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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1845.

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THE OBSERVER,

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☞ 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.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

THOMAS NISBET.

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

GORDON'S HARDWARE STORE,

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

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

18 TONS HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots from ½ to 35 Gallons, Boilers from 20 to 50 gallons, with and without spouts, Ovens and Covers 10 to 16 inch, extra Covers, Fry Pans, Griddles, &c.
2 bales large cotton Chalk Lines & Coffin Cord,
1 cask Red Chalk; 1 do. Water of Ayr Stone,
10 barrels FF Powder; 20 do. Blasting ditto,
2 cases Scotch Screw Augers, ass'd to 2½ inch,
1 cask Lamp Chimnies and Shades,
1 do. CUTLERY, assorted,
3 cases Cast STEEL, square, flat and octagon,
18 bundles *Spring and Blister STEEL*,
1 ditto Horse Shoe ditto,
4 casks containing 835 doz. Mill Saw and other FILES, common and superior quality,
2 cases Circular Saws,
1 case *Rowlands'* MILL SAWS, 6, 6½, 7 feet,
100 Gang Saws 4½ to 7 feet,
115 dozen SCYTHES, good and cheap,
4 boxes Scythe Stones,
1 basket Shoemaker's Stones,
41 dozen Hay and Manure Forks,
24 dozen long handled Fry Pans,
1 case Guns and Pistols, Cape, Moulds, &c.
18 boxes Tin Plates; 5 cwt. superior Block Tin,
40 blocks of ZINC; 1 cask Sheet Zinc,
4 sheets LEAD; 1 cask LEAD PIPE,
1 ton Plough Plating; 2 tons Shear Moulds,
12 Anvils and Vices, best; 6 Smiths' Bellows,
28 dozen Shovels and Spades,
80 ditto long handled do.; 20 do. socket Shovels,
5 bags Copper BOAT NAILS, ½ to 2½ inch,
4 cases Sheet Copper; 1 bundle sheet BRASS,
2 tons Patent SHOT, assorted,
2 do. Iron, Brass and Copper Shoe Bills,
1 cask Lamp Black; 1 do. Boran,
2 crates Coal Scoops; 1 ton Sad Irons, ass'd,
1 cask *patent enamelled* sauce and stew Pans, Tea and Preserving Kettles, Digesters, &c.
300 Tea Kettles, assorted, tin'd and untin'd,
1 case School Slates and Pencils,
6 bags Countersunk Nails; 10 do. Slate do.
14 casks Ox and Horse Nails,
20 bags Boot Nails; 3 casks Whitehoat do.
1 cask Brads and Tacks,
10 bags SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch,
100 do. Rose and Clasp Nails, Fly to 20d'w.
20 do. *Composition NAILS and SPIKES*,
1 do. do. Church Rimes,
2 casks Plate and Butter Hinges,
1 do. Cutlery, Hay and Stenting,
1 bale Chair Webb,
1 case Tea Trays and Waiters,
200 pieces Horse Traces; 100 Chains,
1 case X-Cut and Buck Saws,
1 bale Sieves and Riddles, iron and brass,
1 ton Iron, Brass and Copper WIRE,
2 casks GLUE; 1 bale Carpet Thrums,
56 casks containing an excellent assortment of HARDWARE—among which are 200,000 Percussion Caps; 400 dozen Rim, Chest, Pad, Trunk and other Locks; 500 dozen Butt, Chest, Tilt, and Strap Hinges; Brass and Japan'd Candlesticks; Bellows Pipes and Tul Irons, Stair Rods and Eyes, Shoe Thread, Wilson's Shoe Knives, Heel Plates and Nails Harness Mounting, Coffin Furniture, Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers, Castors, &c., Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, Urns, &c., Bronze Urns, Table, Shop and Hall Lamps, Fire and Andirons, heavy Kitchen Fire Irons, Brass and Bell-metal Preserving Kettles, Block Chains and Cart Hames, a good assortment of Carpenter's Tools, &c.

On Hand—*In Kegs of 100 to 200 lbs.*—A large and well assorted stock of CUT NAILS, manufactured by the subscriber from the best English Iron, and which will be found much superior to and more economical than the imported Cut Nails.

June 24. T. R. GORDON.

New BOOKS and STATIONERY.

V. H. NELSON

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

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

NEW GOODS.

Received per *Samuel*, from Liverpool:

PLAIN and Printed COTTONS, COBURGS and ORLEANS;
Mousseline de Laine, Challi, Plaid, plain and printed MUSLINS;
Furniture Dimity, Counterpanes, Velvets, Moleskins, Striped Shirting and Ginghams.

June 3. HORSFALL & SHERATON.

April 1, 1845.

SPRING GOODS.

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

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

ON HAND—

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

April 8. W. G. LAWTON.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE,
Prince William Street.

PARKS & HEGAN

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

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

—ALSO—

50 Chests Congou TEA.

☞ For sale low for approved payments.

St. John, April 1, 1845.

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

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

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

Ex British Queen, from Liverpool—

160 Boxes Steele's SOAP,
1 Hogshead and 16 Boxes STARCH,
30 Boxes Tobacco Pipes; 1 Case Blue Paper,
20 Dozen Griffin's SCYTHES,
1 Tierce Scrubbing BRUSHES,
3 Bales Bed Cords and Shoe Thread,
20 Crates Earthenware; 350 Stone Jugs.

Ex Commerce and Saint John, from Glasgow—

60 Hogsheads Martell's BRANDY,
5 Boxes CANDY,
300 Reams Writing and Wrapping PAPER,
55 Bags BARLEY; 10 Do. Split PEAS.

In Store, of Former Importations—

300 Hogsheads MOLASSES,
175 Do Bright SUGAR,
10 Boxes Havana Clayed do.; 5 hhds. Bastard do.
20 Tierces Loaf and Crushed do.
80 Chests Congou and 30 Boxes Punchong TEA,
75 Bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE,
50 Puncheons Jamaica and Demerara RUM,
25 Casks Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES,
15 Barrels Cider VINEGAR,
275 Boxes and Half Boxes Muscatel RAISINS,
20 Bags PIMENTO; 20 do. BARLEY,
120 Kegs Wrought NAILS, assorted sizes,
30 Boxes TIN PLATE,—IC, IX, and IC,
3 Tierces Anna & Copperas; 2 do. Basket Salt,
5 Tons Logwood; 10 barrels Paste Blacking,
40 Boxes London Soap; 5 do. Windsor do.
6 Tierces RICE; 4 cases GLUE,
20 Barrels Roman CEMENT,
20,000 Feet GLASS, assorted sizes,
12 Hogsheads Linseed OIL,
7 Casks Red and Yellow OCHRE,
100 Kegs Blasting POWDER,
35 Barrels American BEEF and PORK,
6000 Bushels Coarse Salt & 110 Bags Stoved do.

Daily expected per Jupiter—

10 Bales COTTON WARP.

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

St. John, May 20, 1845.

10th May, 1845.

The subscribers offer for sale,—

60 CASKS fine Carron Rose NAILS—4dy to 20d'y;
15 tons SPIKES, from 3 1-2 to 8 inch;
3 Wood Stock Anchors—16, 18 & 20 cwt.;
4 Iron ditto, ass'd sizes; 20 Smith's Anvils;
Several CHAINS, of various sizes;
Patent Windlasses, Chain Plates, Dead Eyes, Capstan, Ship's Head, &c.
2 tons CORDAGE, assorted;
100 barrels No. 1 HERRINGS;
150 quintals large Shore FISH; 50 do. Pollack;
7 cases Linen Thread; 18 do. Fishlines;
10 bales SHEATHING FELT;
3 hogsheads BRANDY;
25 chests Bohea, 100 do. Congo, 11 do. Twankay, 3 do. Old Hyson, 8 do. Young Hyson, 5 do. Twankay Hyson, 5 do. Orange Pekoe, 3 do. Ponchong TEAS, of the best quality.

ALLISON & SPURR.

Wines, Brandy, Malt Whisky, &c

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

PIPES, hhds, and qr. casks of first quality Madeira, Sherry, and Port WINES.
20 hhds. Old Cognac BRANDY, *Martell's* and *Hennessey's* brands,
5 pons. superior quality MALT WHISKY,
10 pons. Old JAMAICA SPIRITS.

—ALSO—

50 casks, (each 4 doz.) London Double Brown Stout and East India PALE ALE,
6 hhds. best Refined LOAF SUGAR,
100 chests best quality CONGOU TEAS,

Which, with his usual Spring Supply of Goods, are offered at the lowest rates, by

May 20. JOHN V. THURGAR.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Landing ex brig Bluenose, from Havana.—

35 M. Choice Havana CIGARS—for sale by

May 20. JARDINE & CO.

THE GABBLER.

VOICES OF GOD.

From Miss Farley's "Ivy Leaves."

There's a voice of God in the murmuring breeze,
That whispers and sings to the quivering trees;
There's a voice of God in the rushing rill,
Of the dancing leaves to the soft zephyr's sigh.

There's a voice of God in the fountain's low gush,
In the mountain cataract's violent rush,
As it hurries along on its path of light,
And in one vast volume exults in its might!

There's a voice of God in the billow's loud roar,
As, lash'd into madness, they break on the shore;
There's a voice of God in the crashes that tell
Of the rippling wavelets in summer sweet time.

There's a voice of God in the rush of the blast,
As it sweeps on the pinions of victory past;
There's a voice of God in the crashes that tell
How the woodman-wind doth his forest-trees fell.

There's a voice of God in the perfume that's borne
From the pink woodbine's honey-tipped bugle horn,
In the incense that sweetly and silently swells
In vocalized breathings from pure lily bells.

When the lightening flash leaps from the rifled cloud,
And its thundering mandate booms long and loud;
When the avalanche falls from its glacial height,
And buries the vales 'neath a cenotaph white;—

When the yawning volcano, with liquid fire,
Lights a slumbering city's funeral pyre,—
Then, then doth the voice of God loudly proclaim
His omipotent will and his awful name!

The chorus of stars—the faint hum of the bee—
The echoes that die in the shell of the sea—
The chirp of the cricket—the song of the swan—
Are voices declaring God's presence to man.

He whispers his love to the ears of the mind,
And thunders his wrath to the wilfully blind;
And voices, creation-tipped, loudly declare
His wisdom, his power, and his fostering care!

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

CAUDLE, WHILST WAILING WITH HIS WIFE, HAS BEEN BOWLED TO BY A YOUNGER AND EVEN A PRETTIER WOMAN THAN MRS. CAUDLE.

If I'm not to leave the house without being insulted, Mr. Caudle, I'd better stay in doors all my life.

What! Don't tell me to let you have one night's rest! I wonder at your impudence! It's mighty fine, I never go out with you, and—goodness knows!—it's seldom enough, without having my feelings torn to pieces by people of all sorts. A set of bold minxes!

What am I raving about? Oh you know very well—very well indeed, Mr. Caudle. A pretty person she must be to go out in a man walking with his own wife! Don't tell me that it's Miss Prettyman—what's Miss Prettyman to me? Oh! You've met her once or twice at her brother's house? Yes, I dare say you have—no doubt of it. I always thought there was something very tempting about that house—and now I know it all. Now, it's no use, Mr. Caudle, your beginning to talk loud, and twist and toss your arms about as if you were as innocent as a farm babe—I'm not to be deceived by such tricks now. No; there was a time when I was a fool and believed any thing; but I think my stars!—I've got over that.

A bold minx! You suppose I didn't see her laugh, too, when she nodded to you? Oh yes, I knew what she thought me; a poor miserable creature, of course. I could see that. No—don't say so, Caudle, I don't always see more than anybody else—but I can't and won't be blind, however agreeable it might be to you: I must have the use of my senses. I'm sure, if a married man's attention and property be gone, she'd better be anything than his wife. I've always thought so; and money's decided it.

No; I am not ashamed of myself to talk so—certainly not. A good, amiable young creature, indeed!! Yes: I dare say: very agreeable no doubt. Of course you think her so. You supposed I didn't see what sort of a lecture she had to give you? Oh, a very good creature! And you think I didn't see the standing out of court behind her door? You didn't see her? —Very likely; but I did. Very amiable, to be sure! What do you say? *I made her blush at my ill manners?* I should like to have seen my manners! Tweedledee been rather difficult, Mr. Caudle, for a blush to have come through all that paint. No—I'm not a conceited woman, Mr. Caudle; quite the reverse. No; and you may threaten to get up, if you like—I will speak. I know what colour it is, and I say it was paint. I believe, Mr. Caudle, I have had a comparison; though of course, you have quite forgotten that; I think I received it a colour before your grandfather was born. Well, I know you think the people used to call me the lily and the rose; but—what are you laughing at? I see nothing to laugh at. But as I say, anybody before your own wife.

And I can't walk out with you but you're bowled to by every woman you meet; *What do I mean by every woman, when it's only Miss Prettyman?* That's nothing at all to do with it. How do I know who bows to you when I'm not by! Everybody of course. And if they don't look at you, why you look at them. Oh! I'm sure you do. You do it even when I'm out with you, and of course you do when I'm away. Now don't tell me, Caudle—don't deny it—that you don't know when you do it and when you don't. Pu! I—

Mrs. Prettyman indeed! What do you say? You won't do such a thing? Mean nothing? Don't tell me—I'm not to be deceived by such tricks. Cut off your nose, you'll take her part! Though, I'm sure, she—you—a couple of bold faces! Mean nothing! Well, I know what I know. Mrs. Prettyman! Ha! Mrs. Prettyman! Mrs. Prettyman, indeed! Mrs. Prettyman, you know, is not my name. You're never—no, you never call me Mrs. Prettyman. You're never—no, you never talk to me as Mrs. Prettyman. You're never—never. Whatever you get you get from me. Of course people think you lead a happy life. What do you say? You wish I was worse not! That's nothing to do with the case. I ask no other people's advice when I'm with you; and I wish other women would mind their business! But as I've often said, I'm not like other women. What are you staring at, Mr. Caudle? How do I know you're staring? Don't tell me: I know well enough, by the manner of it.

No; you never take me out—and you know it. No, and its not my own fault. How can you? There and say that? Oh, all a poor creature's fault! That's what you always say. You're tired of asking me, indeed, because I always start some objection? Of course I can't go out a figure. And when you ask me to go, you know very well that my bonnet isn't as it should be—or that my gown hasn't come home—or that I can't leave the children,—or that something keeps me in doors. You know all this, well enough, before you ask me. And it's your fault. And when I do get out with you, I'm sure to suffer for it. Yes; you needn't repeat my words. *Suffer for it.* But you suppose I have no feelings, oh no, nobody has feeling but yourself.—Yes; I'll forget: Miss Prettyman perhaps—yes, she may have feelings, of course.

And as I've said, I dare say a pretty deep people think me. To be sure: a poor forlorn creature! I must look in every body's eyes. But I knew you couldn't be at Mr. Prettyman's house night after night till eleven o'clock—and a great deal you thought of me sitting up for you—I knew you couldn't be there without some cause. And now I've found it out! Oh, I don't mind your swearing, Mr. Caudle! It's I, if I wasn't a woman, who ought to swear. But it's like you men. Lords of creation, as you call yourselves! Lords, indeed! And pretty slaves you make of the poor creatures whom we tie to you. But I'll be separated, Caudle: I will; and the law I'll take care and let the world know how you've used me. What do you say? I may say my worst? Ha! don't you tempt my woman in that way—don't, Caudle; for I wouldn't answer for what I said.

Miss Prettyman, indeed, and—oh yes! now I see! Now the whole light breaks in upon me! Now I know why you wished me to ask her with Mr. and Mrs Prettyman to tea! And I, like a poor blind fool, was nearly doing it. But now, as I say, my eyes are open! And you'd have brought her under my own roof—now it's no use you're bouncing about in that fashion—you'd have brought her into the very house, where——

'Here,' says Caudle, 'I could endure it no longer. So I jumped out of bed, and went and slept somehow with the children.'

MRS. CAUDLE THINKS "IT WOULD LOOK WELL TO KEEP THEIR WEDDING DAY."

Caudle love, do know what next Sunday is? *No! you don't!* Well was there ever such a strange man! Can't you guess, darling? Next Sunday, dear? Think, love, a minute—just think. *What! and you don't know now?* Ha! if I hadn't a better memory than you, I don't know how we should ever get on. Well, then Pet,—shall I tell you what next Sunday is? Why then it's our wedding day.—What are you groaning at. Handy-bedy should groan, I'm sure it isn't you. No: I think it's I who ought to groan.

"Oh, dear! That's fourteen years ago. You were a very different man then, Mr. Caudle. What do you say? *And I was a very different woman?* Not at all—just the same. Oh, you needn't roll your head about on the pillow in that way: I say, just the same. Well, then, if I'm altered, whose fault is it? Not mine, I'm sure—certainly not. Don't tell me that I couldn't talk at all then—I could talk just as well then as I can now; only then I hadn't the same cause. It's you who've made me talk. What do you say? *You're very sorry for it?* Caudle, you do nothing but insult me.

"Ha! you were a good tempered, nice creature fourteen years ago, and would have done anything for me. Yes, yes, if a woman would be always cared for, she should never marry. There's quite an end of the charm when she goes to church! We're all angels while you're courting us; but once married, how soon you pull our wings off! No, Mr. Caudle, I'm not talking nonsense; but the truth is, you like to hear nobody talk but yourself. Nobody ever tells me that I talk nonsense but you. Now, it's no use your turning and turning about in that way, it's not a bit of—what do you say? *You'll get up?* No you won't Mr. Caudle: you'll not serve me that trick again; for I've locked the door, and hid the key. There's no getting hold of you all the day long,—but I'm sure you can't leave me. You needn't groan again, Mr. Caudle.

"Now, Caudle, dear, do let us talk comfortably. After all, love, there's a good many folks who, I dare say, don't get on half so well as we've done. We've both our little tempers, perhaps; but you are aggravating; you must own that, Caudle. Well, never mind; we won't talk of it; I won't scold you now. We'll talk of next Sunday, love. We never have kept our wedding day, and I think it would be a nice day to have our friends. What do you say? *They'd think it hypocrisy?* No hypocrisy at all. I'm sure I try to be comfortable; and if ever a man was happy, you ought to be. No, Caudle, no: it isn't nonsense to keep birthdays, it isn't a deception on the world; and if it is, how many people do it! I'm sure it's only a proper compliment that a man owes to his wife. Look at the Winkles—don't they give a dinner every year? Well, I know, and if they do fight a little in the course of the twelve month, that's nothing to do with it. They keep their wedding day, and their acquaintance have nothing to do with anything else.

"As I say, Caudle, it's only a proper compliment that a man owes to his wife to keep his wedding day. It's as much as to say to the whole world—'There! if I ha' to repeat my vows, I'd make her my wife.' Well, love, I'm sure I'm the happiest woman in the world. What do you say? *Well I have nothing to grumble at, Mr. Caudle—no or to sigh at either; but I know what you mean; I'm sure, you would have become of you, if you hadn't married as you have done—why, you'd have been a miserable creature! I know it! I know your habits, Caudle, well—I don't like to say it—but you'd have been a little better than a regular rake. Now, don't pinch your foot into I know, if you hadn't married me for a wife. The trouble I've had to keep you respectable—and what's my thanks? Ha! I only wish you'd had some women.*

"But we won't quarrel, Caudle. No; you don't mean anything, I know. We'll have this little dinner, eh? Just a few friends? Now don't sigh in that fashion—that isn't the way to speak to your wife. Well, I'm sure, I'm the happiest woman in the world. Why, love, you don't know what a good husband you've been to me, Caudle. Well, you don't know the danger you've run? Now don't grant the wedding-day? What? *We'll let it go to-day?* Ha, that's unmanly, Caudle; can you say 'Yes, we'll celebrate it another time?' I say—can't you say 'Yes?'—There, bless you! I knew you would.

"And now, Caudle, what shall we have for dinner? No—we won't talk of it to-morrow; we'll talk of it now, and then it will be off my mind. I should like something particular—something out of the way—just to show that we thought the day something. I should like—Mr. Caudle, you're not asleep? *What do I want?* Why, how can I, when you keep me so long from it? *Have what I like?* Yes—it's your turn to keep to-day. It's only right that I should try to please you. You never had one, Caudle; so what do you think of a haunch of venison? What do you say? *Venison is a costly dish?* Ha! that shows what you think of your wife! I dare say if it was with some of your friends—any of your pot house companions—you would have no objection to venison. What do you say? *Let it be venison?* And now about the fish? What do you think of a nice turbot? No, Mr. Caudle; you don't do—it shall be turbot, or there shan't be any dinner. Oh, what a mean man you are. Shall it be turbot? *It shall?* Very well. And now about the soup—now Caudle, don't swallow the soup in that manner; you don't know what it may be. Well, once in a way, I want to show our friends how happy we're—we'll have some real turtle. *No you won't, you'll have nothing but mock!* Then, Mr. Caudle, you may dine at a table by yourself. Mock turtle on a wedding-day! Was there ever such an idea? What do you say? *Let it be real then, for once!* Ha, Caudle! as I say you were a very different person fourteen years ago.

"And Caudle, you'll look after the venison? There's a place I know, in the City, where you can get it beautiful! You'll look to it? *You will?* Very well.

"And now who shall we invite? *Who I like?* Now you know, Caudle, that's nonsense; because I only like whom you like. I suppose Mrs. Prettyman must come? But understand, Caudle, I don't have Miss Prettyman: I'm not going to have my peace of mind destroyed under my own roof! if she comes, I dont appear at the table. What do you say? *Very well?* Very well be it then.

"And now, Caudle, you'll not forget the venison? In the City, my dear? You'll not forget the venison? A haunch you know; a nice haunch. And you'll not forget the venison?——"

"Three times did I fall to sleep," says Caudle, "and three times did my wife nudge me with her elbow, exclaiming,—"You'll not forget the venison? At last I got into a sound slumber, and dreamt I was a pot of current jelly."

MR. RUSH IN LONDON.

☞ Mr. Rush, in his recently published "Memoranda of a residence at the Court of London," furnishes many interesting statements:

The British and American Army and Navy.—In 1819, Mr. Rush, conversing with the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, spoke of the army of England. The latter said that the whole expense of keeping it up at that time, 100,000 men, was about £8,000,000, all military pensions included; and added, that it was about as much in pounds sterling, as the expense of keeping up the army of the United States,—10,000 men at that time—was in dollars. This he explained in part, by mentioning the very great preponderance of artillery in our army, on a peace establishment, relative numbers considered. He remarked that our Navy was also much more expensive than the British.

Rich Peers and immense Incomes.—In 1819, according to a statement made to Mr. Rush, the four largest incomes in the United Kingdom, as returned under the Property Tax, were those of the Duke of Northumberland, Earl Grosvenor, the Marquis of Stafford, and the Earl of Bridgewater. These were the richest Peers in England, and there were no Commoners whose incomes were returned as large. They each went beyond £100,000 clear of every thing. The increasing productiveness of the agricultural and mining industry of England, since the above date, has, it is understood, doubled some of these incomes.

Mechanical Curiosities.—In a notice of Week's Museum, in Tichborne street, London, consisting chiefly of specimens of mechanism, Mr. Rush says there were birds that not only sung, but hopped from stick to stick in their cages. There were mice made of pearl that would run about nimbly. There were human figures of full size, playing on musical instruments, in full hand; though neither musicians, nor mice, nor birds had a particle of life in them. There were silver swans swimming in water, serpents winding themselves up trees, tarantulas running backwards and forwards—all equally without life. The collection of clocks alone, was valued at £30,000, and the entire collection at £120,000. Some of the birds were valued at 1000 guineas a piece.

An Odd Party.—Mr. Rush, noticing a dinner given at Prince Esterhazy's, says that on the right of the Prince, sat the new French Ambassador, as chief guest, and on his left were the Prince of Hesse Philipstal, and the Marquis of Anglesea. Amongst these there were but three legs. The French ambassador had lost one of his in the French service at the battle of Leipsic, the Prince of Hesse Philipstal one of his at the battle of Dorndinn, in the Russian service; and the Marquis of Anglesea his at the battle of Waterloo.

Politicians and Authors.—Alluding to a dinner at Mr. Inglis's, Mr. Rush makes this statement:

"Johnson's life and character were among them; and I might have been surprised to learn that Mr. Wilberforce knew nothing of Johnson personally, although they were contemporary, if I had not remarked since being in England, how separate as a class, their public and parliamentary men, however literary, are from the class of authors. The cause becomes obvious when you get a close view of the multiplied subdivisions of society in London. English statesmen and orators, and men of literary attainments in that large class where permanent fortunes are possessed, pursue literature as an accomplishment. To some of the former, it is the necessary auxiliary of public life; strength alone, in the vast competition of strong minds, not being sufficient without something in addition. To the more men of fortune, literature becomes, very largely, the necessary ornament of private life, so many persons having permanent wealth that it cannot be a title to any desirable distinction in the higher classes, unless in alliance with accomplishments. But the professional author pursues literature as a profession, and is in a class of his own. A more marked illustration of the separation of the classes could not easily be detected, perhaps, than that such a man as Mr. Wilberforce should never have met Dr. Johnson, both being seated in their limits; Johnson, it is true, being an advanced age, though he was still in full bloom of his powers; Wilberforce in the prime of life, and actually at that period of life at which, upon the ground, it was, that they were contemporary. Their political creed was also much the same.

"There is doubtless more of approximation now between these two classes in England, than in Johnson's time, and prior to his time. Their still nearer approach is, in improved notions in their intercourse with the world, and stirring men in literature and science in the circles of influence and power; such a change being due to the time, as an intercourse among the emigrants."

The Pitcher Plant.—There is not perhaps, among the numerous curiosities to be met with in the province of vegetable life, a more remarkable instance of contrivance adapted to circumstances, and of means suited to the end, than what is evidently displayed in a plant which is commonly met with in Ceylon and the islands of the East, and which has obtained the appropriate name of the *Pitcher-Plant*, (*Nepenthes distillatoria*.) Being the inhabitant of a tropical climate, and found on the most dry and stony situations, nature has furnished it with the means of an ample supply of moisture, without which it would have wilted and perished. To the footstalk of each leaf, near the base, is attached a hollow bag, shaped like a pitcher, of the same consistence and colour as the leaf in the early stage of its growth, but changing with age to a reddish purple. It is got round with an obliquely-placed lid, and contains a beautifully tinted, and perfectly cool, liquid of orange or strong brown, which is supplied by the leaves, conveying the dew collected by the leaf. In the shaded or sheltered parts of the forest, the leaf is drawn upon whenever the weather is showery, or dew falls, which would appear to be just the contrary of what usually happens in nature, though the contraction probably is occasioned by the hot and dry atmosphere; and the expansion of the flare does not take place till the moisture has fallen and saturated the pitcher. When this is the case the cover falls down, and it closes so firmly as to prevent any evaporation taking place. The water, when gradually absorbed through the footstalk of the leaf, gives vigour to the leaf itself, and sustenance to the plant. As soon as the pitchers are exhausted, the lids again open, to admit whatever moisture may fall; and when the plant has produced its seed, and the dry season fairly sets in, it withers, with all the covers of the pitchers standing open.—*Barrow's Cochin-China.*

Self-Conceit.—Those who either, from their own engagements and hurry of business, or from indolence, or from conceit and vanity, *have neglected looking for themselves*, as far as my experience and observation reach, have from that time not only ceased to advance and improve in their performances, but have gone backward. They may be compared to men who have lived upon their principal till they are reduced to beggary, and left without resources.—Sir J. Reynolds.

Mrs. Hemans.—The pen and ink sketcher of the Boston Atlas, gives this brief portrait of the celebrated poetess:

"I cannot well conceive of a more exquisitely beautiful creature than Mrs. Hemans was—none of the portraits or busts I have ever seen of her do her justice, nor is it possible for words to convey to the reader any idea of the matchless, yet serene beauty of her expression. Her glossy waving hair was parted on her forehead, and terminated on the sides in rich and luxuriant auburn curls—there was a dove-like look in her eyes, and yet there was a chastened sadness in their expression. Her complexion was remarkably clear, and her high forehead looked as pure and spotless as Parian marble. A calm repose, not unmingled with melancholy, was the characteristic expression of the face—but when she smiled all traces of sorrow were lost, and she seemed to be but "a little lower than the angels"—fitting shrine for so pure a mind! Let me not be deemed a flatterer or an enthusiast, in thus describing her—for I am only one of many, who have been almost as much captivated by her personal beauty as charmed by the sweetness and holiness of her productions. If ever poesies were the reflex of the beauties, personal and mental, of their writers, they were indeed so in the case of Mrs. Hemans."

The Texan Prairies.—The New Orleans Picayune, alluding to the beauties of the prairies of Texas, gives this flowery paragraph:—

"After crossing the Brazos, but more particularly after the traveller finds himself on the Western side of the Colorado, do these flower gardens of nature spread themselves before him at every mile of travel. Imagine a gently undulating prairie, studded here and there with cool groves, and skirted by the green fringings of timber which border the innumerable water-courses of the country. At one time the warfarer comes upon a parterre of gorgeous yellow flowers, of coloring so rich that the eye is dazzled and made weak by their very splendor; soon his way leads him through fields of buffalo clover, with its blossoms of modest blue relieving the sight, and its rich fragrance loading the air with choicest perfume. Then comes he to some bed of variegated flowers, where species innumerable are all struggling, as it were, to rear their heads above their fellows, and where the blending of all forms a picture than which nothing can be more beautiful. The gaudy yellow blossom is subdued by the modest violet, the dazzling scarlet is relieved by the quiet pink, the brighter purple is softened by some azure neighbor, while a chastening influence is thrown around by some lily-like flower, whose ambitious stem has shot its blossoms high over all. Nor can the most cunning disposal of coloring by the painter give to canvass this mellowed richness; nor can the most elaborate handicraft of the weaver blend and harmonize aught to compare with the carpeting which Nature's horticulture has spread upon what Willis would term prairiedom."

A Nation on the Pacific.—Lieut. Wilkes, in his Narrative of the Exploring Expedition, utters a prophecy, which appears to be in actual progress of realization. He says, under date of August, 1841, "the situation of Upper California will cause its separation from Mexico before many years. The country between it and Mexico can never be any thing but a barren waste, which precludes all intercourse except that by sea, always more or less interrupted by the course of the winds, and the unhealthfulness of the lower or seaport towns of Mexico. It is very probable that this country will become united with Oregon, with which it will perhaps form a state that is destined to control the destinies of the Pacific. This future state is admirably situated to become a powerful maritime nation, with two of the finest ports in the world,—that within the straits of Juan de Fuca, and San Francisco. These two regions have, in fact, within themselves everything to make them increase, and keep up an intercourse with the whole of Polynesia, as well as the countries of South America on the one side, and China, the Philippines, New-Holland, and New-Zealand on the other. Among the latter, before many years, may be included Japan. Such various climates will furnish a great mass of beneficial interchange of products, and an intercourse that must, in time, become immense; while this western coast, employing as it does in many respects superior to any other in the Pacific, possessed as it must be by the Anglo Norman race, and having none to enter into rivalry with it but the indolent inhabitants of warm climates, is evidently destined to fill a large space in the world's future history."

Influence of the Fine Arts.—Wherever the arts have obtained a success, they almost imperceptibly cause the general taste, and make politeness of manners keep pace with refinement of manners. They are too highly commercial and opulent state of society what chivalry was to the feudal system: they wear down its asperities, correct its sourness, relieve the sternness of its action, soften the austerity of its repose, and mitigate the licentiousness of its enjoyments. Where the arts are well understood, fashion cannot be so monstrous or fantastic as where they exert no salutary dominion over the fond love of variety. The source of excellence is not being a judicious observation of nature, and a right perception of her principles of beauty and symmetry, a closer adherence to nature will mark the fashions of society polished by their assistance, than can distinguish the habits of people without the sphere of their influence. Hence the barbaric nations, where there is much wealth, never expend it in such a way as proves they have any notion of the pleasures of refinement. They endeavour to attract admiration through the vulgar passion of adornment, which is in a moment excited, and as suddenly expires, rather than create a rational respect by consulting for the praise of enlightened opinion.—*Writings of the late Sidney Taylor.*

Industry and Genius.—There are many teachers who profess to show the nearest way to excellence; and many expedients have been invented by which the toil of study might be saved. But let no man be seduced to idleness by specious promises. Excellence is never granted to man but as the reward of labour. It argues, indeed, no small strength of mind to persevere in habits of industry without the pleasure of perceiving those advances which, like the hand of a clock, whilst they make nearly a progress to their point, yet proceed so slowly as to escape observation. There is one precept, however, in which I shall only be opposed by the vain, the ignorant, and the idle. I am not afraid that I shall repeat it too often. You must have no dependence on your own genius. If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if you have but moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiency. Nothing is denied to well directed labour, nothing is to be obtained without it.—*Sir Joshua Reynolds.*

Employers.—They that are in power should be extremely cautious to commit the execution of their plans not only to those who are *able*, but to those who are *willing*. As servants and instruments, it is the duty of the latter to do their best; but their employers are never so sure of them as when their duty is also their *pleasure*. To commit the execution of a purpose to one who disapproves of the plan of it, is to employ but one-third of the man; his heart, and his head are against you—you have commanded only his hands.—*Colton.*

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

HALIFAX, July 4.

ADDRESS TO THE DEPUTATION FROM THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The PRESIDENT, OFFICE-BEARERS, and several of the MEMBERS of the "*Lay Association of Nova Scotia, in connection with the Church of Scotland,*" waited yesterday on the Reverends Dr. SIMPSON, Dr. McLEOD, and Mr. NORMAN McLEOD, the members of the deputation from the Church of Scotland, and presented the following ADDRESS:

REVEREND SIRS,

The Lay Association in connection with the Church of Scotland, hails with great delight and satisfaction, the first arrival in this Province of a Deputation from the venerable Establishment. Our Association has been formed, for the purpose of procuring and disseminating such Publications as will put us in possession of correct information, as to the past and present condition, and, as far as possible, the future prospects of the Church of Scotland,—to obtain "Facts,"—but instead of creating strife, dissensions, and heart-burnings, thereby dividing Congregations and Families, rather to encourage and promote, by every means in our power, Brotherly Love, Christian Piety, True Charity, and good feeling, throughout the Presbyterian community. We feel that your present timely visit will afford us the means of information and direction with reference to the objects we have in view.

We beg to assure you, that we have a deep interest in your Mission, and though we at all times desire to receive, with open arms, the Messengers of the Gospel, we feel more than a double share of interest in your arrival, and more warmly attached than ever to the Church, for having sent to us this Deputation. We feel truly grateful that she has sent to us Gentlemen of Piety and Talent, to ascertain, by their own observation and discernment, the wants and necessities of Presbyterians in the Colonies. And the fact that we are not forgotten, but still retain a place in the bosom of our Mother Church, inspires us with more than Children's Love towards her. We therefore beg, that you will be pleased to accept our warmest expressions of satisfaction in the opportunity afforded by Divine Providence of thus meeting you, and we trust we shall never fail, in adhering to Truth, and in defending and protecting the Church, with those weapons only that will not detract from Her character.

We fervently pray, that Jesus Christ, the Head of our venerable Church, will bless and prosper your present undertaking, and that your labours may be made conducive to the benefit of the Colonies, the good of the Church, and the glory of God.

Tendering each of you the highest sentiments of respect and esteem, we earnestly desire your prosperity, health, happiness, and safe return to your respective Parishes and Families.

For and on behalf of the Association.

A. KEITH, *President.*
A. MURISON, *Secretary.*

To which Dr. SIMPSON, *on behalf of the Deputation, returned the following reply:*

GENTLEMEN,

On the part of the Deputation appointed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to visit the British Provinces in America, I beg most gratefully to acknowledge this very marked and pleasing instance of attention—this testimony of deep interest and cordial sympathy in regard to the great object of our mission. It is truly gratifying to us, and not more gratifying than cheering and encouraging in reference to the purpose of our visit to this far distant land, to find such an opinion entertained, as that which has now been expressed, respecting the desirableness and importance of the mission with the conduct of which we have been entrusted, and the advantages which, under the blessing of God, may be expected to accrue from it to the cause of religion. It was under a fond hope of this kind that the General Assembly adopted the measure; and it is most satisfactory to find that this hope is shared by persons so well acquainted as you are with local circumstances—or rather I should say, assuming in your case the form of decided conviction and unhesitating anticipation of good to the most important of all causes, the advancement of the kingdom of Christ. May God more than fulfil all our expectations, more than answer all our prayers.

It cannot fail greatly to encourage our hearts and strengthen our hands in the interesting and important undertaking on which we are just entering, not only to be thus affectionately greeted, the moment we set our foot on your shores, but to find, as we are delighted to do, already existing here, an Association of Laymen, who, amid the active duties and busy occupations of the life that now is, feeling the still deeper importance of the concerns of the life to come, have united themselves in Christian brotherhood to promote, to the utmost extent of their sphere of influence, the cause of Christ and the advancement of his kingdom—the cause of peace and good will to man through the grace of God offered in the gospel—and this in connection with the Church of Scotland, the object of our common and deep veneration, of our warmest affection, and of our dearest and most cherished recollections. In this community of object and of sentiment existing between your body and the General Assembly's deputation, we delight to recognise an unexpected and most welcome means of powerfully aiding us in our operations, and an opportunity afforded, as we venture to hope, of contributing to the more successful conduct of yours. Whatever, in this respect and in reference to the points adverted to in your address, our knowledge of "the past history, the present state, and the future prospects of the Church of Scotland," enable us to furnish, will, I need hardly say, be readily and joyfully placed at your service; and we will, in like manner, with your kind permission, draw on your local information for what must prove most valuable suggestions and means of guidance to us. In this interchange of sentiment and view and counsel, bearing on our several departments, in the work of our Lord and Master, we shall, I trust, feel much mutual satisfaction and encouragement; and we humbly hope, as we devoutly pray, that, considering the high and holy aim to which our efforts are directed, it may be given unto us to realise, in this instance, the blessedness alike of giving and receiving.

But, Gentlemen, the existence and co-operation of an association such as yours, is hailed by us with a feeling of still deeper cordiality and more entire satisfaction, in consideration of the special principles on which it has been formed, and the distinctive spirit in which you are, as we learn with most cordial sympathy, prepared and resolved to act. Your "object is not to create strifes, dessensions, and heart-burnings, dividing congregations and families, but to encourage and promote, by every means, brotherly love, christian piety, true charity, and good feeling throughout the Presbyterian community." Most gladly do we recognise here the very spirit in which it is alike our personal desire and resolution, and the wish and instruction of our constituents that we should act; most joyfully do we hail, adopted by you, the great principle on which our mission to these provinces is most especially and distinctively to be conducted. Of strife and division and heart-burning there has been, alas, more than enough already. May God grant that such spirit, with all its baneful consequences to the advancement of the kingdom of Christ, may now pass for ever away, in every portion of the church of Scotland, whether within her own immediate territory, or in kindred communions, in whatever land, and under whatever name they may exist; and may it soon be said of all who love the Lord Jesus, behold how they also love one another.

Your expression of strong and devoted attachment to the Church of Scotland is to us peculiarly gratifying. Such testimony in this distant land, meeting us on our arrival, falls soothingly on the ear, and encouragingly on the heart. We hail it as a happy omen. And, Gentlemen, pleasing as it is to us to hear that our Church stands so high in the estimate of your understanding, and is so dear to your heart's best and holiest feelings, and to memory's tenderest recollections, we should be unworthy the name of the humblest of her sons, more unworthy still of our position and office within her pale, if we hesitated—humbly indeed, most humbly as in the sight of our God, and under a sense of the manifold imperfections and shortcomings which cleave both to the collective body and the individual members, but yet firmly and gratefully, at the recollection of his mercy and kindness towards her—if, I say, we hesitated to testify that the Church of Scotland is still worthy of the regard and attachment which you feel. The recent crisis in her history is known to all. She has passed through the furnace of affliction; but God has preserved her, she has been subjected to a fiery trial, but by His merciful hand, she has come forth from it, and in deep thankfulness she is still enabled to raise her banner with its ancient inscription, *Nec tamen consumebatur.* She has had her season of doubt and darkness and difficulty. This has passed away, and we trust that under the guidance of Him, who bringeth light out of darkness and order out of confusion, all shall in the end be overruled for good to his people, and for the enlargement of his Son's Kingdom. That the shock to which the Church of Scotland has been recently exposed, was a severe one, and that consequences have flowed from it deeply to be lamented, we have no wish to disguise or conceal. That many most able and distinguished men, most pious, zealous and successful labourers in the Lord's Vineyard, have left the establishment and follow no longer with us, we admit and deplore. Far be it from us to withhold or to grudge the tribute due to their worth; far be it from us to fail to respect in them the right of private judgment, and conscientious conviction of duty, and the resolution to act on these; far be it from us to cease to regard them with the christian feeling due to ministers of the Gospel serving the same Master, and labouring to promote the same great ends with ourselves. But what we thus cheerfully concede to them, we firmly demand for ourselves, and we, in remaining within the pale of the Church of our fathers, claim to have acted from motives as pure, and a sense of duty as imperative as those who, with different convictions, followed a different course. Our Church is now, thanks be to God, restored to her proper functions and duties as a great agency for preaching the unsearchable riches of the grace of God to the people of Scotland, and of carrying forward her schemes of Christian benevolence, embracing not only our own land, but aiming at extending these operations over every land, and including in the benefits to be so conferred, the people of every nation and kindred and tongue.

Gentlemen, we are specially charged to express to you the deep sympathy, the cordial christian interest felt by the Church of Scotland in all that concerns the spiritual well-being of the Presbyterian Church in these provinces. We are instructed to assure you that no effort will be spared to aid and assist you in obtaining the needful supply of the means of religious instruction and pastoral superintendence—a reinforcement of spiritual labourers. Her wishes in this respect, there is now the prospect of being realized. If by possibility there may have recently appeared ought like inattention to your wants, the Church confidently trusts that this will be imputed to its right cause, the state of matters at home.

We rejoice to find that in your contemplated operations as an associated body, you place your trust and expectation of success on the only sure foundation, the blessing of God. Here too we delight to recognise a kindred feeling. It is to Him we desire to commit ourselves in the work before us. It is on Him we desire to depend for counsel and strength. May He direct our steps and uphold our goings, and so order all that we think, and say, and do, to the advancement of his own cause, the cause of truth and righteousness.

Gentlemen, we cannot let pass the opportunity,—even amid the higher objects occupying our attention—of gratefully acknowledging the great kindness and courtesy, the attentions in every form, which we have personally received from you, from the very moment of our arrival. Accept our warmest thanks.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Parties in England.—The course of Sir Robert Peel, in relation to several important measures, has given great dissatisfaction to those who assisted in placing him in the lofty position he now occupies. His history as premier is indeed curious. Chosen as the representative of the Conservative party, and supported by the high Tory interest, he has, since his elevation to the Premiership, brought forward various measures of a liberal, and in some sense a Whig character, greatly to the annoyance of many of his early friends. The London Times, for example, which formerly supported him very ably and zealously, has, within a few months, been among the most decided of his assailants, and now denounces him in no measured terms.—Some of his recent measures have been carried mainly through the aid of Whig votes, while the very party that placed him in power, is now, in a certain sense, assisting to destroy him; but notwithstanding that so many of his old friends vote against him, he is able to secure large majorities in Parliament, through the agency of votes given by political opponents. Fortunately for the country, most of the measures which have thus been triumphantly passed, may be described as of a liberal character. Still, a storm is evidently gathering, and already some of the ultra Conservatives are calling out for "a new leader." Nay, several of the papers predict that before long, a coalition will take place between Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell. Bell's Weekly Messenger, a moderate, and generally speaking, a well informed print, expresses this opinion. Not long since in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell, the admitted head of the Whig party in Great Britain, held this remarkable language:

"Let not these gentlemen," he said addressing himself to Sir J. Tyrell and the agricultural members, "let them not imagine if they should propose a vote of a want of confidence in her Majesty's ministers, that I should support it. What I have now to consider is, how I can best carry out the measures which are conformable to my own principles, the leading principles of the Whig party. Now I know that the best present mode of carrying out these principles is to leave the present party in power, and thus to leave all measures founded on those principles, to be proposed and carried out by the right honorable baronet. I will not, indeed, dispute, but fully admit, that there is some justice in the other complaint of the member for Essex (Sir J. Tyrell), that he had expected a very different line of conduct from the language of Sir R. Peel whilst in opposition; that the uniform tenor of the language of the right honorable baronet, was then in favour of protection, and against the principles of free trade."

On a recent occasion, also, Sir Robert Peel said: "I have been pursuing a cautious and gradual course for the abolition of protective duties, and I think that this object" (observe, the abolition of protective duties) "will be most successfully obtained by pursuing such cautious and gradual course. In the pursuit of this cautious and gradual course, the government, according to Sir J. Tyrell, has, indeed, forfeited the confidence of the agricultural interest. I do not, indeed, know whether Sir J. Tyrell is authorized to speak as the organ of this interest, but if it be so, I will still not purchase back the confidence of this interest by uttering the slightest expression of repentance for the course which I have pursued.—It has been further said that the government has lost the confidence of its supporters without gaining that of its opponents; but to this, also, I have to repeat, that be it so or not, I will not utter one expression of regret for having proposed the measures which have brought on this want of confidence."

These are remarkable declarations, coming from the leaders of the two great political parties; and the wonder is, not that the Premier should find opponents among his former friends, but that they should so long have forborne to make a formidable demonstration against him. They now, however, announce their determination to look about for a new man. Sir Robert, they say, "has destroyed the union, and therefore the effective strength of the Conservative party," while he has betrayed many of his most solemn promises and professions. One of the Conservative organs concludes an article with this language:—

"Well, Sir R. Peel became Premier, and what "has been the issue? Has he not adopted the "whole of the system against which we chose him "to defend us, and which defence he zealously and "earnestly undertook, and by himself and all his "intimate friends expressed the like abhorrence of "the principles of his predecessors with ourselves? "Has he not now adopted not only the whole system of our adversaries, but the very men themselves?—Has he not carried all his present measures, and will he not continue to carry them, by "the aid of the Whigs themselves? Has he not "taken their clothes and their colours, and is he "not now marching and commanding at their "head? In the late debate would he not have "been outvoted had it not been for his Whig allies? Has he succeeded, in a word, as a Whig "or as a Conservative? Is he anything now but "one of the Whig leaders?"

We may soon, therefore, look for a modification of parties in Great Britain. It seems to us that a union of the moderate men is about to take place—the men who believe it indispensable to yield gradually to the popular cry for reform, and thus, perhaps, to avoid a serious convulsion, or at least an utter overthrow of the Conservative party.

WINDSOR, June 11.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their illustrious guests, went this morning to inspect the troops stationed here, consisting of the regiment of Royal Horse Guards, and the second battalion of the Coldstream Guards.

Her Majesty, followed by the illustrious party, was conducted by the Lord Chamberlain, at ten o'clock, to the royal entrance, where the Queen mounted a chesnut charger. Her Majesty wore a blue habit with velvet collar and small metal buttons, a field-marshal's aiguillette on the right shoulder, and the star of the most noble order of the Garter over the left breast. Also a cap (resembling the undress military cap), bordered with wide gold lace, and having the peak in front edged with gold. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours, and most of the gentlemen, were on horseback. The Duchess of Buccleuch (mistress of the robes) attended the Queen on horseback; the rest of the ladies were in carriages.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert was habited in a field marshal's uniform, and wore the ensigns of the Order of the Garter and of the Golden Fleece, and the stars of the Legion of Honor and of the Order of the Bath.

His Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours wore a French uniform.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians are expected to arrive at Ostend on Thursday next, and will there embark for this country to visit the Queen and Prince Albert.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent is about to leave this country for Germany, to visit her family connexions in that country. We hear that the Royal Duchess will be absent about three months.

Novel Importation.—In consequence of the reduction of the duty on glass, it appears to be in contemplation to bring it into use for the roofing of houses. An importation of a thick description of window glass has already taken place, intended for roofing, and were it generally introduced those who require a strong light to enable them to carry on their occupations, might effect their object, and avoid the window tax. This roofing will be much lighter than tiles and slates, and if it be extended into the country, the poor will then be enabled to partake of the luxury of a bunch of black cluster grapes grown under the roofs of their own humble cottages. But then glass will also be of great use to market-gardeners, and it will serve for the roofing of green-houses, which suffer much from hail stones, and upon which insurances are effected as against fire.

A singular and melancholy accident happened a few days ago at Aix. An inhabitant was coming out of his house, when his foot slipped, and he fell with such force that his tongue having got between his upper and lower teeth, was completely severed at about half its length. His sufferings have been most agonizing, and there is every reason to fear that he will be entirely deprived of the power of enunciation.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

In prosecuting a search for Iron, stone and other minerals upon the estate of Sir James Boswell, of Auchinleck, in Scotland, the Lugar Iron Company have opened out a large seam of plumbago, or black lead, which is said to be of a thickness of more than eight feet. The only black lead mine hitherto known in Great Britain is that in Borrowdale, at the head of Derwentwater lake.

The Ewart Rock, so long a dangerous impediment to vessels navigating the Solway Frith, has been blown to pieces with gunpowder by the trustees of Maryport Harbor.

A meeting of the landed proprietors of Ireland has been convened, to take into consideration the provisions of Lord Stanley's Irish Tenant Compensation Bill. A remonstrance will, no doubt, be made to the Government against proceeding with the measure.

A century ago there were only 95 Dissenting chapels in Wales; in 1810 they had increased to 954; and in 1832 to no fewer than 1,428.

The Marquis of Exeter is said to have received £35 000 for withdrawing his opposition to the branch line of the Midland Railway, which is to pass through his property at Stamford.

It is said that Louis Phillippe, in filling the vast galleries at Versailles with paintings and sculptures, has expended upwards of eighty million of francs—about £3,300,000 sterling?

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1845.

TEXAS ANNEXATION.—The late papers from the United States furnish official information from Texas, of the unanimous acceptance by both Houses of Congress of that country, of the terms of the joint Resolution of the Congress of the United States in favor of annexation; and the rejection of the Treaty with Mexico, as sanctioned by the English and French Ministers. It now remains to be seen what course Mexico will pursue—peace or war.

NEW-BRUNSWICK MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—At the annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Company, held yesterday, the following Gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:—James Kirk, John Wishart, Frederick A. Wiggins, John V. Thurgar, William H. Scovil, Thomas Leavitt, John Ward, Daniel J. McLaughlin, William Carvill, Esquires.

At a meeting of the Directors, this morning, JAMES KIRK, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected President.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last week two excellent Scientific Lectures were delivered at the Hall of this Institute, on the *Polarization of Light*, a subject of a highly novel and interesting character. They were delivered by Mr. KEEVIL, from the Royal Polytechnic Institution, London, a gentleman who has been formely employed in the manufacture of optical and other scientific instruments, and as such is known to some gentlemen in this city and at Fredericton. Both Lectures were followed by the exhibition of a superior oxy-hydrogen Microscope, and a number of very beautiful Dissolving Views, all of which were very clearly explained by Mr. Henry, Mr. Keevil's associate. The Lectures themselves were admirable, and the illustrations by means of an Instrument prepared for the purpose by the Lecturer, were exceedingly brilliant and satisfactory. The attendance was good both of Ladies and Gentlemen, and the audiences were such as knew how to appreciate an intellectual treat of so high an order.

We are glad to find the Directors of this Institution availing themselves of so good an opportunity of gratifying the taste of the community, even at the risk of a loss, and wish that larger numbers had been present to profit by the instruction thus afforded.

It has been currently reported in this City within the last week, that the Hon. John S. Saunders, of Fredericton, has received the appointment of Provincial Secretary, and that intelligence of the same was received by the last English mail. The appointment is not announced in the Royal Gazette of Wednesday last. The Fredericton Reporter of Friday, says:—

"It is rumoured here, that the Office of Provincial Secretary has been conferred on the Hon. John Simcoe Saunders."

CANADA FIRE FUND.—We beg to refer the attention of the public to a notice in our advertising columns, calling a meeting of the General Committee for the collection of the above Fund, to be held on Friday next, when the reports of sub-committees are to be received.—It is hoped that the returns will prove creditable to our city.

Collections were taken up in the different Churches at Miramichi, on Sunday the 6th inst. on behalf of the Quebec sufferers.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MIRAMICHI.—In compliance with a requisition from a number of the inhabitants, to the High Sheriff, a meeting was held in the County Court House, Newcastle, yesterday afternoon, to "take into consideration the propriety of requesting His Excellency to appropriate a sum from the Public Funds towards the relief of the sufferers by the late awful fires in Quebec." We sincerely trust that the people in the various counties of the Province will adopt a similar course of action.—Individually they have already contributed as much as their circumstances would admit, and as Providence has visited that city with another widespread calamity, we think it but right and proper that the public chest of New-Brunswick should be opened for their succour and relief. This was done by the Governments of Upper and Lower Canada, when Miramichi was visited with a similar disaster on the memorable 7th of October, 1825.—*Miramichi Gleaner, 12th inst.*

We fully concur in the above suggestion, and hope that the recommendation may be forthwith acted upon in the several counties of the Province, by requesting His Excellency to appropriate a liberal sum from the public chest of the Province in aid of the sufferers by the late Fires at Quebec.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND DEPUTATION.—We have given in preceding columns the address of the "Lay Association of Nova-Scotia, in connection with the Church of Scotland," to the Reverend Gentlemen composing the Deputation, and the admirable reply of the Rev. Dr. Simpson.—We subjoin the following paragraphs from the editorial columns of the Halifax *Guardian*, and *Times*:—

"Reviewing the whole proceedings of the Deputation in this city, and listening as we have done to the spontaneous commendations of persons of other religious denominations as well as our own, we cannot fail to be highly gratified by the visit of these clergymen to Nova Scotia, at the present moment, where their services are urgently required and are likely to prove so eminently beneficial.

"They have come not to pull down but to build up, not to sow the seeds of strife and dissension over the length and breadth of the land, but to promote peace and good will amongst men. They have no wish or desire to force their opinions or principles upon any who conscientiously differ from them, but to direct and encourage those who have earnestly solicited and anxiously desire their assistance, and who amidst all the exciting events of the present stirring period, still feel disposed to adhere stedfastly to the Church of Scotland. They are now engaged in the prosecution of the arduous duties of their mission in the Eastern parts of this Province, Dr. Simpson and Mr. McLeod having left this city to join their associate, (Dr. McLeod,) in Pictou, by the stage yesterday morning."

"From Pictou the Deputation intend to proceed to Charlotte Town, P. E. Island—thence on to Miramichi—and from thence to Fredericton and St. John, at which port they will embark for Boston on their route to Canada. We have no doubt they will meet with a cordial reception from the friends of the Church of Scotland, wherever they go, and from all who wish well to the Missionary cause."

The Honourable D. B. Papineau, Surveyor General, and the Honourable W. H. Draper, Attorney General of Canada West, arrived in this city on Saturday morning, via Boston and Eastport, and took lodgings at the St. John Hotel.

It is understood that the visit of these gentlemen to this Province is connected with the settlement of the Boundary Line between Canada and New-Brunswick. They left the city for Fredericton on Saturday.

NEW SHIP.—Launched on Saturday last, from the Building Yard of William Olive, Esq. in Carleton, a splendid new Ship, of about 700 tons, named the "*Sir Robert Peel.*" She is owned by Messrs. J. Reynolds & Son, of Indian Town, and is in every respect a first class ship, built in Mr. Olive's long and well established excellent style.

The Hon. Louis McLane, the new American Minister to England, it is stated intends taking passage in the Royal Mail steam ship Acadia, which is to leave Boston to-morrow, the 16th inst., for Liverpool. Mr. McLane has selected Mr. John Randolph Clay, of Virginia, as his Secretary of Legation, who has had much experience in that capacity at St. Petersburgh and Vienna.

The top of Trinity Church steeple was raised and placed in its position, on the 27th June, without accident, and almost without difficulty, so gradually and steadily did it mount to its dizzy eminence. All the massive stones composing that lofty structure have been raised by steam. The only accident that has occurred since the foundation stone was laid has been the fracture of an arm. The steeple, which towers far above all others in the city, measures from the ground to the cross, 264 feet, and makes a very noble appearance.

Six persons, engaged in Fishing at Rolla Bay, Prince Edward Island, were recently drowned by a squall having struck and capsized their boats.

Canada papers say that a large number of Americans have visited that country this season.

The delay in the transmission of the English mails between Halifax and St. John, has been taken up by the Chamber of Commerce of this City. That body has prepared a petition to Her Majesty on the subject, to be forwarded by the Mail which closes here to day, (the 12th) and will leave Halifax for England on the 18th—*six days afterwards!* That this representation will receive attention we have no doubt; but in the meanwhile, as considerable time will probably elapse before it will be attended to, we would suggest to the merchants and other citizens of Saint John, the propriety of making an immediate representation to the Lieutenant Governor on the subject, which, we have good authority for stating, would result in his Excellency's taking immediate steps to have the English mails for this Province conveyed instantly after their arrival at Halifax. Monstrous as it may seem that the Province, besides providing for numerous Bye-posts, should now be called upon, in self-defence, to establish an Express on the Great Road from Halifax,—the Department, the while, receiving the pecuniary benefits, at exorbitant rates of postage, and amenable to no Provincial authority, yet as the proposition which we are warranted in making, would be attended with immediate advantage, we recommend its adoption as the only means at present of at once securing the desirable end which it has in view.—*Courier.*

We would recommend that parents living in the neighbourhood of forests, should take care not to allow their young children to go out late in the evenings. Last Sunday week, John Marshal, of Musquash, driving home his milch cattle in the evening, accompanied by a boy and a little dog, met on the high road, with a large gaunt female wolf, and at the same time observed close by a child coming to his house, which the wild animal had evidently been watching, and doubtless would have attacked, had Mr. Marshal not come up in time; as it was, Mr. Marshal had some difficulty in driving the wolf off.—*Advocate.*

Turks Island Salt Crops.—A letter dated June 20th, says: "You will be surprised to hear that the crops of Salt have been ruined for a year, owing to the immense fall of rain for the last month. At this moment the rain is falling in torrents."

The sugar crop of Cuba for 1844, was 70,000 to 80,000 hhds. below an average. The crop of the present year is not very promising.

On Wednesday last, His Lordship the Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. J. M. Sterling, visited the Churches of Maugerville and Burton. Previous to the commencement of Divine Service in the former Parish, an Address was presented to His Lordship, which, together with one afterwards presented in Burton, was replied to in the earnest and affectionate manner which characterizes all His Lordship's answers.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

The project of erecting a general manufactory, to be the property of shareholders to a certain amount, has been mooted in this City during the last week.—*Ib.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Thomas Doughs, an apprentice on board the Brig Nancy, of Harrington, fell overboard from the *Rokeby*, of London, in going on board his own vessel on the night of the 7th July, and was unfortunately drowned, notwithstanding every exertion was made to save him.

On the 7th instant, a lad named Lawrence Kelly, residing a little above Mr. Mackay's Mills, had his leg broken in three places, in consequence of coming in contact with the machinery of the Mills, which has since been amputated.—[New-Bruns.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last, Mr. Niel M'Kay, who with another person left Fredericton for Spring Hill in a canoe, were upset a little above Government House, and melancholy to say, Mr. M'Kay, although a good swimmer and near the shore, perished. The other person, who could not swim, was providentially saved.—*Head Quarters.*

ACCIDENTS.—The Woodstock Telegraph of 5th instant, says—On Monday, as Lieutenant Trower, of the 33d Regt. and Mr. Beverly Robinson, of Fredericton, were returning to Head Quarters, from this place, their horse took fright, near Munroe's, when Mr. Robinson was thrown from the carriage and severely, if not dangerously, injured.

On Thursday, as Mr. James Doherty of the Howard Settlement, was chopping down a tree, it fell upon him and killed him on the spot.

QUEBEC.—Neilson's Quebec Gazette has the following remarks on the subject of the recent destructive conflagrations at that place:—

"Quebec is now reduced to the Upper Town within the walls, and the Lower Town from the St. Charles, below Hope Gate to Cape Blanc, on the St. Lawrence, the extent which it occupied, but then more sparsely built, after the destruction of the Suburbs during the siege of 1775. The remaining houses in the Suburbs are about as many as there were half a century ago. We have seen them spread out as to contain about twenty-four thousand inhabitants, many of them wealthy, most of them proprietors of their dwellings, and living comfortably. This was the work of persevering industry and general good conduct; and we trust it will be persevered in.

"Quebec formerly might be considered fortunate in exemption from great fires. The total of the fires which have happened during the last seventy years, do not equal one of those which have occurred within a month, and it is remarkable that no very extensive fire ever before occurred in the Suburbs.

"There is one truth which the recent misfortunes must have strongly impressed upon the minds of all; it is that every inhabitant has a direct interest in the good and careful conduct of every individual who lives in or frequents the same city, particularly in regard to fire."

The Quebec Mercury of July 1st, says—"We never saw so many drunken men congregated together on a scene of danger. For this there is an extenuation. Many of the new victims had already undergone the ordeal of the fire on the 28th May; they were then ruined, became desperate from despair, and on this occasion cared not what they did. We do not plead their cause—we ask no forgiveness for them—save on the consideration cited. Many, we regret to say, do not come within this category. Rogues, thieves, and vagabonds of the lowest and most desperate class abounded, and what the labour of the inhabitants and their friends saved was, but in too many cases, plundered and carried off; a great portion of these stolen goods have since been recovered by the Police.

"On Sunday morning the scene was one truly piteous. Hoary age and helpless infancy, frail women, the sick and the decrepid, halted in the beaten highways and rude out-buildings, unable to fly further from the scene of danger; they there sunk down overwhelmed with despair. Some idea of the sufferings of these broken-hearted people may be gathered from the fact that two children who were taken from a bed of fever, expired yesterday in a stable. A woman also expired from fright and exhaustion in an open field, and we have been told that a man also died in some wretched corner on Sunday night.—God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb; may He in His infinite wisdom and goodness be merciful to this poor flock of wanderers."

MONTREAL, July 5.

The second dreadful fire at Quebec is the only thing spoken about here at present. There are strong reasons to believe that it was caused by incendiaries, and the authorities are actively engaged in sifting the matter to the bottom.

The destruction of that portion of Quebec had been prophesied for some time by an insane person, who is now in custody. No other arrest has yet been made.

Great numbers of those burnt out at Quebec have come up to Montreal in search of employment.

The insurance offices will lose by the last fire $380,000, of which one office alone (the Canada) loses $160,000; this is in addition to a loss by the same office at the former fire of $200 000.

The Government is doing everything in its power to relieve the sufferers; $20,000 are to be advanced immediately for present exigencies, and a loan will be forthwith registered in England, on the security of the Province, for $400,000, which will be lent to the owners of property in the burnt district at a rate of interest just sufficient to prevent ultimate loss to the province.

The Honorables W. Draper and D. B. Papineau left here last night for New-Brunswick; their instructions are to make every effort to set at rest the disputed boundary line.

The flour market has exhibited considerable activity during the past week, and several extensive sales have taken place at 24s. 3d. to 24s. 9d. for fine, and 25s. 3d. for extra do. Yesterday's prices were 24s. 6d. to 24s. 7½d. for good brands.

The new steamer Quebec, the handsomest and most powerful steamer ever on the St. Lawrence, made a second trial trip yesterday afternoon, and gave great satisfaction. It is expected she will distance all competitors.

A very elegantly built Wesleyan Church was opened for divine worship on Sunday last, at Toronto; the congregation numbered 1500. The Rev. Mr. Herschell (converted Jew), preaches tomorrow at the American Presbyterian Church. The meeting of the Congregational Union takes place in this city on Tuesday next.—*New-York Journal of Commerce.*

Canadian Crops.—With the exception of hay and spring wheat, the accounts from different parts of the province represent that crops will be plentiful. The winter wheat is looking well, and the potatoe crop it was expected would be more abundant than usual.

Canadian Iron Steamer.—The iron vessel Q. E. D., so long expected, came into port yesterday, and left for Montreal early this morning. She is a curiosity, and we are told was built for one of our Admirals, whose coat of arms is emblazoned on her stern. She has to make two trips to this country before purchase by the officer for whom she was constructed. She is a double vessel; that is to say, her hull, &c., is double, so that if the external surface be broken, the inner shell prevents the ingress of water. She is fitted with a screw, which is made use of in calm weather or against adverse winds; the boilers are beneath the chief cabin, and the mizenmast, of iron, is the funnel through which the smoke from the furnaces escapes. The stove in the cabin emits its smoke through the same channel. An iron partition, from the deck to the keel, about midships, separates her, as it were, in twain. Notwithstanding her many advantages over ordinary ships, she has made but a sorry trip of it, having been out 53 days! A vessel sailed fifteen days subsequent to her departure was first in at Quebec.—*Quebec Mercury, June 26.*

CONTEMPLATED LUNATIC ASYLUM.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, we understand, has been pleased to appoint his Worship the Mayor, S. P. Fairbanks, Esq. M. P. P., and Dr. Sawers, to make the necessary inquiries, and to collect information with reference to the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum in this Province. These gentlemen are about proceeding to the United States, to make themselves acquainted, by personal observation, with the practical working of such institutions in that country, where several of them are in operation with the most beneficial results. We wish them success in the humane mission which they are about to undertake.—*Novascotian.*

TRADE ON THE GULF SHORE.—Many of our readers have but an imperfect idea of the industry, enterprize and commercial spirit, that pervades that portion of our hardy population that dwell upon the Gulf Shore. Of Pictou we need not speak, for it is well known; but the harbours, settlements and villages farther north, are rising in importance, to an extent of which thousands in the Capital have but a feeble conception. *Tatamagouche, Wallace* and *Pugwash*, load several square-rigged vessels yearly, with timber for the European market; and thus the industry of the labouring classes, and the enterprise of the merchants are contributing largely to advance the general interests of the Province. At Pugwash alone, during the present year, no less than *thirty vessels* of the description we have named, have been loaded, and sailed for the Mother Country. Ship-building is also carried on to a considerable extent in the Gulf. We understand that no less than seven vessels are being built this season at Tatamagouche, five of which are the property of the Hon. Mr. Campbell.—*Ibid.*

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.—*Acceptance of Annexation.*—The United States steamship Princeton, Captain Stockton, arrived at Annapolis Roads on the 3d instant, from Galveston, whence she was despatched on the 23d ultimo, with important despatches for the United States Government. The following, from the Washington Union, is a summary of the intelligence:—

"The news brought by the Princeton is of the most interesting character. Both Houses of the Texan Congress have unanimously consented to the terms of the joint resolution of the United States. The Senate had rejected the treaty with Mexico by a unanimous vote. Captain Waggaman had arrived at Washington, Texas, to select posts to be occupied by the United States Troops, and to provide for their subsistence. A resolution was introduced into both houses of Congress, requiring the Executive to surrender all posts, navy-yards, barracks, &c. to the proper authorities of the United States. The joint resolutions are as follows:—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas in Congress assembled, That the Government of Texas doth consent that the people and territory of the Republic of Texas may be erected into a new state, to be called the state of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the states of the American Union; and said consent is given on the terms, guarantees and conditions set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

Sec. 2. *Be it further resolved,* That the proclamation of the President of the republic of Texas bearing date May 5th, 1845, and the election of deputies to sit in convention at Austin on the 4th of July next, for the adoption of a constitution for the state of Texas, had in accordance therewith, hereby receive the consent of the existing government of Texas.

Sec. 3. *Be it further resolved,* That the President of Texas is hereby requested immediately to furnish the government of the United States, through their accredited minister near this government, with a copy of this joint resolution; also to furnish the convention, to assemble at Austin on the 4th of July next, with a copy of the same—and the same shall take effect from and after its passage.

The treaty agreed upon between Ashbel Smith and Baron Cuevas on the part of Texas and Mexico, under the sanction of the English and French ministers, contains the following conditions:—

1. Mexico consents to acknowledge the independence of Texas.

2. Texas engages that she will stipulate in the Treaty not to annex herself, or become subject, to any country whatever.

3. Limits and other arrangements to be matters of agreement in the final treaty.

4. Texas to be willing to refer the disputed points with regard to territory and other matters, to the arbitration of umpires.

Done at Washington, (on the Brazos) on the 27th of March, 1845.

(Signed) ASHBEL SMITH, *Secretary of State.*

Certified copy of the original presented by Capt. Elliott. (Signed) ALLEYE DE CYPRE, Mexico, 20th of May. BANKHEAD.

This treaty, with the various documents connected with it, was considered by the Texan Senate on the 21st ult., *rejected unanimously*, and the injunction of secrecy removed.

President Jones's Message to the two houses of Congress was transmitted on the 16th. After calling their attention to the propositions from the United States, he says—

"The Executive has much satisfaction in observing, what no doubt will forcibly arrest the attention of the Congress, that, although the terms embraced in the resolutions of the United States Congress may at first have appeared less favorable than was desirable for Texas, the very liberal and magnanimous views entertained by the President of the United States toward Texas, and the promises made through the representative of that country, in regard to the future advantages to be extended to her if she consent to the proposed union, render those terms much more acceptable than they would otherwise have been."

What *promises* have been made through the United States agent, we are not informed. The President then refers to the convention, which was to assemble on the 4th inst., to whom will belong the questions of annexation, and the adoption of a state constitution.

Will Mexico Declare War?—The Congress of Texas having agreed to annexation, much anxiety will now be felt as to the course of Mexico. She is bound in some measure by fidelity to her own character, to declare war. This, too, she has threatened to do more than once, in official and formal public documents, and her people are said to be ripe for such a course on the part of the Government. Mr. Shannon expresses the opinion that, willing as the present rulers of Mexico may be to announce hostilities—yet the excited spirit of the army and the people, may compel the Government to declare war. And yet such a declaration under the circumstances would amount to little or nothing, should Mexico receive no assistance, direct or indirect, from England or France. The popular mind is in a wretched condition of instability. The present rulers, it is evident, have little hold upon the affections of the people. Every thing may be said to be in a confused and uncertain state. Mexico, moreover, would have much to lose and little to gain by war. Nevertheless, great anxiety will be felt as to the decision of her Government. To do nothing, to yield tamely and quietly to the act of annexation, would make her appear spiritless and imbecile before the world. To declare war, and thus invite the seizure of California or some other similar act, would be an alternative any thing but comfortable. Her position is of the most unenviable kind. A valuable portion of her territory torn from her in the first instance by a revolution, and now transferred to a neighbouring republic. Another port

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IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.—*Acceptance of Annexation.*—The United States steamship Princeton, Captain Stockton, arrived at Annapolis Roads on the 3d instant, from Galveston, whence she was despatched on the 23d ultimo, with important despatches for the United States Government. The following, from the Washington Union, is a summary of the intelligence:—

"The news brought by the Princeton is of the most interesting character. Both Houses of the Texan Congress have unanimously consented to the terms of the joint resolution of the United States. The Senate had rejected the treaty with Mexico by a unanimous vote. Captain Waggaman had arrived at Washington, Texas, to select posts to be occupied by the United States Troops, and to provide for their subsistence. A resolution was introduced into both houses of Congress, requiring the Executive to surrender all posts, navy-yards, barracks, &c. to the proper authorities of the United States. The joint resolutions are as follows:—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas in Congress assembled, That the Government of Texas doth consent that the people and territory of the Republic of Texas may be erected into a new state, to be called the state of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the states of the American Union; and said consent is given on the terms, guarantees and conditions set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

Sec. 2. *Be it further resolved*, That the proclamation of the President of the republic of Texas bearing date May 5th, 1845, and the election of deputies to sit in convention at Austin on the 4th of July next, for the adoption of a constitution for the state of Texas, had in accordance therewith, hereby receive the consent of the existing government of Texas.

Sec. 3. *Be it further resolved*, That the President of Texas is hereby requested immediately to furnish the government of the United States, through their accredited minister near this government, with a copy of this joint resolution; also to furnish the convention, to assemble at Austin on the 4th of July next, with a copy of the same—and the same shall take effect from and after its passage.

The treaty agreed upon between Ashbel Smith and Baron Cuevas on the part of Texas and Mexico, under the sanction of the English and French ministers, contains the following conditions:—

1. Mexico consents to acknowledge the independence of Texas.

2. Texas engages that she will stipulate in the Treaty not to annex herself, or become subject, to any country whatever.

3. Limits and other arrangements to be matters of agreement in the final treaty.

4. Texas to be willing to refer the disputed points with regard to territory and other matters, to the arbitration of umpires.

Done at Washington, (on the Brazos) on the 27th of March, 1845.

(Signed) ASHBEL SMITH, *Secretary of State.*

Certified copy of the original presented by Capt. Elliott. (Signed) ALLEYE DE CYPRE, Mexico, 20th of May. BANKHEAD.

This treaty, with the various documents connected with it, was considered by the Texan Senate on the 21st ult., *rejected unanimously*, and the injunction of secrecy removed.

President Jones's Message to the two houses of Congress was transmitted on the 16th. After calling their attention to the propositions from the United States, he says—

"The Executive has much satisfaction in observing, what no doubt will forcibly arrest the attention of the Congress, that, although the terms embraced in the resolutions of the United States Congress may at first have appeared less favorable than was desirable for Texas, the very liberal and magnanimous views entertained by the President of the United States toward Texas, and the promises made through the representative of that country, in regard to the future advantages to be extended to her if she consent to the proposed union, render those terms much more acceptable than they would otherwise have been."

What *promises* have been made through the United States agent, we are not informed. The President then refers to the convention, which was to assemble on the 4th inst., to whom will belong the questions of annexation, and the adoption of a state constitution.

Will Mexico Declare War?—The Congress of Texas having agreed to annexation, much anxiety will now be felt as to the course of Mexico. She is bound in some measure by fidelity to her own character, to declare war. This, too, she has threatened to do more than once, in official and formal public documents, and her people are said to be ripe for such a course on the part of the Government. Mr. Shannon expresses the opinion that, willing as the present rulers of Mexico may be to announce hostilities—yet the excited spirit of the army and the people, may compel the Government to declare war. And yet such a declaration under the circumstances would amount to little or nothing, should Mexico receive no assistance, direct or indirect, from England or France. The popular mind is in a wretched condition of instability. The present rulers, it is evident, have little hold upon the affections of the people. Every thing may be said to be in a confused and uncertain state. Mexico, moreover, would have much to lose and little to gain by war. Nevertheless, great anxiety will be felt as to the decision of her Government. To do nothing, to yield tamely and quietly to the act of annexation, would make her appear spiritless and imbecile before the world. To declare war, and thus invite the seizure of California or some other similar act, would be an alternative any thing but comfortable. Her position is of the most unenviable kind. A valuable portion of her territory torn from her in the first instance by a revolution, and now transferred to a neighbouring republic.

Another portion, California, in a condition of revolt if not of independence, as relates to the Supreme Government—her leading soldier and chieftain just driven into exile,—her President the other day seized by a mob, and held for some hours a prisoner—the Camanche Indians ravaging her borders—with little national strength—no harmony in her popular mind—her aspect as a nation is indeed deplorable. Is it probable that, under these circumstances, she will declare war, or commence any act of aggression or retaliation against the United States? A few weeks longer and we shall know her decision. —*Pennsylvania (Phil.) Inquirer.*

The N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, alluding to annexation, says:

"With regard to what Mexico may do in consequence of Annexation, we need not have any apprehension. She has offered to acknowledge the independence of Texas if she would not unite with us. By this act she has virtually admitted her inability to conquer her, and given to all the world a quit claim of her title. We care not much what she does; but if she declares war, her Capital will soon be in our possession, never to be surrendered, as we have heretofore said, until the Californias are ceded to the United States."

BERMUDA, June 21.

Royal Mail Steamers.—The steamer Medway, arrived on Tuesday last from Havana and Nassau. Freight, $150,000 for Jamaica, and for England $1,241,896. The Medway sailed on Friday for England.

WASHING AWAY OF HOUSES.—Accounts reached town yesterday that the weather continues heavy in the Parish of St Thomas in the East, and that so flooded was the river near Morant-Bay that several houses which were on its banks had been washed away. We have not heard of any lives having been lost, but there is too much reason to apprehend that if any of the houses above alluded to have been washed away, some of their inmates must have gone along with them.—*Jamaica Morning Journal, June 7.*

The King of the Mosquito Shores was crowned in due form in St. John's Church, (Belize) Honduras, on the 7th May last.

It is stated that the British trade at Shanghai in China, during the last year, amounted to nearly £1,000,000 in a barter of silks and tea for manufactures.

The number of spindles at work is computed as follows:—Austria, 1,500,000; Austrian League, 315,000; France, 3,500,000; Belgium, 420,000; Russia, 700,000; Great Britain, 14,000,000; United States, 2,200,000. Total, 23,875,000.

Railway Speed.—The distance between London and Birmingham was lately performed in one hour and forty-five minutes. One hundred and ten miles in one hundred and five minutes!

The London papers are calling upon Sir Robert Peel for a duty on *Indians*, as the supply is fast exceeding the demand.

THE MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE has established two scholarships of fifty pounds each in the University of Glasgow, to be held for three years by the two most distinguished scholars in mathematical and physical science, and in chemistry and mechanical philosophy as applied to the arts and manufactures.

Education in Calcutta.—The whole number of pupils in the "Free Church of Scotland Institution" in Calcutta, of which Dr. Duff is president, is 1257—viz. in the school department 1142, and in the college department 115. On the disruption of the church of Scotland in 1843, the entire body of missionaries, assistant teachers and monitors, with their pupils, followed the course of the Free church, left the premises they had previously occupied, and which to this day are vacant and solitary, and took other and still better premises in another part of the city.

St. Andrew's Church Sabbath School.

*** A SERMON will be preached on the Evening of Sabbath first, (July 20th,) in Saint Andrew's Church, by the Rev. ANDREW HALKET, to the Children attending the Sabbath School, and the younger part of the Congregation; when a Collection will be taken up on behalf of the SCHOOL LIBRARY. Service will commence at 6 o'clock.—There will be no service in the afternoon.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, at St. Malachi's Church, by the Very Rev. James Dunphy, V. G., Mr. John P. Walsh, of Halifax, to Catherine Agnes, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Peter McNamara, Merchant, of this City.

On the 14th instant, by the Rev. R. Irvine, of the Free Church, Mr. Charles Walker, to Miss Nancy Ann Jones, both of this city.

On Monday, 7th inst., by the Rev. W. Scovil, A. M., Mr. William Cassidy, of Sussex, to Catharine, daughter of Mr. David Brown, of Norton.

At St. Mark's Church, Dublin, on the 29th May, John Hamilton Gray, Esquire, Barrister at Law, of Saint John, New-Brunswick, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Ormond, of the 30th Regiment.

DIED.

On Saturday morning, in the 62d year of his age, Benjamin Stanton, Esq.—for a long time a respectable shipmaster out of this port, and for many years Alderman of King's Ward, leaving a large number of relatives and friends to lament their loss.

Yesterday, Miss Anne Clarke, aged 27 years, after a tedious illness which she bore with exemplary patience to the Divine Will.—Funeral to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock, from her late residence in Portland, when the friends of the family are invited to attend.

At Westfield, King's County, on the 24 inst. of dropsy, Susannah, second daughter of Mr. Jonathan Purdy, in the 42d year of her age.

At Chatham, Miramichi, on the 7th instant, Mr. Thomas McFarlane, late of Sussex Vale, in the 33d year of his age.

At Halifax on the 5th inst. Lieutenant James Somerset Seys, 46th Regiment, aged 21 years—sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of knowing him, but more particularly by his brother officers, who will long mourn their loss.

At Halifax, on the 8th instant, in the 83th year of her age, Sarah, relict of the late Hon. Sampson Salter Blowers, formerly Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.

At Woolwich Common, England, on the 13th ult. Lieutenant General S. C. Parry, Royal Artillery, aged 83 years, to which corps he was attached for the long period of 65 years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Barque Hebe, Wright, Liverpool, via New-York, 39—Chas. McLauchlan, salt.
Barque Perseverance, Bennett, Belfast, via New York—N. S. Demill, ballast.
Wednesday—Ship England, Everard, Liverpool, via New York—C. McLauchlan, salt.
Schooner Nelson, Anthony, Boston, 2—Geo. Thomas, assorted cargo.
Enterprise, Gorum, Hallowell, 2—Colin E. Cross, hay.
Thursday—Brig Tyne, Story, Carthagena, 63—John Robertson, ballast.
Victoria, Price, New-York, 6—R. Rankin & Co. flour, &c.
Schr. Orcad, Hibber, Eastport—Master, wheat, &c.
Charles, Claridge, Eastport—Master ballast.
Emily, Hilton, Halifax, 6—Adams & Ketcham, sugar, &c.
Saturday—Steamer Herald, Brown, Eastport—Jas. Whitney, passengers and merchandise.
Monday—Ship John Francis, Beatie, Gibraltar—to order, ballast.

CLEARED.

July 8th—Ship Athol, Coffin, on a Whaling Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, stores, &c.—C. C. Stewart; Barque Rokeby, Colville, London, timber and deals—Allison & Epurr; Lady Campbell, Power, Waterford, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Brig Nancy, Brough, Westport, deals—Jas. Harber.

10th—Ship Venilia, Fink, London, timber and deals—Robert Robertson; Samuel Abbott, Gardc, New Ross, deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Schr. Eleanor Jane, Roberts, Boston, coal—R. D. Wilmot.

11th—Ship Thomas, Vaughan, Newry deals, &c.—W. Carvill; Britannia, Coulthart, London, timber and deals—John Wishart; Barque Princess, Vaughan, Dublin, deals, &c.—W. Carvill; Watson, Frost, Hull, timber and deals—John Robertson; Brig Equivalent, Smith, Hull, deals, &c.—John Mackay.

12th—Barque Dominican, Wemyss, Waterford, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co; Ann Hall, Hubert, Liverpool, timber and deals—James Kirk; Brig Isabella, McKevitt, Newry, deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Brothers, Nowell, Bantry, timber and deals—John Mackay; Schr. Shelah, Fennel, Wexford, deals—S. Wiggins & Son; New Colony, Crowell, Halifax, limestone—Geo. Salter; Brothers, Colley, Boston, coals—T. L. Nicholson & Co.

14th ship Avon, Johnston, Liverpool—timber and deals—John Ward & Sons; Barque Sarah, Fletcher, Greenock, timber and deals—C. McLauchlan; Brig Belle of Maitland, Hagley, Barbadoes, fish and lumber—J. & T. Robinson; Eliza, Bellord, Ardrossan, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co; Schr. Jane, Casey, Cork, timber and deals—Allison & Spurr.

15th—Schr. Martha Brae, Yarmouth, chain cables—Wm. Carvill; Enterprise, Gorum, Hallowell, chalk—I. D. Andrews.

Arrived at Quebec, 30th June, ship Mary Caroline, Brewer, Liverpool.—At Grosse Isle, 30th, ship John Bentley, Disbrow, do., 437 passengers.—At Quebec, 5th July, barque Pandora, Brown, New-York.

Ship Bruno, at New-York, exchanged signals on the 22d June, lat. 42 25, long. 56. 30, with the barque Jane Hammond, from St. John for Newry.

Barque Mersey, at New-York, spoke on the 27th June, lat. 42 30, long. 63, barque Royalist, from St. John for Liverpool; lat. 41 50, long. 64, barque Huron, from St. John for Liverpool, three days out.

Ship *Pistina*, at New-York, from Antwerp, spoke on the 26th June, lat. 42, long. 58, brig *Scio*, from St. John for Sligo.—had, on the night of the 25th June, been in contact with a vessel which carried away bowsprit, foremast, &c.—did not learn what damage was done to the other vessel. The S. wanted no assistance—her crew intended to proceed on the voyage.

The master and crew of the brig Cordelia, of Belfast, arrived at Barbados on the 5th June, having abandoned the vessel in a sinking state on the 26th May, about 1200 miles to the Eastward of the Island.—They were in the boat ten days, and with sails and oars averaged four miles an hour during the time.

London and Quebec Fire Fund.

THE General Committee for the Collection of the above Fund in aid of the sufferers by the late Calamitous Fires, will meet on FRIDAY next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Commercial Bank Rooms, to receive the Reports of the Sub-Committees for the various districts in the City and County, and to take such other measures as may be deemed expedient, to carry out the objects contemplated.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Chairman.*

July 15, 1845.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

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

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

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

Molasses! Molasses!!

Received ex Brig "BLUENOSE," from Havana:—

A FULL Cargo, containing 252 Hhds. Retailing MOLASSES.—For sale in or out of Bond.

N. S. DEMILL.

July 15, 1845.

ON CONSIGNMENT!

And for Sale while Landing:—

78 BRLS. Philadelphia Sup'fine FLOUR.
28 barrels Genesee fine do.
82 barrels Genesee fine Middlings.

July 10. GEO. THOMAS, Ward-street.

Powder, Shot, Blacking, &c.

Ex ship "Severn," from Liverpool:—

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

IN STORE:

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

—ALSO—

4 Tons SHIP BREAD; Tobacco PIPES, &c.

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

July 15, 1845. JOHN KIRK.

GLASS & CANE SEAT CHAIRS.

ON CONSIGNMENT—Received per Schr. Nelson from Boston—30 boxes 8x10 and 10x12 GLASS; 8 dozen Harrison, Grecian and French Top Cane seat CHAIRS, for sale low.

July 10. G. THOMAS, Ward-street.

For Sale, at Cost and Charges:

ONE Bale very superior Fine IRISH LINEN.

[July 15.] W. CARVILL.

Valuable Property for Sale.

A FARM or LOT of LAND, about six miles from the City, on the main Post Road, containing from 60 to 70 Acres, 25 of which are Intervale,—cuts now 25 Tons Hay, and with a small expense could be made to cut 50 Tons.—There is on the Premises a Barn, 30 by 38, and an elegant cut stone HOUSE, 28 by 40, lately erected thereon under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Barlow. Its proximity to the City renders it a desirable situation for a Gentleman retiring from business or the Army. One Half of the Purchase Money may remain on Interest for a Term of Years, *if required.* Please apply to GEORGE HORNBROOK, on the Premises, or to JAMES ROBERTSON.

St. John, July 12, 1845.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing four certain promissory Notes of Hand, drawn by HENRY MCLATCHY, in favour of SAMUEL DAVIDSON, for Twenty-Five Pounds each bearing date in June, 1844, as no value has been received by the subscriber.

HENRY McLATCHY.

Salisbury, (Westmorland Co.) July 3, 1845.

NEW-BRUNSWICK Marine Assurance Company,

ST. JOHN, 8TH JULY, 1845.

AT a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Semi-Annual DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the paid up Capital was declared, payable to the Stockholders, at this Office, on or after the 8th day of August next.

JAMES KIRK, PRESIDENT.

N. B.—Non-resident Stockholders who require to draw for amount of their Dividends, will insert in their drafts—"*Being amount of my Dividend on ——— Shares of the Capital Stock of the New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, as declared 8th July, 1845.*"

[Cour.]

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM HAMMOND,
WILLIAM E. MOORE.

St. John, 8th July, 1845.

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

WILLIAM HAMMOND.

St. John, 8th July, 1845.

SUGAR.

RECEIVED per 'Martha Brae' from Halifax—14 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR. For sale by

[July 8.] ALLISON & SPURR.

Irish Shovels.

Just received per *New-Zealand;*

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

July 8. T. R. GORDON.

AUCTION SALES.

Extensive Sale of Glassware,

BY AUCTION.

This (Tuesday) *evening, 15th July to commence at 7 o'clock, at the subscriber's store in Ward street:—*

18 PACKAGES of well assorted GLASS WARE and Hardware consisting of:—
6 Astral LAMPS, Triangle, Punch Funnel, Gothic and Scroll cut SHADES,
4 Solar do Turban cut Shades,
1 doz Glass Camphene Hanging LAMPS, complete, 1½ doz flute and split stop BOWLS, on feet, 8 and 9 inches; 1 2 dozen 10 in. Concave Nappies, on feet; 1-2 dozen 8 in. open work Fruit Dishes; 4 dozen mo. Preston Salt Bottles, 3 do carrol Salts; 2 do Soda do.; 12 dozen 3 1 2 in. Pillar Nappies, 3 dozen 8 flute stop Celleries; 3 pair heavy Acorn LAMPS; 1 2 dozen pint Mitre Creams, 1-2 doz quart JUGS, 4 doz. 6 pints flower GLASSES, assorted; 2 doz 9 in. Beehive Nappies; 3 doz. 8 in. panneled do; 3 doz 7 in pillow do. 3 doz 8 in. Mirror Dishes; 4 doz 6, 7, 8 in. Dew point NAPPIES, 1 doz No. 4 Dahlia Glasses, purple and green; 3 dozen Colognes, assd; 3 do Punts and Gothic Sugars and Covers; 1 2 do. Butter Tubs; 1 2 do No. 1 Wedgewood Inks; 1 do. pressed Sand Boxes, 1 do. 10 inch Groove Dishes; 4 do. 8 and 9 in Groove do; 35 do 5¾, 4, 5, 6 Scollop pillar and prism; 4 do. Quart and pint Peppermint Jars and covers; 1 do 12, 10, 6, 3, 2 and 1 oz. Graduate Measures; 4 gross striped Vials; 300 do. Pint, Quart, Half gallon, and Gallon Plain Tinctures; 2¾ do. Nos. 1, 2, 3 Lense Lamp Copper; 1-2 do. Copper guarded Signal Lanterns; 5 1 2 do. Japan Globe Lanterns, guarded; 17 doz. 5 and 6 hole B M Castors and bottles; 12 boxes Wooden TOYS; 2 do. do. ass'd.; 2 dozen large and small fancy Boxes, ass'd; 6 do. Japan Match Safes; 10 do. Japan Light House Lamps; 2 do carved Dogs; 1 do. pint and half pint German MUGS; 1 do. cast steel Mince Knives; 1 do. Buckwheat Turners; 4 setts No. 2 and 4 R 3 plain Tea and Table SPOONS; 3 gross B. M. Tea and Table do; 3 doz 5 and 6 hole B. M. CASTORS, flute, spirit and reeded Bottles; 2 do. Japan pest side Lamps; 1 2 do. Study Lamps, 1-2 do. B M Tease; 1 do. Cocoa Nut Dippers, B M rims; 6 square feet gas pedestal Astral Lamps, on heads cut scroll broad flue neck Shade; 3 doz. French Channies, &c.

July 15. GEORGE THOMAS.

CHANCERY SALE.

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

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

The terms of sale will be liberal. Further particulars made known at the time of sale, or upon application to CHARLES JOHNSTON, Esquire, or at the Office of the undersigned. Dated 30th June, 1845. W. JACK, *Master in Chancery.*

J. M. ROBINSON, *Sol. for Compl't.*

J. SMELLIE

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

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

Prince Wm. Street, 17th June, 1845.

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

Fire and Marine Insurance.

THE CROTON
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

HAVING established an Agency in this City, are prepared to take Risks on Buildings and their contents, against *LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE*: and on VESSELS, CARGOES, and FREIGHT, against *Sea Risk*, at moderate rates of premium.

The standing of this Company is of the first respectability, their promptness in adjusting, and paying Losses not surpassed by any other Institution and being on the Mutual system must insure for it the confidence and patronage of the public.

Blank Forms, and every information obtained on application to

W. J. STARR, AGENT.
Irish's Buildings, Nelson St.

St. John, May 20, 1845.—3m.

Clark's Vegetable Universal LIFE PILLS,

NOW considered one of the BEST MEDICINES in the world—For sale by the Proprietor, Coffee House Corner, Market square, St. John, N. B.

July 15. U. J. CLARK.

CLOVES, BEANS, PEAS WINDOW GLASS, &c &c.

Per *George Henry*, from Boston—

10 BRLS. White BEANS, 5 do. Marowpet White BEANS,
10 doz Painted Pails, 10 boxes superior 'Tremont blue' *STARCH*,
2 boxes Arrow Root, 2 bbls. blue VITRIOL,
5 kegs fine flour SULPHUR,
2 barrels ground RED WOOD,
1 do. Castor OIL, 2 boxes Sweet Oil, in flasks,
5 kegs *Salt Petre*, 25 boxes 8x10 *Window Glass*
15 do. 7x9 do. 10 boxes *Shaving SOAP*,
2 bbls. fine WHALE OIL.

Per *Emily*, Hilton, Master, from Halifax—

5 boxes best whole CLOVES.—For sale by

July 7 H. G. KINNEAR.

☞ NOTICE.

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

ROBERT ROBERTSON,
Sole Administrator.

Indian Town, June 14, 1845.

☞ NOTICE.

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

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG,
ROBERT ROBERTSON.

Indian Town, June 17, 1845.

FOR SALE,

ONE very superior STAGE WAGGON, and One covered STAGE COACH. Apply to V. H. NELSON, *Victoria Book-store.*

June 14, 1845.

Teas, Tallow, Yellow Corn, &c.

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

40 BOXES superior CAVENDISH TOBACCO, 16's,
40 half chests } Fine Congou TEA,
15 chests }
10 casks best quality TALLOW,
50 bags Yellow CORN, each 2 bushels,
4 pipes Cider; 10 barrels Vinegar,
10 bags Coffee; 10 barrels Dried Apples,
8 boxes and 6 half-boxes STARCH, &c.

July 8. *JOHN V. THURGAR.*

CORDAGE.

Just arrived per "Severn," from Liverpool;

107 COILS "Jackson's" CORDAGE, consisting of Rope from 6 inch to 1 1-4 ich; Spunyarn, Marline, Amberline and Houseline—suitable for Rigging for a Vessel of 200 tons. For sale low while landing.

July 5. C & W. H. ADAMS.

Tobacco and Starch.

Landing from the Herald, from N. York, this day:

10 BOXES finest Honey Dew Nail Rod TOBACCO;
10 boxes Tremont STARCH, manufactured from superfine Flour, a superior article.—For sale by

July 5. H. G. KINNEAR.

Foundry Cinders, Lamp Black, etc.

Just received by the Brig Gratitude, from Newcastle and for sale:—

65 CHALDRONS best quality COKE,
15 Chaldrons best ORGEL COAL,
3 Hhds. COAL DUST; 3 hhds. Charcoal Blacking,
8 Casks Chrystal SODA; 5 tons WHITING,
5 Cwt. of SULPHUR; 2 tons Green COPPERAS,
42 Casks LAMP BLACK, in ½ and ¼lb. papers,
10 Bags ditto; 66 small GRINDSTONES,
250 Reams WRAPPING PAPER,
12 Small ANCHORS.

May 20, 1845. JOHN KINNEAR.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his Business to the Store lately occupied by E. W. Greenwood, (*No. 19, South Market Wharf.*) and has now on hand—Superfine, Fine, and Middlings FLOUR, manufactured from prime Alexandria Wheat; RYE FLOUR; CORN MEAL; HORSE FEED, BRAN, &c. &c.

☞ He will also continue to attend to the sale of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 6, 1845.—2m. JOHN W. McLEOD.

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

31 CASKS & CASES HARDWARE, containing Carpenters and Tailors improved Rim Locks, Butt HINGES, Screws, rim, spring, Norfolk and Night LATCHES; improved Mortice Door Locks, sliding Cabin door Mortice LOCKS; chest, cupboard, and till, trunk and desk LOCKS, wrought chest, T H HINGES, table and Venetian Shutter Hinges, Italian and Sad IRONS, polished steel and iron Shovel & Tongs and five IRONS, Anvil, Vices, Files & Rasps, Glue and worker SHOVELS, Percussion GUNS and CAPS, powder Flasks, Dog Iron, Screws & Riddles, Shortbread and Frying Pans, Lamp Wick & Chimnies, Solar side Lamps, Rivets Sickles & Reaping Hooks, Hoes, Cow BELLS, pitchforks, cut, buck, tenon and hand Saws, collin and H

Poetry, &c.

LET US TALK OF THE PAST

BY T. H. BALT.

Let us talk of the past, and forget
For awhile all the gloom of the present,
There is pleasure in store for us yet,
While discoursing of days that were pleasant.
Let no thought of the future intrude,
And when Mem'ry her portal unclosses,
Then our path for a time will be strew'd
With the sweet leaves of long wither'd roses.

Let us talk of the past and rejoice,
While we seem to view far-distant faces,
While we list to some long-silent voice,
And look round on youth's favorite places,
Ev'ry gleam of the present exclude,
While the sense of its anguish reposes;
Then our path for a time shall be strewed
With the sweet leaves of long-wither'd roses.

EGYPT.—Mr. Bourne and Mr. J. Galloway, the engineers, are on their return to England, and for the present the postal convention with Mehemet Ali, for the transit of the India mails through Egypt and the railroad across the desert between Cairo and Suez, is at an end. It is understood that the British government has refused to ratify the postal agreement which was transmitted to England in December last, in consequence of Mehemet Ali refusing to give any guarantee that there should be no monopoly in the conveyance of merchandise and passengers through Egypt.—The transit of the India mails through Egypt, will be effected as heretofore, by the agency of the East India Company. The long expected alterations in the Egyptian Transit Company are finally to take place, and there is a prospect of its affairs being conducted in a more satisfactory manner. Artie Bey, the Prime Minister, will be the chief director of the company in Alexandria, and Baki Bey at Cairo; the principal managers under these two Beys being Englishmen.—The fare is also to be reduced from £15 to £7 10s. for the transit from Alexandria to Suez, and *vice versa*.

The Man with the India Rubber Pantaloons — The following amusing paragraph is from a late number of the Cincinnati Enquirer:—

"There is something peculiarly pleasant and agreeable in the sensation one feels on putting on a pair of India-rubber pants; they yield so readily to every motion of the body and legs; and then they are so cool that you feel almost as if your extremities were denuded. Those who have seen them must have remarked the tenacity with which they attempt to shrink into the smallest possible compass, looking for all the world only large enough for a boy of three years old, but when tried they easily accommodate themselves to common sized men. Going up Main Street, a few days ago, we saw a man with a pair of the articles on. By some accident one of the straps broke, and one leg of his pants commenced crawling up until it ascended above the knee, in spite of all his efforts to keep it down. His situation was decidedly unpleasant, besides being picturesque, as he did not happen to have on any drawers, and the mirth of the by-standers at his mishap exhibited itself in the loudest shouts of laughter. He took the first shute in the shape of an alley close by, and that was the last seen of him. We have ever since entertained the impression that India-rubber pants were dangerous and rather mortifying things in the streets, or in a ball-room, particularly if the straps gave way."

SMOKE.—Miss Landon, in one of her works, says:—"Light—transitory—winding its graceful circles, till finally lost in the blue air, born of the fiery elements which smoulders below, smoke is the very type of that vapour of the human heart, hope. So does hope spring from the burning passions, which consume their home and themselves—so does it wander through the future, making its own charmed path—and so does it vanish away; lost in the horizon, it grows at last too faint for outline."

Mrs. Hemans having asked Miss Landon, "L. E. L." to visit London, was answered thus, according to the Pen-and-Ink sketcher of the Boston Atlas: "A place," said she, "I never was in, and never wish to be. My heart beats too loudly, even in this quiet place; and there, I think, it would burst. The great Babel was not made for such as I am."

RECEIVED

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

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

☞ *Further Supplies are daily expected.*

ALEXANDER YEATS.

Dock-street, May 20, 1845.

Molasses, Cigars, Flour, &c.

Landing ex schr Ameron, from Matanzas:

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

Ex Canmore, from Glasgow:

5 Boxes Henderson's SOAP,
0 Ditto Tobacco PIPES,
2 Barrels Ayishire OATMEAL,
0 Ditto Split PEAS; 14 bales Wrapping Paper,
2 Sacks Agricultural Society's *SEEDS*.

Ex Mayflower, from London:

8 Cases Patent MUSTARD; 3 boxes SAGO:
3 Casks *PICKLES and CONFECTIONS*,
2 Chests FLORENCE OIL.

Ex Syria, from Philadelphia:

217 Barrels superfine FLOUR; 125 do. Rye do.
120 Ditto CORN MEAL.

Ex Vanguard, from Philadelphia:

175 Barrels RYE FLOUR; 84 do. Fine do.
100 Ditto CORN MEAL.—*For sale by*

May 13. JARDINE & CO.

Cordage and Manilla Rope.

Just Received from the St. Andrews Rope Walk:

21/2 TONS CORDAGE and Manilla ROPE—assorted sizes, from 6 thread to 4 inch

April 1. GEO. THOMAS.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, &c.

200 HHDS. Muscovado SUGAR, on hand,
30 Tierces do. do.

Just received, ex Brig *Caledonia*, from Cuba:—240 Hhds. superior MOLASSES.—The above for sale in and out of bond. [March 18.] N. S. DEMILL.

Spring Importations.

Per Ship "SAINT JOHN" from Greenock:—

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

Per "CORSAIR," from Liverpool:

A large assortment of PRINTS; ROGATTAS,
Plain, Fancy, and Check'd MUSLINS,
Grey and White COTTONS,
Black and Coloured COTTON VELVETS,
Fringes, Gimps, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Per "LADY CAROLINE," from London:

BROAD CLOTHS, Buckskins, Doeskins,
Fancy Tweeds, Gambroons, VESTINGS,
SUMMER CLOTHS, Printed Orleans,
Balzarines and Coburg Cloths,
Satin SHAWLS and Fancy Handkerchiefs,
Laces, GLOVES, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Parasols,
Gents. STOCKS, Opera Ties, &c. &c.
Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

J. & H. FOTHERBY,

May 20. *North Side Market Square*

Spring Importation---1845

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

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

To arrive per "Duke of Wellington," "Seadrift," and "Minerva":—

20 boxes *Poland* and *Hall's* Patent STARCH;
20 brls. Laxia RAISINS;
1200 lbs. London Sperm CANDLES;
2 cases Candle Ornaments, Candied PEEL, and Windsor SOAP;
5 casks PICKLES and SAUCES;
5 half hhds. Champagne VINEGAR,
20 boxes Tobacco PIPES, assorted;

For sale at lowest market prices, by

J. MACFARLANE,

May 13. *Market Square.*

NEW SPRING GOODS.

MORRISON & CO.

Have received per *Bristol* from Liverpool, and *St John* from the Clyde, part of their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, consisting of

COBURG, Henrietta and Parisian CLOTHS;
Plain, Figured and Printed ORLEANS;
Printed CRAPES, *Ollomans and Cachmeres*;
Rainbow, DeLaine, Balzarine and Cachmere DRESSES;
SHAWLS and SCARFS, in Ottoman, Satin, Cachmere and Plaid Wools;
HANDKERCHIEFS, in Indiana, Lama, Cachmere, &c.;
Muslin, Lace and Bugle COLLAS;
Lace VEILS and FALLS;
Muslin Edgings; Flouncing and Insertions;
Grey and White Shirtings and Sheetings;
Ginghams, Homespun, Checks and Stripes;
Twilled Regatta SHIRTINGS;
Worsted and Cambiet PLAIDS;
Cotton and Woollen Gala ditto;
OSNABURGS, Canvas, Duck, &c. &c.
Men's, Youths' and Children's Cloth and Fancy CAPS, &c. &c.—all of which will be sold at lowest prices, for CASH only.

☞ *Remainder of Stock daily expected.*

April 8, 1845.

OATS, FLOUR &c.

Landing ex schr. "Emily," from Halifax—

795 BUSHELS OATS,

Ex Democrat, from Philadelphia:

106 Barrels Superfine FLOUR;
100 Do. CORN MEAL.

Ex Matilda, from Philadelphia:

200 Bushels WHEAT; 150 bals. Sup'fine FLOUR;
260 Barrels RYE FLOUR; 200 brls. Corn MEAL;

Will have constantly on hand:

FLOUR, BRAN, and HORSE FEED,—Ground at Carleton Mills, and for sale both at the Mills, and at the Store in Water-street, by JARDINE & CO.

St. John, June 3, 1845.

MIDDLINGS WHEAT FLOUR.

Received per brig Olive, from New-York, and for sale by the subscriber,—

150 BARRELS Middlings WHEAT FLOUR, of excellent quality.

JOHN V. THURGAR.

May 27. *North M. Wharf*

Scythes, Starch, &c.

Landing ex "Odessa" from Liverpool;—

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

May 27. JARDINE & CO

S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe Stores,

Corner of King & Germain-Streets.

New Boots and Shoes.

JUST received per Ship *St. John*:—An extensive and general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for the present and coming season, for sale Wholesale and Retail—cheap.

☞ Further supplies daily expected.

April 8.—6i. S. K. FOSTER.

Tobacco, Tea, Soap, &c.

493 BOXES Cavendish TOBACCO—comprising a great variety of brands;
216 Packages Souchong and fine Congo TEA,
2300 Boxes Steele's Liverpool SOAP—*for sale at lowest market prices.*

April 8, 1845. JOHN KERR & CO.

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.

EXTRA SIZED GLASS.

JUST RECEIVED—

EXTRA SIZED LARGE GLASS, suitable for Store Windows, Coaches, Prints, &c. &c.

Also—Polished PLATE GLASS (a very superior article,) of large size and not expensive. For sale at G. F. THOMPSON'S

Looking Glass Manufactory, Dock Street.

St. John, January 7, 1845.

SUGAR.

15 HHDS. Bright SUGAR, received this day ex schooner Martha Brae, from Halifax. [June 2.] J. R. CRANE.

TOBACCO.

264 BOXES Cavendish TOBACCO, of various fancy brands—landing from the "Isla," from New-York, and for sale at lowest market rates, by

March 13. JOHN KERR & CO

VICTORIA HOUSE,

1st APRIL, 1845.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF

Spring and Summer GOODS.

Just received per barque Bristol, from Liverpool, and ship St. John, from the Clyde:—

BROAD CLOTHS, in Blues and Blacks, Superfine wool dyed;
Do. in Invisible Green, and all fashionable shades;
BEAVER CLOTHS, extra stout, in Blues, Blacks, Olive Browns, &c. &c.
PILOT CLOTHS, Waterproof and extra heavy;
CASSIMERES, in all colours, superfine double and single milled;
FUSKINS, DOEKINS, TWEEDS, and the newest styles in Vestings;
French and British Plain and Figured VEST VELVETS and SATINS;
Jaconettes, Cambrics, Crinisons, Foulards, VEST-INGS, &c.
An extensive assortment of the newest styles in Gent's Silk and Satin SCARFS & CRAVATS, SHOCKS, OPERA TIES, and Fancy Muslin CRAVATS;
Gents' Silk and French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs;
An immense assortment of the newest description of BONNETS in Plain and Fancy Tuscan, Plain and Fancy Straw and Chip, &c.
An extensive and elegant assortment of Bonnet and Cap French and British RIBBONS—newest styles;
Fancy FLOWERS, Rouched and Goffed Borders;
Rich Brocade, Figured Plush, plain and striped French and British SATINS; Tuns SATINS; Glace Napes, Gros-ettals, and Persians;
Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS, of the most elegant and new description;
PARAMATTA and PATENT CREPE;
Syrian, Colourg, Lama, Plain, Figured and Printed Orleans Cloths and Delaines;
French and British Printed MUSLINS;
Do. do. do. COTTONS;
French New Fancy GINGHAMS;
Fancy CLOAKINGS and PLAIDS—new styles;
Victoria and Bishops' Lawns and Scotch Cambric;
Baby's richly worked LONG ROBES and CAPS;
A MOST SUPERB AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF RUCHES, NEW DESIGNS IN SHAWLS SCARFS and HANDKERCHIEFS;
Ladies' NECK TIES; Corsets and BOWS;
Linsey, Beaver, Cotton, Cassimeres, Brussels, Lisle, Fancy and Guipure LACES, EDGINGS, and TOILINGS;
Black and White rich Chanilla LACE VEILS and FALLS;
Bonds; Floral Goffings; Bobbinets and Fancy NETS of every description;
Richly Worked COLLARS; HABIT SHIRTS; Capes; Cuffs; Bretbes; Caps and Fancy Aprons;
Ladies' French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Worked Bertrams and Edgings;
PARASOLS, in great variety and newest styles;
UMBRELLAS;
A most extensive assortment of every description of GLOVES and HOSIERY;
Rich CHINTZ; Furniture Prints and Dimity;
Remnants and Waistcoat MOREENS, and TRIMMINGS to suit;
German VELVETS in all shades, and black for Dresses;
Marseilles QUILTS and COUNTERPANES;
Toilet COVERS;
French and British White and Coloured STAYS;
Jaconets, Cambrics, Mulls, Books, Checked, Striped and all descriptions of White MUSLINS;
Oil Cloth Table Covers; Toilet Covers, &c. &c.
White and Blue Linen Table Cloths, Towels, &c.
Irish LINENS; Lawns; Diapers; Ducks; Tickings; Osnaburgs, &c. &c.
Huckaback, Undressed and Dressed HOLLANDS;
Moleskins, Cantoons, Satteens and Jeans, printed and plain;
Grey and White Cottons; Shirtings; Sheetings, and Warps;
Twilled and Plain Shirting Stripes; Scotch Ginghams and Checks;
Scarlet, Blue, Yellow and White Plain and Twilled FLANNELS;
Rose and Witney BLANKETS in all sizes;
Youths' and Men's Oil Case and Cloth CAPS;
Gents' and Boys' Silk and Gossamer HATS,—newest shapes;
Milliners' and Tailors' TRIMMINGS and small Wares, of every description

☞ CASH ONLY—*NO SECOND PRICE.*

JAMES DOHERTY.

☞ *Remainder of Spring and Summer GOODS per first Ships from London, Liverpool and the Clyde.*

Brandy, Gin, Wines, Tea, &c.

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

5 PIPES Cognac BRANDY, } *Martell's &*
15 hhds. do. do. } *Hennessy.*
15 Do. HOLLANDS; 4 do. Sherry WINE,
4 Qr. casks WINE,
6 Hhds. PORT, do.; 10 pns. TREACLE,
4 Do. Loaf SUGAR; 4 do. Moist do.
30 Chests fine Congo TEA,
20 Barrels of Barclay's STOUT, in 6, 5, and 3 doz. each;
50 Boxes SOAP; 10 do. blue STARCH,
10 Do. Mould CANDLES,
1 Barrel WASHING SODA,
1 Ton of OAKUM; 1 package BRUSHES, ass'd.
1 Chest Madras INDIGO,
26 Kegs NAILS and SPIKES, assorted,
1 Case of TINS; 1 bale printed CALICOS,
1 Bale striped SHIRTING; 1 case White, do.
1 Case assorted WARES, &c. &c.

And hourly looked for, 1 pun. Islay AQUA, of a superior quality, Oils, Paints, Varnish, Tea, &c.

April 29, 1845. JOHN KIRK.

NEW BOOKS.

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

V. H. NELSON.

January 28, 1845.

Spikes, Nails, Chains, etc.

Daily expected per "Themis" from Liverpool:—

30 BAGS SPIKES, 4 inch to 9 inch,
80 Do. fine Rose Canada NAILS, 8d. to 10d.,
1250 Yards short link CHAIN, assorted sizes;
4 CHAIN CABLES, 7-16, 9-16, and 5/8.

May 27. WM. D. BADGER.

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

Per Caledonia, from Liverpool, on Consignment:

20 DOZEN 30 to 36 inch Patent New-England pattern SCYTHES,
15 doz. No. 4, 5, and 6 BY SICKLES,
10 doz. No. 2 and 3 REAPING HOOKS,

And,—*per schooner Margaret, from Boston:*

5 boxes containing 100 gross Patent Friction MATCHES,
5 dozen New-York Imitation *Griffin* SCYTHES, of the finest material,
2 boxes BRASS CLOCKS,
5 bags Porto Cabello COFFEE,
5 bags Cape Haytien ditto,
10 boxes *Winchester's* Shaving SOAP, in ½ lb. Cakes,
12 doz. "*Fahnestock's VERMIFUGE*,"
25 doz. "*Dr. Pierce's Indian Restorative*."—For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.

TO ARRIVE,

Ex brig Caroline Alice, from Philadelphia;

16,000 LOCUST *TREENAILS*; 1 cask *SAD IRONS*; 100 barrels Superfine *FLOUR*; 20 barrels refined *CIDER*; 20 brls. *VINEGAR*; 10 casks ditto. Which will be sold low from the brig.

GEORGE THOMAS,

25th June, 1845. Ward-street.

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

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

10,000 BARS of Common ENGLISH IRON, well assorted, 150 Tons;
4,000 Do. best E V ditto, ditto, 52 ditto;
5000 Do. Bands' Best Refined do. do. 20 ditto;
160 Bundles ¾ in ROUND REFINED do. 6 ditto;
100 Ditto 7-16 in. ditto ditto do. 3 ditto;
200 Ditto 3-8 in. ditto ditto do. 5 ditto;
100 Ditto 5-16 in. ditto ditto do. 3 ditto;
160 Ditto 1-4 in. ditto ditto do. 3 ditto;
160 Ditto 1-2 in SQUARE ditto do. 5 ditto;
200 Ditto HOOP IRON, ass'd 3-8 to 1¼ in 10 ditto;
192 Ditto best Scrap BOILER PLATE, 10 ditto;
9 Bar. best Low-Moor IRON, 4½ in. square,
6 Do. do. ditto ditto 5 in. square,
135 Boxes TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, DXX,
15 CHAIN CABLES, 5-8 to 1 inch inch,
30 ANCHORS, from 1 cwt. to 25 cwt. each,
200 Fathoms best Proved Chain Cable 1¼ in. CHAIN,
50 Do. ditto ditto 1 in. do.
100 Do. ditto ditto 7-8 in. do.
12 Cat. 1 1-4 inch CABLES, "Naylor and Sandiland" ditto ditto do.
21 Do. ditto ditto ditto
10 Do. ditto ditto ditto
2 Do. ditto ditto ditto
1 Do. ditto ditto ditto

—ALSO IN STORE—

1 Tons ROLLED WARE, assorted;
Pots, Pots and Oven Covers,
Sauce Pans, Kettles, Stewpans,
7 Tons SHEET IRON No. 16 to 24;
2 Tons SCRIPS, assorted,
15 Doz. square Fender SCROLLS,
6 do. Bullet Moulds,
50 do. OAKUM;
20 Fullam and Register GRATES;
10 Fender ditto;
2 Sets WINDLASS,
CASTS and Sail Twine,
Bolt NAVY THREAD,
60 Superfine FLOUR, in barrels and kegs.

June 13. WM. CARVILL.

STATIONARY, TEA, WHITING, &C.

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

40 CASES and 2 Bales STATIONARY, containing—
50 Reams Wrapping, Dead, Pink Blotting, Elephant Coloring and Superfine White Cartridge PAPER;
200 Reams Writing PAPER, consisting of, Laid Fool's Cap, Fine and Yellow Wove Post, Thin and Thick Wove Post, Thin and Thick Wove Post, Fine and Wove Fool's Cap, thick Laid Post, Fine Blue Wove Post, assorted note-size, Note Paper and Envelopes;
62 Gross Ink, Lead, do.; 5,000 Superior Quills, with Wafers, Sealing Wax, and Office Tape;
25 Chests Fine Souchong TEA;

Per Brig "*Gratitude*," from Newcastle:—

7 Tons best WHITING, &c.;
5 Kegs 112 lbs. each SULPHER;

And Hourly expected:—

1 Chain CABLE, 1 1-4 inch, 90 fathoms;
ANCHORS and Swivel;
3 do. do. 1 inch 75 do. each 4 do. do. do.
2 do. do. 15-16 do. do. do. do. do.;
2 do. do. 3-4 do. do. do. do. do.;
4 do. do. 7-8 do. do. do. do. do.;
2 do. do. 5-8 do. do. do. do. do.;
18 Casks 1 1-4 to ¾ inch small CHAIN, (2 cwt. each;)
150 do. Wrot assorted Rose, Clup, Boat, Horse, Ox, and Sheathing NAILS;
6 House Pipes for large vessels;
50 Casks and Bags Ceiling and Deck Spikes, from 4 to 10 inch; Few Bags LATH NAILS;
3 Small Iron SOCKED ANCHORS;
8 do. Boat Kedges;

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

May 22, 1845.

A CURE FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE

ADVERTISED BY

GUY'S, THE METROPOLITAN, KINGS 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 its 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, he (deponent) was subjected 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 applied Guy's, where Sir BRANDY 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 therefore called upon Dr. Pright, chief physician at Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and humanely said, "*I am sorry it is a case that I can do no good, but here is half a sovereign, go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and inquire about Pills and Ointment, with these, 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, it would be without your arm. You owe your cure to a Charm!!!*"

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

Witness are, JOHN PERY, *Mayor.*

In all Diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds, 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 less time than it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of mad dogs, Sand flies, Chigoe, Coot, Yaws and Corns.

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 in the world with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine they are nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception the Purest Purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and GHOUL is to 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.

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 Counting Room of

JOHN V. THURGAR,

February 11. *North M. Wharf.*

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

IN ALL CASES OF

FEVER & AGUE.

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

Fevers and Ague.

Asthma.
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.
Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.

BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER COMPLAINTS.

In the south and west, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, Farmers, and others, who once use these Medicines will never afterwards be without them.

Bilious Cholic and Serous looseness.
Biles.
Costiveness.
Colds and Coughs.
Cholic.

CONSUMPTION. Used with the greatest success in this disease.

Corrupt Humors.
Dropsies.

DYSPEPSIA. No person with this distressing disease should delay using these medicines immediately.

Eruptions of the Skin.
Erysipelas.
Flatulency.
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 35 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.

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

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD

And thus remove all disease from the system.

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

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

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

A NATURAL REMEDY

Suited to our Constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

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

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE.

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

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

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

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

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

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

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

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is radically driven from the body.

CAUTION.

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

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

(Indian Purgative.)

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH

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

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

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

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT

Of the North American College of Health,

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

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

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

H. G. KINNEAR,

General Agent for the Provinces

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

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.*

Brandy, Brown Stout, Tea, &c.

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

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

—ALSO—

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

JOHN V. THURGAR,

May 6. *North Market Wharf.*

Boiler Plate IRON, and SOAP.

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

15 TONS best Boiler Plate IRON; 700 boxes best Liverpool SOAP.

May 13, WM. CARVILL.

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 show him this letter

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 11, 1842.

*Copy of