugget,
200 Do. *Batley's* TWEEDS & DOESKINS,
300 Do. Orleans, De Laines & Fancy Stuffs,
And various other Goods.—For sale low, for approved payments. JOHN KERR & CO.
Sept. 24, 1844.

ANCHORS & CHAINS.

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.

Per St. Lawrence from Liverpool, and for sale at costs and charges—

32 COILS MANILLA ROPE,

	1 CHAIN CABLE,	1¼ inch,		
1	do	do.	1⅛	do.
1	do.	do.	1⅛	do.
1	do.	do.	¾	do.
1	do.	do.	¾	do.
1 ANCHOR & SHACKLE,		15 cwt.	1 qr.	27 lbs.
1	do.	do.	12 "	3 " 14 "