SAINT JOHN, N. B. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1845.

THE Weekly Chronicle

Volume 10. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 1.

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.		H. Sun.	s. Moon	H. W.
6 Saturday,	- -	5 37	6 23	8 49 1 35
7 Sunday,	- -	5 39	6 21	9 33 2 19
8 Monday,	- -	5 40	6 20	10 24 2 57
9 Tuesday,	- -	5 41	6 19	11 25 3 51
10 Wednesday,	- -	5 43	6 17	morn 5 10
11 Thursday,	- -	5 44	6 16	0 32 6 35
12 Friday,	- -	5 46	6 15	1 43 8 9

First Quarter 9th, 2h 33m. morning.

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 to 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. B. Ward.

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

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

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 assurance, upon highly favourable terms.

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

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

"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 sets of Woollen *CARDING MACHINES*, complete, which will be sold low.—The Cards are of English manufacture, from Leeds, and machinery warranted to make good work and to give general satisfaction.—Address to

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

N. B.—Reference may be made to Messrs. Hervis & 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.*

To Carriage Builders—*in particular*—

A Good assortment of SCREW BOLTS, with round, cheese and countersunk heads 2 to 7 inches, 5/16 and 3/8 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.*

Spring Importations.

Per Corsair from Liverpool, Mayflower and Lady Caroline from London—

10 HHDS. Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL
1 ton PUTTY,
2 tons Brandram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD,
25,000 best GOLD LEAF; 3 casks London Glue,
2 cases indigo; 1 ton Copperas; 1 do. Alum,
1 ton Washing Soda; 1 do. Soda Ash,
4 casks Blue Vitriol; 2 do. Roll Brimstone,
2 casks sulphur; 6 kegs Saltpetre,
2 bbls. Cream of Tartar, 1 do. Carbonate of soda;
10 do. Epsom salts; 2 do. Senna,
1 chest Gum Arabic; 1 do. Gum shellac,
10 barrels Root Ginger; 2 do. Ground ditto,
10 bags Black Pepper; 1 do. Pimento,
1 bag White Pepper,
17 cases assorted Pickles and sauces;
4 cases Sardines,
4 cases Scotch Orange Marmalade;
6 cases Finest Florence salad Oil,
1 cask superior French Vinegar,
3 cases Perfumery, Combs, &c.
1 case hair, nail, tooth and flesh Brushes,
1 case shoe, scrubbing and black lead Brushes,
5 cases Patent Medicines, surgical Instruments,
Patent or common Trusses, Bandages, Jeffrey's Respirators or safeguard for the lungs.
Patent Electrical Flesh Rubbers and Gloves,

JOHN G. SHARP,
Corner North Market Wharf.

May 23.

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 you again.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a *perfect cure* effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive it would be without your arm. I can only compare this Cure to a charm!!"

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

Before me, JOHN PIRIE Mayor.

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stoney and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; the Pills, in all the above cases ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected 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 only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

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

Iron, Tin, Slates, & Oaklum.

Landing ex Wakefield, and for sale by the subscriber:

10 TONS Swedish IRON, assorted,
200 bundles Round Iron—best refined, ¼ to ¾ inch; 50 do. Blister STEEL;
60 do SHEET IRON, assorted, No. 16 to 26;
15 pairs Forge BELLOWS, from 26 to 34 in.;
100 boxes TIN, assorted; 20 M. FIRE BRICK;
5 tons OAKUM;
30 tons Queen Ton SLATES;
10 M. Countess do.;
100 tons Swith COAL.

August 8. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Miscellany.

THE LOST NEW-YEAR'S GIFT.

BY FRANCES BROWNE.

It was the last day of the year—the last dress of Lady Fitzalbert's costly mourning had just been finished, and the working girls of one of the largest millinery establishments in London were dismissed to seek their distant homes at three o'clock on a December morning. The frost was clear and keen, and the wind which swept through the now silent and deserted streets, sent a chill to the hearts of that worn out company, as on they passed by many a noble mansion, and many an ample warehouse. None spoke, for they had talked themselves out in the workroom; none looked up, though the London sky was for once without a cloud, and the stars were shining there as they shone when London was a forest. But heart, and brain, and eye, had been exhausted by two days of continued labour, and they thought of nothing but hurrying home to sleep. One after another parted from the group with a murmured good night as they reached their respective dwellings, till at last none was left but Lucy Lever, whose home happened to be the most distant of all.

Lucy was a young and beautiful girl of eighteen, whose bright blue eyes, golden hair, and fair transparent complexion, might have graced a prouder station. She was the daughter of a poor country tradesman, who had some years before removed to London with his family, in hopes of bettering their fortunes, but died soon after of one of those fatal epidemics which so often visit the poorer habitations of our large towns. The mother had struggled on, through poverty and toil, to have her eldest girl instructed in needlework, and her parents and younger daughters; but a severe attack of rheumatism, which at length became chronic, had totally unfitted her for her laborious employment as a washerwoman, and the whole burthen of the family support fell upon Lucy, whose small earnings were *barely* sufficient to keep them from absolute want.

They had one friend in London, the sister of Lucy's mother, who was married to a small shopkeeper, accounted rich among his class; but, like too many of the rich in every class, possessed of a griping and covetous disposition. They had no family, and the man's affections turned so much on saving, that it was only by stealth his wife could afford any little assistance to the pinched and poverty-stricken household of her sister. This, however, she did at times, particularly to Lucy; for the childless woman was much attached to her beautiful neice, and had lately given her the present of a crown to buy what she liked best as a New Year's Gift.

Lucy had not seen so much money to call her own for many a day, as the pressing wants of the family required every penny as soon as it was earned.—The crown was therefore carried home, and shown in triumph to her mother, who agreed it would be very useful, but advised Lucy to take it in her pocket to the workroom, that the girls might see she could have money about her as well as other people. She had done so: and now, cold and weary as she was, the young girl could not help taking out her prize to look at it, and thinking how much it would buy to beguile the way. Ah! blessed power in the heart of youth, to draw streams of joy and comfort from the first mossy rock it can find in the desert of life! Time may have bright things in store for those who outlive the early darkness of their destiny, but never can bring back the dews of that clouded morning or the greenness of those blighted springs.

Lucy Lever was but a poor dressmaker's girl; yet she found more pleasure in contemplating that crown than many a monarch can gain from his, as she thought how, after purchasing a cheap shawl for her mother, and pinafores a piece to the little girls, something might be saved to buy a watch ribbon, or peradventure a pocket handkerchief for William Seymour, a young man of her own station, who had given her a pair of gloves last New-Year's day. They had been long acquainted and report said there was a promise between them; but William had a mother and little sisters to support as well as Lucy, and marriage could not be thought of till better days.

Lucy paused, and put up her crown, for she had now reached the narrow, close, and steep staircase which led to their single room. She knew her mother would be waiting for her and hastily mounted the steps, but started as the light of an opposite street lamp, which shone into the narrow entrance, fell full on the face and features of a woman, who rose at the moment from her very feet. She was young as Lucy herself, but much taller, and strikingly handsome, though her face was ghastly pale; and there was in the large dark eyes an expression of great inward suffering; but it seemed past. Lucy was much struck with her appearance, and her wretched clothing for such a night. It consisted of nothing but a soiled muslin cap, an old worn out calico gown, and shoes for which the lowest pawnbroker would not give a penny.

'Why do you stand looking at me, girl,' demanded the stranger in a low and husky voice, but with a manner commanding and stern. 'Have you never seen a woman in poverty before? But perhaps,' she added in a milder tone, 'you also wish for a seat on the steps?'

'Oh no,' said Lucy; 'I am going home.'

'You have a home, then,' rejoined the woman quickly: 'and so had I once, but never will again.'

'Yes,' said Lucy, alarmed at what she considered symptoms of insanity. 'We live here, and I am a dressmaker's girl.'

'I was a merchant's daughter' said the woman, 'I had a father and mother, ay, and sisters too.'

'And why are you so poor and lonely now?' said Lucy, who, in spite of her weariness, felt interested in the desolate condition and singular conversation of the stranger.

'I have fallen from my first estate, girl. I loved and trusted, and was betrayed, and now all is past. I have lost one place in life, and sought for another in vain. But two choices still remain to me, and I am sitting here to deliberate which I shall take.'

'And what are they?' earnestly enquired Lucy.

'The Thames or the streets, girl,' said the woman sullenly, as she once more took her seat on the cold and frosty stones.

Lucy's heart grew sick within her. 'Oh, don't think of' the like,' said she. 'Remember the precepts you must have been taught in better days.—Would you destroy yourself both in this world and the next?'

'There is no other choice, girl, I am starving.—For the last week I have sought employment in vain. I have pledged every article on which I could raise anything; and my long black hair, that was braided for many a ball, I have cut it off and sold it for bread. Oh, well may the miser value money,' continued the stranger with energy; 'for half the price of one of the handkerchiefs I used to have, would now save me from destruction.'

Lucy stood still, for she could not go. She feared what her mother would say, if she ventured to ask the stranger in under such circumstances; but she could not leave the desolate woman there.

'Girl,' said the stranger, after a minute's pause, 'you are the first that has cast a friendly look on me, and will you now, for the sake of charity, if you have it, lend me a few shillings, or one even one—for one would save me?'

Lucy hesitated. She knew that the dressmaker owed her one-and-sixpence, which she could not get that night, because her mistress had no change. She felt her aunt's New-Year's gift in her pocket; but how could she part with it? Oh, if it were morning, for it would be impossible to get change at that hour; but where would the woman be in the morning?

'Lend it to me if you can,' continued the stranger; for Lucy's hand was already in her pocket. 'I will pay you, if ever it is in my power, a thousand fold.'

Lucy thought of her mother and little sisters, and then of her aunt, and what she might say; but the woman's dark imploring eye was upon her, and without another word, she took out the treasured coin, dropped it into her lap, and darted up the steps, like one pursued by an enemy. Reader, in the days of the old world's faith, when charity was said to be the key of heaven, that single act might have purchased a passport through many one and secured the right of entrance for ever. But Lucy had no such thoughts. When she cast her bread upon those troubled waters, it was with no expectation of finding it again either in time or eternity.—She gave freely from her own heart's impulse and fled for fear of thanks. When Lucy reached her mother's door she found it closed, but not fastened, and entered without noise. Her two little sisters slept on their low bed in the corner; but they moaned and trembled at times through their sleep, for the cold was too great for their scanty covering. The mother sat still by the hearth, where now only a few embers were flickering. Before her was a table, with a turned down candle, and some humble preparation for Lucy's supper; but worn out with watching, the poor woman had dropped the little girl intrusted to her care in needlework, and her head upon the table, and had fallen fast asleep.

'Oh, mother dear, its late,' said Lucy, gently waking her.

'It is, child; but why did you stay so long? I thought you would never come. But there's some coal here still, and I'll get something warm for you in a minute.'

'Oh, never mind, mother. I'm very sleepy and will go to bed. But you know,' continued Lucy, 'Lady Fitzalbert wanted her mourning to appear in to morrow; and as she did not know which of the dresses she should choose to wear, we had to finish them all.'

'Then, if I were a great lady, I would pay poor girls something over for a hurry.'

'Ay, mother, but there's many a thing great ladies ought to do that they wont,' said Lucy,' as she laid aside the last of her garments; and in a few minutes more the overwrought girl and her mother were both fast asleep.

'It is well you have not got to go to work to day, Lucy,' said her mother, as the family assembled round their humble breakfast table at a rather advanced hour in the morning. 'But we have very little bread,' continued she. 'Did you get the one-and-sixpence, dear, you were speaking of?'

'No mother,' said Lucy; Mrs. Simson had no change last night.'

'If you would change that crown your aunt gave you, we might take the price of a loaf out of it and make it up again,' said her mother.

'Oh yes, Lucy,' cried the two little girls, speaking together, 'and tell us what you will buy, with it, for to morrow's the day, you know.'

This was a great trial to Lucy. She knew not what to say; for her mother was looking to her for the price of a loaf, and she feared to tell her what had been done with the crown. 'I'll go myself, mother,' said she, taking down her well-worn cloak and bonnet. 'Eat you and the children what is in the house till I come back; it wont be long; and be sure, I'll not come without a loaf.'

Lucy was down the stairs before her mother could reply, and lost no time in hastening to the dressmaker's, from whom she hoped to obtain at least as much as would supply the present necessity.

'You're just come in time,' said Miss Lacy the forewoman, in answer to Lucy's good morning; 'for we have got a very large order, and I was about to send for you.'

'Thank you ma'am,' said Lucy (who, as may have been observed, was one of the living out girls, as those are called who take their meals at home); 'thank you ma'am; but I have no breakfast yet.'

'No breakfast yet,' said Miss Lacy, who thought herself privileged to make what remarks she pleased on inferiors. 'Bless me, what an idle set you must have at home.'

'My mother's neither idle nor lazy,' said Lucy, while her cheek crimsoned. The last word inadvertently used by her, was particularly obnoxious to the forewoman, because a thoughtless young lady, whose dress was not finished in time, once in the hearing of the girls, applied it to her instead of her own name, which in sound it much resembled.

'No lady cares about you or your mother, miss,' said the queen of the workroom, while her eye flashed fire; but since you are clever enough to be part this morning, what is your business here?'

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'No lady cares about you or your mother, miss,' said the queen of the workroom, while her eye flashed fire; but since you are clever enough to be part this morning, what is your business here?'

Lucy was young, and though a dressmaker's girl, her spirit was still unbroken; and not knowing how she had offended Miss Lacy, she could not help feeling angry at what she considered unprovoked insolence. She therefore answered rather proudly that she did not come to quarrel with Miss Lacy, but to inquire if it were convenient for Mrs. Simson to give her the trifle she had earned, adding that she would not trouble her but to supply the necessities of the family. The latter part of her speech was unheard by any but the girls in the workroom, for Miss Lacy had flounced out in a great passion, returning in a few minutes, she gave Lucy the money saying, 'There's all Mrs. Simson owes you, and you need not come here again, for she does not like impertinent people.'

Poor Lucy felt that any remonstrance would be in vain. Though insulted, and probably misrepresented to her employer, she had no redress, and therefore taking the paltry recompense of many a weary hour, which was now the only dependence of the family, she went forth to traverse the crowded streets of London in search of employment. Her heart would indeed have found relief in pouring out its painful feelings to her mother; but fearing the old woman's thoughts might again revert to the lost crown, she determined if possible, not to go home without at least the prospect of another situation. The promised loaf, and all that remained of the money, were accordingly sent home by an acquaintance who was going that way, and Lucy requested her to tell her mother she had something to do, and would not get home till the evening.

(Conclusion next week.)

INGENIOUS FRAUD.—A foreigner rather "shabby genteel," called at the shop of a tailor in the Metropolis, and asked him to make a waistcoat for him, observing that although his appearance was against him, he had a prospect of doing well by the exercise of his musical talents; the waistcoat was made and the man of the needle was equally charmed with the musical and vivacious chat of his foreign friend. One day the tailor called to leave the waistcoat, his violin, and asked permission to leave it, suggesting that no person would be much the worse for it. The request was granted, and the musician left the house without violating any law, or human or

it was worth sixty guineas. The next day a young man, genteely dressed, came to order some clothes, and seeing the violin took it up; the tailor begged he would be careful, as the instrument was worth sixty guineas, and belonged to a foreign gentleman. This appeared to excite the young man's attention; he drew the bow across the strings; it was, indeed, excellent. Did Mr. M—— think that the foreigner would part with it? Mr. M—— thought that the owner was not "over wealthy in the purse," and that he might be tempted. "Well," observed the customer, if you can induce him, you shall have for yourself all that you can get the violin for under fifty pounds." The next day the foreigner again appeared, when the tailor very modestly offered thirty pounds for it. "Dirty pounds," said the owner, "vy, it be well worth sixty!" However, a negociation was opened, and it was at length agreed (as the owner was poor) that thirty pounds and a suit of clothes should be the price of the fiddle, and accordingly the case and the clothes were consigned over to the Frenchman, to the no small gratification of the tailor, who hugged himself for his talents at driving a bargain. The purchaser of the precious violin promised to call on the following day but did not keep his appointment, but probably some engagement intervened; another went and another, but still the purchaser did not darken the door. It was rather odd, and the tailor felt rather fidgetty. Well there was a music shop just by; so he would step there and ask what the instrument was worth, keeping the price, however, a secret. The musical chief did not seem at much loss to estimate the value.—"Why," said he, "it may be worth *ten shillings.*"

We all talk of the ass as the most stupid of the browsers of the field; yet if any one shuts up a donkey in the same enclosure with half a dozen horses of the finest blood, and the party escaped, it is probably the poor donkey that has led the way. It is he alone that penetrates the secret of the bolt or latch. Often have we stood at the other side of a hedge, contemplating a whole troop of blood mares and their offspring, patiently waiting while the donkey was snuffing over a piece of work, to do which all felt themselves incompetent.

Important to Bachelors.—In the comedy of *Time Works Wonders*, Douglas Jerrold says—"Women are all alike. When they're maids, they're mild as milk. Once make 'em wives, and they lean their backs against their marriage certificates, and defy you."

An old lady who was apt to be troubled with dreams, and superstitious withal, informed the person of the parish that on a night previous she dreamt she saw her grandfather, who had been dead for ten years. The clergyman asked what she had been eating? 'Oh, only half a mince-pie!' 'Well,' says he, 'if you had devoured the other half, you might probably have seen your grandmother too.'

If we could look into the hearts of every apparently happy circle of smiling faces, we should perhaps, be surprised to find in all some secret grief! To find that beneath the smiling exterior, there lay concealed in all some sorrows or cares which mingled with their happiness, and prevented it from being, what to the superficial observer it appeared, what it never is on earth—perfect. There are smiling faces and beaming looks, and glad toned voices; and there is, indeed, happiness, but it cannot be perfect.

The cloud of disappointment, with some minds, effects more good than perpetual sunshine through life. He who distegards the burst of the former is preferable to him who languidly basks beneath the latter. The leaf that is occasionally refreshed by a shower is more flourishing than that withered by the sun's rays.

Great effort from great motives is the best definition of a happy life. The easiest labour is a burthen to him who has no motives for performing it.

Outward Show.—A false assumption of consequence by means of an expenditure which cannot be afforded, if followed by degradation; for the world is too sharp-sighted not to detect false pretensions and show which cannot be prudently supported.

CELEBRATION OF THE 12TH OF JULY IN ULSTER.

The following discourse was delivered by the Rev. H. Hodson, before upwards of 50,000 well dressed, orderly, and loyal men, assembled in the district of Belfast to celebrate the 12th of July.

The rev. gentleman selected for his text the following passage of scripture:—

"In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He will direct thy paths"—Prov. iii. 6.

MY BELOVED FRIENDS.—You have requested me to address you on the present occasion—I feel myself honoured by the confidence you thus repose in me, and cheerfully comply. I believe that, in doing so, I compromise neither my christian principle nor my ministerial character. I regard this as a special opportunity vouchsafed me by the Providence of God, of speaking a word for my Lord and Master: for the glory of his name, and the good of those whose welfare I have deeply, yea, very deeply at heart: and I trust that the Lord, whom I serve, may now be my helper—may supply me with a word of seasonable exhortation, and apply the same with power by His Holy Spirit to your hearts.—You might have chosen many more able, more eloquent, more experienced, to discharge the delicate duty now devolving upon me, but none could you have selected more anxious for your temporal and eternal interests. Such as I have, and such as I am, I am at your service. Before I proceed further, I must earnestly request that there shall be no noisy demonstration of applause amongst you. This favour, I feel it necessary to ask, chiefly, because we are not assembled within the wall dedicated by men to the service of God; yet are we here in His presence, to praise and magnify His name; and what demo more noble—what Gothic arch more magnificent—what walls of human architecture more glorious, than those that the everlasting God hath reared around us? Remember, then, we are in the solemn act of worship; take heed that you listen to me, not as a platform orator, but as the messenger of Heaven, and, in due reverence for the Word of Life, observe a total silence.

First, then, let me offer a few remarks concerning processions in general, and this procession in particular. I rejoice, my friends, that you can meet together, as in the olden time, to walk and enjoy [illegible] without violating any law, or human or like to a certain number of your fellow countrymen; but, are we unconditionally and entirely to concede every thing which gives offence, without enquiring if offence is based upon reasonable grounds? If so, not only will we doff two beautiful colours to which we have a very old and constitutional affection, and to which others have a very new and unconstitutional dislike, but we shall be called upon to concede other and more important matters. Under this rule of concession we will be called upon to concede the free use of Holy Scripture, because *that* is offensive to one class: the Deity of Christ, because *that* is offensive to another class: justification by faith in the blood of Jesus, because *that* is offensive to a third; and so, our Christianity, denuded away by concession after concession, would soon become an unmeaning creed indeed—a kind of Deistic Universalism; a religion tolerant of every error—little more extended than that of a Cicero—not so pure as that of a Confucius. No! it is not by unlimited concession to human prejudice, that the cause of Christ is to be advanced upon earth, and the welfare of our fellow man promoted. Not thus did the Gospel clear its course into the heart of a heathen world under the apostolic ministry;—oh! what bigots were those Apostles, as some men count bigotry!—No heathen idol spared; not one all demolished beneath their Apostolic feet!—No heathen prejudice considered; all consumed by their Apostolic doctrine! Brethren, concession, to be Christian and right, should be limited by the boundaries of christian principle, and restrained by the precepts of Holy Writ. When prejudice is antagonist to principle, the Christian soldier must draw his sword—not the blade of steel, but the "sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God."

This, then, is matter of just complaint, that the unreasonable—unconstitutional prejudices of others are conceded to, while our most reasonable and constitutional prejudices are unconsidered and unconceded to; and this—not in the mere matter of orange and blue; of waving a flag and wearing a ribband—and in matters where slight is offered, and injury done, alike to the individual will and to the national conscience.

As I look back upon the public head before me, I call to mind (by way of comparison) a circumstance which came within my notice a short time since.—In Dublin, on the Lord's day, going to the sanctuary of God, I saw a tumultuous multitude advancing towards me—flag and banner floated o'er them; drum and fife were at their head, and shrill music grated on our ears—this a Christian city! In astonishment, I asked what it meant; it was a *temperance band!*—temperance!—a libel on that holy word;—we Protestants walk not such wise!—we meet not after such fashion!—we count not temperance a keeping the law in one point, and breaking it in nine—we believe it to be divine savour passing from the doctrine of Jesus upon the whole course of a man's conduct. We walk, but do we trample under foot the sacred Sabbath of God—we walk, but we insult not our fellow countrymen by our sober and peaceful processions—we meet, but not with instruments of death in hand to take possession of a quiet village, and spread consternation among the inhabitants thereof—we meet not in mock pomp of royal state, with crown and sceptre, robe and throne, to alienate the loyal affections of her Majesty's subjects by setting "Shebs" up on high among the people. *We meet for no such purpose as these, we meet for no purpose whatsoever. We walk to take our walk and enjoy our Walk.* We meet to worship our God and to hear His Word, and if our enemies or our friends are so foolish—so unreasonable as to take offence, we are not to blame. We intend no offence, let them take none.

It has been asserted in public print that no sober-minded man of the community is in favour of such processions. I deny this. I see around me many men of wealth and influence, of intelligence, and, above all, of piety. I have met and spoken with many, and have not heard such a sentiment from *any.* Now, though I occupy a very prominent position on this occasion—though I love those two colors that I see in such gorgeous profusion before me—though I believe your proceedings to be perfectly innocent, I have had no hand in calling you together, and am here only in the capacity of a minister to preach the Gospel to you, as I must do to every one who asks. Perhaps, had the letter of our august and venerated patron, the Earl of Roden, made its appearance at an earlier date, this meeting had not been held. The meeting I should like to see, is the marching of an orderly peasantry to the church of their fathers, with the love of God in their hearts, and the word of God in their hands, but how is this to be effected? It is easy to say, "leave your colours and your ribbands at home, what profit of these things?"—but this will not avail without something more: we want the co-operation and influence of our landed gentry. It is not by mere letters or advertisements that such processions are to be stopped. Hear me, ye Protestant nobles and gentry, merchants and clergy of this still Protestant land!—if you desire these banners to be laid low, you must exhibit, in your public and private life, the principles which they denote: you must maintain an uncompromising, upright, honest path of public duty; you must manifest an unflinching adherance to the Scriptural, Protestant principles of the constitution. Stand by these men of sound integrity, a glory and an honour to any country—the sole remaining hope of this! Then, perchance, their colours shall be left at home: then will I undertake to promise, in the name of this assembled multitude due reverence for your advice, and weight for your word.

Let me now, in the second place, say a few words concerning an error very prevalent in our day, viz: —that "religion has nothing to do with politics."—According to my theory, religion has to do with all things; nor is it otherwise the religion of Christ

—you have power, wealth, influence: use these for his glory: oppress not the poor, for they shall never cease out of the land: be courteous, kind, and condescending to all—and if he be a *Christian*, country gentleman, he hears me gladly; if not, my voice falls dead and dull upon his ear.

I step not aside from the path of ministerial duty when I go with this text to the door of the House of Commons; to the threshold of the Cabinet Council—and say, "Acknowledge God here." The word has scarcely passed my lips when I am met with the jeer, and the scoff, and the guilty jest!—I am told that my religion and my Bible may do very well for the politics of private life, but that they have no business there. I am told that they have there a thing yclept expediency, which keepeth not company with Scripture; yet even there must I speak, "whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear." What is the House of Commons but an assembly of merchants and gentlemen? What is England but a great parish? and exactly upon the same principle as I claim admittance into a Protestant house of my parish, do I claim, *as of right* for the minister of God, and for the word of God, a place in the councils of this Protestant state. Let our rulers rend asunder the golden links that join christianity to the British name—let them repeal those foundation laws of our realm which establish the religion of Christ in our land: then may we be told with some shadow of reason, that religion has nothing to do with British politics; but *even then* are we bound to "cry aloud and spare not"—rebuking "spiritual wickedness in high places"—warning even nobles and councillors of state, that Britain shall only be led onward of Jehovah in her paths of prosperity and greatness, by Acknowledging him in all her ways: that in the sight of God the great ones of earth are nothing more than other men—that soon shall all the glory of their rank be stripped from off them, and they shall stand in trembling nakedness before the Judge of all the earth!

I come now to speak concerning another error very common in our day, viz., that a man may be saved by *any* creed, provided he be *sincere* in its profession. All the outcry I would ask, where is there a text in the Bible to prove this? I take not the word of man for my guide; I require knowledge and counsel of the Lord. If any way of worship be acceptable to Jehovah why has he devised a special plan? Why did he, the God of all spirits, take our nature upon him, bow the heavens and come down, humble himself to death upon the cross for our redemption? According to the "doctrine of devils," the worship of Juggernaut would be as acceptable to God as the worship of Jesus: the incense that rises from the funeral piles of India, as sweet and acceptable a savour as the incense from the Christian's heart. According to this dangerous deceit, the sincerity of man takes the place of Jesus' blood in the justification of a sinner! Is this according to Scriptures? "Other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ."—"There is none other name under heaven, given among men, whereby we must be saved." "He that hath the son hath life; but he that hath not the son hath not life." "He that believeth not shall be damned." While then, on the one hand, I do deny that any belief, if held in sincerity will save the soul, we equally deny that a Bible creed will save without sincerity of heart. A man may believe, and yet his faith be the faith of devils. As "devils believe and tremble," are unholy, unredeemed; so men with their faith may be unholy, unredeemed as they; sure of hell, men of Belial, and sons of perdition. But we judge no man; let every man judge himself; not by his own notions, or the opinions of others, which are false and fallible tests, but by that which shall judge him at the last day, the unerring everlasting World. Let him ask himself the simple question, is my faith that which the Scripture reveals—my conduct that which scripture commands?

I now come to ask you a most important question: Have you believed on the son of God unto eternal life? has the Gospel of Christ become the power of God to your hearts? have you the witness of the holy spirit witnessing with your spirits that you are the redeemed of the Lord? My dear friends, give yourselves no rest till you have, from your conscience before God, a full and satisfactory answer to this vital enquiry; all other peace is false! In a few years this mighty multitude will be swept into eternity—soon will this dense mass of living beings be turned to corruption!—soon will that flood of light and intelligence which now streams upon me from ten thousand eyes be quenched in darkness! Soon will those stalwart lamps be lifeless in the dust! Men and brethren, harken! "Now is the accepted time, now is the day of Salvation! This is the precious season of grace—your little day of preparation for eternity! Yet, God waits to be gracious." Let me this day invite you to the streams of living waters, to the foundation of a Saviour's blood. Come hearts, come souls, unto your Saviour—look unto Calvary and live—live to God—live for eternity—believe and be saved—see and be healed—receive the son of God by living faith within you, and you shall be cleansed from your pollution, made living temples of the living God, sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty!—turn in repentance from the evil of your ways—abandon the tents of ungodliness—follow no longer the multitude to do evil—leave off your sins, and come in humility to Jesus: the door of grace is widely open, and high and lofty as yon bright firmament is the mercy of our God to all that call upon Him: "tho' your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson they shall be as wool"—for the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin! This is my message, I have delivered it; my soul is clear of your blood; if you perish it is not the fault of God; his grace and his efforts are free as the air you breathe; on your own heads then, be the blood of your immortal souls! I would rather this voice were now a savour of life unto life to your hearts, than that at the judgement seat of Christ it should testify against you. O turn to the Lord before he cause darkness!

In conclusion, I would address a few words to the Orangemen in particular. My beloved friends, I love you; you believe this: it is my love that speaks! I love your noble institution—I am attached to your sacred cause; as God is my witness this day, I desire your good, in time and for eternity. If, then, my word be the word of rebuke, bear it in patience; for, better is the rebuke of a friend, then the praise of an enemy. I entreat you earnestly to conduct yourselves, this day, with the strictest propriety: in God's name—in the name of the cause you hold so dear, be sober, be orderly. These are not times for rioting and excess; rather is it a season for humiliation before God, than for rejoicing before men! I have great confidence in you; and why?—because I see the names of your fathers honourably recorded in the annals of our country—emblazoned in glory on the historic page. I have witnessed with delight your obedience to the laws, during a long and dreary period, in which you have been ill-treated, despised, and trodden under foot. I have heard with astonishment of the Christian—the wonderful forbearance of the Orangemen in Cavan, under injury to death; let it not be said that you are a degenerate race. Orangemen of Antrim! follow the high example of your Cavan brethren: honour be to the Christian Orangemen of Cavan! Yes, honour and glory will gather round your memories and yet upon your tombs—honour and glory greater than is reaped upon the battle-field; for, greater is he that "ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city!" Go ye and do likewise, so shall ye put to silence the voice of the enemy and the tongue of slander—so shall ye rise in the good opinion of those whose good opinion is worth possessing—so shall ye rally round your standards the good and the great. The present times, I repeat it, are times of perplexity and danger, wherein we want men not animated by the energy of a day: not stirred up by the impulse of a moment, but pervaded to the soul by imbedded principles—Christian Orangemen, men, who will no only "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, but unto God the things that are God's;" who will honour not only the Queen of Great Britain, but the King of Kings and the Lord of Lords. I believe—I feel, there are many such before me. Brethren, beware!—the enemy's eagle eye of malice is upon you—spies are in your camp; men called "pacificators," which means "peace-makers," have appeared among us; rather methinks should they be called "peace *breakers*." We want them not; we dwell in peace and love, and good fellowship with our Roman Catholic neighbours. Let them go where they are wanted, badly wanted; let them carry their olive branches of peace to the distracted county of Cavan—let them' pacificate and spy, not among the peaceable "sons of William" (what we do is open—before the day) rather among the unruly offspring of Ribbonism—let them spy in midnight councils of death and assassination, if perchance they can penetrate and cleanse out these foul dens! Let these men go back to their employers and tell—yes, let them tell out, far and wide, what they have seen in Protestant Ulster—let them say that, where Protestants are in the majority, Roman Catholics are safe and kindly treated; that the Protestant clergymen does not take for his text a Roman Catholic country gentleman, and hold him up to the scorn and contempt of his flock—that the Protestant landlord is indulgent and condescending to his Roman catholic, as to his Protestant dependants—that here we persecute no man because of his religion, but suffer each to worship God as his conscience dictates. Let them tell of the gladness which reigns in our dwellings—the enterprise of our mercantile speculations—the extent of our trade—the fruitfulness of our hills—the peace of our valleys—the beauty and glory of our land! Let them say that, on Protestant Ulster, the clouds of heaven drop their fatness, and blessings descend from above! I call on the masters of lodges to exercise authority and punish the ill behaved.—Masters! note that man who walketh disorderly, and separate himself from you: it is ever the ill conducted few who bring disgrace on the well conducted many. The former are few, I am confident very few among you; be not satisfied till they are fewer still. 'Tis well known to all that you never are the first to give offence; and if any this day should be so foolish, so selfish, so wicked, as to molest you, heed them not; render not "railing for railing"—"resist not evil." Finally, to-morrow is the Sabbath of your God; do not disqualify yourselves for the solemn service of the sanctuary by "drunkenness, revellings, and such like;" let its hallowed light break upon you in peace with God. I shall now ask you a question, an I answer me aloud, with your living voices—let your unanimous reply ascend to heaven! Will you return to your houses in soberness and peace? (Here a most solemn scene ensued; the whole mass, of at least fifty thousand, exclaiming as one man: "yes! yes!") God give you grace to do this, and dismiss you with his blessing for Jesus' sake.

THE WEST INDIAN COLONIES.—Some statistical returns have just been laid before parliament, in reference to the West Indian Islands and Guiana, on the motion of Mr. Berkly, the member for Leominster, from which we extract the following particulars:—

A general extract of the population shows, that, according to the latest census the gross total population of the British W. I Islands amounted to 888,200, and that the number of slaves (exclusive of aprentices), according to the compensation returns of 1834, amounted to 665,809. The gross total of 889,200 was thus distributed:—Jamaica, 181,635 males and 195,800 females; Honduras, 10,000 souls of both sexes; the Bahamas, 12,625 males and 12,621 females (an extraordinary parity of numbers); Barbadoes, 65,004 males and 74,194 females; St. Lucia, 9871 males and 7056 females; Antigua, 15,722 males and 19,446 females; Montserrat, 3335 males and 4029 females; Bermuda 223 males and 286 females; Dominica, 10,788 males and 11,681 females; St. Christopher, 10,523 males and 12,624 females; Nevis, 4145 males and 5153 females; the Virgin Islands, 3103 males and 3559 females; Trinidad, 39,712 males and 29,102 females; and British Guiana, 49,757 males and 46,346 females. Of the 277,433 inhabitants of Jamaica, 15,774 are white, 681, 529 coloured or mulatto, and 293,125 black; 332,022 are natives, and 33,519 Africans; 51,767 are under 5 years of age; 47,221 under 10; 62,733 under 20; 121,369 under 40; 62,199 under 60; and 24,993 above 60 years of age.

The occupations of the population are thus enumerated:—108 artists, 28 architects, 61 agriculturists, 13,564 boatmen, 1555 clerks, 1484 fishermen and fishers 20,571 household servants, 50,653 laborers, 132,132 agricultural laborers, 267 pastors, 104 military men, 97 mariners, 41 officers, 433 merchants, 26 pilots, 315 policemen, 3087 planters, 454 professional persons, 1672 retail traders, 86 surveyors, 544 store-keepers, 640 teachers, 7397 tradesmen, 10,097 journeymen, 59 tavern keepers, 948 miscellaneous, and 142,831 "gentlemen."

The number of inhabited houses with land, in Jamaica, amounts to 9406; the number of sugar estates is 644, coffee plantations 671, and farms and other settlements 22,703.

The population of the Bahamas is subdivided into 2992 male and 3070 female whites, and into 3574 male and 3265 female coloured persons, 3695 are employed in agriculture, 1690 in manufactures, and 2544 in commercial pursuits.

The whole population of the Windward Islands (Barbadoes, Grenada, and Carriacou, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Tobago) amounted on the 31st of June, 1844, to 213,305 souls. Governor Grey informs Lord Stanley, in his despatch of the 4th of October last that the whole may be reckoned at 215,305, some of the returns falling short of the actual numbers. The number of acres capable of being brought into cultivation is perhaps 500,000, of which little more than a quarter, or 130,000 acres, are actually cultivated. Society throughout the islands is in an orderly and peaceable state; property rests secure; and the laws, except those of St. Lucia, where there is a crude and imperfect medley of the old French *loi civile*, with English ordinances, are simple, certain, and equitable. The climate everywhere improves in salubrity as cultivation advances. In Barbadoes Governor Grey says that the climate is as healthy as that of England. Deliberate reflection and calculation have led the Governor to the conclusion that, if capital be allowed to flow into the Windward Islands, gradually and steadily, another 25 years may swell the population to 500,000 souls, and increase the quantity of land in cultivation to 400,000 acres, and the export of sugar to 100,000 tons, or nearly half the present consumption of the whole united kingdom. The total population of Barbadoes is 122,193, of whom 30,000 (in round numbers) are employed in agriculture, and 28,000 in trade and business. Of Grenada the population is 28,293; of St. Vincent 27,248; of St. Lucia, 21,001; and of Tobago, 13,208.

Of the Leeward Islands, Antigua numbers, 36,405; Montserrat, 7635; Barbuda, 509; St. Christopher, 23,177; Dominica, 22,468; and Nevis, 9571.

The whole population of the Virgin Islands amounts to 6689, and that of Trinidad to 60,319. Governor Light writing from Demerara, says that the Creole population is on a steady increase in Guiana. The total population on the 31st of December, 1844, amounted to 103,950, which shows an increase from natural causes during that year of 1226. The number of emancipated peasantry now living in their own dwellings in Guiana is estimated at least at 10,000. The number of emancipated negroes now become freeholders, and holding plots of ground as such, amounts altogether to about 2910.

English, Crown, and Short Window Glass.—For sale.

1376 FEET 9x11, 9x12, 9x13 & 9x14, 2000 do. 10x12, 10x14, 10x15 & 10x16; 5000 do. 11x13, 11x14, and 11x15; 1200 feet of 12x18; 800 do. 13x17 and 13x18; 250 do. 14x16 and 14x17; 50 do. 13x19.

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10 BOXES ORANGES; 4 ditto Lemons; 10 Barrels Ayrshire OATMEAL; 300 Kegs No. 1 Brandram's WHITE LEAD, in 14, 28, 56, 112lb. Kegs; 150 Kegs Yellow, Green, Red, and Black Paints.
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Aug. 15.

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, SEPT. 5, 1845.

THE Royal mail steam ship *Caledonia*, arrived at Halifax on Monday morning, in 12½ days from Liverpool, with 93 passengers—9 of whom were for Halifax. Papers from London to the 18th and Liverpool to the 19th have been received by this arrival; but the news is of no moment. Her Majesty's Speech at the prorogation of Parliament on the 9th ult. will be found below. Immediately after the prorogation, Her Majesty, with her Royal mate, took her departure for Germany and Prussia.

The weather in England for some time had been very unfavorable for the crops, but latterly a few days of sunshine had occurred, and the prospect of an abundant harvest began to be felt, although a little later than usual.

[From the Liverpool Mail, August 19.]

PROROGATION OF *PARLIMENT.*

The Imperial Parliament was prorogued on Saturday, with the usual ceremonies by her Majesty in person. The Royal *cortege* left Buckingham Palace precisely at half-past one, and proceeded through St. James's Park and Parliament street towards the House of Lords amid warm demonstrations of loyalty and affection from the crowds who had assembled to witness the imposing pageant.

Shortly before two o'clock the firing of cannon and the flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of Her Majesty at the entrance of the House of Lords; and immediately afterwards Her Majesty entered the house, leaning upon the arm of her royal consort, who conducted her towards the throne preceded by the Duke of Wellington, bearing the sword of state, by the Duke of Argyle, bearing the crown on a crimson velvet cushion, by the Earl of Zetland, bearing the cap of maintenance, and attended by the Duchess of Buccleuch, the mistress of the robes.

The steps of the throne, as is usual on these occasions, were covered with rich carpeting. The chair of the Prince of Wales was placed on the right of her Majesty's throne, and that of his Royal Highness Prince Albert on the left. The chairs were all lined with crimson velvet and were ornamented with rich gold fringe.

The house at this moment presented a most brilliant and imposing appearance. The body and gallery were filled with elegantly attired ladies, peers and peeresses, the French, Russian, Prussian, Austrian, and Turkish ambassadors and their suites, the Prince Dwarkanauth Tagore, with his son and nephew, the Bishops of Ely and London, the Duke of Wellington, and a large number of other distinguished persons filled all the available space.

THE SPEAKER'S SPEECH.

Her Majesty having commanded their Lordships to be seated, the Usher of the Black Rod (Sir Augustus Clifford) was commanded to summon the House of Commons, and shortly afterwards the Speaker in his robes of state, and accompanied by a large number of the members appeared at the bar, and addressed her Majesty as follows:—

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,—We, your Majesty's Loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Majesty with the concluding bill of supply for the present year. We are about to close a session rendered unusually laborious by the rapid development of private enterprize in extending the railway communications of the kingdom. We anticipate the most beneficial results from the facilities thus afforded to the internal trade of the country; but we have devoted much time and labour to the legislation requisite for the construction and regulation of these important works, notwithstanding the various measures of great public interest which demanded our attentive consideration. Your Majesty was graciously pleased to intimate to us at the commencement of the session that your Majesty had carried into effect in the spirit in which it was conceived the Act for the more effectual application of Charitable Donations and Bequests. In the same spirit we have continued to legislate for Ireland. In granting an additional and more permanent endowment to the College of Maynooth, and in providing the means of academical instruction, we have shown some due regard for the pecuniary circumstances of that part of the United Kingdom; and for the religious feelings of the majority of its inhabitants; and we sincerely believe that the encouragement afforded by this 2nd former parliaments to the education of the people has placed the future improvement and prosperity of Ireland on a sure and certain foundation. Our attention has not been less anxiously directed to the condition of the destitute poor of Scotland; and assisted by the information of which your Majesty has directed to be laid before us, we have made such amendments in the laws as will provide effectual relief for the poor, and a better system of parochial and local management, under the control of a general board of supervision. We have endeavoured, by facilitating the drainage of lands and the enclosure of commons, to encourage agricultural improvement and the beneficial employment of labour in the rural districts; and we advert with peculiar satisfaction to the measures which have been adopted for the further security and extension of the trade and commerce of the country. The laws passed during a former session for regulating the banking establishments in England have been applied with certain modifications to Scotland and Ireland. The operations of trade have been simplified and rendered more secure by the abolition of the duties on many articles of import, and by the consolidation of the Customs laws. The duties on sugar have been very modified and reduced as materially to affect its price and increase its consumption, and the important staple manufactured glass has been altogether relieved from fixed charge, and from the inconvenience and expense of Excise regulations. To meet the deficiency in the revenue caused by these alterations of the tariff, we have considered it indispensably necessary to continue for a further period the tax upon income, and we have thereby been enabled in accordance with your Majesty's suggestion to add to the efficiency of the naval service, and to afford adequate protection to our commerce. It has been my duty thus briefly to lay before your Majesty the most prominent measures of the session. We believe them to be calculated, under the blessing of Providence, to increase the prosperity and promote the welfare and happiness of all classes of your Majesty's subjects. If we have felt ourselves reluctantly compelled to renew a tax usually resorted to under the pressure of an expensive war, we have at least the satisfaction of reflecting that we have re imposed it for no purpose of aggrandisement or of conquest, but that we might be enabled, without endangering public credit, to relax those restrictions which press upon our domestic industry, to extend our commercial relations and to share the blessings of peace with all the nations of the world."

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Lord Chancellor next advanced to the foot of the throne and bending on one knee, presented to her Majesty a copy of the speech.

Her Majesty then rose and in a clear and distinct tone read the following speech:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I rejoice that the state of public business enables me to release you from further attendance in parliament.

"In closing this laborious session, I must express to you my warm acknowledgements for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of many subjects deeply affecting the public welfare.

"I have given my cordial assent to the bills which you presented to me for remitting the duties on many articles of import, and for removing restrictions on the free application of capital and skill to certain branches of manufactures.

"The reduction of taxation will necessarily cause an immediate loss of revenue, but I trust that its effect in stimulating commercial enterprize and enlarging the means of consumption will ultimately provide an ample compensation for any temporary sacrifice.

"I have witnessed with peculiar satisfaction the unremitting attention which you have bestowed the measure recommended by me to your consideration at the commencement of the session, for improving and extending the means of academical education in Ireland.

"You may rely upon my determination to carry those measures into execution in the manner best calculated to inspire confidence in the institutions which have received your sanction, and to give effect to your earnest desire to promote the welfare of that part of my dominions.

"From all foreign powers I continue to receive assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"The convention which I have recently concluded with the King of the French for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade will, I trust, by establishing a cordial and active co-operation between the two powers, afford a better prospect than has hitherto existed of complete success in the attainment of an object for which this country has made so many sacrifices.

"I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies for the services of the current year.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"On your return to your several counties duties will devolve scarcely less important than those from the performance of which I now relieve you.

"I feel assured that you will promote and confirm by your influence and example, that spirit of loyalty and contentment which you will find generally prevalent throughout the country.

"In the discharge of all the functions intrusted to you for the public welfare, you may confidently rely on my cordial support; and I implore the blessing of Divine Providence on our united efforts to encourage the industry and increase the comforts of my people, and to inculcate those religious and moral privileges which are the surest foundation of our security and happiness."

THE PROROGATION.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—"It is her Majesty's royal will and pleasure that the present parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 2nd day of October next; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 2nd day of October next."

Her Majesty then rose from the throne, and the royal procession left the house at half past 2 o'clock in the same order in which it quitted Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty looked in excellent health, as also did Prince Albert. Her Majesty wore a splendid tiara of diamonds on her head, a brilliant necklace and stomacher, and a dress of white satin. Altogether, the scene within the house was of a most imposing description.

As her Majesty was quitting the house, the Duke of Argyle, who bore the crown on a velvet cushion, during the ceremony, stumbled, and the crown was consequently precipitated to the floor. 'A number of the jewels fell out of it, and it was otherwise much injured. On the accident being made known to her Majesty, she expressed only her concern that his grace should have met with the slight accident.

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER, FRIDAY EVENING.—The unsettled weather throughout the week has had considerable influence on the buyers attending our cloth market. Tho' no decline in value can be noted, still there is an anxiety to sell, which, it is clear, if this state of things continue only a few days longer, will compel manufacturers to accept lower rates. Yarns are as good to sell as need be, and prices are very firm.

BRADFORD, THURSDAY.—For goods adapted for the autumn trade, as Orleans, Coburgs, and Merinoes, there is a fair demand. Worsted figures more inquired for, and the fancy trade is improved. In prices no change. Yarns—Though there is more doing for home use and for export, still the prices are so low that they offer no inducement to start additional machinery, and the quantity now standing is considerable. Wool—The demand for light-haired wools is good, and though stocks are large, prices are supported.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at Buckingham Palace to-day at noon from the Isle of Wight, and at half-past two o'clock held a Privy Council, which was atttended by most of the Cabinet Ministers and great officers of the Household. The royal speech on proroguing parliament to-morrow was finally settled. It is not definitely settled whether the Queen and her illustrious consort leave town to-morrow afternoon or on Monday morning.

ORANGE DEMONSTRATION AT ENNISKILLEN.—This affair took place on Tuesday last, the 12th instant, and seems to have passed off without any breach of the peace Mr. Thomas Steele, who volunteered his services on a mission of peace and conciliation, arrived at Enniskillen on Monday, but the offer of the "Head Pacificator" met with a very scurvy return, his presence at the meeting being most earnestly deprecated by a deputation from the Orange leaders, and the magistrates having, though not without great difficulty, succeeded in persuading him to absent himself. The procession started a little after twelve o'clock, consisting of 183 lodges, with bands playing the old party tunes, and banners, some of which bore the inscription—"No Repeal—No Surrender." The meeting was held in a meadow belonging to P. Dane, J. P. about a mile distant from the town. The proceedings commenced about 3 o'clock, when, it is said, "the aggregate amount assembled on the hill was from twelve to fifteen thousand." Amongst them was the Countess of Enniskillen and other ladies, but the muster of the male aristocracy seems to have been very scanty. On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Hurst, Lord Geo. Loftus, son of the Marquis of Ely, was called to the chair. He declared himself willing, "when the worst came to the worst," "to shed the last drop of his blood for the Queen, Constitution, and Crown.' Samuel Johnston, Esq., of Snowhill, in moving the first resolution, denounced "the concessions made for years to the Popish party," as at the root of all the evils of the country, and was seconded pretty much in the same strain by the Rev. H. Hamilton, of Belmore Glebe.—The resolution, which was carried unanimously, was as follows:—"That notwithstanding years of concession to Popery, this unfortunate country has only become the scene of agitation, which Sir R. Peel, being in his place in Parliament, expressed his inability to suppress, and in consequence the spirit of disaffection and disobedience to the laws having spread extensively even through this once peaceable county, to the great peril of our lives and fortunes, we are resolved, as the only means of safety left to us in these perilous times, to re-organise the system of Orangeism." Mr. Arthur Holmes, Grand Secretary of the Orangemen of Monaghan, in moving the second resolution, declared his conviction that the Orangemen of Monaghan and Fermanagh would be able to maintain their rights without the help of Government. Mr. Wm. Dane, who seconded the resolution, asked whether Government would dare to dismiss from the commission of the peace Mr. Archdall and one or two other magistrates who were present. "All England," said he, "would give the answer—all Protestant England would declare, that this should not be done, and would rise and expel from office the vile Ministry that would dare to do such an act. (Cheers) The resolution was as follows:—"That, deeply regretting the absence of many of the aristocracy, who should, in our opinion, identify themselves with us in the great constitutional movement this day, we pledge ourselves to support at an election none who do not come forward and join our loyal and venerated institution."—Mr. Henry G. Archdall, seconded by Mr. John Johnston, Secretary of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ulster, moved the following, which was also carried unanimously:—"That we hereby repudiate the innumerable assertions, so frequently made by the agitators of the Conciliation hall, that the Orangemen of Fermanagh are in any way friendly to the cause of repeal; and that we scout with contempt the advice issued by the Repeal Association to us." The next resolution proposed by the Rev. John Frith, and seconded by Mr. Alexander, District Secretary, was—"That we consider the removal of Mr. Watson, one of the most respected and respectable resident country gentleman in Ireland, from the office of deputy lieutenant and justice of the peace, a despotic exercise of "arbitrary power—a course not justified by law or warranted by circumstances, and one eminently calculated to insult Protestants, and afford a triumph to Papists." An address to the Crown, founded on the resolutions, was afterwards adopted; and a resolution denouncing the policy of the present Government towards Ireland remained to be proposed.

Lieutenant Hawkey, who shot Mr. Sayton in the late duel at Gosport, and Lieutenant Pym the second of Lieut. Hawkey, both of the Royal Marine, of the Portsmouth division, have been removed from the list of officers of the Royal Marine corps.

REPEAL.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal association was held on Monday, and was (we need in the absence of Mr. O'Connell) then and dull.—Mr. James Ross Cleland, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the County of Down has resigned both offices in consequence of the dismissal of Mr. Watson.

Dr. Murray, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, has addressed a long letter to Mr. O'Connell, to correct a misapprehension, into which it is assumed he must have been betrayed by some inaccurate report of Sir James Graham's speech on the 18th July. Sir James was represented to say that the Roman Catholic Commissioners under the Charitable Bequest Act had declared that act to be at variance with the canons of their Church; at which declaration Mr. O'Connell exclaimed—"Oh! I feel my heart at ease and my mind tranquil.' Dr. Murray feels "inexpressible pain" at being obliged to contradict before the public any assertion that Mr. O'Connell may think it right to make, and at being unable to communicate "ease and tranquillity" to a heart so glowing with love of religion; but Mr. O'Connell's error is calculated to cast a grievous censure upon characters which he would be most unwilling to defame.

Mr. James Watson, the Magistrate who took an active part in renewing the Orange demonstrations, has been removed from the Commission of the Peace, as well as from his office as Deputy-Lieutenant.

The Custom receipts of Dublin have now attained an amount that places it in the third rank of importance as a commercial depot—it being only exceeded by London and Liverpool.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FLEET.—A merchantman that arrived at Cork on the 11th inst. states that on the 8th inst. in long. 11 30 W. he heard reports of firing in a southerly direction, and supposed to have been the experimental fleet exercising. The merchant ship *Wanderer*, arrived in the Downs, reports her having passed through the British fleet of eight sail of the line and a steam sloop on 9th inst., lat 48. 20. N., long. 9. 30. W.

THE FRENCH AFRICAN SQUADRON.—The naval division of twenty-six ships on the western coast of Africa, under the command of Admiral Montagnies de La Roque, with Captain Bouet Willunmes, second in command, will be thus composed, viz.:—Steamers—Caraibe, of 450 horse-power, bearing the Admiral's flag; the Caiman, the Elan, the Espadon, the Phoque, of 220 horse-power each; the Australie, the Euphrate, and the Narval, of 160 horse-power each. Sailing vessels:—The sloop-of-war the Camille, of 130 tons; the sloops, the Indienne and the Indefatigable, of 380 tons each; the brigs of-war Grenadier, of 20 guns, and the Abeille, of 18 guns; the advice brigs the Alcyonne, the Bougainville, the Cigogne, the Comete, the Fleche, the Leger, the Papillon, the Rossignol, and the Surprise; the schrs. the Amaranthe, the Hirondelle, the Jonquil, and the Fine.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—This body, which is now holding its annual sitting at Leeds, is said to be the largest Methodist conference ever held, there being about 460 ministers present. The Rev. Jacob Stanley was, by a large majority, elected president, and the Rev. Dr. Newton, secretary. At the close of the general minutes, a review was taken of the present financial state and prospects of the society. The receipts from January to June, 1844, were £23,624 10s. 1d.; those from January to June in the present year had been £31,785 16s. 4d. an increase of £8,161 6s. 3d. The expenses during the first six months of 1844 were £53,851 6s. 1d.; those for 1845, only £39,972 5s. 1d. a decrease of £13,879 1s. The acceptances out in July last year, were £15,824; this year, £13,658, a diminution of £2,166. The restrictive regulations of 1844 had operated effectually in reducing the debts, but no further reductions could be anticipated. It was calculated that the total expenditure of the present year would be less than £105,000, and it was hoped that the income would reach that amount. Mr. Pengelly furnished a variety of statistical details, connected with Wesleyan education, from which it appeared, that in connection with Wesleyanism there are 403,837 Sunday scholars in England, in Scotland 3,776, and in North Wales 12,000. The annual cost of Sunday schools is 22,000. Belonging to the connection there are 332 week-day and infant schools, with 20,686 scholars. The annual cost of these schools is about £17,000. The thanks of the conference were voted to Dr. Bunting for his general services, and especially for his active opposition to the Maynooth Endowment Bill. On Thursday morning the candidates for the ministry were examined. In the evening several resolutions were carried, including provisions that all school buildings to be erected should be without debt; that in all cases where it was practicable the teachers should contribute in some proportion towards their own training; and that a Normal Seminary should be established in London, with a branch of the institution in Leeds.

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'The fair winds which blew us from our friends the steamers did not last long, and we had one continued succession of westerly and north-westerly winds (relieved now and then by a fair wind), till the 21st June, when we found ourselves 134 miles due east of Cape Farewell. Here we had a calm with a most tremendous heavy swell, in which we did roll.

'During our journey thus far we went within 60 or 70 miles of Iceland, but it was too cloudy to see Mount Hecla. We did not go within 70 miles of Greenland, but we reached it with a gale right off, which followed us in our course with a heavy sea. We kept close reefed topsails and reefed foresail, and made the old craft go eight knots, through it. The only difficulty we had was to get our gallant, chief Sir John Franklin, to shorten sail when it was wanted. He is full of life and energy, and of all the men I have met for the command of an enterprise, requiring sound sense and great perseverance; and he is full of benevolence and kindness with it.

'On the 22d we were due north of Farewell.—The thermometer had scarcely ever varied three degrees for three weeks, being about 43.

'On the 25th we saw our first iceberg in shore, and the land covered with the craggy mistiness coast of Greenland in sight, an immense distance off. Since then we have had delightful smooth seas; sometimes a calm, sometimes a foul wind, light, and much fair wind. For the last few days we have been nearer the land, and yesterday we were catching cod near the most glorious assemblage of ice, snow, mountains, and highly diversified scenery, and unless phrenology sadly deceives us, we will say that the dignitary is not only useful, but highly ornamental to his sacred profession. We understand that he is much esteemed by the clergy and laity of his Diocese.

In the afternoon he preached in the Valley Church, and in the evening at St. Luke's in Portland, to large and highly gratified congregations.

We are highly pleased in being afforded the opportunity of noting this, the first instance of an American Bishop officiating in New-Brunswick.—*Observer.*

Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company.—At a meeting of the stockholders of this Company, held on Monday at the St. John Hotel, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year—the three last of which are new:

Thomas Nisbet, John Duncan, John Wishart, D. J. M'Laughlan, Alexander Balloch, Thomas Allan, and Robert Kerrie, Esquires.

At a Meeting of the Directors, held on Monday, Thomas Nisbet, Esq., was re-elected President, and Mr. Alexander Robertson, Secretary.

Dispatch.—The barque *Brothers*, Capt. Valpey, arrived on the 21st ult., discharged over 5000 tons of goods, and took on board 500 000 superficial feet of Deals, and cleared on the 29th. John Meloy, stevidore.

The barque *Helen*, Capt. Rish, arrived on the same day, discharged 400 tons of goods and ballast, and is now loaded with 625,000 superficial feet of deals. Doyle, stevidore.—*Courier.*

Criminals Apprehended.—Two soldiers of the Rifles, Reserve Battalion, have been apprehended and committed to prison, for breaking into Saint Mary's Catholic Chapel in this city, as stated in our last No.—*Halifax Journal.*

RIOTS IN THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS.—We have been informed that a very serious riot has recently taken place at the Magdalen Islands. The agent of Capt. Coffin, the propietor of the Islands arrived in town on Friday last, from Souris, to which place he had proceeded a few days previous on his way thither; but having at Souris received letters communicating to him intelligence of the affair in question, he at once returned to Charlettetown for the purpose of representing the matter to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in the hope of obtaining assistance, if possible, to aid him in restoring order in those Islands.

From a review of this transaction, and the idea of the lawless state of those islands which it is calculated to convey, we cannot withold the remark, that it is high time a decided change in the Government of

We wonder how long the community is to be troubled with these murderous wretches; in our opinion there is but one way to stop their proceedings and that is to retaliate these outrages upon those parties who are always found aiding and abetting these men and defending them from the consequences of violation of the laws. It is very clear that the citizens are not protected from outrage by the ordinary legal tribunals. They must be prepared to defend themselves at all times, for the protection of the law always comes too late.—*Montreal Courier.*

DAGUERREOTYPE.—The Rooms recently opened by Mr Wentworth, in Prince Wm. street, for the purpose of affording Miniatures in Daugerreotype, seems to be the fashionable centre of attraction, just now. Within those few days past there has been quite a rush to his apartments. The likenesses produ

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During our journey thus far we went within 60 or 70 miles of Iceland, but it was too cloudy to see Mount Hecla. We did not go within 70 miles of Cape Farewell, but rounded it with a gale right off, which followed us in our course with a heavy sea. We kept close reefed topsails and reefed foresail, and made the old craft go eight knots, through it. The only difficulty we had was to get our gallant, chief Sir John Franklin, to shorten sail when it was wanted. He is full of life and energy, and of all men the most fitted for the command of an enterprise, requiring sound sense and great perseverance; and he is full of benevolence and kindness withal.

"On the 22d we were due north of Farewell.—The thermometer had scarcely ever varied three degrees for three weeks, being about 43.

"On the 25th we saw our first iceberg in shore, and the beautiful sharp, craggy, snowy coast of Greenland in sight, an immense distance off. Since then we have had delightful smooth seas; sometimes a calm, sometimes a foul wind, light, and much fair wind. For the last few days we have been nearer the land, and yesterday we were catching cod near the most glorious assemblage of ice, rock, snow, and clouds, being about 30 miles from the coast about Lichtenfels. To-day we have had a splendid breeze right at us, with a strong current in our favour. A most splendid semicircle of icebergs appear a-head and under the land—we count 65 from the crow's nest. I have just been on deck looking at one above 200 feet high, which came down with a crash and raised a mist like an avalanche. It is now twelve o'clock, though the sun is up, so I shall go to bed and finish this letter to-morrow, though it is a pity to sleep on such a fine, clear, sun shining night.

"*Disco, July 2.*—The scenery of Disco is grand in the extreme, and the beautiful icebergs in bold relief against the dark, almost black looking coast, present a curious appearance. We have had the most heavenly weather here, clear, calm, with a hot sun, and icebergs glistening in all directions; I counted 280 icebergs from the top of a hill the other night, big musquitos biting our party all the time.

"*July 10.*—We shall sail for Lancaster Sound on the 12th with three years' provisions. You have no conception how happy and comfortable we are all; in fact there is incessant mirth from morning to night. We hear that this is supposed to be a remarkably clear season, but we have had no authentic information.'

MONTREAL, August 26.—We are sorry to have to record the sad fact that our races have not been allowed to terminate without outrage, caused by the same parties to whom every serious breach of the peace that happens may be attributed. We have not time to give the particulars as we are writing this hard upon midnight, but we can inform our readers that some time after the close of the races a general onslaught was made by the Irish Canallers, who were on the ground in considerable numbers, and all armed with bludgeons, upon the different refreshment establishments, and upon every respectable person on the ground. Mr. Isaacson, the proprietor of Dolly's Chop House, and his son, are both seriously injured, the old gentleman's head being badly cut by a blow from a bottle. Dr. Arnoldi, senior, we hear was also assaulted and beaten, and two gentlemen of the name of Scott, together with several others. The grooms and people in charge of the horses were obliged to fly, and things had proceeded to such extremities that troops were sent for; the city Council was luckily sitting, the Mayor signed the order at once, and about 150 soldiers were dispatched in cabs and caleches. Part of the troops returned at about 12 o'clock, one company being left in aid of the civil power. We have not heard whether any prisoners were taken, we should suppose not, as these cowardly scoundrels invariably take to their heels at the sight of a soldier.

We wonder how long the community is to be troubled with these murderous wretches; in our opinion there is but one way to stop their proceedings and that is to retaliate these outrages upon those parties who are always found aiding and abetting these men and defending them from the consequences of violation of the laws. It is very clear that the citizens are not protected from outrage by the ordinary legal tribunals. They must be prepared to defend themselves at all times, for the protection of the law always comes too late.—*Montreal Courier.*

DAGUERREOTYPE.—The Rooms recently opened by Mr. WENTWORTH, in Prince WM. street, for the purpose of affording Miniatures in Daugerreotype, seems to be the fashionable centre of attraction, just now. Within these few days past there has been quite a rush to his apartments. The likenesses produced are, of course true to life, and under his judicious management present perfect pictures.—We believe it is Mr. Wentworth's intention to remain but a short time with us, and would therefore advise all our friends to visit him immediately. The charge is moderate; the equivalent, highly satisfactory.

NEW INVENTION.—We have much pleasure in learning from the Honorable Captain Owen, of Her Majesty's steamer *Columbia*, that Mr. JAMES URQUHART, the Chief Engineer of that vessel, has recently at Campo Bello constructed a very ingenious and highly useful Self Registering Tide Gauge, for the purpose of shewing the corresponding heights of tide and the time by a Clock. For this addition to Nautical science, Her Majesty's Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have honored Mr. Urquhart with a Medal, in token of their especial approbation of his ingenuity and zeal, and have given directions for the immediate construction of several of those instruments for Her Majesty's service.—We have the honor of being personally acquainted with this highly gifted gentleman, and have much pleasure in announcing to the world this valuable addition to science.

ACCIDENTS.—On the night of Tuesday last, a man named Mitchell, with a son, and another boy were unfortunately drowned when fishing outside the harbour. It is supposed they were overtaken by a sudden squall, and either driven on shore or swamped before reaching it; as the boat has since been found on the rocks at Partridge Island.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning last, Mr. James H. Travis, son of Jas. Travis, Esq of Indian Town, was unfortunately drowned at that place, by falling into the public slip. Scarcely ten minutes had elapsed from the time of his being seen on the wharf, until his lifeless body was taken from the water.

DROWNED.—On the night of the 17th August, from on board the sch. *Maria*, near Partridge Island, George Ritch, a native of Stornoway, Orkney, Scotland, aged 32 years. He has left a wife and mother together with a large circle of friends to lament his loss.

NEW FASHIONS.—E. E. Lockhart has just received from Paris a small assortment of the newest style of Hats. They are a beautiful article—for sale cheap; and no gentleman can now have an excuse for wearing "a shockin' bad 'at."

DANCING. It will be seen by advertisement that Mr. Deuchar intends opening an Evening Class. Those wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity to learn the science, are required to send in their names before the 1st October next.

The game of war grows highly amusing to the eleven million of Sovereigns of the neighbouring Republic, the papers teem with accounts of "marches and counter-marches," of their invincible (yet untried) heroes *that are to be.* No authentic information has reached us since our last pub ication as to the position of the American "*sugar folks,*" yet the columns of some of their newspapers are filled with heroic speeches, and a promise of glories to be won. What the real state of things are, is as yet in futurity. We have no doubt, however, that should a meeting in reality take place, but some blood will be spilt on both sides, yet we do not anticipate that the population of the new world will be much reduced thereby! American heroism in a general way, like Irish love, is too hot to last long, and we shrewdly suspect that like the operative trankmaker, in his business, there will be more noise than work. We cannot however divest ourselves of the idea that a few hard knocks in real earnest, would do more towards bringing that nation of boasters to a proper gauge, than all the speculative theories that have been indulged in by that war desiring, "nation whippin'," compound people of froth and straw, since their erection into a nation. We, certainly, knowing the character of the people, look forward to a great deal of amusement being afforded to the rest of the world by this puerile essay of these *grand monarques.*

BISHOP OF MASSACHUSETTS.—On Sunday last, we had the pleasing satisfaction of hearing the Right Reverend Dr. Eastburn, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, preach in St. John's Church in this city. The Right Rev. Divine selected for his text the 48th verse of the 6th chap. of St. John's Gospel: 'I am that bread of life." The language of the sermon was chaste and befitting the interesting subject, and upon which the learned Bishop dwelt with devout earnestness, whilst the delivery of the discourse was marked by appropriate gestures and engaging eloquence.

Bishop Eastburn, in personal appearance, is commanding; he is above the ordinary stature, possesses a fine, open, and highly intellectual countenance, and unless phrenology sadly deceives us, we should say that this dignitary is not only useful, but highly ornamental to his sacred profession. We understand that he is much esteemed by the clergy and laity of his Diocese.

In the afternoon he preached in the Valley Church, and in the evening at St. Luke's in Portland, to large and highly gratified congregations.

We are highly pleased in being afforded the opportunity of noting this, the first, instance of an American Bishop officiating in New-Brunswick.—*Observer.*

Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company.—At a meeting of the stockholders of this Company, held on Monday at the St. John Hotel, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year—the three last of which are new:

Thomas Nisbet, John Duncan, John Wishart, D. J. M'Laughlan, Alexander Balloch, Thomas Allan, and Robert Kerlie, Esquires.

At a Meeting of the Directors, held on Monday, Thomas Nisbet Esq., was re-elected President, and Mr. Alexander Robertson, Secretary.

Dispatch.—The barque *Brothers*, Capt. Valpey, arrived on the 21st ult., discharged over 5000 tons of goods, and took on board 500 000 superficial feet of Deals, and cleared on the 29th. John Meley, stevidore.

The barque *Helen*, Capt. Rish, arrived on the same day, discharged 400 tons of goods and ballast, and is now loaded with 625,000 superficial feet of deals. Doyle, stevidore.—*Courier.*

Criminals Apprehended.—Two soldiers of the Rifles, Reserve Battalion, have been apprehended and committed to prison, for breaking into Saint Mary's Catholic Chapel in this city, as stated in our last No.—*Halifax Journal.*

RIOTS IN THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS.—We have been informed that a very serious riot has recently taken place at the Magdalen Islands. The agent of Capt. Coffin, the propietor of the Islands arrived in town on Friday last, from Souris, to which place he had proceeded a few days previous on his way thither; but having at Souris received letters communicating to him intelligence of the affair in question, he at once returned to Charlettetown for the purpose of representing the matter to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in the hope of obtaining assistance, if possible, to aid him in restoring order in these Islands.

From a review of this transaction, and the idea of the lawless state of those islands which it is calculated to convey, we cannot withold the remark, that it is high time a decided change in the Government of the Islands were made, in order that some guarantee might be afforded for the protection of the lives and properties of those of her Majesty's subjects, whose lot it may be to reside there.—*Charlottetown, (P. E. I.) Islander.*

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKETS, AUGUST 19.

The arrivals from British North America since the 1st instant sum up to 70 vessels,—28,835 tons, of which 21,800 tons are from Quebec. The pressure on the market has consequently been very great, and prices for Square Timber having given way. Great difficulty exists in getting Timber discharged and removed, and many sales are prevented from the difficulty and expense attendant on removal. At no former period has the difficulty and confusion attendant on the mode of discharging here been more apparent than now. With a quay space of a limited extent, without any defined place for each cargo, each ship is pushed on discharging as rapidly as she can; and as long as a vacant spot can be found, without reference to position on the quay, the Timber is deposited in almost inextricable confusion, and by those vessels which work sufferance, to the utter exclusion of the other ships.—Were there the ability of discharging into water, it is evident that this state of things could not exist; and so long as the present system is persevered in, in all cases of similar pressure, (which is usual at the arrival of the spring and fall fleets,) the market must always suffer as in the present instance. The earlier arrivals from Quebec were sold at 18½d to 19d per foot, and now the price is 16 to 16½d, the greater portion of this declension in price being fairly attributable more to the difficulty, we may almost say impossibility of removal, (even at an enormous extra expense,) than to any unfavourable feature in the market. There is a fair consumptive demand going on, but the country dealers have not as yet attempted to stock themselves, in the hope of prices going lower, in which, however, we think they will be disappointed. Under these circumstances, the sales of cargoes have not gone off as freely as the general healthy state of trade and the country would warrant *American Pine Timber*—Of St. John, one cargo, 12½ inches average was sold at nearly 19½d per foot; one of 2½ inches at 20½d, and one of nearly 13½ inches at 12½d per foot. Of Quebec.—Early in the month some cargoes were sold at 17d to 17 1-2d, and some at 17½d. Some cargoes were sold by auction at 17d to 17½d, and lately at 16 to 16½d, one cargo, by private sale, at 16½d, and two at 16¼d, the latest sales.—A cargo of Miramichi Timber was sold at 16d per foot.—*Red Pine.*—Quebec, with cargo, has been sold at 23d to 23½d, and apart, by auction, at from 20 to 21 1-2d per foot. *Birch.*—St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 18d, and, by auction, 19d to 19½d per foot; Halifax has been sold at 17 1-2d to 17½d per foot. *New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks and Boards.*—St. John's, with cargo, have been sold at 2d and 2½d per foot, and Miramichi, in like manner, at 1½d; a cargo of Halifax Spruce was sold at 2½d per foot; a cargo of Miramichi Spruce and Yellow at £10 5s *per standard*; and a cargo of St. Andrew's Spruce said to be at 2 1 2d per foot. *Lathwood*—St. John's has been sold with cargo at 40s., and Quebec at 40s. to 60s. per fathom, and by auction at £4 12s. 5d. per fathom.

ARRIVALS FROM ST. JOHN.

July 30th, Sally, Carlisle; 31st, Martha, Yarmouth; Aug. 3d, Thorneley, Hull; 4th, Sylvanus, Londonderry; Brown's, Chester; Dundonald, The Clyde; Bruce, Killybegs; Jean, Cambrea Head; 5th, Champion, Stockton; 6th, Arab, Exeter; Queen Pomare, The Clyde; Weaver Packett, Hull; Albion, Aberdeen; Cheapside, Grimsby; 8th, John, Wexford; James White, Belfast; Pomscalli, Aberdeen; 10th, Spartan, off Falmouth; 14th, Vernilia, Deal; 15th, Energy, Liverpool.

SAILED FOR ST. JOHN.

Aug. 1st, Augusta, Bideford; 2nd, Albion, Galway; Westmorland, Ardrossan; Harry, Ditto; 5th, Mariner, Hull; Ariel, Kilrush; 6th, Ruby, Dublin; 7th, Jessie, Londerrick; 8th, Clara M'Donald, Dublin; R. M. Parker, Waterford; 9th, Caroline, Dublin; 10th, Corinthian, Hull; Velocity, Waterford; 12th, Maranham, Deal; Warrior, Drogheda; 14th, British Queen, Deal; Sea Nymph, The Clyde; 15th, Ajax, Deal; 16th, Clarissa, Liverpool; 18th, Emigrant, Liverpool.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR,—I am a little surprised that so little notice has been taken of your newly erected Theatre, and the performances within its walls. It is only a short time since that a Company of Mountebanks visited this city and established their monkey tricks, to crowded audiences, while the Drama, that truly intellectual department of human engagements, is comparatively neglected. I visited the Prince of Wales Theatre a few nights since, and was agreeably surprised to find in a place like this where the eye of the hard money man is more food than the eye of the intellect, so splendidly a fitted house for Dramatic performances. It has for years past been "consummation devoutly to be wished," that a sizeable, ventilated and handsome Theatre should be erected and in a more suitable place than in a swamp. This has now been accomplished, and it is to the enterprise of Mr. Preston, unaided and alone, and under many discouraging circumstances, that the public are indebted to that gentleman. The building of itself is of the proper size for this city; the site is judiciously chosen, and its interior fitted in a style that is scarcely warranted by the encouragement it was likely to receive. In addition to this as if the proprietor was determined to spare no expence in the experiment, he has engaged talent of no ordinary character to make up his "Corps Dramatic." Mr. Fraer, and Miss M'Bride are Artists whose talents would fit them for any Theatre, as also the worthy Manager himself who must not be omitted, and those versatile genius, like his prototypa Garrie, fits him for almost any character in the whole range of the Drama. I will conclude, Sir, with a hope that the public will not on this occasion, take my "ipse dixit," for the standing of this establishment, but will go and see for themselves, and I opine that few will visit that place of amusement, but will prefer it to the sight of galloping horses, tumblers and fire eaters.

I am Sir,

A FRIEND TO REFINEMENT.

Married.

On Wednesday morning, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Thomas A. Paddock, of this city, to Ellen, only daughter of the late Mr. T. Farmer Adams.

Died.

On the 27th ult., Maria Amanda, only daughter of Mr. Oliver Baily, aged 4 months.

On Friday, Eliza Ann, infant daughter of Mr. John Dunn, aged twelve months.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, ARRIVED, 29th—Barque Princess Alice Maude, Hunt, London, 35, S. Reynolds & son, ballast; Jane Hammond, Gillies, Newry, 30, Wm. Hammond & co., merchandize, Spoke, Aug. 6th, lat. 48 50, N. long. 18 33 W. ship Spartan, of this port, with foremast head sprung: Aug. 10th, brig Fanny, of Halifax, in lat. 48 53. long. 30 35 W.; 26th, Cape sable seal Islands N. 12 miles, brig Alexander of Whitehaven bound east; 27th, cape sable seal Islands, E.S.E. 12 leagues, ship Favorite, from St. John. Schr. Oread, Bibber, Eastport, George Thomas, flour and corn.

30th—Barque Everetta, Brown, Hull, 35, William Davidson, ballast; Albion, Wallace, Galway, 29, Wm. Carvill, whiskey; Lord Byron, Todd, Port Glasgow, Jas. Kirk, ballast; Janet, Fraser, Port Glasgow, R. Rankin & co., ballast; Jane Dofus, McDonald, Liverpool, R. Rankin & co., general cargo; brig Dykes, Bell, Maryport, 41, Jas. Kirk, ballast; Tynemouth Castle, Rigg, Belfast, 40, John Robertson, ballast; Harmony, Carroll, Waterford, 37, to order, ballast; Princess Victoria, Gray, Ayr, 33, order, ballast, spoke, 10th August, lat. 47 44, lon. 36 14, brig Brothers, of London, from St. John, for Cork, all well; 26th, lat. 23 11 lon. 64, Barque Bristol, of St. John, for Cork. Magog, Shank, Ayr, 32, order, coals; Leviathan, Raycroft, Baltimore, R. Rankin & co., ballast; Warrier, McIntosh, Androssan, order, coals; sch. Four Brothers, Cook, St. Thomas, via Yarmouth, Chas. McLauchlan, sugar; Scotia, Henneberry, Halifax, 12, Geo. Salter, sugar & oil; schr. Jessie, Chafice, Limerick, Wiggins & son, ballast; Flora Jane, Crowell, Halifax, 19, master, oats; Jane, Crowell, Halifax, S. T. L. Nicholson & co., flour.

31st—barque Mary Ann, Brown, Glasgow, J. Alexander, general cargo; Brig Caroline, Kilpatrick, Ballyshannon, J. Wishart, ballast.

1st Sept.—schr. Sophia, Price, Boston, master, ass'd cargo; Meredian, Kavanagh, Boston, 4, master, assorted cargo.

2d—Brigt. Olive, Jeffry, Alexandria, 14, L. H. Waterhouse, wheat; brig Henry, McFee, Androssan, 33, John Robertson, ballast.

4th—Brig Daly, Sterritt, Ireland, 35, Lewis Burns, ballast; Caroline, Lesure, Brown, Philadelphia, 7, staves; brigt. LeGrange, Herman, Boston, ballast; schr. Brothers, Fitzgerald, Boston, 7, order, ass'd cargo.

5th—schr. Idw. Smith, New York, 7, Thos. Leavitt & co., ass'd cargo.

CLEARED.

30th—ship Milicete, Wright, Liverpool, timber, & deals, C. McLauchlan; Catherine, Williams, Liverpool, timber & deals, C. McLauchlan; Sir C. Napier, Marshall, London, timber & deals, C. McLauchlan; Lossnahagow, Perry, London, timber & deals, Wm. Hammond & co.; barque Commerce, Atchison, Dublin, deals, W. Carvill; brigt. Dunube, McNaughton, Donegal, deals & staves, Wm. Mc Donough; schr. Charlotte, Vaughan, New York plaster, master.

Sept. 2d—ship Virginia, Lawton, Liverpool, timber & deals T. L. Millidge; brig Francis, Thompson, Dumfries, timber & deals, R. Rankin & co.; schr. Lavinia, Clarke, Boston, building stone, Oriad, Bibber, Eastport, chalk and grindstones; Eleanor Jane, Roberts, Boston, coals.

3d—ship Thetis, Hall, London, timber & deals, J. Hammond; schr. Enterprize, Gorom, Halloweil, chalk & grindstones; brig Diana, Cowan, Dumfries, timber, R. Rankin & co; Grace Darling, Clifton, Halifax, limestone, G. Salter; Caroline, Kilpatrick, Ballyshannon, deals, J. Wishart.

4th—schr. Margaret, Scott, Boston, chalk; Jane, Crowell, Halifax, limestone, G. Salter; Eliza Ann, Crowell, Halifax, limestone, do.

Yarmouth, 16th August.—The Dawsons, from Miramichi for Hull, came into the roads this morning very leaky, having struck on the Kentish Knock yesterday; assistance has been sent, and she will proceed the first opportunity.

Wreck.—The brig Sarah Henrietta, of St. Stephen went ashore at Cape Negro on Thursday so'night, during a thick fog, and became a total wreck—crew saved.

The brig Indemnity capt Graves, from Portrush, for Quebec, went ashore on the Magdalen Islands on the 25th ult., during a thick fog. One man named James Brown, was drowned. The Captain and two boys remain on the Island and the remainder of the crew arrived at Miramichi on the 15th. in the schr. Pearl.

Hibernian Lodge, No. 301, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, will meet in their Lodge Room St. John Hotel, on TUESDAY evening next 8 o'clock. R. N. By order of the W. M. Sept 5.

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; FINE locks in great variety; Warrenes 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 Jack Planes; Reed, Bead and Moulding Planes, *Cheaper than any in the Market*; Japan'd Snuffers and Toast Racks; 3 prong Toasting Forks; handsome bronzed Watch Stands; beautiful cut glass Pickle Glasses; a few sets of Steel Purse mounting; green and scarlet Sash Cords; steel boxes and spectacle cases; small and large Thimbles and silver Pencil cases; CURRY Combs of various sorts; double and single sailors' Palms and plain and swivelled Sailmakers' Hooks; tin and japan'd Tea and Coffee POTS, *cheaper* than any hitherto imported, or than those made here; large size Tin Cullenders; japanned Oil Fillers and Bread Graters; japanned Twine Canisters, with Knives attached; Brass Door Knobs, Roses and Escutcheons; cheap 2 feet and other Rules; a neat variety of Patent Candle LAMPS, with shades, separate shades and candles to suit; for a small room, these Lamps will be found preferable to any Oil or Spirit Lamp ever invented; their light is more agreeable to the eye; they are more cleanly, less trouble and far cheaper, both in the purchase and use.

☞ Daily expected with other Goods, a further supply of the Patent hermetically sealed CHAMBER PAILS. *MARSH, late D. MAY.*

Sept. 5. Prince William street.

SOAP! SOAP!!

400 BOXES best Liverpool SOAP, 30 and 60 lbs. each.—Just received by the ship *Brothers*, and for sale by

JOHN KINNEAR.

August 29 *Prince Wm. Street*

Per *Ready Rhino* from London, and *Brothers* from Liverpool:—

THE subscriber has received a very large consignment of TOYS, and fancy articles, which he will dispose of at Wholesale for Cash & Country in Prince Wm. street, next door south of *Commercial Bank.*

August 29. WM. MAJOR.

CARD.

MR. WENTWORTH offers his services *for a short time* to take

Daugerrootype Minatures

at his Room, Mr. Lovett's Store Prince Wm. street The process insures a *GOOD*

LIKENESS,

Hours of attendance 10 *A. M. to* 4 *P. M. Price with frame or case Three Dollars.*

August 15.

NOTICE.

ANY person having in their possession a Drawer containing Watch Makers TOOLS, and a small Brass Alarum CLOCK, will confer a favour by informing the Subscriber, as the above articles have been missing since the late fire.

August 22. JAMES G. MELICK.

CHAIRS, GLASS, &c.

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

Aug. 22 JOHN KINNEAR.

VERNAR, No. 1, will meet in their Lodge Room, on Monday evening next. Regular night. By order of the W. M. sept. 5.

VICTORIA, No. 6.—Will meet in their Lodge Room on Thursday evening next. R. N. By order of the W. M. sept. 5.

LONG ISLAND LOYALIST, No. 23—Will meet in their Lodge Room on Tuesday evening, 9th sept. R. N. By order of the W. M. Long Island, sept. 5.

ENGLISH SETTLEMENT HEROES—Will meet in their Lodge Room, on Wednesday evening sept. 10. R. N. By order of the W. M. English settlement, sept. 5.

5th September, 1845.

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

40 DOZEN first quality PAILS; 15 kegs Butter Biscuit;
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, (a superior article.)
1 Bag Walnuts; 2 bags Hickory Nuts;
2 bags Almonds. All which will be sold cheap for Cash

A. WEGAN.

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 style of typography differing from all its predecessors, which bids defiance to future piratical imitations of the work, and containing new arrangements and new matter not to be found in any other plain work on Arithmetic. To be had of W. REYNOLDS.

5th sept. Crown street.

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; Fannkline 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.*

Pork, Beef, Flour, Tea, &c.,

Ex schr. George Henry, from Boston:

150 BARRELS Gennessee FLOUR; 20 do. CORN MEAL;
40 Do. PORK and BEEF;
1700 Lbs. Live Geese FEATHERS;
60 lbs. Pilot Bread; 10 do. VINEGAR;
1 do. Copal Varnish; 12 do. Beans;
10 dozen Pails; 3 Bales Batting; 2 casks Hams;
40 chests superior TEA (Carolina)
20 Boxes TOBACCO; 15M Havana CIGARS,
1 Box Clocks; 3 cases BOOTS & SHOES;
1 dozen Barrel Covers; 2 doz. Wash Boards;
Cans Leaf CHAIRS: Common Do., Rocking do.
Children' 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; 41 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; Brooms;
Chocolate, Castor Oil; Raisins, FURNITURE, &c. &c., which will be sold low by

WELLINGTON & CO.

Sept 5.

VICTORIA HOUSE

30th AUGUST, 1845.

First Fall Importations.

Per EDINBURGH.

RICH SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs, Ladies' DRESSES—newest styles, Ottomans, Organdies, Balsorines &c., Coburgs, Delaines, Lambs and Cashmeres, 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, & WADDS,

JAMES DOHERTY.

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

J. D.

5 1-2 FEET MILL SAWS.

A LARGE assortment of *Tucker's best FILES*, just received and for sale low by

Sept. 5. THOS. R. GORDON.

Market Square.

Militia Notice.

ALL Persons between sixteen and sixty years of age, residing in the City of St. John, on the Eastern side of the Harbour, who are liable to do duty in the Militia, and are not at present enrolled according to Law, are hereby notified that the subscriber will attend in the city Court Room, in the Court House of the said city, on Monday, the 8th day of September, between the hours of 10, A. M. and 3 P. M., and they are required then and there to come forward and enroll themselves, or send a written notification of their names, ages, occupation, and places of residence, that they may be enrolled for duty as the Law directs.

N. B.—Persons neglecting to enroll or to send a written notice as above, will be subject to a penalty of Twenty Shillings, as also a Fine of Ten shillings per day, and they are further notified that in all cases the Law will be strictly enforced.

By Order of the Lieutenant Colonel Commanding City Militia.

G. W. BUSTEED, 24 LIEUTENANT, *and Enrolling Officer, City Militia*

St. John, Aug. 29, 1845.

26TH AUGUST, 1845.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

HAVE just received per ship Brothers, from Liverpool—3 cases "Hoole, Stamforth and Co." 5½ feet Gang MILL SAWS, for sale low.

Mechanics' Institute.

THE MEMBERS of the Mechanics' Institute are respectfully informed, that by an arrangement of the committee of the BRITISH SCHOOL the children of Members will be admitted at *reduced rates*, as follows:—For one Child, 5s. per Quarter: for the second, 3s. 9d: and 2s. 6d. for the third from from the same family. No child will be received into the school under the age of seven years. The school was opened on Monday the 25th inst, under the superintendence of Mr. DUVIE, and a committee of Gentlemen.

Application to be made through the subscriber.

J. W. LAWRENCE.

August 29. *Recording Secretary*

Best Quality Black TEAS.

Received from Liverpool, and for sale—

30 CHESTS *Strong* blackish leaf **Congo**, well worthy the attention of Retailers:

Also,

4 Boxes Old HYSON, 60lbs. each; and
2 Half Boxes Young HYSON;
40 Chests Fine Congou TEA, (marked 'E.J.C.')
20 Bags Old JAVA COFFEE; [kinds
45,000 very superior Havana CIGARS, various
3 Tons Redwood and Logwood, &c.

Oolong souchong TEA.—Retail Customers can be supplied with this delicious and highly favoured TEA; also with the KOKEN and NINGTONG TEAS; and with the higher grades of Souchong, Pekoe, Caper, &c.

☞ None but Java Coffees toasted—always fresh.

JOHN SEARS.

*Aug 28. Cheap

ON THE DEATH OF A LADY.

BY MRS. BROWNE.

My Gourd is wither'd! she is gone
Who most could wake my hopes and fears;
Of all belov'd the dearest one,
The dearest from my earliest years.
My mother! Oh! on that lov'd name
How oft will fond remembrance dwell:
Earth ne'er can form a tenderer claim—
A mother's fondness who can tell!

With what a sweet seraphic smile
Her mild, her gentle spirit fled!
So much like life, that for a while
We scarcely could believe her dead!
So calm she looked!—her lips apart—
Appeared as if about to move,
Some fond memento to impart,
Some parting token of her love.

Yet, Mother, would thy mourning child
(Could she) recall thee here below?
Tho' then she cried with anguish wild,
Spare me, Oh God, this trial!—no!
In mercy though wert but removed
From sorrows yet to come,—and woe,
And fondly as though wert belov'd
That very love would answer,—No.

Farewell, dear Mother! thou art blest:
Thou slumberest with the peaceful dead,
And oft thy child with care oppress'd
Would lay by thine her weary head;
Farewell! till in a happier sphere
When earthly sorrows grieve no more
They whom the grave has sever'd here
Heaven's opening portals shall restore.

—*Montreal Courier.*

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. MATTHEWAY, 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. 1 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. TURNBULL'S house, No. 18, 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.

August 8.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, etc.

Thomas Sandall,

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

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

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

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.

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 6¼ in diameter.
April 11. E. L. JARVIS.

Spring and Summer Goods.

HORSFALL & SHERATON,
Have just received per *Mayflower* and *Lady Caroline*, part of their supply of Spring Goods, consisting of—
SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Fancy Orleans and Parisians;
Gentlemen's Stocks and Opera Ties;
Cloth and Horse Hair Caps; Bonnets & Flowers;
Parasols and Umbrellas;
Laces, Muslin Dresses, &c. &c.
Carpets and Hearth Rugs to match;
Oil Cloths and Table Mats; Damask Moreens;
Tweeds and small Wares of every description;
3000 Pairs Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes. May 20.

PALE SEAL OIL.—15 casks PALE SEAL OIL.—Landing this day ex schr. "*Scotia*," from Halifax—for sale by
July 18. J. R. CRANE.

NEW GOODS,

Received per Samuel, from Liverpool:
PLAIN and Printed COTTONS, COBURGS and ORLEANS;
Mouselin-de-laine, Chali, Plaid, Plain and Printed MUSLINS;
Furniture Dimity, Counterpanes, Velvets, Moleskins, striped shirting and Ginghams.
June 6. HORSFALL & SHERATON.

SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber has just received per barque *Bristol* from Liverpool—
16 PACKAGES, containing—CARPETING Druggets; Red and White Flannels
Grey, White, and Printed Cottons;
Moleskins, Gambroons, and Tweeds;
Printed Furniture Cottons;
Linens, Muslins, and Ticks; Plaid Shawls, &c.
—ON HAND—
500 Pairs Ladies Double sole BOOTS, suitable for muddy Weather.
April 4. W. G. LAWTON.

W. H. SCOVIL

Has just received per *Lady Caroline* from London, *Corsair* from Liverpool, and *Cannore* 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 F. 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, marsalla, cashmere, cloth and tweeds—newest patterns;
800 Fancy SUMMER COATS—consisting of fancy, plain and figured Tweeds, Gambroon Cantoon, Drill, Orleans, Velveteen and Waterproof Cloths—Pulks, Tuglioni, 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 pump, calf skin, seal skin, morocco, and neats leather;
6 Cases cloth, velvet, tweed, glazed, cealette, and plush 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 Cloths, Blankets, Sheets & Counterpanes, Watches Jewellery, &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.

CHAIN CABLES.—1 CHAIN CABLE 90 fms. 1¼ inch; 1 ditto. 75 do. 1¼ inch. ex schr. "*Emily*," from Halifax—for sale by
July 18. J. R. CRANE.

Hides, Rice, &c.

By the Eleanor Jane, from Boston:—
100 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.

A 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, Marlin, 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.

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 2½ 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 *Rainford'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 and 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; 14 casks Ox and Horse Nails; 20 bags Boat Nails; 3 casks Whalebone do.; 1 cask Brads and Tacks; 80 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. clench 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.
55 casks containing an excellent assortment of HARDWARE, among which are 200,000 Percussion Caps; 400 dozen iron, chest, pad, trunk and other LOCKS; 500 dozen butt, chest, T. H. and strap Hinges; Brass and Japann'd Candlesticks, Bellows Pipes and Tail Irons; door Rods and Eyes, shoe Thread, Wilson's shoe Knives, Heel Plates and Nails, Harness Mounting, COFFIN Furniture, PLATED CANDLESTICKS, Snuffers, Castors, &c. Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, Urns, &c.; Bronze Urns; table, shop, and hall Lamps; Fire and Andirons, heavy Kitchen Fire Irons; Brass and Bell Metal Preserving Kettles; Back Chains and Cart Harness; a good assortment of Carpenters' Tools, &c. &c.

On Hand, in kegs of 100 to 200 lbs.—a large and well assorted stock of CUT NAILS, manufactured by the subscriber from the best English Iron, and which will be found much superior to, and more economical than the imported cut Nails.
June 20. THOS. R. GORDON.

The subscriber has received per 'Lady Caroline,' 'Odessa,' 'Julia Ann,' and 'Lion':
41 CASES and 7 Casks **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 Merion 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, Alberts, 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, 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' Grease;
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 Coloring;
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.

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, 29th June, 1845.

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. Culverie.

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 Price.—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 MASS'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 country; all of which he offers for sale at very low prices for satisfactory payments.

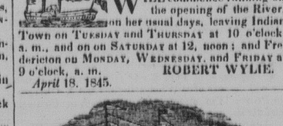
St. John, May 2. W. HOGAN.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he is carrying on his 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 on SATURDAY at 12, noon; and Fredericton on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 9 o'clock, a. m. ROBERT WYLIE.
April 18. 1845.

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 12½d each, by
JOHN G. SHARP, Chemist,
May 2. Corner of North M. Wharf.

Anchors, Chains, &c.

Ex *John & Isabella*, from Newcastle—
2 CHAINS, each 1¼ 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.

MARSH, late Drury,
Prince William street.
7th June, 1845.

NOW LANDING, and partly opened, ex ships Themis, Britannia, and Mariner:
24 Packages of well assorted HARDWARE, consisting of—
CAST steel HOES and Garden RAKES;
Wrought, clout, and clasp Nails;
DRAWER LOCKS in sets;
Flemish and Tinn'd Tacks and cut Brads;
Carpenter's Rim Locks;
Table, butt, and strap Hinges;
Fire Irons, and separate shovels;
Stove Pipe Rivets; Tinn'd Rivets;
Tinmen's Punches and Shears;
Marshes & Shepherds and *Vickers* Files and Rasps;
Carr's warranted Plane Irons, Chisels and other Tools; best Bench and Moulding Planes;
Mast Planes for ship carpenters;
Letter and Figure Punches, for iron and wood;
Glue, Glass Paper, and Cloth;
Chalk Lines; Sail Needles;
Trout and Cod Hooks, Brad Awls and Punches,
Carving Tools, in sets;
Gang Mill Saws; Compasses and Plyers,
Wood-Cutters' Wedges,
Labels for Wine and Spirits, in silver Plate and German silver;
German silver and Plated Sugar Tongs,
Bright Chamber Candlesticks;
Britannia Metal Ware;
Table and spring Cutlery, for wholesale and retail trade; Plated and other Toast Racks & Cruets;
Tea Urns, Pitchers, and Dram Bottles;
Steel snuffers and Nail Nippers;
Silver Thimbles, German silver Bodkins, and Stilettos; Crimping Machines,
Brass Toddy Kettles; Tooth and Bottle Brushes,
Copper and other Coal scoops;
Shot Belts and separate chargers;
Superior Razor Hones; Hand rail and other Screws,
Linen Provers; Carpet stretchers;
Cooper's Vices and Compasses;
Double Bed Cups and Bed screws;
Looking Glass Knobs; Hair seating & curley Hair
Wire Cloth for window blinds;
Door Knockers, brass and bronzed;
Loose Keys for Door Locks;
Curtain Bands and Chimney Hooks;
And sundry other Articles—all which are offered at moderate Cash Prices.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society.

Office 26, Cornhill. London.

CAPITAL £500,000 sterling.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS Company insures for sums from £100 to £3000 on a single Life. It has the *mutual* system, or distribution of profits—offers advantages while living, as 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.*

IN ADDITION TO PREVIOUS ARRIVALS
MARSH, late DRURY,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

Have just opened per 'St. Andrew' and 'Severn,' a good assortment of—

DOUBLE and single Barreled GUNS and PISTOLS, with and without cases;
Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Dram Bottles;
Percussion Caps, Curtis & Harvey's best GUN POWDER, extra Gun Nipples, &c.; shoe, dusting, Black Lead, scrubbing, whitewash and horse Brushes, Fire Irons, Shovels and Tongs, separate Shovels and tongs, Hair seating, black and white Coffin Cords and Pall Tassels, Green and Red Window Cords, Chair Web, sofa Gimp, Tufts for sofa Cushions; superb black silk Tassels, for sofa Pillows, &c.
Carpenters' Iron Squares and Braces;
Closet, till, chest, trunk and rim LOCKS; tin'd Iron Pots and Spoons; brass butt Hinges, socket Castors, Pullies, shutter screws, and Table Fasteners; Cheap Tea and Coffee Pots; dumask Tea Pots and Caddies; plated and German silver Bottle stands; japann'd snuffer Trays, and toast Racks; Curtain Bands, Egg Boilers, hanging Frying Pans, and Mincing Knives; falling Axes, hunters' Hatchets, and Mason's Trowels, as used in this City; low priced Lathing Hatchets; single hand screw Plates; Ladies' Carpet Hammers; boxes Plate Powder and polishing Paste; Gardeners' Knives with extra Handles, Saw, &c.; fine brown and white TWINE; best Cast Steel Circular SAWS, 18 to 24 inches; low priced pit, X cut, hand, panel and back Saws; wilson's and other shoe Knives, Ullathorne's Heel Balls, and a good variety of Sailor's Knives; Coal Scoops in copper and iron, of newest styles, and sundry other articles in the trade, all which are offered at lowest Cash rates.

N. B. The advertisers respectfully invite the public to inspect their *patent hermetically sealed Invalid's CHAMBER PAIL*, an indispensible requisite in every sick room. July 25.

—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 Bears 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.

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 Post, Pot, and Fool's Cap PAPER;
50 do. White Cap Paper.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
August 1. *Prince William street.*

EXTENSIVE MILL PROPERTY
To be sold by Private Bargain.

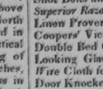
ALL that large and extensive MILL PROPERTY, situated about a mile and a half from mouth of the Nashwaak, nearly opposite Fredericton and consisting of one MILL, containing six saws, single Gates; with a GRIST MILL, in good order, driving two pair of stones.

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 capable of 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.

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. 36, 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.

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, ⅜ 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) ANVILS, assorted;
40 cwt. best short link ⅞ 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. ⅝ inch ditto; 20 cwt. do. do. 1 inch ditto;
30 CHAIN CABLES, best proved assorted, ⅝ to 1¾ inch;
60 ANCHORS, assorted, 1 cwt. to 30 cwt.
—ON HAND—
30,000 best Fire Bricks; 100 boxes T