SAINT JOHN, N. B. — THE — FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1845.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 10. — "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." — Number 3.

THE CHRONICLE

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

Sept.		R. Sun.	S. Moon	H. W.
20	Saturday,	5 57	6 38	41 1 58
21	Sunday,	5 58	6 29	25 2 35
22	Monday,	6 0	6 0 10	15 3 20
23	Tuesday,	6 2	5 58 11	9 4 14
24	Wednesday,	6 3	5 57 Morn	5 16
25	Thursday,	6 4	5 56 0	5 6 32
26	Friday,	6 5	5 55 1	2 7 44

Last Quarter 23d day, 7h. 41m. morn.

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

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

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

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

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

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

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

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

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

Life Assurance.

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

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

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

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

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

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

Carding Machines.

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

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

N. B.—Reference may be made to Messrs. Harris & Allen, or John Bryden, St. John. Dec. 13.

Globe Assurance Company.

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

May 9. JOHN DUNCAN, *President.*

☞ NOTICE. ☜

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

SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS.
Indian Town, N. B. Feb. 22, 1845.

☞ All arrangements entered into, and all balances due by me and to me, either in Notes of Hand or Accounts, will be received and paid by the above Firm. SAMUEL REYNOLDS.
Indian Town, N. B. Feb. 22, 1845.

Zinc, Tin Plate, Oil, &c.

By the St. Andrews and Severn from Liverpool:—

100 BOXES best I C Tin Plates,
488 bags *SHOT*, assorted sizes,
1 ton ZINC, 7 hhds. Boiled Linseed OIL.

For sale at low prices, by

JOHN KINNEAR,
July 4, Prince William Street.

Militia Military COATS.

20 OFFICERS Military COATS, with Epaulets to each, and a handsome Executheon for sale. Apply to
June 13. JOHN KINNEAR.

OFFICE with STORAGE to let, in the Brick store on the North Wharf lately occupied by E. L. Jarvis & Co. Wm. HOWARD.

CURE FOR ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April, 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure here the deponent sought relief at the three following hospitals:—King's College Hospital in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing cross Hospital at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's where sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM!!* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "*I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a-sovereign: go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see your report after.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a perfect cure effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive "it would be without your arm. I can only compare this Cure to a charm!!!"

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

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Mumps 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 within much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of moschettoes, Sand flies, Chiego-foot, Yawns, and Coco bay.

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

☞ The PILLS are not equalled by the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

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

To Carriage Builders—*in particular*—A Good assortment of SCREW BOLTS, with round, cheese and countersunk heads 2 to 7 inches, 5 16 and 3 18 iron, suitable for Coach building heavy Gate Hinges, &c. are just opened at the store of MARSH, late DRURY.
July 25. Prince Wm. street.

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

BY Wholesale Only, at prices less than can be imported, and equal in quality to the best American Pails. COLIN E CROSS.
June 20. 6mo.

More Paper Hangings.

Just received per steamer Herald from Boston:—

3000 PIECES of cheap **Room Papers**, for sale at very low prices, JOHN LEITCH,
May 2. *Prince Wm. street*

Royal Mail STAGE
BETWEEN
SAINT JOHN & ST. ANDREWS.

THE Subscriber desire to tender his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal share of public patronage which he has enjoyed during many years, and begs most respectfully to announce that having entered into a contract for the conveyance of her Majesty's Mails, he will, on the 15th inst., run a Two Horse Coach, three times a week, each way, between the above places, leaving Saint John by the first Boat to Carleton on the mornings of *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*, and St. Andrews at 6 o'clock, A. M. on *Tuesdays, Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*. Books kept at the St. John Hotel, St. John, and at Ross' Hotel and McAlevy's store, St. Andrews.

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

August 15. WM. H. WILLIAMS.

Old Port Wine.

PER Canmore—15 Cases Old PORT WINE, of superior quality, landing from the above named vessel and for sale by
August 8. ALLISON & SPURR.

IRON.

Per *Asia*, the subscriber has received:

100 TONS best Bar and Bolt IRON, well assorted;
12 Tons BEST, BEST, Boiler Plate and Angle IRON;
74 Pieces BEST and Hammered Round and Square IRON, for large shafts, cranks, &c.
—IN STORE—
An excellent assortment of Common and Swedish IRON, Cast STEEL, Wrought NAILS, Spikes, Double link CHAINS, &c. &c.
August 22. E. L. JARVIS.

Miscellany.

COLONIZATION.

Amongst the other advantages which great Britain enjoys is that of being the undisputed possessor of immense countries in different parts of the globe, where the efforts of man have as yet scarcely been felt, and within which all the necessities of life are to be obtained at a comparatively easy rate. In many of those countries land is a mere drug, and the exertion of an able-bodied man for a few hours a day will produce sufficient of the necessities of life to supply a family with all they can require.—Some of those colonies are removed but three or four weeks' sail from the mother country; enjoy a healthy climate; and present in their cities most of the comforts and luxuries of European society.—The Englishman who lands on their shores finds himself at once in the midst of a community speaking his own language and following the customs and manners of the country he has left. If he does not find all that he has been used to, he will be encouraged by discovering much that he has not been used to, and will probably content himself with the knowledge that, if he has to put up with some inconvenience, he will be a gainer in many of the solid comforts of life. [illegible] work, to which he has been used at [illegible] get plenty to eat and drink, with the prospect by and by of acquiring a decent competence for his family.

Notwithstanding this there is very little disposition shown by the English peasantry to emigrate to the colonies; and very few ever do so of their own accord. Of all persons in the world, they seem, in this respect, to be most difficult to move. The people of other countries yield to necessity, and learn to overcome the feelings which naturally bind man to the soil of their fathers. The Scotchman talks of his country, but leaves it without much pain and seldom returns to it if he can help it. The Irishman is ever energetic in his praises of the "ould country," but soon adapts himself to the habits of those among whom he settles. The Englishman alone allows these feeling to interfere with his advancement. Reluctant to quit his native soil he is the last to forget it; and however much soever they favour him elsewhere—though he heap up gold in India, or acquire large possessions in Australia—his thoughts are still directed to the little island in the west where his first breath was drawn: where he first knew what it was to hope and suffer; and apart from which he most religiously believes neither goodness nor happiness is to be found.

Possessed as these feelings are by all classes of our countrymen, they are to be found in the greatest intensity in the breasts of the agricultural order.—It has been observed to us that of the forty or fifty thousand souls who every year land on the banks of the St. Lawrence, the English form but a very small portion. The distance—a dislike to quit their [illegible] and a fear that some unknown danger may await them—render them unwilling to make the attempt. They lack indeed the spirit of enterprise [illegible] ness that, under similar circumstances, is said to be displayed by the Irish peasantry. If they are to go abroad, they require for these comforts which they have learnt from others—if not from experience—are necessary to make a sea-voyage [illegible] by cannot, as the Irishman does, go on board with a bag of oatmeal and a few potatoes and fancy himself well furnished for their journey. Hated as they have been their fate at home, they have still some idea of comfort and decency; and if they cannot command this comfort, they will not go at all. They are not such rash speculators as to risk their all on the Irishman's capital. They must see their way clearly before they move—they must be satisfied that they will not, at all events, be worse off than at home—that they will have the ordinary comforts which civilised beings require, and which, pinched as they may have been, they have not quite lost all knowledge of.

Laudable as this feeling is in many respects, it has been unfortunate in this, that it has prevented a sound and healthful emigration to the colonies by keeping at home just that class who, of all others, are the most wished for, and who are most likely to benefit by the change. Taking Canada for example, nothing is more certain than that an industrious labouring man, who saw a fair prospect before him, would improve his condition and acquire more of the real comforts of life than he could hope to do at home; and yet, as we observed before, the amount of English peasantry who seek that colony is far below the number of Irish and Scotch who are forced out to seek themselves a home in the forest. And when they do come, it has been observed that they exhibit less of the "locomotive talent" than other settlers. They are more the slaves of habit and cannot so easily adapt themselves to the new circumstances in which they are placed. Unlike the Irish, they bring with them ideas of the forms and ceremonies of a well-regulated state of society, and cannot so readily accommodate themselves to their new life. The rude state of society in which they are placed alarms them, and at each danger their thoughts revert to the land beyond the seas which they have left, and which absence renders doubly dear to them.

Yet when these feelings are overcome, as they must be in time, there are none who make better settlers, or on whom more dependence can be placed. In this respect they contrast most favourably with the wretched hordes that every year seen transported from the Green Island, and who unfortunately bring with them passions and feeling of the most dangerous kind. The Englishman, on a contrary, is proverbially loyal and strongly attached to the institutions of the mother country. However hard his lot may have been in the land of his birth, he still cherishes a fond recollection of it, and having nothing to keep alive the prejudices of party, finds a natural pride in extolling the Anglo-Saxon race.—Thus he becomes almost naturally the defender and protector of British interests abroad—the great upholder of British connexion, and the steady friend to whom the Government can at all times look to support its interest in our foreign dependencies.

Yet, with a knowledge of this, the Government has hitherto done comparatively nothing to assist the labouring population of this country to emigrate to the colonies, where it is not say too much to assert that their social condition must be improved. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written, the public mind is but little informed on the subject of the colonies, and the same hum-drum system is pursued in respect to emigration that has existed for years. Yet one would have thought that the labours of men like Mr. Butler, Mr. Wakefield and others would have been attended with better results, and that the government would have gladly availed itself of any plan that would have afforded a reasonable hope of improving the condition of the class that most claims attention—the industrious agricultural class of these kingdoms. At present the condition of that class at home is as bad as it can well be, and the only wonder is how men who can hope so little can endure so much. To transport these men to countries where their labours would receive a fair remuneration, and where they might in time hope to acquire a small estate of their own, would not be a humane but a wise policy; it would be to make of paupers independent yeomen—to increase the number of consumers of British manufactures, and by raising up a band of loyal defenders of British interests, afford a stronger guarantee for the continuance of our present colonial connexions: in every respect much could be gained by such change supposing it were carried out with prudence and humanity. At present a large portion of the agricultural population are in the situation of paupers—a burden to others, and contributing but little to the national resources. Improve their condition abroad, and they would at once become customers to the English manufacturer,—consumers as well as producers. At the same time the effect on their moral and social condition would not be less marked. It is not chairs and whips and gold that alone make man a slave—the mind that may survive these may give way before a sense of neglect, injustice, and poverty; and thus it is with the labouring classes in England, who have long suffered these terrible inflictions.

But would emigration improve their condition? We believe it would, if conducted on a proper system. In Canada and other dependencies of the British Crown immense tracts of fertile land seem to invite the labourer, and could scarcely fail to remunerate him for his toil. Of course some years would be necessary to bring this land fairly into cultivation, and hard work and perseverance would be required—but the final result could scarcely fail to reward the industrious man. In the meantime he would find relief from the anxieties which await him at home. His children would be no burthen, all that his industry accomplished would be his own, and there would be a relaxation from that pinching economy which renders existence so precarious and wearisome at home.

It may be said in reply to these statements that effts against which the poor struggle at home admit of amelioration—that there is land enough in England and to spare, and that he is no patriot who would desert his country. To this we can only reply by pointing to the history of the human race—seldom stationary—but moving from spot to spot over the habitable globe. Man is a free agent, and he is but a poor creature who imagines there is any law binding to one place or particular spot. The same instinct which leads birds and certain animals from north to south at the approach of winter frequently impels the human family to find out fresh fields for enterprise, where they may have fuller scope for the exercise of their energies, and a better chance for the improvement of their social condition. It is the peculiar good fortune of Great Britain to be the possessor of immense colonies, where this instinct may be gratified, and they are but shallow politicians and meagre minded philanthropists who would underrate the importance of those possessions. For ourselves—though opposed to everything like compulsory emigration—we look upon these colonies as a kind of natural safety-valve, and only regret that more is not done by the Government to render them available to the great mass of the people.

SOCIETY AND THE DOCTORS.

A Surgeon [illegible] and a sick person—the now [illegible] only the other day—is the discharge of a [illegible] service more it should be rendered. The patient is ready to dispense the discharge [illegible] to himself and family, he inquires who is to pay him; the reply to this reasonable, and, in a man who gets his livelihood by an arduous profession, natural enquiry is—imprecations and abusive language; the surgeon declines to attend the patient, and the patient immediately dies on his hands; no more trouble than to order a coroner's inquest. The inquest is held, the Surgeon states the facts above stated: he states, moreover, that he frequently was knocked up to attend paupers—the children of Society; to exercise humanity, skill, and attention to poor them, without getting a shilling; that he has himself knocked up the butcher to get materials for making beef tea for the patient, and was refused with butcher like expressions; that he lived by his profession; and that his time was his means of life; and that in this particular case, he was preparing to attend the patient humanely, when he was revolted by the abuse of those who solicited his aid.

Society, represented by the Coroner, or his Deputy, we forget which, waxed accordingly indignant. The poor practitioner was informed with ludicrous gravity, "that if he got no money, he should have found sufficient recompense in the esteem of his fellow-men;" that he should be ready, at all hours of the day and night, to do Society's business, in the way of his profession for nothing. "Humanity," said the coroner, "is a great thing." The jury, among whom might, or might not, have been the butcher who refused materials for beef tea, became humane and benevolent, as it cost them nothing, and "fully concurred in the observations of the Coroner."

Now, let us see whether in his conduct towards the poor medical man, Society did not on the occasion, exhibit himself a most unfeeling, as well as an impudent fellow.

A man determines to invest his time and money in obtaining the diploma of the College of Surgeons. Very well. Does Society educate him for nothing? Does society feed, clothe, and lodge him while walking the hospitals, attending lectures, or undergoing the disgusting details of the dissecting room, for nothing? On the contrary society takes a thousand Protean shapes to extract money from the pockets of this very man, whom it victimizes afterwards for not running like a lamplighter to do its business gratis.

In the shape of a professor, Society dives into the pockets of the student for fees, for lectures, demonstrations, and hospital attendance; in the shape of a landlady and tradespeople, it makes him pay through the nose for everything he has, and, sometimes, for things he has not had; in the shape of a College it makes him pay for his diploma, before it admits him to examination.

Nor has Society done with him then.

When he sets up an establishment, Society expects that he will conduct himself in an honest, straightforward manner, paying everybody his due; and having laid down this law for him, Society, when, through his parsimony, inhumanity, or neglect, an outcast perishes in the street, empanels a coroner's jury of this very tailor, butcher, shoemaker, to victimize this doctor, who is so inhuman as to enquire who is to pay him; this hard hearted practitioner, who, expecting to pay, has the audacity to expect to be paid.

But we are told by the coroner, who, by the way, was paid for his services that humanity is a great thing—a sacred duty—paramount to considerations of profit and loss. Very good—very fine. But let us extend this principle. Are Coroners, Judges, Lawyers, and Coroners' Juries to have the benefit of it?

Humanity, we presume, is not limited to physicing paupers for nothing; humanity is not merely a medical virtue though Society seems to think so.

The prompt administration of justice is humanity; yet what Judge on the bench administers justice for nothing? It is humanity to investigate the causes of sudden or suspicious deaths, yet did any man ever hear of any Coroner who sat upon any jury, since the time of Alfred, without being paid his fees and his mileage? To feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to visit widows and orphans in their affliction is humanity, yet we hear of no tailor, butcher, or baker who refuses to give bread, beef and clothes for nothing being told by Coroners' Juries that "if he gets no money he gains the esteem of his fellow-men!"

Will this esteem of his fellow-men feed the poor Doctor, or clothe his wife and children, or pay house rent, or taxes, or appease upon his frugal board in the shape of a leg of mutton and trimmings? Will the esteem of his fellow-men preserve him from rusty clothes or an empty stomach? from distress for rent or from the Insolvent court?

Let him go to the workhouse with the esteem of his fellow-men in his pocket, and he will be set to break stones or pick oakum, just the same as if his fellow-men did not esteem him in the least; and when he dies, after a life spent in gaining the esteem of his fellow-men, by running after sick paupers for nothing, let his widow go before a magistrate for relief, and she will be lucky indeed if the esteem of her late husband's fellow men enables her to take change out of a sovereign.

Medical men are fair game—their profession is a noble, humane, and liberal profession; therefore be sure, they are expected to be noble, humane, and liberal enough never to expect payment; they are advertised for in the same way as tallow candles and scrags of mutton, and for the same use—the use of the parish poor; therefore, be sure, they must be gentlemen disdaining payment!

They have been, and still are a profession foolishly charitable, and criminally benevolent, to the injury of themselves, their families, and their fellows; therefore, Society takes them at their word; if they work for nothing they get no thanks, and if they don't work they are rebuked by juries of butchers, bakers, and tailors, who glory in the chance of sitting, once in their lives, in judgment upon a gentleman.—*Halifax paper.*

JESUIT VITALITY.—The history of a single Jesuit college in a single city, might almost serve as a type of the history of Jesuits in every nation of Christendom, and in Christendom itself. Wherever a Jesuit colony alights, a factitious life is communicated—order, and zeal, and patience, begin their work, and twice are all the results; then follows a period in which all things stiffen into stationary regularity; and lastly, inevitable decay,—decay proceeding from no external causes, but obviously developing itself from within. What conquests were ever like those of the Jesuits in infidel countries? And what conquests were ever more transitory?—But the great work of the society in Christendom itself, still more strongly exemplifies its peculiar destiny. The Jesuits found the old church of Rome—the Mediæval Church to all appearances dead and exposed a corpse in the streets to the gaze of exulting nations. They breathed thy breath of life into the dry bones; and they lived and stood upon their feet, an exceeding great army. They rebuilt the Latin world after their own fashion, even, as in architecture, the substituted the one, unvarying, wearisome form of the Jesuit Church, for the thousand and one exquisite devices of the Gothic school. And they conducted the revived Catholicism—gently, regularly, with little of outward disturbance or disorder—to a second stage of apparent decrepitude and death, in the embraces of the infidelity of the last century. Yet even more than Rome, Rome's church but under the inspiration of influences widely different from theirs.

So in political history; we read, in the first page of their duration, of great things accomplished by their means; ever after, the apparition of a Jesuit in a court is a mortal symptom. Where a dynasty dies out in squalid imbecility, there is always present some Jesuit figure leading it softly to the grave;—as in Spain and the Netherlands under the last Austrian Kings, in Austria under her later Sovereigns of the house of Hapsburg. Wherever misguided power overstrains itself, and draws down ruin in its rushing; there is a Jesuit behind whispering fatal encouragement; witness the last years of Louis XIV., James II., Charles X. A general character of sterility marks at once their greatest and most trifling efforts. Their system of education has been in many respects admirable. The number of names of which they can boast as respectable in every department of knowledge is prodigious. Yet have the Jesuits never produced a distinguished school, or a great man. Study the individual branches of literature, or science, to which they have especially applied themselves, and the result is still the same. The history of classical knowledge in France as well as which should be ready, at all hours of the day and night, to do Society's business, in the way of his profession for nothing. "Humanity," said the coroner, "is a great thing." The jury, among whom might, or might not, have been the butcher who refused materials for beef tea, became humane and benevolent, as it cost them nothing, and "fully concurred in the observations of the Coroner."

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THE PILGRIM'S ADDRESS TO THE DEITY.

Thou art, O God! the fount divine,
From whence all earthly blessings flow;
Where e'er we turn, thy glories shine,
And all things praise thee here below,
The radiant sun which gilds the day,
The countless stars that gem the night,
Owe all their splendour to thy sway,
Great source of all things fair and bright;
If Pilgrim pray're avail on high,
All things adore Thee—so do I.

Thou reign'st, O God! in realms of light,
Majestic, solemn and sublime!
In adoration to thy might,
Creation bends beneath thy throne;
The thunder's roar, the lightnings glare,
The murmuring of the boundless sea,
Are but the universal pray'r
Which nature offers up to Thee!
If Pilgrim thoughts ascend on high,
All things adore Thee—so do I.

We hail, O God! the vital rays
With holy inspiration side—
In bright reflection point the way
Which leads to everlasting life;
The changing seasons as they roll,
Thy power and wisdom, Lord, proclaim!
All creatures join from pole to pole,
In loud Hosannas to thy name!
If Pilgrim thoughts ascend on high,
All things adore Thee—so do I.

Anecdote of the Meat-tub.—Ale is highly extolled by Shakespeare in his plays. In the "Winter Tale" (act iv. scene 2) he prompts Autolycus to say, "A quart of Ale is a dish for a king; and in Henry the Fifth" (act ii. scene 5), the constable France, trying to account for the dauntless bravery of the English, asks if our "barley broth," as he is pleased to call ale, can "decoct" our "cold blood to such valiant heat. In "Henry the Eighth" (act v. scene 3) mention is made of "ale and cakes." Anthony à Wood says, that when Prynne studied hard, seldom ate any dinner, but used every three hours to munch a roll of bread, and refresh his exhausted intellects with ale. Then his "ale washed wits" were ready for duty again. It was, no doubt, from its power to cheer up the sinking spirits, that, in ancient times, it was customary to present to malefactors, on their way to the gallows at St. Giles', a great bowl of ale, their last draught in this world.—A similar custom prevailed at York, and gave rise to the saying, that "the saddler of Bawtry was hanged for leaving his liquor;" for had he condescended to stop a while and drink up his last offering of ale, his reprieve, which was then on the road, would have arrived in time to have saved him.

Fuller, in his "Worthies of Lancashire," relates that the learned and pious Sir Henry Wotton, having one day left his usual piscatory companions, to Thames, he found it some days after, when, lo and behold, it was "no bottle, but a gun, sound at the opening thereof. This anecdote reminds us of an Indian who, being at an Englishman's table at Surat, expressed his surprise, by loud exclamations, on seeing a vast quantity of froth ooze out of a bottle of porter as soon as the cork was drawn. Being asked what surprised him, he replied, "I don't wonder that all that froth comes out of the bottle; but how the duce did you ever contrive to squeeze it all in?"

EPIBLE PRODUCTIONS.—The potato is a native of South America, and is still found in Chili, Peru, and Monte Video. In its native state the root is small and bitter. The first mention of it by European writers is in 1588. It is now spread over the world. Wheat and rye originated in Tartary and Siberia, where they are still indigenous. The only country where the oat is found wild is in Abyssinia, and thence may may be considered a native. Maize or Indian corn is a native of Mexico, and was unknown in Europe in Europe until after the discoveries of Columbus. The bread fruit tree is native of the South-sea Islands, particularly Otaheite. Tea is found a native nowhere except in China and Japan, from which countries the world is supplied. The cocoanut is a native of most equinoctial countries, and is one of the most valuable trees, as food, clothing, and shelter, are afforded by it. Coffee is a native of Arabia Felix, but is now spread into both the East and West Indies. The best coffee is brought from Mocha, in Arabia, whence about fourteen millions of pounds are annually exported. St. Domingo furnishes from sixty to seventy millions of pounds yearly. All the varieties of the apple are derived from the crab apple, which is found native in most parts of the world. The peach is derived from Persia, where it still grows in a native state—small, bitter, and with poisonous qualities. Asparagus was brought from Asia; cabbage and lettuce from Holland; horseradish from China; rice from Ethiopia; beans from the East Indies; and garlicks are natives of various places both in Asia and Africa.—The sugar cane is a native of China, and the art of making sugar came from thence.

INCOME TAX IN THE TIME OF THE CRUSADES—The following extract, from Mr. James' Life of Richard Cœur de Lion, is interesting, and affords another proof that "there is nothing new under the sun." The strongest army which Palestine had seen for fifty years was collected for the relief of Jerusalem, but how to pay it was the question:—"In moments of great and pressing difficulty, the same measures generally present themselves to all states however different may be their habits and customs, at other periods; and things that strike us as novelties produced by the exigencies of our own situation, will often be found upon the page of history, adopted by men under similar circumstances in various remote ages. At a general assembly of the nobles and people of the kingdom of Jerusalem with the consent and approbation of the King it was determined in the imminent necessity of the time to have recourse to a property and income tax. Assessors were appointed to estimate the property and income of each person in the realm; measures were taken to insure individuals against surcharge, and afford them the power of appeal: the assessors were bound by oath not to reveal the secrets of any fortune which they might discover in the execution of their duty; and the lower class were in some degree protected against the pressure of the tax.—The impost was fixed at one per cent upon property, and two per cent. upon income derived from revenues, (this included all revenues of landed proprietors, monasteries, churches, &c.,) while those who laboured for their bread, and whose income was derived from pay or salary, were, with justice, imposed only to half the amount, though they were not absolutely exempted from bearing a share in the burdens of the state." No exertions, however, availed; after a determined resistance, the city capitulated. On the 2d of October, 1187, the standard of the prophet again floated from the walls of Jerusalem and Christendom prepared for a 3d crusade.

The following advertisement appeared in the London Times last week:—"To A. R.—Wanting let me see you!"

Destroy love and friendship, and the same remaining in the world worth enduring!

MUTILATED ISSUE

(From the London Times.)

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION.

The unexampled rapidity with which the news of the result of the Sunderland election was brought to the metropolis, is worthy of the great achievements of the successful candidate in the railway world. It will give a fresh assurance to his electors that whatever his theoretical opinions on some points may happen to be, he is at least a public benefactor. He is one of a class which ought to be the staple of the British Legislature, and a deficiency of which is sure to lose for it the confidence of the country. Mere rank, mere money, mere eloquence, and even mere intellect, send their several representatives easily enough. A Parliament, however, may be composed of such materials without being either efficient or respectable. The practical and business like men of this age are quick to detect a flimsy and inexperienced tone of legislation and debate. They naturally take into their public estimate the competence displayed by the individual members in the management of their own affairs.—When, too, it is evident the nation is passing thro' a social crisis, and undergoing changes for which the forethought and sagacity of ordinary states men are utterly unprepared, they look for successful experience wherever it may haply be found. We find ourselves unawares, in the very thick of a busy though peaceful revolution, not indeed political, or moral, but not without important moral and political bearings—a re-arrangement of the internal communications of this country, amounting to a fresh construction of its social geography. The great ship is to be conducted through this unknown and intricate strait. At such a time we readily accept the services of the man who has threaded the pass in his own private bark, and who brings his chart of the headlands and soundings before us.

We may see by what the railway has done in the present instance, what may be done, what must be done, and what undoubtedly will be done. With little more risk to the two or three individuals employed than what is now daily incurred by thousands of women on their way to market, and with no greater expense than a few bushels of coke, and the wear and tear of a few iron rods and bars, England has now, in all human probability, been twice traversed almost from north to south within eighteen hours, two or three of which were spent in the metropolis. Consider what this implies. From the southern coast to Edinburgh and back is become the easy work of twenty four hours. From the Land'-e-end to John O'Groat's house is brought within the same compass. The whole of this island is now, to all intents and purposes, as near the metropolis as Sussex or Buckinghamshire were two centuries ago. The midland counties are a mere suburb. With the space and resources of an empire we enjoy the compactness of a city. Our roads are contracted into streets, our hills and dales into municipal parks, and our thousand leagues of coast into the brief circumference of a castle wall.—Nineveh, it is said, was three days' journey across. Great Britain is one in its longest dimension. For questions of distance we are as mere a spot as Malta or St. Helena, as one of the Channel islands, or as any one of these minute though famous insular states in the ancient Ægean. One peaceful circumvallation includes the hundred cities of this island. A hundred opposite ports are blended into one Piræus, and to every point of the compass diverge the often traversed 'long walls' that unite them with our ongirded Acropolis.

But even these distances, slight as they are, are already about to be annihilated in one chief respect—for the communication of intelligence. The electric telegraph in a few short years will bring, as it were, the whole population under one roof, and into one room. The metropolis will instantaneously transmit and receive information from ever important point of the island. For every great need or emergency, the very farthest point will soon communicate its tidings or its wants, and will receive immediate reply, announcing the certain arrival of the assistance or commodity required within twenty-four hours. The island will thus become one nervous system, with a scarcely a less quick and infallible action than the human frame. Our metropolis will be the [illegible] of our [illegible] and intelligent fabric. The most northern or western part will communicate its sensations as immediately as the finger or the eye transmits its noiseless tidings to the brain. A pulsation, a glance, quick as lightning, quick as thought, passes from Caithness to the Admiralty, and thence to Penzance. From Dover to Holyhead takes less time than the writing these two words. Termini a thousand miles apart, with a hundred intermediate stations, may, if it be found necessary, receive all in one moment of time the official announcement or orders. The head will transmit its intentions to the remotest members as quickly as it receives their intelligence. The table or the walls of a parlour in Downing street will be the retina of an empire.—On a few disks will appear the continual reflux of a nation's history.

Compare the two discoveries, and contemplate their joint operation. The contingency of war affords the easiest thought the least probable as well as the least agreeable mode of illustration. Our neighbours still talk of invasion. Their dream of flotillas has passed into a dream of war steamers.—An army at Cherbourg is to receive orders at sunset on what part of our southern coast it is to land at sunrise. Be it so, kind neighbour. We will not deny you the harmless gratification which has given eternal celebrity to one at least of your Royal names. But mark what follows—not what follows, but what occurs simultaneously in every port and city of this charmed isle. No sooner are fifty funnels seen in the offing than every soldier and citizen in the kingdom is waked from his bed with the news of their number and destination. Before the first boat has touched the beach, if it does not already find the shore bristling with bayonets, one current of strong indignation has set in to that devoted point from every quarter, north and south, east and west. By noon, whatever progress the landing or the march may then have made, every soldier whom it may be considered proper to spare from all England south of the Trent, will be stationed between the enemy and the metropolis. The yeomanry and the militia will be wherever it may be wished to dispose them. Twelve hours will be sufficient to bring the whole military force of England within sight of the foe, and another six will add all Scotland. The next sunrise will, if it be thought fit, see the end of the campaign as far from the shore as fifty thousand men are likely to have proceeded. The whole steam fleet of the British empire will be present at their re-embarkation.

The vision is marvellous, but not irrational. We see no flaw in the calculation. Portsmouth or Falmouth *can* communicate with Manchester and Newcastle in ten seconds, and it *will* do so when the poles are up and the wires hung. Manchester *can* send ten thousand men to the southern coast within twelve hours—at least it *will* be able when the rails are laid down. Woolwich *can* send thither within that time a thousand ton of material. An army *can* traverse the southern coast from Kent to Cornwall in one night. There is no impossibility, or considerable difficulty in the way. What becomes, then, of the meanaced invasion.

COMMUNICATED.

[In correcting the press in our last publication an error in the number of days on which there was lightning during August (14 instead of 4) was not corrected till several numbers were worked off and distributed. The following paragraph where it occurred is again repeated, with the continuation of the article on the Temperature. &c.]

There were during August 1845, eighteen days more or less foggy; 10 days of mostly heavy rains, 3 appearances of the Aurora Borealis, one only of which exhibited any coruscations, that of the 29th; 11 days on which the sun was wholly or partially obscured; 9 evenings on which the stars never appeared out up to 10 pm., and 4 days or nights on which there were extensive displays of lightning and thunder, mostly distant, flashing noiselessly from the NE, the E and ESE on the evening of the 4th, though said to be loud enough 15 miles off:—the storm of the 8th was a mid-day squall, and fully corroborated the writer's ideas of the simple and natural cause of lightning in all its modifications. In the storm of the 12th, at 12 20, noon, the flash was vivid—the snap succeeding the flash in rapid succession; at 12.27 another flash, the snap lingering 15s. after, during which the barometer rose and fell again .05 But the storm through the night of the 21st and morning of the 22d must have been the one that destroyed such extensive fields and patches of potatoes, from the stalks above to the tubers below the ground. This storm of lightning, which was of the sheet form, was accompanied with very little thunder, and appears from its ravages to have ran along the ground, rebounding and recoucheering striking and blasting the crop here and there in its course, and marking out, in many instances, irregular pathways and isolated spots all blasted, which nothing but lightning could effect. As the moon was above the horizon for the whole duration of the storm, which lasted with little intermission from 11 pm. to 4 am. next morning, there may have been some influence from the moon, combined with the incessant rain and lightning, to have produced the effect, which appears to be altogether an atmospherical phenomenon, and analagous to the destructive influence of the moon which in tropical climates or low latitudes is well known: if a fish is there caught by moonlight and it is but a short time exposed to the moonshine, it will spoil before it is time to cook it on the following day. Persons also carelessly exposing themselves, by sleeping in the moonshine, will become moon blind, and can see nothing after sunset.

As this influence on dead and living matter appears to be in some way owing to a connection with the high temperature of the atmosphere in low latitudes, why may we not expect a similarity of its effects to take place here and elsewhere, both towards the North or South alternately, where this temperature sometimes rises as high, or very nearly so, for short periods, during some of the hottest summer days in those high latitudes? of which we have had several examples in August of both this and past years.

The recent alarming effects on our potatoe crops bears little or no resemblance to the disease noticed in the United States. The writer has seen, smelt, and tasted some of the potatoes so lately damaged or partially damaged, and could discover no difference between them and potatoes that had been once hard frozen and thawed again and rotted. Many years ago, similar patches of potatoes on low ground were blasted in isolated spots, and at that time the cause was attributed to frost: indeed the only difference between the effects of a frost bite, a burn, or a scald, is merely in the name.

The very great contrast experienced between the volume of the blood in the human body on the 25th, of 9bl. at 6 a.m. on going abroad, with the temperature of the atmosphere at 62d.—taking the usual breakfast 8, and the temperature so suddenly afterwards increasing to 112 before half past 10, could not fail to produce headaches, lassitude and debility, as it did, when it is considered that besides the expansion of the system by the breakfast meal, the increase of temperature had also further increased the expansion and pressure on the volume of 14 degrees above the natural heat of the blood. Was it to be wondered at that many persons felt oppressed, headaches, &c by so sudden a change of climate on the system in the short space of two hours time, equal to the change or transition experienced on a West India voyage occupying many weeks? to say nothing of the deficiency of the quantity of oxygen in a given volume of the atmospheric air breathed at such a time for assisting digestion, between the 6 and 10 o'clock temperatures. Our changes in the winter, though often as sudden and also much greater, produce just the converse of this effect, but by furnishing more oxygen at a low temperature, in a given volume of atmospheric air, and condensing the blood to its proper standard, no serious effects are ever felt or to be apprehended. The only precaution then is, to take care that the wind, which may be blowing at the time, does not carry off too much of the heat of the body for want of warm clothing to prevent its too rapid escape into the atmosphere. Perhaps there are few persons who give the subject a thought, that during the months of July and August they reside, as it were, near the Equator: they rise in the morning in a temperate climate, and before 10 a.m. (as far as their bodies and the food taken which affords it nutriment are concerned.) are transferred to a tropical one. These sudden transitions from cold to warm [illegible] not only periodically, like those periodical cold snaps which occur through the winter; and ought to be as much or more guarded against than the latter. R.

☞ Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds, executed at the Chronicle Office at lowest prices.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, SEPT. 19, 1845.

The English mail steamer of 4th instant had not arrived at Halifax up to the morning of Wednesday last. We are, however, enabled to lay before our readers accounts four days later than by last mail, received at New York per steamer *Great Western*, at the sailing of which vessel a dissolution of Parliament was confidently spoken of.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP GREAT WESTERN!

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND!

The steam ship Great Western, Captain Mathews, arrived at New York on the evening of the 9th inst., from Liverpool, after a passage of seventeen days and eight hours. She had a full freight list, and 145 passengers, the full extent of her accommodations.

The prospect of the crops was better than at the time of the sailing of the Caledonia. The London Gazette of the 22d, says:—

The extremely fine state of the weather has, of course, altered the tone of the corn-market, which today is dull at last Monday's prices. The glass is high this morning, and appears steady, which is in favour of the public securities. The Foreign market, in consequence, is firmer to-day, and the operations of rare Government broker are made at higher prices. Consols are quoted at a further rise of ¼ per cent. upon the closing quotations of yesterday; for money and account the price is 89¾ to ⅞, and for Three and a Quarter per Cents. 102¾ to 3. Bank Stock 210¼ to 11¼, and Exchequer Bills 48s. to 50s. prem.

THE HARVEST IN FRANCE.—A Bordeaux paper says that the wheat harvest in the department of the Gironde is abundant, but that it is got in with great difficulty. The wine-growers have much fear as to the result of their harvest, as it will be fully three weeks later this year than the last, and there is hardly ground now to hope that there will be sufficient heat to make the grapes of good quality.

An explosion of fire-damp recently took place in a colliery at Newcastle-on-Tyne, by which, it is said, upwards of fifty persons lost their lives!

Paris and its vicinity were visited on the 19th, by a tremendous hurricane, which broke or tore up by the roots trees of large dimensions, and did other extensive damage. Accounts from Rouen state that a large factory was blown down by the hurricane, and that 200 persons have been killed and wounded.

Poland continued to be daily oppressed with ukases of the most despotic and cruel character.

Toleration in Sweeden.—By a resolution of the Storthing, sanctioned by the king, dissenters from the pale of the established church, are allowed the free exercise of their religion.

RIOTS IN GERMANY.—At Leipsic, 12th ulto., at a review of the troops, Prince John of Saxony, brother of the King of Saxony and a zealous Catholic, was insulted by the people and the national militia. The people followed him to his hotel, which they surrounded, crying, "down with the Jesuits," "Ronge for ever," and all united in singing Luther's popular chorus, "our God is a fortress."

They were warned off, but refused to depart, and the result was the calling out of the military, who fired precipitately, and killed nine, two of whom belonged to the Police. Riots had also broken out in other places. Numbers of the people have been shot down.

At the funeral of the killed at Leipsic, the municipal guards fraternised with the people. A deputation from the Municipal Council waited on the King He "was affected to tears. His Majesty said that this event was one of the most cruel trials of his life, and that he was the more grieved that such an event should have occurred in Saxony, and particularly in Leipsic. His Majesty added, that he was the more hurt as the address of the Municipal Council contained passages which seemed to indicate distrust."

Saxony is a Protestant state with a Catholic Sovereign, and as Ronge claims to be a reforming Catholic, the King's brother has aggravated his personal unpopularity by an action of opposition to Ronge.

The advices by the last Brazil packet hold out some hope that a new treaty between that power and Great Britain, by which the commodities of each can be rendered mutually available, may yet be carried out. The wish is perhaps, in this instance, father to the thought; but the fact is expressed in the accounts from Rio, and would seem to be believed there, although in England people shake their heads dubiously.

The small steam yacht Fairy, which was recently built in England to carry the Queen on the small and shallow rivers she might wish to see, has astonished the people on the Rhine by her great speed and beauty. In her passage from Strasbourg to Mayence, the Fairy making the trip in six hours and a half, (including stoppages,) arrived in two hours less time than the regular steam packet.

A public meeting was held in the Mansion house, Dublin, on the 19th, the Archbishop of Dublin in the chair, to organize a subscription for the relief of the sufferers at Quebec. Resolutions in favour of that object were passed unanimously.

At a meeting held at Armagh recently, for the purpose of recommending that place as the site of the college for Ulster, the Right Rev. Dr. Crolly, R C Primate, spoke of the bill as having been amended by Government on the recommendation of the Roman Catholic prelates, in a manner "calculated to afford general satisfaction," and declared his willingness to give the system a fair trial.

ANTWERP, Aug. 18.—The temperature of this summer has exactly resembled that of 1844. Last year the rain did not cease till the 26th August, and did not recommence till the 16th September. It is not amiss to make this observation at the moment when the general harvest is on the point of beginning. It is well known that the harvest of 1844 was abundant and of good quality.

Some dissatisfaction had been expressed by the holders of Pennsylvania Stock that faith has not been quite kept with them in the matter of their bonds. The payment of the interest, they gratefully acknowledge, has been resumed, and provision has been made for the payment of the arrears, but the certificate of the new Stock bear interest at the rate of 4½, whereas the former were at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—A letter dated July 30th, says:—

"Intelligence has been received there from the Caucasus, announcing that the Russians had undertaken a new campaign in the interior of Daghestan After a vigorous resistance at the entrance of a defile, the mountaineers withdrew to the interior, and the Russians seized on the defile. Considerable loss was sustained on both sides. There have been insurrections in the part of Circassia which is under subjection, and near Anapa a Russian division was obliged to retreat."

THE IRON TRADE.—In 1719, the quantity of pig iron produced in England was only 17,000 tons from 59 furnaces; in 1750, it had increased to 22,000 tons; in 1788, the amount was 68,000 tons, and 121 furnaces; in 1806, the number of furnaces had increased to 169, producing 250,000 tons; and in 1820, the amount of pig iron in England was 400,000 while, last year, the total quantity of pig iron could not have been less than 800 000 tons, which has considerably increased in proportion in the first six months of the present year.

The Queen's progress in Germany, the magnificence of the musical and other entertainments given in her honour, and the details of her daily routine of splendid amusement, are recorded in the London papers with great publicity. The account of her mode of life, and the reports upon the part of the great [illegible] employed by the conversation [illegible] about him while he was pl[illegible] the metal [illegible] beside the piece. A mere model [illegible] crowned heads of Europe's [illegible] sovereign princesses, is worthy of all praise, and deserves memorable mention for its novelty and spirit.

Count Carisins, the oldest of the Danish diplomatists, has recently died.

An artillery officer at Mayence, exhibited a newly invented rocket during the Queen's visit to Cologne. After the rocket burns out, a star of colored fire is left floating in the air, where it burns for some time.

Stammering can be easily overcome, says Mr. Wakley of the Lancet, by inhaling a large quantity of air in the lungs, and then speaking as it is exhaled.

The quantity of wheat and wheat flour in bond in England, on the 1st July last, was 430,398 quarters—less by 126,000 quarters than at the same date last year. In consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather on the 20th and 21st, a great deal of animation prevailed in the Liverpool corn market, and on the last morning of every day prices rose 2d. per 70 lbs. Subsequently the excitement disappeared, and on the 23d the market became languid as before; a week or a fortnight of fine weather would go far to repair the injury which has been done. The duty on foreign wheat was 1s. lower since the sailing of the Caledonia. It ruled on the 23d—Flour, 10s. 10d. per barrel; Rye, 9s. 6d. per quarter.

Extent of Parliamentary Printing.—Returns have just been laid before the House of Commons which show that the average number of acts of parliament printed by the Queen's publisher in Ireland, in each year, from 1831 to 1844, amounted to 13,000; and that the total number of sheets filled by those acts amounted to 50,000. There were reprinted about 8000 acts in folio, containing 23,000 sheets, besides 9000 acts reprinted in octave, consisting of as many as 17,000 sheets. The number of acts of parliament disiributed amongst the public in the period ranging between 1831 and 1844 amounted to about 150,000; the number supplied under the promulgation order amounted to 1,787,068; and the number supplied to the public departments to 140,014.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail was brought to London by express, on Wednesday. The dates are from Calcutta, July 3; Madras, July 10; Bombay, June 29

The quietness of the Punjaub appears to be the quietness of death. The Sikhs no longer mete out death to each other, but disease sweeps them off by thousands The cholera, in its most malignant type, has been raging in Lahore and the neighbourhood, and it was calculated that the deaths averaged from 500 to 900 per day. At the date of the last accounts, this dreadful disease was on the decline, after having carried off between 20,000 and 30,000 victims.

The last advices from Peshawur represent that city as almost deserted. Every one who had the means of removing, had left the city. The number of deaths in that place between the 20th of March and the 23d of May, amounted to 4,825. In the midst of this direful affliction, the state of parties had not changed very materially.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S TOAST AT BRUHL.—The *Moniteur Belge* contains the following under date, Cologne, 13th August:—"The following are the exact words of the toast which the King of Prussia gave yesterday at the dinner at Bruhl, and which was received with the liveliest enthusiasm by the august guests:—

SIRS,—Fill your glasses to the brim! The burthen of the toast is a word *(un cri)* which resounds with an inexpressible charm in all British and German hearts. One day it sounded as the sign of a fraternity of arms, triumphant upon a field of battle with difficulty gained. This day, after a peace of thirty years' duration, the fruit of those arduous days, it resounds in the lands of Germany, on the banks of the noble stream of the Rhine. That word is—Victoria! Sirs, empty your glasses to the bottom. The toast is her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland—Long live the Queen Victoria and her illustrious Consort."

The Bazaar in Portland, in connection with the Episcopal Church, was opened on Tuesday last, at 11 A. M. and closed at 10 P. M., during which time the house was crowded to excess. There was an abundance of every thing calculated to tempt purchasers and at very moderate prices, which together with the very liberal spirit manifested by the visitors, swelled the receipts to £157 8s. 4d. We have heard objections urged against this plan of obtaining money for Religious purposes, but we must say that the principle upon which this sale was conducted was of the most unexceptionable nature.

CONVICTION.—At the last sitting of the Supreme Court in the County of Gloucester, Francis Fallarton was tried and convicted for the wilful murder of Alexander Alexander, on Sunday the 9th day of June last. The Jury, (without naming any grounds for so doing) recommended him to mercy; but His Honour Judge Parker, in a feeling address to the prisoner, in passing sentence, gave him no hope that the recommendation would be complied with, and advised him rather to seek the aid of the Ministers of religion—to turn his thoughts to another world—to pray earnestly for pardon of his sins—as had time, which he had not given his unhappy victim. He is to be executed on Monday the 15th October next.

POTATO ROT.—Our exchange papers from most all parts of this continent, complain more or less of the rot in potatoes. In Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, New York; in Yarmouth, Pictou, and throughout Canada the disease has prevailed to an alarming extent. In our own Province, much privation and suffering is likely to arise especially to many poor families, in consequence of their crops being cut off—the potato being almost their entire dependence for a subsistence.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that Dr. John Bendell, of Carleton, eldest son of L. Bedell, Esq. of this city, was unfortunately drowned by falling [illegible] the water at Mahogany Marsh. It appears [illegible] out shooting on Saturday last, and on Monday his hat, gun, and a brace of ducks were discovered near the edge of the bank. Further search was made, and his body was found in the water. It is supposed that he had killed some game, and in attempting to secure it had fallen into the water and being unable to gain the bank which is very steep sunk to rise no more. His melancholy fate has thrown a gloom over his relatives and a large circle of acquaintance.—*New Brunswicker.*

NEW SHIP.—On Tuesday a splendid new ship was launched from the ship yard of Mr. James Smith, Courtney Bay. She is 1029 tons burthen and is pronounced by those capable of judging, to be, in model, materials, workmanship and fastenings, one of the best ships ever built in the Province. Her name is the *Tuskar*, and she iron kneed throughout.

SIGNS OF A DISSOLUTION.—We are informed that a *leading* honourable member of the Provincial Legislature, accompanied by the *leading* editor of a city journal, returned to town yesterday from a tour to the eastern settlements in this county, where they have been for several days inspecting the *Roads.*—Is it a pity they had not taken a certain other honorable member with them; so might then have ascertained how *the Potato crop was*—in that quarter.

[illegible] PIPE ULTRA.—BROOKS has requested us to gentlemen to inspect an assortment of WIGS manufactured by himself at his Emporium, Exeter's corner. He says they are superior to any [illegible]

[illegible] Judge Story, of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at Boston on the 10th instant. He was one of the most learned and [illegible] that country, and his death is [illegible] He was in the 66th year of his age.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.—Previous to the prorogation of the Imperial Parliament, some severe strictures were passed upon Mr. Stephen, the under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in consequence of the malign influence supposed to be exercised by that functionary over Colonial Ministers in the government of the Colonies of Great Britain. He was, however, defended by the Premier, Lord John Russell and others. The following are extracts from a comment on this matter by a leading London journal:—

"To his business-talent and all pervading activity in the Office, strong testimony is borne by the Premier and the two ex Ministers. He is represented as conversant with the whole business of the Office from top to bottom in every department. Every new Minister who comes into office is forced to consult Mr. Stephen, the only—the living register of the precedents of the Colonial office. Lord Normanby, we are told by Mr. Labouchere, found the assistance of Mr. Stephen indispensible to enable him to discharge with decency the functions of Colonial Minister; and Mr. Labouchere appears to think one man of business knowledge and talent in the Colonial office—its '*bete noir*,' as he fondly terms him—quite sufficient. Lord John Russell intimated that he kept Mr. Stephen in his proper place; yet even he confesses that he was alarmed when Mr. Stephen insisted upon resigning. Sir R Peel talks in a similar strain. Now, what is the plain English of all this? *That Mr. Stephen is the Colonial office*—that, for the last fifteen years at least, no Minister has been able to get on without him—that he is the book from which each succeeding Minister learns the arcana of Colonial office policy—that he is more than Minister, the law to the Minister."

"No imputation is uttered, or need be uttered against Mr. Stephen's private character. No insinuation is intended that he is not perfectly sincere in the views and sentiments he professes. With active and regular habits—the virtues of a clerk—he has infused into the Colonial office a punctuality and regularity previously unknown. Gifted with tact and address, he understands how to direct and control men without their being conscious that they act from any other than their own inspirations. Extensively read, and with much natural taste, he is an agreeable writer. An invaluable official, if kept within his natural sphere, he has become a public nuisance by being allowed to rise above it. There can be no security for the good government of the colonies until a master-mind at the head of affairs, *and the association of subordinates of equal talent with himself*—regulate Mr. Stephen in his proper place. *After all that has passed, the Colonial office can under no circumstance, enjoy the confidence of the colonies and colonial interests until Mr. Stephen is removed from it.*"

The gale of Sunday the 7th instant, was fearfully destructive of life and shipping in the River Saint Lawrence. The following account of disasters thereby is copied from a Quebec paper of the 10th instant:—

"It will be seen by the following that the gale of Sunday last, has caused a number of accidents near the mouth of the Gulf. Captain M'Millan of the brig *John & Mary*, which left this port (Quebec,) on the 3d instant, returned to Quebec yesterday, and reports that his vessel was dismasted in the Traverse on Sunday last. He also reports that the *Malabar* and the *Huron* are ashore, the former a little below St. Thomas, the other at Islet. The two latter ships were also from Quebec with large cargoes. The *Malabar* is 1175 tons. The same day near where the *John & Mary* was dismasted, Captain M'Millan saw two schooners sink, with all on board.—The schooner *Industry*, Captain Crowell, from Montreal for Halifax, with a cargo of wheat, ran ashore at at Kamouraska, on Sunday afternoon, and is a total loss. The wheat will be saved in a damaged state.—The Trinity House Yacht has arrived with part of the rigging, &c. of the ship *Dumfrieshire*, which was wrecked on the island of Anticosti. Captain Smith, of the barque *Barbara*, which arrived the day before yesterday from Glasgow, saw on the 5th, a boat containing the first and second mates of the barque *Osprey*, from Cork, which was lost on the 28th of last month, on the eastern point of Anticosti. The captain and the remainder of the crew remained on the island. He also saw a large ship ashore on St. Ann's shoals. It is reported that a number of other vessels are ashore, but we have not yet heard their names. Captain Joyce, of the ship *Margaret*, who left Quebec for Cardiff, on the 3d, returned yesterday morning; he left his ship at Pilliers, the sailors being in a state of mutiny. Sergeant Brady and six men of the river police left yesterday to bring up the mutineers."

(From the Woodstock Telegraph.)

We regret to state that Mr. Reid, who accompanied his Excellency to the Falls, became so seriously indisposed on his return to Woodstock, as to be unable to proceed on his journey. He was obliged to remain at Mrs. Grover's where he will be treated with the utmost kindness and attention. We understand when going to press, that he has so far recovered as to proceed to day on his journey.

We have just been informed that the last company of troops stationed at Houlton left that place on Tuesday last *en route* for Texas.

The following is a copy of an Address presented to the Bishop on his arrival at Woodstock, by the Rector, Wardens, &c., of Christ Church. The Reply, we understand, was delivered extemporaneously, and abounded in that peculiarly happy style for which his Lordship is so remarkable:

ADDRESS

To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton:—

We the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry of Christ Church, in the Parish of Woodstock, beg leave most respectfully to approach your Lordship, with our sincere welcome; and a tender of our most dutiful and heartfelt thanks, for your early visit to this portion of your Lordship's diocese.

Although we have participated, in the superintending care and watchfulness of our former venerated and beloved Diocesan, the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, in no large manner, as the wide and extended sphere of His Lordship's labours would allow; yet we, in common with our beloved fellow Churchmen, have long looked forward with hope, not unmingled with anxiety, to the erection of this Province into a seperate and distinct See. With the liveliest emotions of gratitude, have we realized, its blessful accomplishment; and the appointment of your Lordship, so distinguished for ability, piety, zeal and christian charity, as the great overseer of our spiritual interests and welfare, we hail as a boon of great value; an event filling us with hope, joy and confidence.

Whilst we can never cease to remember the continued obligations conferred upon us, by the liberality of the parent societies, we trust time will never eradicate the deep sense of thankfulness we feel for the affectionate and christian sympathy extended towards us, by our brethern in the Fatherland. By their munificence, prospects the most cheering are opened to us: and we are inspired with a well grounded confidence, that under your Lordship's supervision and controul, it will, by the blessing of the Almighty Disposer of all human events, prove the blessed means of extending the usefulness of our revered and beloved Church.

With the most fervent prayers for your Lordship's health and happiness, and that you may be long spared to preside as our Spiritual Head and Father,

We are
Your Lordship's
Most obd't Servants.

The following copy of an Address, presented to the Bishop of Fredericton on his arrival at the Grand Falls last week, has been handed to us for publication with which request we have much pleasure in complying. We understand the Bishop was the first place by a number of persons resident in the vicinity and in the intermediate settlement up to the Saint Francis, who received him with suitable demonstrations of respect. The Address was numerously and respectably signed, to which his Lordship returned a highly gratifying reply.

ADDRESS

To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

The undersigned members of the Church of England residing between Grand Falls and the River Saint Francis, beg leave most respectfully to offer to your Lordship our hearty welcome to this distant part of your Lordship's Diocese, feeling as we do, the great advantage that must necessarily accrue to this section of this Country, from the lively interest already evinced by your Lordship for the spiritual welfare of the people committed to your Lordship's charge, and in thus visiting so early, after your arrival in New Brunswick this remote and long neglected portion of the province; and we fervently trust that, through the assistance of your Lordship, we may ere long see a Missionary placed amongst us, and the members of the Church in this section of your Lordship's Diocese receiving the multiplied blessings that our brethern in the other parts of the Province now enjoy.

Wishing your Lordship every blessing and a safe return to your family, we beg to remain

Your Lordship's
Most obedient
and Humble Servants.

LATE FROM MEXICO.—By the brig *Joseph Atkins*, Capt. Higgins, we have received news from Tobasco to the 20th ult. the day of sailing. Ten days previous a revolution broke out in Tobasco, the people having declared themselves independant of Mexico. There was a force daily expected from Vera Cruz to attack the leader of the people of Tobasco—Don Miguel Bruno. All commercial intercourse between Tobasco and Vera Cruz had been suspended.)

Captain Higgins reports also that he saw a letter from Vera Cruz before he left Tobasco stating that Mexico had declared war against the United States and that 10,000 troops were on their march to the Texas frontier. Our latest previous dates from Tobasco came through New Orleans from Tampico, and were to the 22d from Tampico. If Mexico had declared War at the capital, we think that it would have been as likely to reach Tampico by the 22d as Tobasco on the 20th The statement of the revolt in Tobasco might have been expected from the complexion of previous accounts.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

OFFICIAL.—Information from Gen. Taylor's head quarters, at Corpus Christi, has been received as late as to 30th of August. Since his last despatch, seven companies of the 7th regt. of infantry have arrived at his camp. The General speaks in commendatory terms of the battalion of artillery from New Orleans, under the command of Major Gally.

The gallant Texans are determined to do their duty in defence of their state. President Jones has notified Gen. Taylor that he has taken preparatory steps to organize 1000 men for service, if necessary.

General Taylor has communicated to General Gaine his wish not to have any more militia force sent from New Orleans to him, not apprehending that there will be any occasion for their services.—He states that there is no news from Rio Grande. Some idle rumours are occasionally brought in from that quarter, but the accurate information he possesses so entirely discredits them, that he does not think them even entitled to repetition.—*N. Y. Union.*

CHURCH BELLS.—A very important improvement has recently been made in the manufacture of church bells, by the substitution of steel for common bell metal. A bell made of steel equal in tone to one of bell-metal, may be obtained for one twentieth of the price which the latter now costs.

A letter from the Rev. William M. Croxthwaite on this subject is published in the last Richmond Ecclesiastical Journal. He says that—

"He has at present suspended in the tower of his church one containing forty-three pounds of steel, which was tested in the tower of one of the churches in Sheffield a few weeks ago, with a bell of twenty-two hundred weight, and I understand the comparison was very close, the steel being considered to be about nine tenths of the power and tone of the old bell; which, indeed, I can easily believe, for the tone is magnificent for such an instrument.

"It has been sent over here for the church of Aghadown in this diocese, at the order of the Archdeacon of Ross, its price being about five pounds, while a bell of equal depth of tone would cost something about one hundred and twenty pounds. Professor Wheatstone strongly recommends the substitution of steel for bell-metal to the persons concerned in procuring the new bells for York Minster and the New Exchange, London, but the matter was not tried.—I trust the discovery may be of very great value, and that the use of this new instrument will altogether supersede the old night cap-shaped, uncouth and unwieldy utensil hitherto suspended and tolled at so much cost and inconvenience."—*Christian Witness.*

HALIFAX, Sept. 16.—A sailor belonging to Her Majesty's ship Vindictive fell over the Dockyard wharf, between the ship Diamond and the wharf, and was drowned on Monday forenoon. He had been ashore, on leave, and was returning to the ship when the fatal accident happened. His shipmates endeavoured, but ineffectually, to recover the body with grappling hooks.

CITY AFFAIRS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.]

SIR,—

The following documents and statements are published for the information of the Citizens generally:

Shortly after the late Fire, His Worship the Mayor after examining eleven Witnesses at length, respecting the origin of the fire and the present state of the Fire Apparatus, made a Report to the Common Council, of which the following is an extract:

"The evidence of Daniel Jones, who commands No. 4 Engine—of Thomas M. Smith, the General Superintendent—of John Thomas, the Water Company's Engineer—of James Finn, a party present at the fire—of Michael Thompson, in charge of No. 3 Engine, and of John Smith and John Jones, in charge of No. 5 Engine:—Amidst much contradiction in more minute matters, nevertheless fully shew, that probable ruin to the City hangs over it unless steps are instantly taken to replace our rotten Hose with new ones—our varied Screws to one uniform pattern—and the establishment without any delay of a number (probably 30) additional Fire Plugs on the various ranges of the Water Company's mains. This subject is all important, as were another fire to arise now, the Fire Department could not work, for they have not the requisite apparatus; and this board would receive the unqualified blame of their constituents.

Respectfully stated by

L. DONALDSON,
Mayor.

St. John, Aug. 8, 1845.

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1845.

Read a communication from His Worship the Mayor, relative to the origin of the late Fire, and the state of the Hose, &c.,

And thereupon Ordered, that the matter be referred to the four Aldermen on the Eastern side of the Harbour to report thereon and to recommend what means are to be adopted to provide the necessary Hose and other apparatus.

Before making their Report, two of the Committee waited on the Mayor, to obtain his views as to the best mode of procuring the necessary funds for this important object—with which His Worship was pleased to comply as follows:

St. John, 13th August, 1845.

"GENTLEMEN,—As you were pleased to ask my opinion regarding the best measures to be adopted, in order to prevent the city from being left as it now is, at the mercy of the first fire—I beg to state, that no such exists by any portion of the City Corporation being able to borrow money for the purpose of having additional Fire Plugs—mending and altering some of those now in use—importing 1000 feet of new Hose—repairing all the remaining ones—painting the engines—engineer's salary, &c. &c.—£500 to £600 is absolutely necessary, unless a make-believe system is followed, and which God forbid.

Fearful of such a crisis I have as I promised, thought much on the subject, and have concluded, that the only thing left to be done is (FOR NOW AND IN FUTURE *to avoid all the unfortunate disputes which have existed and will continue to arise,*) for the city to purchase, as they were asked to do in 1839, Water Stock to the extent, with their own 200 shares, of 1000 shares: to give security on it of the city, as they cannot now pay it: to enter into an engagement with the Water Company, that the City shall be represented at their Board: that an agreed upon Tax shall be imposed on properties fronting on the streets through which mains lead: that Fire Plugs and Hose shall be furnished and kept by the Water Company, and at their sole expence: that the stock shall in no case exceed in its dividends 10 *per cent.*, and that (if possible) no more heart-burnings should arise between two bodies which should go hand in hand

Do this, *and I think it probable, for I do not know so much*—the Water Company will be satisfied, and on your hand payable out of the Fire Tax, will lend the city the £500 or £600 required.

It is neither just to the citizens nor to the Insurance Offices to keep them in ignorance of the present state of things; nor can it be for the benefit of either party to keep their present antagonist position. Unite and the £5000 to the Province will disappear—hold on and both parties will gain—the city will do so, not only in security and respectability, but also *and to a certainty in funds*—while the stigma of the City's dirty linen will be washed.

In much haste, Your's truly,

L. DONALDSON."

Henry Porter and G. Van Horne, Esqrs.

The Committee to whom were referred the examinations taken before his Worship the Mayor respecting the origin of the late Fire, and his Worship's report on the present state of the Fire apparatus to report thereon

Beg leave to report as follows:—

That from a careful perusal of the examinations taken, although there may be some doubt as to the particular building in which the Fire originated, there is no doubt in the mind of your Committee, that the Fire was purely accidental. And although they lament the magnitude of the loss occasioned by this calamity, they have still cause of congratulation and thankfulness that the foul crime of incendiarism cannot in this instance be charged upon this community.

Your Committee are satisfied that the statement contained in his Worship's Report of the bad state of the Hose, and the quantity of new Hose required is correct, although they are of opinion that a much smaller sum than that mentioned by his Worship would supply the deficiency.

It is certainly a matter of vital importance to this community, that the Fire Department should be made as perfect and effective in all its parts as possible, and constantly kept in that state.

It will be remembered that this Board, aware of this necessity, and anxious to make provision for the same, applied to the legislature at their last session, for a Law to make an assessment on the inhabitants for this indispensable object. In their application to the Legislature for this Law, they stated their want of means to supply the materials requisite or to make the repairs thus required on the Fire apparatus. But the Legislature regardless of the primary importance of this most necessary work, were pleased to place it in a secondary point of view: and although they passed an Act authorizing the assessment, they coupled it with a condition that Three Hundred Pounds should first be assessed on the Inhabitants for the payment of Interest to the Saint John Water Company. (8 Vic. cap. 68.

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Your Committee are satisfied that the statement contained in his Worship's Report of the bad state of the Hose, and the quantity of new Hose required is correct, although they are of opinion that a much smaller sum than that mentioned by his Worship would supply the deficiency.

It is certainly a matter of vital importance to this community, that the Fire Department should be made as perfect and effective in all its parts as possible, and constantly kept in that state.

It will be remembered that this Board, aware of this necessity, and anxious to make provision for the same, applied to the legislature at their last session, for a Law to make an assessment on the inhabitants for this indispensable object. In their application to the Legislature for this Law, they stated their want of means to supply the materials requisite or to make the repairs thus required on the Fire apparatus. But the Legislature regardless of the primary importance of this most necessary work, were pleased to place it in a secondary point of view; and although they passed an Act authorizing the assessment, they coupled it with a condition that Three Hundred Pounds should first be assessed on the Inhabitants for the payment of Interest to the Saint John Water Company. (8 Vic. cap. 68.)

It is unnecessary for your Committee to advert to the discrepancies between the last mentioned Law and the Law it was designed to enforce or inflict on this community (7 Vic. cap. 43.) whereby the public at large were intended to be taxed to make up the losses or for the benefit of a private Company.

The injustice and illegality of the measure are now (your Committee believe) apparent to the members of the Legislature themselves, and the impossibility of carrying it into operation, is obvious to every individual.

While your Committee deeply deplore the position in which the board is placed by the improper Acts of the Legislature in this matter, they have the satisfaction of knowing that they have done all in their power to remedy the evil; and that the heavy responsibility of thwarting or frustrating their measures rests on the Provincial Legislature.

Your Committee recommend that an estimate be made of the cost of the new Hose required, and also the expense of repairing all the Hose now on hand, that can be made serviceable; and that application be made to the Trustees for the money necessary to pay for the same. And if the money cannot be obtained from this source, then that an appeal be made to the Public—confident that such an appeal to the community, under if the circumstances of the pressing emergency, cannot be made in vain.

The suggestion contained in his Worship's communication respecting the appointment of men to attend the Fire Plugs, adopted by the board, must be carried into effect by a Law of the Corporation to do so.

The Committee have received the suggestion of His Worship the Mayor respecting the mode of raising means to put the Fire apparatus in order.—But they confess they cannot see how it can be made available in the present emergency. His Worship's communication is however herewith respectfully submitted.

H. PORTER,
W. O. SMITH,
G VANHORNE, } *Committee.*

August 20, 1845.

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1845.

Read a Report from the Committee appointed to report on the examinations taken before His Worship the Mayor as to the origin of the late Fire.

And Ordered, that the same be received, and the Committee do make an estimate of the quantity and prices of Hose required; and that application be made to the Trustees for the necessary money for paying for the same, and report to this Board.

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber on the 10th day of Sept., A. D. 1845.

Read an extract from the minutes of proceedings of Trustees as follows:—

"At a meeting of the Trustees of Corporation Property held at the Bank of British North America, Monday 1st Sept., 1845.

"*Present*—Messrs. Wright, Smithers and Swinnerton.

"Read a letter from Alderman Porter, addressed to the Chairman of this Board, enclosing copy of Report to the Common Council respecting the Fire Department, with an extract from the minutes of the Common Council therein, dated 20th August last, and an estimate of the amount required for new apparatus, and the repair of the present Hose and Engines.—*Whereupon Resolved*, That the Trustees have no authority to appropriate any part of the Trust Funds in the manner proposed by the Common Council.—*And Further Resolved as the opinion* of the Trustees, that considering the pressing emergency of the occasion, and the danger to public property of further delay, an heavy responsibility now rests upon the Common Council, and that it is their imperative duty to carry into immediate effect the provisions of the Acts of Assembly 7th Victoria cap. 41 and 8th Victoria cap. 63. The Trustees cannot agree with the Committee of Common Council in thinking the assessment of £300 upon this large community an unfair remuneration to the Water Company for the sacrifices they have made, and the important benefits they have so often conferred upon the city in times of utmost need, and which in the opinion of the Trustees widely distinguishes their case from that of other private companies: and the Trustees consider direct taxation as far more just, and far more effectual than any appeal to the public for voluntary contribution.

(signed) "WM. WRIGHT,
"*Chairman, &c.*"

And thereupon Resolved, as the Trustees will not consent to the advance of the money for the purpose, that a Committee be appointed to prepare an estimate of the necessary expence for repairing the Hose and putting the Fire Department in good order, also to prepare a statement of the reasons for making the application, and apply to the Community for a voluntary contribution for defraying the expence. *And Ordered*, that the Aldermen and Assistants on the Eastern side of the Harbour be the Committee for that purpose.

Extract from the minutes.

JAS. PETERS, jnr., *Common Clerk.*

As reference has been made in the foregoing documents to two acts of the Provincial Legislature, it is here deemed necessary more particularly to notice their provisions.

1st, The Act 7 Vict. cap. 43. The preamble of this Act states in substance that "the Saint John Water Company has proved highly beneficial to the Public—and has been the means under Providence of preserving the said city from almost total destruction; and it is therefore just and reasonable that property thereby deriving benefit from the said company, should in future be made liable to contribute towards the charges and expences of establishing, upholding, and preserving the same."

The 2d section, enacts that the Common Council shall "once in every year, between the first day of April and first day of June, order a rate and assessment of a sum not to exceed the sum of Three Hundred pounds, to be made upon the owner or owners of every Store, House, Out-House, or other Building, situated at the eastern side of the Harbour of the said city."

By the preamble it is stated to be just and reasonable "that property thereby deriving benefit from the Water Company should be made liable to contribute to the charges of the same," but the Common Council think it unjust and unreasonable that every Store, House, Out-house, &c. at the eastern side of the harbour should be taxed for this purpose, most of which can derive no benefit from the Water Company's works for many years to come. We are aware that it has been stated that the whole city is interested in the preservation of every part thereof, but to this it might with equal justice be answered, that the whole Province is interested in the preservation of the City, and therefore the whole province should be taxed for the support of the Water Company.

2d. The Act 8th Vic. cap. 63. This Act was passed to enable the Common Council to levy an Assessment not exceeding £250 per annum, for the express purpose of keeping the Fire apparatus in good repair. But here also the influence and interest of the Water company was predominant, at the serious risk and expence of the city. By the 2nd section it is provided "that no rates or assessments shall at any time be made under the authority of this Act, until the Common Council shall have ordered the annual rate and assessment for the sum of £300, and no more, as directed and required by the second section of an Act." (7th Vic. Cap. 43, already adverted to.)

Here we would notice the glaring discrepancies or inconsistencies existing between these two Acts. By the first mentioned Act the sum to be assessed is not to exceed £300, so that the Common Council could have complied with the strict letter of the Act by ordering an assessment of Five pounds, if they had thot proper to do so; and by the second Act they must order an assessment of "£300, and no more"; but let it be remembered it must be no less.

The attempt to coerce the Common Council with this measure, in the manner above shown, is considered by that body unjust, and unconstitutional. If it is just or legal, why does not a mandamus issue to compel the Common Council to carry it into effect, and not let it remain as at present a dead letter on the Statute Book. We will venture to assert that no such species of legislation occurs in the annals of any other British colony.

It has been stated that a heavy responsibility will rest on the Common Council, for not having ordered this assessment,—but we hope an unprejudiced public will place this responsibility where it of right belongs, that is on the Legislature. They have virtually told us, we know your wants—we know your inability to supply these wants—we know that these are indispensable necessaries of vital importance to the safety of the city—but the city may burn, or shall burn, unless you first assess £300 to "defray the annual legal interest on the Invested Capital of the Saint John Water Company." (See 7th Vic. Cap. 43. Sec. 6.)

We believe a majority of the Common Council would assent to an enactment, authorising an assessment on all property within a reasonable distance of the extent of the Water Company's mains, to enable that Company to extend their works—this would be taxing all who derive any benefit from the said works—But as already stated, we think it unjust and unreasonable to tax the whole community for this object. We acknowledge the benefits derived from the Water Company's works on several occasions, but we are not aware that they have made any great sacrifices in rendering such services, neither can we consider them gratuitous; by Law they are bound to furnish a supply of water in cases of fire, and for this they have the privilege of opening the streets, to lay down and extend their works.—They have received an equivalent, and are therefore only doing their bounden duty.

In conclusion, we would inform the citizens generally, that the estimate furnished by the Chief Engineer of the cost of 1000 feet of new Hose, repairing the old Hose, Engines, &c., is upwards of £3300, without taking into account the expense of any new Fire Plugs that might be thought necessary to be placed in various parts of the city. To obtain £250 towards this expence, we must tax the citizens in the sum of £550—£300 of which by Law must go towards paying the interest on the invested capital of the Water Company.

Our wants, and the emergency of our case, is now before the public, and we have now no other resource but in this appeal to that public. By the words of the Act, the assessment should have been made between the 1st April and 1st June, consequently the assessment cannot be made this year.

It the Common Council have taken a wrong view of this case, we hope they will receive such an expression of public opinion as will convince them of that error; but if they are right, they will naturally expect to be sustained in their opinion; and the Legislature will then be taught to remedy in their next Session, the serious evils they have thus created.

☞ As this is a matter of vital importance to the safety of the city, the Committee, in accordance with the above Resolution, will wait upon the citizens during the ensuing week, for the purpose of soliciting their aid towards putting the Fire Department of this city in an efficient state.

HENRY PORTER, | J. FAIRWEATHER,
WM. O. SMITH, | L. WHITE DURANT,
THOS. HARDING, | WM. HAGGERTY,
G. VAN HORNE, | EDW. HIPPESLEY,
Committee.

St. John, September 17, 1845.

REGATTA.—The weather proved very unpropitious this morning until near 12 o'clock—at 1 the sun came out finely, and the sport commenced.—As our paper is just going to press we have only time to notice that all the wharves, the shipping, Reed's Point, and every other point that commands a view of the boats, are crowded with people; the steamboats including the Lady Colebrooke, Herald, Fredericton, Nova Scotia, and Saxe Gotha, are full to overflowing. About 400 people came from Fredericton in the steamers of yesterday and last night to witness the amusements of the day. We shall publish the results next week.

Passengers in the *Themis*, from Liverpool—Hon Charles Simonds, Major Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, of Fredericton; Mr. and Mrs. Horsfall, Mrs. Charles Brown and Family, and Mr. Charles Gardiner.

Married.

On Wednesday evening last by the Rev. Wm. Harrison, Mr. Alexander Scott, to Miss Margaret Walker, both of the Parish of St. John.

On the 3d inst., by Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. Judson Godard, of Sussex Vale, to Clarissa Amelia, eldest daughter of Mr. John Graves, of the Parish of Salisbury.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. R. Irvine, Mr. Wm. Fowler, to Miss Fanny Harrison, both of the parish of Springfield, K.C.

In Portland, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. E. J. Harris, Mr. William Johnston, of the Parish of Simonds, county of Carleton, to Miss Susanna Belyea, of Greenwich Parish, K.C.

At Carleton, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. F. Coster, Mr. John H. Huestis, to Sarah Wort, fourth daughter of Mr. A. O. Lamoreaux, of the same place.

Died.

On Saturday evening last, aged 77 years, Mrs. Ann Hatfield, widow of the late David Hatfield, Esquire.

On Tuesday morning, after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. William Mitchell, senr., for a long period an Architect of this city, aged 70 years; leaving a wife and seven children to mourn their loss.

On Tuesday last, after a short but severe illness, Elizabeth Mohan Raleigh, second daughter of the late Thomas Barlow, Esq., aged eight years and ten months—a promising and amiable child.

On Tuesday morning last, after a short but severe illness, Mr. Patrick Ruth, in the 51st year of his age.

Yesterday afternoon, after a short but severe illness, Mr. Wm. Moore, Tailor, of this city, leaving a wife and four children, to lament their loss. Funeral on Monday, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence in King street, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

In Portland, on Tuesday the 9th instant, Martha Jane, only daughter of Mr. Isaac Cluff, aged nine months, and 27 days.

At Hampton, K.C., on the 28th ult., Geo. Albert, aged 13 months, son of Mr. Elias Price.

At Canning, (q.c.), on the 5th inst., in the 68th year of his age, Patrick Ramsey, Esq., formely of Virginia, U. S.

At New Maryland, on Monday morning last, Mr. Michael Fisher, aged 49 years.

On Wednesday last, at Fredericton, Mr. William Davies, a native of Wales, England, aged 71 years.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, ARRIVED, 12th—Barque Warrior, Tiernan, Drogheda, 30, Wiggins & son, ballast.

15th.—ship Samuel, Leighton, Liverpool, Wiggins & son, general cargo; brig Ruby, crocker, 1, C. McLauchlan, ballast; Tory, Kelly, Yarmouth, do. 16th—Barque Alfred, Thompson, Alloa, 41, James Barber, coals; schr. Enterprize, Gorham, Halifax, master, ballast.

17th—ship Maranham, Flemming, London, 33 Wiggins & son, merchandize; brigs P. I. Nevins, Stoop, Alexandria, 12, S. Hersey, wheat; Ewd. Whitney, Sealing, New York, 7, G. Thomas, assorted cargo; schr. Dee, Smith, Halifax, 8, Allison & Spurr, copper; Martha Bree, Martin, Halifax 8, W. Hammond, sugar; Alabama, Means, Philadelphia, 11, Geo. Thomas, assorted cargo.

18th—schr. Asia, Woodworth, Boston, 3, W. Mackay, assorted cargo; ship Thetis, Brown, Liverpool, 28, master, merchandize.

19th—ship Charlotte, Kinney, Hull, 58, Jas. Kirk, coals.

CLEARED.

12th—barque Nahant, Fernald, Ghent, timber & deals, Chas. McLauchlan; brig Tynemouth castle, Pigg, Berwick, timber & deals, John Robertson; Henry, McFee, Androssan, do., Allison & Spurr; brigt. LaGrange, Herman, Boston, timber, I. D. Andrews.

13th—ship Coronation, Hume, London, timber & deals, John Robertson.

15th—ship Edinburgh, Lawson, Liverpool, tim. & deals, Jas Kirk; Warrior, McIntosh, Troon, do., J. Alexander; William Penn, Stephenson, Liverpool, timber & deals, James J. Payne; Janet, Fraser, Glasgow, do., J. Kirk; Charlotte, Harrison, McIntyre, Greenock, timber & deals, Jas J. Payne; Magog, Shenk, Ayr, do., Jas. Kirk.

16th—Princess Alice Maude, Hunt, London, timber & deals, S Reynolds & son.

17th—Brig Richard N. Parker, Lauchlan, Waterford, timber & deals, John Robertson; Princess Victoria, Gray, Ayr, do., Jas. Kirk.

18th—ship Mary Ann, Brown, Glasgow, timber & deals, Jas. Alexander; brig Dykes, Bell, Carlisle, timber, J. Kirk; Westmoreland, Walker, Androssan, deals, J. Barber.

Sailed from New York, for this port on the 15th, ship Lord Maidstone.

Spoken, 25th ult., lat. 42 24, long. 61 20, barque John Ker, hence for Glasgow.

Shipwreck—The schr. Friendship, which left St John for Cornwallis, with a cargo worth £200, was cast away yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, off Hawk's Island, and the vessel and cargo, we believe, a total loss. Several of the passengers came up to town yesterday afternoon.—*News.*

THE Brethren of *Hibernia Lodge* No. 301, are requested to meet at the Lodge Room, St. John Hotel, on Monday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to attend the Funeral of their late Brother William Moore. Transient and visiting brethren are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the W. M.

THOMAS POWERS, *Secretary.*

september 19. [courr]

THE Brethren of *Saint John Lodge*, No. 632, are requested to meet at the St John Hotel, on Monday next at 2 P. M., to attend the Funeral of their late Brother William Moore. Transient and visiting brethren are invited to attend. By order of the W. M.

A. MACKENNA, *Secretary.*

september 19. [courr]

THE Brethren of Portland *Union Lodge*, No 324, are requested to meet at the St. John Hotel, on Monday next at 2 P. M., to attend the Funeral of their late Brother William Moore. Transient and visiting brethren are invited to attend. By order of the W. M.

september 19. [courr]

THEATRE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that during the short period which the House has been closed, (in consequence of the dereliction of certain parties belonging to the company) a series of popular Melodramatic Pieces have been in course of preparation, and will be produced next week, commencing on MONDAY evening with the original Romantic Drama by T. E. WYKE, Esq., (author of Wenlock of Wenlock, &c. &c.) entitled **the Seven Clerks**, or *the Denouncer and the Three Thieves*, together with the fine Petit Comedy of the WEDDING DAY, neither of which have at any time been played in this city.

In reference to the former of these pieces it may justly be observed, that wherever it has been got up, it has invariably been received with rapturous applause. The finely drawn character of Claude Darnaud the Denouncer, the very embodiment of all that is grasping and heartless, and devoted to the worship of gold, is admirably contrasted with the irresistibly laughable drolleries of his famishing servant Simon. The entertainments in short will be highly attractive.

In compliance with a general request, the prices will in future be, Boxes 3s.; Upper Tier 2s.; Pit 1s. 3d. Several improvements have been made in the Scenic Department, and it will be perceived that during the recess the future gratification of the Patrons of the Theatre has been constantly kept in view. September 19, 1845.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber thankful for the patronage received previous to the late fire, would beg leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public that he has taken that New Shop in WATER STREET, opposite Messrs. T. Hanford & Co., where he is now re-opening a general assortment of *FASHIONABLE CLOTHING*, suitable for the season, which with a choice assortment of BROAD CLOTHS Beaver Cloths, Pilot Cloths, Buckskins, Doeskins Tweeds, Stockinnetts, Gambroons and Vestings, he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for CASH ONLY. JOHN BOWES.

September 12, 1845.

Oysters! Oysters!

JUST received at A. GILLESPIE'S, No. 18, Church street. 12th sept.

Steam Notice.

THE Steamer will leave for EASTPORT on *Saturday* mornings in future at 7 o'clock, instead of *Friday* as formerly. [2i.]

Sept. 12. JAMES WHITNEY.

FOR SALE,

A small LATHE and a PORTABLE FORGE, —Enquire at the Chronicle Office.

Aug. 15.

METCALFE, No. 28, will meet in their Lodge Room, on Friday evening 26th instant. By order of the W. M. Regular night. Greenwich, (K. C.) sept. 12.

September, 1845.

FALL GOODS.

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

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

Sept. 19. **W. G. Lawton.**

Conveyancing, Notarial Business, &c. &c. &c.

OFFICE directly opposite the Bank of New Brunswick.

JAMES BOYD.

August 22. *Attorney and Barrister at Law.*

THE Subscriber will carefully make off Books of Account and prepare copies of writings, of every description, at the Office of James William Boyd, Esquire THOMAS HALSALL.

Sept. 19. (Tem. Tel.) *Accountant and Scribe*

COAL.—200 chaldron good English COAL. For sale at 20s. per chaldron, while landing.

19th sept. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

LIVERPOOL COAL.

Just Received per Ship "Samuel."

100 CHALDS. Liverpool COAL, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply at the store of JOHN KINNEAR.

19th sept. *Prince Wm. Street*

TO LET:—*From 1st November next*, THAT pleasantly situated House in Dorchester street, now in the occupation of the subscriber.

Also, a part of a House in the same street. Apply to

19th sept. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

100 Chaldron ORREL COAL; 75 Wallsend do.; 50 do. Grand Lake do. For sale by J. F.

5th September, 1845.

The subscriber has received per schr. *Meridian*, and other recent arrivals from Boston:

40 DOZEN first quality PAILS; 15 kegs Butter Biscuit;
5 Half Bbls Grot BREAD;
20 Barrels and 20 half barrels Pilot Bread;
20 Boxes Soda Biscuit; 15 Kegs Epsom Salts;
2 " Arrow Root;
10 Half bbls. and 10 Kegs Saleratus;
8 Boxes Assorted PICKLES;
10 dozen superior Hearth Brushes;
10 boxes PERFUMERY, assorted;
4 Bales Cotton Batting, (superior article.)
1 Bag Walnuts; 2 bags Hickory Nuts;
2 bags Almonds. All which will be sold cheap for Cash. A. HEGAN.

Crosby's Walkingame's Arithmetic.

JUST RECEIVED, with other popular School Books, a few copies of *Crosby's* newly revised and greatly improved edition of *Walkingame's* Arithmetic; printed in a form and upon its typography differing from all its predecessors, which indicate advance to future critical imitations of the work, and containing new arrangements and new matter to be found in no other Arithmetic. To be sold at the Chronicle Office.

Sept. 5. [Courr. and Obs.]

FOR SALE—20 shares of COMMERCIAL BANK STOCK. For further particulars apply to WM. B KINNEAR.

september 12. [Courr. and Obs.]

Iron and Steel.

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

Canada Stoves, &c.

80 WOOD STOVES, assorted sizes; 10 Tons Iron Pots and Boilers;
200 Bags NAILS and SPIKES, assorted;
For sale by sept. 12. E. L. JARVIS

DANCING.

MR. DEUCHAR begs leave to inform the Young Gentlemen of St. John, that he intends forming an EVENING CLASS. Those wishing to join will please leave their respective names on or before the 1st of October next, at Mr. D's. residence, in George Woods' house, Dock street. Sept 5.

For Sale at the

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

Received by late arrivals from Boston and Halifax:

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

SUMMERS & HICKS.

Sept. 5. [News]

STOVES, STOVES,—Just received and for Sale:

75 ASSORTED STOVES, consisting of five different patterns of Cooking Stoves; six different kinds of Air-tight Stoves; a variety of Parlour Stoves; Fanaklins and Close Stoves JOHN KINNEAR.

Sept. 5. *Prince Wm. street.*

PIG IRON.—150 Tons, now landing ex *Jane Hammond*, for sale by

Sept. 5. WILLIAM CARVILL.

LOCKS, KETTLES, &c.

JUST RECEIVED—5 casks of LOCKS, Hinges, Venetian Shutters, Hinges and Fastenings, Chain Web, Gridirons, Grocers' Coffee Mills, Whip Thongs, Glass Paper, Dish Covers, copper coal Scoops and Shovels, &c. &c.

2 casks Tea Kettles, assorted;
1 do. Brass Cheap Candlesticks;
1 case GUNS, Percussion caps; a few casks of superior canister Powder.

On Hand.

A good assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

CUT NAILS, of Domestic Manufacture, are for sale at reduced prices, by

THOMAS R. GORDON.

Sept. 5. Market Square.

VICTORIA HOUSE

30th AUGUST, 1845.

First Fall Importations.

Per EDINBURGH.

RICH SHAWLS and **Handkerchiefs**, Ladies' *DRESSES*—newest styles, Ottomans, Organdies, Balzorines &c. Coburgs, Delaines, Lambs and Cashmores, Plain, Figured and Printed ORLEANS. French and British Garment and Furniture Prints, Scotch, English, and French Ginghams, &c. Shirting stripes, Homespuns and checks, FLANNELS, White and coloured, Grey and White COTTONS, SHEETINGS, & WARPS.

JAMES DOHERTY.

☞ Further Supply of Fall and Winter *GOODS* by first ships from London, Liverpool and the Clyde. J. D.

AUCTION SALES.

Extensive Dry Goods Sale by Auction.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, the 26th and 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by the subscribers, at their Sales' Room, North Market Wharf, the following Valuable and seasonable *Goods*, received by late arrivals:

50 PIECES Superfine Broad CLOTHS: Cassimeres; Tweeds; Buck and Doe Skins;
45 Pieces superior Beaver Cloths;
57 Do. Pilot do.
25 Do. Woollen Carpet and Drugget;
45 Do. Red Flannel;
30 Do. White Do;
20 Do. Red and Grey Padding;
145 Do. Black & coloured Orleans & Coburgs;
200 Do. Printed Cafleoes;
150 Do. Twilled Silesias;
50 Do. Striped Shirting;
30 Do. Linen Diaper;
50 Do. Grey Cottons;
50 Do. Gala Plaids and Clokings;
50 Do. Silk Handkerchiefs;
40 Do. Muslin Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
100 Do. Cotton Handkerchiefs;
25 Do. Irish Linens;
100 Cassimere, Combrie, and Muslin DeLaine Dresses;
5 Gross Comp and Fringes;
30 Dozen Striped Shirts;
20 Do. White Shirts—linen fronts;
50 Do. Cotton and Worsted Braces;
100 Pairs Pilot Cloths, Tweeds, Moleskin Pantaloons and Worsted Shawls, Indiana Mufflers; with a variety of other Goods.

Terms at sale.

T. L. NICHOLSON & CO.

St. John, September 19.

[courier & obs.]

Pork, Beef, Flour, Tea, &c.

Ex schr. George Henry, from Boston:

150 BARRELS Genesee FLOUR; 20 do. CORN MEAL;
40 Do PORK and BEEF;
1700 lbs. Live Geese FEATHERS;
60 Bbls. Pilot Bread; 10 do. VINEGAR;
1 do. Copal Varnish; 12 do. Beans;
10 dozen Pails; 5 Bales Batting; 2 casks Hams;
40 chests superior TEA (Carsons)
20 Boxes TOBACCO; 10M Havana CIGARS,
1 Box Clocks; 3 cases BOOTS & Shoes;
1 dozen Barrel Covers; 2 doz Wash Boards;
Cane Leaf CHAIRS; Common Do, Rocking do., Childrens' do.; Centre Tables; Toilet do.; Wash Stands, &c.;
together with a variety of other American Goods;
6 Bbls. APPLES; 3 do. PEARS;
50 Water Melons.

—IN STORE—

75 chests TEA; 40 Boxes Tobacco;
100 Bbls. Wheat and Rye FLOUR;
40 Do. Sperm, and Whale OIL;
30 Barrels TAR, PITCH and ROSIN;
20 Do. RUM, GIN, and BRANDY;
10 Bbls. Saleratus; 10 bags COFFEE;
Nests of Tubs; Measures; Cases of Boots, Shoes, and Clocks;
Boxes Glass, Indigo; Ginger and Crackers;
Bed Cords; Cinnamon; Broome;
Chocolate, Castor Oil; Rosins, FURNITURE, &c. &c., which will be sold low by

WELLINGTON & CO.

Sept. 5.

STEAM NOTICE.

REDUCTION of FARES!

The Steamers *Herald* and *Saxe Gotha* are intended to run as follows:—

THE DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS on *Thursdays*, at 7 A.M., and return the same Evenings, first high water after 4 o'clock; and *Saturdays* at noon, returning on Mondays, first high water after 10 o'clock.

Fare to DIGBY—Cabin, - - 7s. 6d.
Do. do. Forward, - - 5s 0d.
To ANNAPOLIS—Cabin, - - 10s. 0d.
Do. do. Forward, - 6s. 3d.

To EASTPORT and SAINT ANDREWS, on *Friday* mornings, at 7 o'clock; and on and after the 27th instant, on *Wednesdays* to EASTPORT and BOSTON at same hour.

On and after the 26th instant to WINDSOR on *Tuesday* Evenings. JAMES WHITNEY.

August 22 *Office on Tilton's Wharf.*

Pianoforte Manufactory.

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

The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine.

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

References given to gentlemen of the highest respectability, if required. J. T. HUNT.

St. John, 20th June, 1845.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Marsh and Wilderness LAND, in the Counties of Westmoreland and Charlotte:

Lot No. 53, in letter B. division, situated in Sackville, County of Westmoreland, containing 82 acres.

Half Lot, No. 28, in same Parish, containing 91 Acres.

Two thirds of Lot No. 28, in letter C. division, containing 222 acres.

Half Lot of MARSH LAND, in letter A division, containing two acres on the Great Marsh in Sackville.

Lot No 26, in letter C. division of Upland, containing 45½ acres.

Half Lot No. 4, in letter C, containing 90 acres, together with Mills, Mill Privileges, and improvements thereon.

300 acres of Wilderness Land in the County of Charlotte, on New River, about where it strikes the old St. Andrews Road and about a quarter of a mile from the new line of road.

And upwards of 30 acres of Upland, situated on Deer Island, in the County of Charlotte.

For particulars apply to

F. A. KINNEAR.

Office first door left hand "*Sands' Arcade.*"

St. John, 21st June, 1845.

CHAIRS, GLASS, &c.

60 BUNDLES assorted CHAIRS;
25 boxes 8 x 10 GLASS;
16 barrels salt CRACKERS; 3 boxes TOBACCO;
4 boxes shelled Almonds; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
250 bottles *CASTOR OIL.*

Aug. 22 JOHN KINNEAR.

Pig Iron, Sheet Iron, and Oakum.

Landing ex "Brothers":

205 TONS PIG IRON, No. 1; 10 tons Sheet IRON, assorted from No. 16 to 21; 5 tons Best OAKUM;
Ex "Helen":—100 tons PIG IRON, No. 1;
For sale by

Aug 29. WILLIAM CARVILL.

La Langue Francaise.

G. R. TUCKER begs leave most respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John, that he has commenced his Classes in the Mechanics' Institute, and is prepared to receive pupils either private or public; those wishing to join will please call, as none will be admitted into a class of the third lesson.

Mr. De CALISTHENIC CLASS will meet on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5, p. m. These exercises are so gentle, that the most delicate lady may practice them. It cannot but be a source of pain to a parent to see a child stoop forward, with shoulders out and the chest contracted—when it is known that by the position of the body the air received into the lungs is precipitated much lower than is consistent with a healthy state. These exercises are intended to obviate this, and give to the pupil a graceful and natural carriage.

Mr. D. will attend at the residence of the pupils where a class of not less than eight is formed.

Terms—£2 10s. for Twenty Four Lessons; £1 in advance. August 22.

Included in another Importation of

HARDWARE,

Received and opened this day, per *Edinburgh*, are:—

CARPENTERS' GLUE POTS, tin'd and copper pans; Bake Pans, *covered and separate covers*; SPIDERS, various sizes; Italian Irons, with heaters and separate heaters; a large variety of Counter *WEIGH SCALES*, tin and copper dishes; Dog Chains, tin'd and japanned; single and double Curb CHAINS; Brass and Iron Chain, for making tin weigh scales; Fire Irons in great variety; WAFERS of several patterns, *very cheap*; sets of brass Weights and Bell do.; shoe and Saddler's Punches; TRENCHER CASTORS; brass screw Rings; square head Wood screws, large sizes, and *James's* Wood Screws, of every size; single and double iron Lock Planes; Reed, Bead and Moulding Planes, *cheaper than any to the Market*; japanned Snuffers and Toast Racks; 3 prong Toasting Forks; handsome bronzed Watch Stands; beautiful cut glass Bottle Glasses for use of sick or in mour

Poetry.

THE PARADISE OF TEARS.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

Beside the river of Tears, with branches low,
And bitter leaves, the funeral willow grow;
The branches stream, like the dishevled hair
Of women in the sadness of despair.

On rolls the stream with a perpetual sigh,
The rocks moan wildly as it rushes by,
Hyssop and wormwood border all the strand,
And now a flower adorns the dreary land.

Then comes a child, whose face is like the sun,
And dips the gloomy waters as they run,
And moistens all the regions, and, behold
The ground is bright with blossoms manifold.

Where fall the tears of love the rose appears,
And where the moss is wet with friendship's tears,
Forget-me-not and violet, heavenly blue,
Spring glittering with the cheerful drop like dew.

The soul of mourners, who no more shall weep
Float, swan like down the current's gentle sweep,
Go up the sands that shine along its side,
And in the Paradise of tears abide.

Where every heart rejoins it kindred heart,
There is a long embrace, that none may part,
Fulfilment meets desire, and that fair shore
Beholds its dwellers happy evermore.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, etc.

Thomas Sandall,

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

ONE HUNDRED Bundles Sheet IRON, Nos. 20, 22 24: 20 boxes TIN;
1 cask refined BOR X;
1 cask nail Irons; 1 cask Horse Traces;
2 casks Tea Kettles, Saucepans, Stewpans and Round Pots, *Tin'd and Enamel'd*;
2 crates Coal Scoops and Hods;
1 cask iron WIRE and WIRE CLOTH;
6 bundles Loughandie Fry Pans; 1 cask sheet ZINC; 1 cask Iron, Brass and Copper Sheet Bills;

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

January 3, 1845.

The subscriber has received by the *Abigail*, from England, a further supply of

HARDWARE;

Among which are the following articles—

CUT and Wrought NAILS; Horse and Boat Ditto; Horse and Boat ditto; Horse Traces; Ox Chains; Waggon Boxes; Fire Irons; bronze Table Lamps; CUTLERY, Skates, Sadirons, Tea Trays, Locks, Hinges, Gunfurniture, Brass Nails, Glass Hemispheres and Chimnies, Coal Scoops, School Slates, Sparrowbills, Bake Ovens, Cast iron Spiders, Griddles, Refined and Common *IRON, &c. &c.*

G. T. WILEY.

Clarke's Vegetable Universal Life Pills.

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

Manufacturing Establishment and Office of the Proprietor, 21 Brussels street, St. John, N. B.

August 2nd. U. J. CLARK.

In Advertising a further supply of the

GENUINE OLD CORK RAZORS, the subscriber feels great satisfaction in the reflection that no encomium on their merit is required, their good qualities having been tested for the last six months in this and the neighbouring cities; and respectfully informs all Gentlemen, who shave themselves, that the only genuine article is to be purchased at the establishment of

MARSH, late DRURY,
July 23. Prince Wm. street.

A Card.

THE Subscriber having received on the night of the late fire a convincing proof of the sincerity of his Friends, begs leave to tender them his sincere thanks, and would also inform his old Customers and the Public generally, that he has recommenced business in Mr. TURNBULS house, No. 13, Church street, where they may expect to be accommodated equally as well, if not superior to his usual style. ALEX. GILLESPIE.

P. S.—A RESTAURATEUR, attached to the establishment, with a number of Private Rooms.

Augus 8.

IRON, Boiler PLATE, &c.

Per *Oromocto*—

BOILER PLATE—assorted, 4x2 to 6x2. *Also*, a large assortment best

STAFFORDSHIRE IRON,

including scrap IRON 3 to 6 inches square; and 4 to 6½ in diameter.

April 11. E. L. JARVIS.

LIVERPOOL BEST SOAP.

RECEIVED by the *Brothers*—400 Boxes 20 and 60 lbs. each. For sale by

August 22. JOHN KINNEAR.

PALE SEAL OIL.—5 Casks Pale SEAL OIL, landing this day ex schr. Scotia, from Halifax, for sale by

July 25 J. R. CRANE.

Smith's Tools.

THE subscriber has lately received an assortment of Smiths' Anvils, Vices, and bellows.

July 25. E. L. JARVIS.

CHAIN CABLES.—1 CHAIN CABLE 90 fms. 1½ inch; 1 ditto. 75 do. 1½ inch ex schr. "*Emily*" from Halifax—for sale by

July 18. J. R. CRANE.

PALE SEAL OIL.—15 casks PALE SEAL OIL.—Landing this day ex schr. "*Scotia*," from Halifax—for sale by

July 18. J. R. CRANE.

OFFICE with STORAGE to let, in the Brick store on the North Wharf lately occupied by E. L. Jarvis & Co. Wm. HOWARD.

W. H. SCOVIL

Has just received per *Lady Caroline* from London, *Corsair* from Liverpool, and *Canmore* from Glasgow, a part of his **SPRING SUPPLY**, which will be sold cheap for cash, viz:

25 Cases well assorted HARDWARE;
100 bags Cut Nails, Rose and Clasp;
100 bags Spikes, 4½ to 8 inch,
10 doz. long handle Fry Pans;
15 do. Barn Shovels; 100 do. Miners' or Irish do.
2 tons SHOT, assorted sizes;
5 do. HOLLOW WARE, assorted;
2 cases *Thomson's* screw Augers,
2 tons White Hemp and Manilla ROPE,
2 bales Stripes and Checks,
6 do. WRAPPING PAPER, assorted,
54 chests Fine Congo Tea; 5 cases E. I. Indigo,
5 tons No. 1 London Lead, in kegs of 112 lbs. 56 lbs. 28 lbs. and 14 lbs.
3 tons London Putty, in 7lb. and 14lb. bladders
20 boxes best POLAND STARCH,
7 hhds and tierces Refined SUGAR, in 6lb, and 10lb. Loaves,
1 cask London Glue; 1 do Epsom Salts,
1 hhd. Lamp Black; 2 casks Salt Petre,
10 barrels Flour and Roll Brimstone,
1 cask Mustard, in bladders,
5 casks Race and Ground Ginger,
1 bale Pump Leather;
20 barrels spruce Yellow and Red Ochre,
10 casks Whiting; 40 bags Black Pepper;
5 bags Pimento; 1 bale Herring Twine,
1 case Writing Paper.

☞ Remainder daily expected per first vessels from London and Liverpool. *May* 16.

Spring Supplies at the St. John CLOTHING MART, No. 1.

MERRITT'S BRICK BUILDINGS,

Water Street.

The subscriber has received per ships '*Canmore*,' '*Lady Caroline*,' and '*Odessa*:'

30 BALES of fine and superfine west of England blue, black, and medley coloured BROAD CLOTHS;
Superfine Cashmeres, Buck and Doeskins;
KERSEY and TWEEDS—latest patterns and newest styles;

20 Cases and Bales of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of—superfine blue, black, and medley coloured FROCK and DRESS COATS;
4,000 Pairs PANTALOONS, of various shades, textures, and qualities—most fashionable shapes;
2,000 Fancy VESTS, in black and coloured Velvet, satin, silk, valentia, marsailis, cashmere, cloth and tweeds—newest patterns;
500 Fancy SUMMER COATS—consisting of fancy, plain and figured Tweeds, Gambroon Cantoon, Drill, Orleans, Velveteen and Waterproof Cloths—Polka, Tagliona, Chesterfield, and Waterford styles—latest cut and newest patterns;

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING,

and Outfits of every description, suitable for all weather and climates;
12 Cases Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of calf skin, seal skin, morocco, and neats leather;
6 Cases cloth, velvet, tweed, glazed, cenlette, and plass CAPS;
4 Cases gossamer, felt, India rubber covered and Glazed HATS;
Lambswool Shirts and Drawers, Regatta and striped Shirts; White ditto with linen fronts; blue, red and white do.;
Black and coloured Neck ties, plain and figured satin Stocks, silk, cotton and muslin Handkerchiefs;
Umbrellas, Trunks, Carpet Bags, and Waterproof Coats and Mackintoshes;
40 Dozen Braces in India rubber, worsted, white and coloured cotton;
2 Dozen Lady's Work Boxes and Writing Desks;
Black and coloured kid, thread, and cotton Gloves;
Duck and Canvas Jackets and Pantaloons;
Oil skin Suits, Mattrasses, Hammocks and Clews, Blankets, Sheets & Counterpanes, Watches Jewelery, &c. &c.

The above Goods will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

Gentlemen leaving their orders and selecting their cloth can have them executed at the shortest notice in the most fashionable style.

☞ Twenty Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately. None but good workmen need apply.

F. NEILL.

St. John, June 6. 1845.

Land at Parrsborough.

FOR SALE several lots and parcels of LAND, desirably situated, and of excellent quality; some of which have been improved and under cultivation.

ALSO,—The Property formerly owned by J. W. Maynard, Esquire, at Ratchford River, containing about 1200 acres; upon which there is a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and other conveniences for a respectable family.—Also, connected with the above, a good SAW MILL, with a plentiful supply of Saw Logs at a convenient distance. This Property is very advantageously situated; it being but a short distance from the Bay Shore, the Timber may be shipped at a trifling expense.

Any person wishing to purchase Property in the above section of the country will find this worthy of notice, the price moderate, and terms of payment easy. Application may be made to THOS. BOGGS Esquire, at Halifax, (N. S.) or to

ALLISON & SPURR.

August 8. St. John, N. B.

Hides, Rice, &c.

By the Eleanor Jane, from Boston:—

110 AFRICAN HIDES;
12 half Tierces best RICE;
6 barrels SALERATUS;
5 barrels Best Refined WHALE OIL;
6 handsome CLOCKS, brass works;
20 Trunks and Valises;
Children's Waggons and Willow Baskets;
Spit Leather; Castor Oil &c.

August 1. JOHN KINNEAR.

Per Themis.

1 CASE London *Patent Satin Hats*, a New Article. Their superiority over every other manufacture of Hats, consists in their elasticity, softness to the head, and great durability. For sale by

June 6. tel 3i. E. E. LOCKHART.

Cordage.

Just arrived per ship Seven, from Liverpool:

107 COILS *Jackson's* CORDAGE, consisting of ROPE from 6 inch to 1¼ inch spun yarn, Martin, Amberline and Houseline, suitable for rigging for a vessel of 200 tons. For sale low while landing.

July 4. C. & W. H. ADAMS.

Cooking Stoves

OF the Union Pattern, new, and completely fitted—three different sizes. Received and for sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

July 18.

February 22, 1845.

Received by the *Nautilus*, from Liverpool:

MILL saw FILES, Pit Saws, Hatchets, Curry Combs, Planes, Fox Traps, Gun Flints, Bell Carriages, Tenon Saws, Spoke Shaves, Caulking Irons, Mincing Knives, &c.

G. T. WILEY.

THE subscriber has removed his Stock of *Paper Hangings, Music, &c.* to NELSON'S Brick Building, Market square, over Mr. C. Patton, up stairs.

August 22. JOHN LEITCH.

Gordon's HARDWARE Store,

Adjoining the *London House*, Market square, St. John, N. B.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale at the lowest market prices:

18 TONS HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots from 4 to 35 gallons; Boilers from 30 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 and Coffin cord;
1 cask Red Chalk; 1 do. Water of Ayr Stone; 10 barrels FF POWDER; 20 do. Blasting do.; 2 cases Scotch screw Augers, assorted to 2¾ inch; 1 cask Lamp chimnies and shades; 1 cask Cutlery, assorted; 3 cases Cast STEEL, square, flat, and octagon; 18 bundles spring and blister Steel; 1 ditto Horse shoe ditto; 4 casks containing 365 doz Mill saw and other FILES, common and superior quality; 2 cases Circular Saws; 1 case *Rowland's* Mill saws, 6, 6½ and 7 feet; 100 Gang saws, 4½ to 7 feet; 115 dozen Scythes, good and cheap; 4 boxes scythe stones; 1 basket shoemakers' stones; 41 dozen Hay and Manure Forks; 24 dozen long handled Fry Pans; 1 case Guns and Pistols, caps, moulds, &c.; 18 boxes Tin Plates; 5 cwt. superior Block TIN; 40 blocks of Zinc; 1 cask sheet Zinc; 4 sheets LEAD; 1 cask Lead Pipe; 1 ton Plough Plating; 2 tons shear Moulds; 12 Anvils and Vices, best; 6 smith's Bellows; 28 dozen shovels and spades; 30 dozen long handled ditto; 20 do. socket shovels; 5 bags copper BOAT NAILS, ¾ to 2¾ inch; 1 case sheet COPPER; 1 bundle sheet Brass; 2 tons Patent SHOT, assorted; 2 tons iron, brass, and copper shoe Bills; 1 cask Lamp Black; 1 do. Borax; 2 crates coal scoops; 1 ton sad Irons, as'd; 1 cask of *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 ditto; 11 casks Ox and Horse Nails; 20 bags Boat Nails; 3 casks Whalebone do.; 1 cask Brads and Tacks; 50 bags Spikes, 4 to 10 inch; 100 bags rose and clasp Nails, 4'dy to 40'dy; 20 bags *Composition* Nails and spikes; 1 do. do. clinch Rings; 2 casks plate and shutter Hinges; 1 cask curled Hair and seating; 1 bale Chair Web; 1 case Tea Trays and Waiters; 200 pieces horse Traces; 100 chains; 1 case X cut and Buck saws; 1 bale sieves and Riddles, iron and brass; 1 ton iron, brass and copper WIRE; 2 casks Glue; 1 bale carpet Thrumbs.
50 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, T. H. and strap Hinges; Brass and Japann'd Candlesticks, Bellows Pipes and Tol Irons; stair Rods and Eyes, shoe Thread, Wilson's shoe Knives, Heel Plates and Nails, Harness Mounting, COFFIN Furniture, PLATED CANDLESTICKS, Snuffers, Cutors, &c Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, Urns, &c: Bronze Urns; table, shop, and hall Lamps; Fire and Andirons, heavy Kitchen Fire Irons; Brass and Bell Metal Preserving Kettles; Back Chains and Cart Harness: a good assortment of Carpenters' Tools, &c. &c.

On Hand, in kegs of 100 to 2000 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 20. THOS. R. GORDON.

The subscriber ... 'Odessa,' ... 'Lady Caroline,' 'Lion':

41 CASES and 7 Cases **Hats, Caps, &c.**, comprising a general assortment, *Viz:*

Gentlemen's London Superfine Beaver HATS;
Parisian, Satin Beaver, Velvet, and Gossamer Do. (with plain and fancy rims;
Black and Drab Merton Silk HATS;
Black and Drab Felt Do.;
Farmers Beaver and Felt Do. (*low crowns*);
Children's Beaver HATS, with Tassels;
Men's and Youth's Cloth, Velvet, Glengarry, and fancy *Caps*;
Glazed Threshers, Albetts, Pilot, (silk under);
India Rubber, (*round crowns*); and Halifax Glazed HATS;
Glazed Hat and Cap COVERS;
Leather Hat Cases; Hat Brushes; Children's Belts; GOLD LACE; Peaks; Straps; Livery Cockades; Scotch Bonnets, &c. &c. &c.

☞ The above Goods were manufactured expressly to the order of the subscriber, by the best Makers, and are recommended to be superior in quality, and the most fashionable styles. For sale, wholesale and retail, at usual low prices.

E. E. LOCKHART,
May 23. *No. 1. Prince Wm. street.*

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

Ex *Lady Caroline*, from London:—

10 CASKS and 3 cases DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c.
10 casks Epsom salts, Cream of Tartar, Camphor, Salt Petre, sulphur, Brimstone, Alum, Copperas, Borax;
400 kegs No. 1 Brandram's WHITE LEAD; in 14, 28, 56, and 112 lbs. kegs;
250 kegs Yellow, Green, Red, Brown and Black Paints;
25 casks Rose Pink, Red Lead, Red and Yellow Ochre, Venitian Red, Lamp Black, Ivory Black;
30 casks Whiting and Paris White;
2 casks Paint, Varnish, Wash, Hearth, Dusting, Cloth, Hair, Teeth and Nail BRUSHES;
1 case Macassar Oil, Kalydor, Odonto, Adelaide Perfume, Vegetable Essence for the Handkerchief, Lavender and Cologne Water, Rig's Military shaving cakes, Old Brown and White Windsor soap, cold Cream, Bears' Greases;
4 cases of Pickles, Sauces, Ketchup, salad Oil, Capers and Olives;
3 casks White Wine and French Vinegar;
20 bags Pepper, Root Ginger, and Pimento;
1 case Arnatto or Cheese Colouring;
3 cases Indigo; Vermillion, Crome Yellow, Prussian Blue;
3 cases Washing SODA.

W. O. SMITH.
May 30. *No. 1. North side Market square.*

No PUFFING! No PUFFING!

City Clothing Store,

AND GENERAL

OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

South Side the Market Square.

THE subscriber has received per recent arrivals, a large and extensive selection of

Cloths, Summer Clothing,

and every other article connected for an Outfitting Establishment, which are too numerous to mention in the columns of a Newspaper; and for Variety, Quality, and Cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any house in the Trade.

JOHN ANDERSON.

N. B. Persons desirous of having their Clothes made to order, can select the Cloth and have them made up at the shortest notice and latest styles.

June 13. 1845.

June 12, 1845.

By Emigrant, Mariner, & Britannia from Liverpool:

HOOP IRON, Board and Horse NAILS; Locks, Hinges, Screws, Scythes, Sickles, Harness Buckles, Guns, Pistols, and Gun Furniture; Garden Rakes, &c.

G. T. WILEY.

No. 14, Dock Street.

THE subscriber in returning thanks for past favours begs to state that he continues business near his old stand Dock street, opposite Mr. R. Calvert's.

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Wares

manufactured at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Ship Work attended to.

Stoves, Stove Pipe, Conductors, Gutters, &c. always on hand.

☞ A Journeyman and Apprentice wanted—a lad from the country would be preferred.

May 2. W. WESTLOTORN.

John Collins, from Liverpool,

(Late of Agnew's, King street.)

Chronometer, Patent Lever, Horizontal, and Vertical Watchmaker.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public, that he has commenced business in the above line, next door to Mr. Frost's Shoe Store, North side of King street. Having been employed in England for twenty-seven years as a practical workman in the making and manufacturing of Chronometers, and every description of Watches, and having a perfect knowledge of the business in every department, both philosophical and mechanical, he hopes that from his character and ability as a workman, with strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Mathematical, Philosophical, and Nautical Instruments repaired and accurately adjusted.

☞ Patent Lever and Vertical WATCHES made to order, of superior workmanship, at lowest prices; and Watches, Clocks, and Timepieces of every description, cleaned and repaired at shortest notice on most reasonable terms.

JEWELLERY neatly repaired. *April* 25.

CITY Boot and Shoe Store,

No. 1, KING STREET,

BASEMENT STORY SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

NATHANIEL ADAMS returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the kind Patronage hitherto given him, and now begs to inform them that he has entered into Partnership with his brother J. Adams. The business will therefore in future be continued under the name of

N. & J. ADAMS

who will at all times be prepared to furnish customers with the best work and materials, and a Lowest Prices.—They will also keep a large supply of BOOTS and SHOES, and Shoemaker's Finding's constantly on hand for sale. [April 11.

NEW

Cabinet Establishment.

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

Cabinet Furniture,

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

St. John, May 2. W. HOGAN.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he is carrying on the business of *Cabinet Making, Upholstering, &c.* at his old stand in Duke street, where all orders will be punctually attended to, and work executed with neatness and dispatch. He will also attend to the business of UNDERTAKING, on reasonable terms.

April 11. JOHN J. HOGAN.

The Steamer "New-Brunswick,"

WILL commence running on the opening of the River, on her usual days, leaving Indian Town on TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 10 o'clock, a. m., and on SATURDAY at 12, noon; and Fredericton on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 9 o'clock, a. m.

April 18. 1845. ROBERT WYLIE.

Steam-Boat Notice.

THE Steam Boat NOVA SCOTIA is now in readiness for TOWING, and may be obtained on application to Captain LEAVITT, or at the store of THOMAS PARKS,

January 24. *Dock street.*

Great Saving in Soap & Labour.

Royal Letters Patent—Granted March 4, 1844.

Patent Washing & Cleansing POWDER.

ONE great advantage which this Powder possesses over others, consists in its not injuring the hands of the persons using it. Other Washing Powders contain Carbonate of Soda in its free state, which by acting upon the skin, inflames the hands, and renders them sore and wrinkled.

Other advantages peculiar to this Powder, may be stated as follow, viz:

A saving of at least one half of the Soap which is necessary when Soda is used.

A great saving in the labour of washing.

The colour of linen and other fabrics turn out far superior in whiteness to that which is given by any other means.

N. B.—Warranted not to injure articles though made of the finest materials.

☞ Sold in packets at 1½d each, by

JOHN G. SHARP, Chemist,
May 2. Corner of North M. Wharf.

Anchors, Chains, &c.

Ex *John & Isabella*, from Newcastle—

2 CHAINS, each 1½ inch, 90 fathoms; 1 do. ditto 1 inch, 60 do.; 1 ANCHOR, 21 cwt; 1 do. 20 cwt; 1 do. 22 cwt; 1 do. 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 26lbs; 4 tons CORDAGE, assorted sizes; 5 tons Spikes, assorted. For sale by

June 27. J. R. CRANE.

Fresh Supplies.

The subscriber has received per ships 'Britannia,' 'Mary Pring,' 'Eliza Jane,' &c.

20 BRLS. Epsom SALTS; 1 bale Senna
1 cask Isinglass; 1 case Gum Arabic;
24 casks crushed SUGAR;
4 hhds. double refined LOAF SUGAR;
4 casks Soda Ash, superior quality;
1 cask Chloride of LIME;
1400 lbs Saltratus, first quality;
4 bo's Spirits TURPENTINE;
80 Kegs No. 1 WHITE LEAD;
64 crates black Bottles, pints and quarts.

June 20. JOHN G. SHARP.

Militia Military COATS.

2 OFFICERS Military COATS, with Epaulettes to each, and a handsome Escutcheon for sale. Apply to

June 13. JOHN KINNEAR.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society.

Office 26, Cornhill, London.

CAPITAL £500,000 sterling.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS Company insures for sums from £100 to £2300 on a single Life. It has the *mutual* system, or distribution of profits—offers advantages while living, as well as to widows and orphans after the death of the insured—loans part of the premiums paid when needed—induces persons to insure the lives of others who may be indebted to them—insures a man and his wife *jointly*, payable to the survivor on the death of either—grants endowments to children on reaching the age of twenty-one years—and conducts its operations upon a most comprehensive and satisfactory system.

Medical Examiner at St. John, N. B.
WILLIAM BAYARD, Esq. M. D.

Agent for Saint John, N. B.
EDWARD L. JARVIS.

May 3. 1845. *Nelson street.*

—Pro Bono Publico—

BROOKS' EMPORIUM,

Foster's Corner, King Street, St. John.

THE subscriber informs the Public that he has just received a large assortment of PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., among which are—1 gross best French Cologne Water; 1 do. Lavender do; 1 box of Kidder's Beaus Oil; 2 do small do; half gross Rowland's Macassar Oil; 2 do Antigua do; Fancy Patterns; half gross Pungents; 1 do round shaving SOAP; 1 gross French do; Chapman's celebrated Razor Strops; Emerson's do; Snuff Boxes; Cigar Cases; Tobacco do.; Indelible Ink; Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes; Hat do; silk Purses; Cotton do; silver Guards; 1 gross fancy Beads; 1 do Bugles; Feather Fans; Motto Thimbles; Coat Links; Court Plaister; spy Glasses; Pocket Books; fine Ivory Combs; Dressing do; half gross best shell side Combs; do Buffalo shell Back do; half gross Victoria shield Pins; Crooks' celebrated Razors; 100 pieces Whale Bone; Emery Cushions; 1 gross best WAX DOLLS, of all sizes; Drums; Trumpets; Key Bugles; Walking Canes; Dressing Cases; fancy Work Boxes; Necklaces; Looking Glasses; shaving boxes, and brushes; Steel Pens and Pen holders; Feather Dusters; Hair Powder; A great variety of TOYS at wholesale and retail.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine the above articles as they have all been selected especially for his Establishment, and compose the most extensive assortment in his line that has ever been offered in St. John: the whole of which will be disposed of at Wholesale and Retail.

July 11. 1844.

EXTENSIVE MILL PROPERTY

To be sold by Private Bargain.

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

The Saw Mills are capable of containing as many Gangs as there are now single Saws, which could be substituted at little cost; they are in perfect order, and some of the Gangs could be driven throughout the entire year, as there are always several of the Saws kept going during the entire Winter; and the Grist Mill has the same advantage. The Draw is perfect and complete order, having been completed at very great expence, and runs entirely across the river Nashwaak, thus securing the whole waters of the river for the driving of the Mills.

Connected with the Mills there is a fine large Store, well adapted for the business of the country, also a Blacksmith's Shop, and a good Cottage and Garden attached, well suited for the manager of the Mills besides a number of Houses suitable for the Workmen at the Mills.

There is also a tract of Land on the Eastern side of the river, containing 500 acres, and about 200 acres on the western side, the latter embracing the Holybrooke Farm, and the whole highly valuable for cultivation, and precluding any interference by other establishments on the river. These valuable Properties will be sold along with the Mills, and reasonable accommodation will be given to the purchaser. There can scarcely be found within this Province such a valuable Water privilege, and it is therefore well deserving the attention of any party wishing to embark in the Lumber trade; the whole can be seen at any time, and full particulars given on application to W. J. Bedell and Co. Fredericton, Charles Perley, Esquires, Woodstock, or to the subscribers at St. John. ROBERT RANKIN & CO.

March 21, 1845.—tf.

Iron, Tin, Copper, Anchors, Chains, &c.

The subscriber is now landing ex *Nancy*:

200 TONS of well assorted English Iron.

Ex Caroline:

50 tons of do. do.; 50 tons PIG IRON.

Ex Thomas:

10 tons Spike Nails, 4½ to 10 inches;
20 boxes DC TIN.

Ex New Zealand:

200 tons *Banks'* best Refined IRON, assorted; 150 tons English Iron, assorted; 100 dozen Farmers' Spades; 9 casks Miners' SHOVELS, *steeled*; 100 bags Patent Nails, from 4d to 24d; 15 tons Spike Nails, from 4½ to 10 inch; 220 Bolts best NAVY CANVAS, No. 1 to 6; 8 casks Iron WIRE, well assorted; 7 tons Cast STEEL, *Naylor & Co.* ass'd; 2 tons Coach Springs, steel, assorted; 100 boxes Tin Plates, well assorted; 6 tons Bolt COPPER; assorted, ⅝ to 1¼ inch; 50 chests best Congou Tea; 20 bags Horse and Ox Nails, assorted; 20 dozen Frying Pans, assorted; 1 cask VICES, assorted; 12 best (warranted) AXES, assorted;
40 cwt. best short link ⅝ inch CHAIN; 20 cwt. best short link 7-16 ditto; 40 cwt. do ditto ½ inch ditto; 40 cwt. do. do. ⅜ inch ditto; 40 cwt. do. do. ¾ inch ditto; 20 cwt. do. do ⅞ inch ditto; 20 cwt. do. do. 1 inch ditto;
30 CHAIN CABLES, best proved assorted, ⅝ to 1¼ inch;
60 ANCHORS, assorted, 1 cwt. to 30 cwt.

—ON HAND—

30,000 best Fire Bricks; 100 boxes Tin Plates; 25 tons SHEET IRON, assorted; 500 boxes Liverpool SOAP; 4 tons Sock Plates, single and double; 4 tons Blister STEEL; 200 TEA KETTLES assorted numbers; 25 dozen Ballast Shovels, ass'd sizes; 20 dozen Garden Spades, ditto; 20 Register Grates, assorted; 50 Half Register do. do.; 10 tons Plough Plates, 2 to 5 inches; 5 tons HOOP IRON from 1 to inches; 200 tons ass'd English Iron; 100 tons best Refined ditto; 20 do. Swedish ditto, best Brand, assorted; 10 bars best Low Moor Iron, 4½ and 5 inch square; 20 doz. Kiln Tiles.

Daily expected ex Wakefield:

10 tons Swedish Iron, assorted; 10 tons Refined Round Iron, from ⅜ to ¾ inch; 2 tons Blister Steel; 4 tons sheet Iron, No. 16 to 24; 12 pairs Forge BELLOWS, 24 to 36 inch; 10 tons OAKUM; 50 tons SLATES—Queen, Ladies and Countess; 100 tons COAL.

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

July 4. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Chain, Chain Cables, Oil, &c.

Received by the *Mountaineer* and *Asia*:

2 CASKS Quarter Inch CHAIN;
5 do. five sixteenths do.; 8 do ⅜ do.
5 do. seven sixteenths do.; 5 do. half inch do.
4 Chain CABLES ⅝ in. 9 16. ⅝ inch,
10 casks 4d. Wrought NAILS,
10 do. 6d. do. do.
20 do. 8, 10, 12, and 20. do.
10 do assorted Boat Nails; 2 do. Sheathing Nails;
25 do. assorted SPIKES;
17 pieces Table Printed COVERS;
55 reams Past, Pot, and Fool's Cap PAPER;
50 do. White Cap Paper.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

August 1. *Prince William street.*

Oysters and Lobsters

MAY be had on application at GILLESPIE'S, Peters' Wharf. May 29

By the Queen's Patent.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption.

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

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

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

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

[From the John Bull, newspaper, London.]

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

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

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

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

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

31 CASKS and Cases **Hardware,** containing Carpenters and Turrets improved Rim Locks, butt Hinges, Screws, rim, spring, Norfolk, and Night Latches; improved Mortice Door Locks: sliding Cabin door Mortice Locks; chest, cupboard, pad, till, trunk and desk Locks; wrought chest, T. H. HL. table and Venitian shutter Hinges; Italian and sad Irons, polished steel and Iron Stove's and Tongs, and Fire Irons, Tea Kettles, sauce Pans, brass preserving Kettles, patent Enamel'd preserving Kettles, and sauce Pans, Glue socket Shovels, Percussion GUNS, and Caps, Powder Flasks, Brushes, Seives and Riddles, short handled Frying Pans, Lamp wick and Chimnies, Solar side Lamps, Rivets Sickles and reaping Hooks; Hoes, Cow bells, pit, cross cut, buck, tenon, and hand Saws; coffin and harness MOUNTING, slates and Pencils, Curry