The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1845.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 26.

THE OBSERVER,

Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON, at his Office in Water Street, South West corner of the Market Square.—TERMS: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

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

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM HAMMOND,
WILLIAM E. MOORE.

St. John, 8th July, 1845.

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

WILLIAM HAMMOND.

St. John, 8th July, 1845.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DANIEL CAMPBELL, late of the Parish of Sussex, King's County, Farmer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the subscribers, within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

JOHN B. CAMPBELL,
DUNCAN B. CAMPBELL, } *Executors.*

Parish of Sussex, (K. C.) July 28, 1845.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

THOMAS NISBET.

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

☞ NOTICE.

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

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG,
ROBERT ROBERTSON.

Indian Town, June 17, 1845.

☞ NOTICE.

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

ROBERT ROBERTSON,
Sole Administrator.

Indian Town, June 14, 1845.

RECEIVED

Per ships 'Samuel,' 'Themis,' and 'Schoodiac':

17 CASKS HARDWARE,
2 casks Table CUTLERY,
2 casks FILES,
3 casks TEA KETTLES & SAUCEPANS,
2 casks SAD IRONS,
1 cask CHAIN TRACES,
1 cask Refined BORAX,
3 cases SADDLERY,
5 cases SCREW AUGERS—*Thompson's*,
1 case SLATES,
1 case Japanned TRAYS & WAITERS,
1 case GUNS,
1 case SAWS,
100 bags SHOT,
150 GRIDDLES,
25 dozen Long handle FRYING PANS,
12 dozen Short ditto, ditto,
15 dozen Row ditto, ditto,
2 rolls SHEET LEAD,
3 tons CAST STEEL,
1 ton BLISTER ditto,
2 tons HOLLOW WARE,
1 cask PUTTY, (in Bladders,)
20 packages MANILLA ROPE,
80 bundles OAKUM,
20 ANCHORS, from 1 to 5 cwt.
600 fathom close-link Chain, 5/8, 7-16, 1/2, 9/16, 5/8 & 7-8 in.
20 boxes TIN,
420 bundles SHEET IRON,
190 tons Bar and Bolt IRON—Common,
75 tons Bar and Bolt Iron—Refined,
86 rolls SHEATHING FELT.

ALEXANDER YEATS.

Dock-street, 7th October, 1845.

STOVES! STOVES, &c.

The subscriber has now on hand, and is selling at *reduced prices*:—

COOKING STOVES, of 20 different Patterns;
Franklin do of 15 do do.
Close Wood do of 9 do do.
Round Coal do of 3 do do.
Tight Air do of improved construction;
STOVE PIPE of all sizes, with Elbows to suit;
PLOUGHS of seven different patterns, with and without Woodwork; Boilers, Furnace Doors and Bars; Sash Weights; Pots, Bake-Pans, Tea-Kettles, Sad Irons; House Pumps and Lead Pipe; Deep Sea. Hand and Net Leads; TIN WARE, &c.

And is prepared to execute orders in IRON, BRASS, or LEAD Castings, at short notice.

☞ I beg leave to call attention to my Improved "Hatheway's" COOKING STOVES,—they have been found to effect a saving of *one half the fuel*, and cook better than any Stove in use.

THOMAS C. EVERETT.

St. John, 23d Sept. 1845.

S. K. FOSTER'S SHOE STORES,

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.

Just received, per "Kate," from London:

LADIES' FANCY SLIPPERS, of the newest and most Fashionable patterns,
Misses', Children's and Babes' Fancy PRUNELLA and VALENTIA BOOTS, in great variety,
Gentlemen's Wellington, Clarence, Albert, Coburg and other BOOTS,
DRESS SHOES, PUMPS, and SLIPPERS, of every style,—Together with a great variety of Cheap BOOTS and SHOES, of every sort and quality that can be named—for sale Wholesale and Retail, by

June 24. S. K. FOSTER.

FLOUR, &c.

300 BRLS. Superfine and Fine Genesee FLOUR;
40 Boxes TOBACCO, 8's and 16's,
15 Chests Congou TEA of superior quality,
50 Barrels Prime PORK (in Bond,)
Received this day per schr. *Brothers* from Boston, and for sale low while landing by

Oct. 21. W. E. CRANE.

PHŒNIX HOUSE!

The Subscribers have just received per Ships *Emigrant* from Liverpool, and *Lady Caroline* from London, the principal part of their Fall Supply of BOOKS, STATIONERY, and FANCY GOODS, which, with their former Stock, comprises the largest and finest assortment ever offered by this House to the public.—Among which are—

740 Reams WRITING and 420 REAMS PRINTING and Wrapping PAPERS;
BLANK BOOK PAPERS, from Super Royal to Pott, of every variety of finish, and all patterns of Ruling in general use;
DRAWING PAPERS, from Antiquarian to Demi; from the celebrated Original Turkey Mill, London;
POST, LETTER, FOOLSCAP, POTT and NOTE PAPERS, in all their extensive variety of style and quality;
Cartridge, Log, Blotting, Tissue, Mosaic, Gold, Copying, and *Coloured PAPERS*;
PRINTING PAPERS of different sizes and qualities;
CARDS,—Visiting, Enamelled, Gilt and Black-edged and bordered, Perforated Cards, and Card Board of different colors, for Ladies' fancy work;
MUSIC,—100 copies Boston Academy's Collection of Sacred Music, with an extensive collection of Piano and other Music. Arrangements have been made whereby the NEW SHEET MUSIC will be regularly received as fast as published;
Arnold's WRITING INKS,—1,224 Dozen, from half-gills to quarts—of all colours and varieties;
PRINTING INK,—50 cans, *Book and News*;
BIBLES of every variety of style and price;
PRAYER BOOKS,—250 copies, Embossed, Gilt-edged, at 15 pence each; together with a large assortment in rich and rare bindings;
ALBUMS,—a beautiful assortment;
BLANK BOOKS,—a large assortment, well-assorted;
Metallic Memorandums in great variety;
Also,—a much-increased Stock of *School, Classical, Miscellaneous, and Theological BOOKS*,
WALKING STICKS,—a well-selected Stock of Black Thorne, Cane, and Fancy;
PERFUMERY,—an extensive assortment, including 1 case *Bertram's* celebrated London *Soaps*, and 1 case genuine *Eau de Cologne*;
Steel Pens, Quills, Wafers, Wax, Letter Clips. Ink Stands, *Ackerman's* Colours in boxes and single, Pencils, Brushes, Rubber, Miniature Ivories, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Knives, Pencil cases, Chessmen and Boards, Dominoes, Backgammon Boards Mathematical Instruments, Fancy Wafers, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Two Sets A, No. 1, Cricket Bats, Balls, and Wickets.

The subscribers respectfully invite the attention of the public to the above stock. It has been selected with great care, and they are determined to sell at such prices as will give satisfaction.

A *liberal discount* made to wholesale purchasers.

J. & A. McMILLAN.

October 7, 1845.

Groceries, Liquors, Flour, &c.

The subscribers have just received ex Ship *Lady Caroline*, from London:—

20 HDS. Hol and *GENEVA*;
6 do. *SHERRY WINE*
24 chests Fine Congou TEA;
10 hhds. Loaf SUGAR; 3 do. Crushed do.;
50 boxes Turkey Raisins; 4 carroteels Currants,
20 bags Black PEPPER;
50 boxes Mould CANDLES, (Wax Wicks);
3 do. Windsor SOAP; 1 case PINS,
55 kegs FF GUNPOWDER; 100 bags SHOT,
35 kegs MUSTARD; 1 case Bottled do;
3 cases Fig Blue; 1 do. Confectionary,
4 cases LIQUORICE and Cassia,
50 dozen Playing Cards; 1 case Ink,
15 bags CORKS; 1 case shoe Brushes,
15 barrels Day & Martin's Liquid Blacking,
10 hhds. Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
50 kegs Coloured PAINT,
10 casks Black Lead, Vitriol, Salts & Sulpaur;
200 bundles Picked OAKUM.

Ex "Themis" from Liverpool:—
110 boxes Steele's SOAP; 1 hhd. Starch,
30 dozen Red Cords; 1 bale Shad Twine,
1 tierce Scrubbing Brushes,
1 bale Shoe Thread; 30 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
10 bales Cotton Warp.

Ex "Douglas" from Glasgow:—
400 reams Paper, assorted; 1 pun. Malt Whiskey;
40 bags BARLEY; 1 hhd. COPPERAS.

Ex sundry vessels from Philadelphia:—
570 barrels CORN MEAL,
130 do. Superfine FLOUR.

In Store of former Importations:—
240 hhds. Muscovado SUGAR,
15 tierces Loaf and Bastard ditto,
190 hhds. MOLASSES,
125 chests TEA, assorted,
60 puns. Jamaica and Demerara RUM,
45 hhds. *Martell's* BRANDY,
30 casks Port, Sherry and Madeira WINES,
50 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE,
40 do. Common and Pearl BARLEY,
20 do. Pimento; 10 do. Split Peas,
15 do. Pepper; 20 kegs GINGER,
20 bls. WHITING; 20 boxes PIPES,
60 kegs Wrought NAILS, assorted sizes,
20 boxes IC and IX TIN,
4 chests Indigo; 5 tierces Rice;
50 boxes London SOAP; 10 bls. VINEGAR,
12 hhds. Linseed OIL; 100 kegs White Lead,
200 boxes and half-boxes Muscatel Raisins,
120 barrels RYE FLOUR.

The above, with a large assortment of other GOODS in the Grocery line, will be sold low for good payments.

October 7. WM. HAMMOND & CO.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

G. & W. H. ADAMS

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

300 TINNED and untinned TEA KETTLES;
20 cwt. SAD IRONS,
110 bags *Improved* CUT NAILS;
28 bags OX and HORSE NAILS,
2 cases CAST STEEL; 4 bdls. Blistered do.
2 packages *Blacksmith's VICES*,
20 ANVILS,
Blacksmith's Sledges, Hammers and Bellows,
FOX TRAPS of an improved pattern;
RIM LOCKS, &c.—Common and Carpenters' Patent;
BUTT HINGES,
Wrought Pump TACKS BRADS; RIVETS,
Pad, Chest, and Cupboard LOCKS, assorted,
Patent H & H HINGES; WHIP THONGS,
Polished Steel and Bronze Head FIRE IRONS,
Tinned Harness Buckles, and a few patent double action BRIDLE BITTS;
John Wilson's Shoe & Butcher Knives, Chisels, Gouges, Hatchets, Drawing Knives, Turkey Oil Stones;
Table Knives & Forks, Mill Saw and other FILES.

—ON HAND—

5½ feet *Hoole & Co's* GANG MILL SAWS.

30th September, 1845.

CANVAS.

Received by the Subscriber, and on Sale at very reduced prices.

A few Bales of very superior quality best English boiled CANVAS, equal in description to any imported.

ALSO—
10 puns. high proof Jamaica SPIRITS

JOHN V. THURGAR,
North Market Wharf.

September 13.

Porto Rico Sugar.

THE Subscribers are landing ex *Prince Rupert* from Halifax—76 casks of superior SUGAR, which they will sell either in Bond, or duty paid. [Oct. 21.] ALLISON & SPURR.

THE GARLAND.

JERUSALEM.

BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON.

(From Fisher's Drawing Room Scrap Book for 1846.)

Thou City, unto which the Saviour came,
In the meek likeness of a human child;
Who was sought, sorrowing; chid with gentle blame;
And made reply, mysterious and mild;—*

Thou City, over which the Saviour wept,
With a prophetic pity for that woe,
Whose furrid thunderbolt Heaven's the kept
For destined anguish and great overthrow;—

Thou City, in the which the Saviour died
A malefactor's ignominious death;
And, by deep stress of mortal suffering tried,
Prayed for his murderers with his latest breath;—

Vainly thy pleasant palaces are waste,
The fountains of thy gardens dried in dust,
Thy temples and thy spacious streets defaced
In the blank ruin sentenced by the Just;

Glory yet dwelleth in thy ruined walls,
Though stone from stone the battlements were hurled;
And to our hearts thy name more loudly calls,
Than prosperous cities of the pompous world.

Still, thou sepulchral City, round thee lies
The haloed light of a departed day,—
Which the true pilgrim sees with pious eyes
And worships, ere he takes his homeward way.

Still, through the struggling change, and warring loss,
Of earthly sceptres, held by failing hands,
A Holy Power supports the constant Cross,
Slow gathering to *that* kingdom, all the lands;

And, through the mists of earth, to days afar,
Wills that the Eastern City shall afford
A light like that which filled the wondrous star,—
Attesting still the presence of the Lord!

* "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?"—Luke, xi. 49.

LINES.

BY MISS ROBERTS.

There is a deep, low music on the wind,
Sounding at intervals, when all is still,
Heard only by the pure in heart, who find
Joy in their daily tasks, doing their Maker's will.

Be they in velvet clad, or russet stole,
In hall, or hut, theirs is that low sweet chime;
Solemn, yet cheerful—speaking to the soul
Of joys that rest not in this stranger clime.

Loud music cannot quench it: nor the sound
Of mighty voices, like the mingled roar
Of tossing waves, that with delirious bound
Leap onward, in their fury, to the shore.

Nor yet the jarring sounds of bustling life,
Where weary footsteps toil, in quest of gain,
In dusty marts, 'mid sickening scenes of strife,
Till the worn spirit longs for rest in vain.

Yet few do hear it; either ease or pride,
Or thoughts unholy, folly, grief, or crime,
Whelming the soul beneath their rushing tide,
Hindereth the coming of that low sweet chime.

Men's hearts are heavy, or they would not slight
Their spirits' oneness with so pure a strain,—
Though faint, as when the far off torrent's might
Seems as a murmur stealing o'er the plain.

From source far mightier, comes that low sweet sound,
Than deep, deep waters, thundering on the ear:—
From harps, and mingled voices, that resound
With anthem high, through Heaven's eternal year.

—*Tait's Magazine.*

THE WAY-SIDE FLOWER.

BY ALEX. LAING

[From "Songs for the Nursery," a new and cheap edition, just published.]

There's a moral, my child,
In the way-side flower;
There's an emblem of life
In its short-lived hour;
It smiles in the sunshine,
And weeps in the shower;
And the footstep falls
On the way-side flower!

Now see, my dear child,
In the way-side flower,
The joys and the sorrows
Of life's passing hour:
The footstep of time
Hastens on in its power;
And soon we must fall
Like the way-side flower!

Yet know, my dear child,
That the way-side flower,
Will revive in its season,
And bloom its brief hour:
That again we shall blossom,
In beauty and power,
Where the foot never falls
On the way-side flower!

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOOD LOOKING.—A book, recently published, contains a specific for making homely girls look handsome, and handsome girls look handsomer. We quote a portion for the benefit of all our lady readers, young and old:

"Handsome is that handsome does—hold up your heads, girls!" was the language of Primrose in the play when addressing her daughters. The worthy matron was right.—Would that all my female readers, who are sorrowing foolishly because they are not in all respects like Dubufe's Eve, or that statue of the Venus, "which enchants the world," could be persuaded to listen to her. What is good looking, as Horace Smith remarks, but looking good, be womanly, be gentle—generous in your sympathies, heedful of the well-being of all around you, and my word for it, you will not lack kind words of admiration. Loving and pleasant associations will gather about you. Never mind the ugly reflection which your glass may give you. That mirror has no heart. But quite another picture is yours on the retina of human sympathy. There the beauty of holiness, of purity, of that inward grace which passeth show, rests over it, softening and mellowing its features, just as the full calm moonlight melts those of a rough landscape into harmonious loveliness. 'Hold up your heads, girls!' I repeat after Primrose. Why should you not? Every mother's daughter of you can be beautiful. You can envelope yourselves in an atmosphere of moral and intellectual beauty through which your otherwise plain faces will look forth like those of angels. Beautiful to Ledyard, stiffening in the cold of a northern winter, seemed the diminutive, smoke-stained women of Lapland, who wrapped him in their furs, and ministered to his nepessities with kindness and gentle words of compassion. Lovely to the home-sick heart of Park seemed the dark maids of Sego as they sung their low and simple song of welcome beside his bed, and sought to comfort the white stranger, who had no mother to bring him milk, no wife to grind him corn. O! talk as we may, of beauty as a thing to be chiselled from marble, or wrought out on canvas, speculate as we may upon colors and outlines, what is it but an intellectual abstraction after all? The heart feels a beauty of another kind; looking through the outward environment, it discovers a deeper and more real loveliness."

SCRAPS OF CURIOUS INFORMATION.

Silver may be beaten into plates, 110,000 of which make one inch in thickness.

A silver wire, the 18th of an inch in diameter, will sustain 137 lbs. A wire of lead of the same size, sustains 28 lbs. and tin 36 lbs.

The surface of the earth is 196,862,266 square miles, and its solidity 267,726,934,416 cubic miles. Not more than one-fifth of the whole earth is habitable by man. The mean depth of the ocean is about three miles, and the mean height of mountains above the level of the ocean is 1¾ miles. Distribute this land equally over the bottom of the ocean, and the waters would cover the whole face of the earth.

The earth has been penetrated about 3000 feet; if we add to this the height of the highest mountains, we have *one eighth hundredth* of the distance to the centre of the earth! less in proportion than a coat of varnish on a globe 2 feet in diameter!

The sun is equal to 20,610,000 of Mercury, 1,520,000 of Venus, 1,388,000 Earth, 9,394,000 Mars, 973 Jupiters, 13,994 Saturns, and 1595 Herschells.

The mean motion of the moon is 3372 feet per second.

If all the planets were in one, it would equal the 55th part of the sun.

1022 stars can be seen with the naked eye.

There are 28 stars which change their colors.

The mean annual temperature of the earth is 50 degrees. The thermometer is generally the highest at 2 P. M., and lowest a little before sunrise. The term Gas is the German for Ghost.

Torricelli made the first barometer in 1643. Otto Guericke made the first air pump in 1664.

Cannon were first used by the Moors in Spain, in 1312. Clocks with weight and regulators were invented in or about the year 1350. The first pendulum clock was made in England by a *Dutchman* [something extraordinary,] by the name of Fromantel, in 1662.

In 1552, there were in Paris *three* coaches, one of which belonged to the Queen. Carriages were introduced into Spain in 1546—and into England in 1580.

Oats were accidentally discovered growing in a field of potatoes in Cumberland, in 1788.

Barley, in rainy seasons, degenerates into oats; and in dry seasons, oats change into barley.

The quantity of iron produced in England, in 1740, was 17,000 tons. In 1750, 22,000 tons. In 1788, 67,000 tons, and in 1793, 678,417 tons, produced by 376 furnaces.

In England, a ship of wood costing £72,000, would require £48,000 for wood, and £24,000 for labor. The proportion for a ship of iron of the same cost is £5,000 for iron, and £67,000 for labor. This is certainly one of the strongest arguments that could be used to show the superiority of iron for this purpose.

The plural style of speaking ["we"] among kings, was begun by King John, of England, A. D. 1199. Before that time sovereigns used the singular person in their edicts. The German and French sovereigns followed the example of King John in A. D. 1200. When editors first began to say "we" we do not know.

A writer upon salad says that it was not till the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII., about 1547, that any salads, carrots, cabbages or other eddible roots were produced in England. Before that they were obtained in France and Holland.

The common instruments for measuring time among the ancients were hour-glasses, sun-dials, and a vessel of water with a hole in its bottom. King Alfred's time keeper consisted of six wax tapers, twelve inches long, inclosed in a lantern of horn so thin as to be transparent.

PROLIFIC GROWTH OF GRAIN.—Wheat, barley, oats, and rye, are the grains of temperate climates. The first, for its proper cultivation, requires a mild and rather elevated temperature, with a good soil, while the other grains are more hardy, and are calculated to endure the inclemency of colder regions and more ungenial soils. Fortunately for man, all these grains grow readily in most of the climates and soils of the inhabited earth; but in every soil they call forth his utmost care and ingenuity in order that there may be an uninterrupted succession of crops. Hence has arisen the important art of agriculture. Under proper treatment, the prolific qualities of the cereals are truly astonishing. Sir Kenelm Digby assures us, that in 1660 there was in the possession of the Fathers of the Christian Doctrine at Paris, a plant of barley which they at that time kept as a curiosity, and which consisted of two hundred and forty-nine stalks springing from one root of grain, on which they counted above eighteen thousand grains or seeds of barley. It is recorded in the Philosophical Transactions, that Mr. Miller of Cambridge, sowed, on the 2d of June, a few grains of common red wheat, one of the plants from which had tillered so much, that, on the 8th of August, he was enabled to divide it into eighteen plants, all of which were placed separately in the ground. In the course of September and October so many of these plants had again multiplied their stalks, that the number of plants which were separately set out to stand the winter was sixty-seven. With the first growth of the spring, the tillering again went forward, so that at the end of March and the beginning of April a further division was made, and the number of plants now amounted to five hundred. These five hundred plants proved extremely vigorous—much more so than wheat under ordinary culture—so that the number of ears submitted to the sickle was twenty-one thousand, or more than forty to each of the divided plants; in some instances there were one hundred ears upon one plant. The ears were remarkably fine, some being six or seven inches long, and containing from sixty to seventy grains. The wheat, when separated from the straw, weighed forty-seven pounds, the estimated number of grains being 576,840. Such an enormous increase is not of course attainable on any great scale, but the experiment is of use, as showing the vast power of increase with which the most valuable of vegetables is endowed.—*Hogg's Weekly Instructor.*

PROGRESS OF INVENTION.—Hosiery is now made in the United States with astonishing rapidity, by the aid of the power weaving-loom, an American invention, which has not yet been introduced into England. While in the latter country it is a full day's work to knit by hand two pairs of drawers, a girl in America, at 2½ dollars per week, will make, by the power-loom, twenty pairs in the same time. A piece, twenty-eight inches in width and one inch long, can be knit in one minute, thus reducing the expense of manufacturing this article to one-tenth of the former method by the hand-loom. Horse shoes furnish a similar proof of the bearing of the progress of invention. An improved kind of horse shoe, made at Troy, New-York, for some time past, is now sold at the price of only five cents per pound, ready prepared, to be used in shoeing the animal. At a factory, recently erected, fifty tons of these are now turned out per day. The progress made in the United States in the manufacture of pins, within a few years, is truly astonishing. A manufactory near Derby, Connecticut, has a contrivance for sticking pins in paper, which is quite marvellous. It takes, in England, sixty females to stick in one day by sunlight ninety packs, consisting of 203,400 pins. The same operation is performed in America, in the same time, by one woman. Her sole occupation is to pour them, a gallon at a time, into a hopper, from whence they come out all neatly arranged in papers. The mechanism by which the labour of fifty-nine persons is daily saved, yet remains a mystery to all but the inventor; and no person but the single woman who attends to it, upon any pretext whatever, is allowed to enter the room where it operates.—*American Mechanics' Magazine.*

GOOD MANNERS.—The young and ill-informed are very apt to mistake horse play for humour, and impertinence for wit; and thus often make themselves odiously disagreeable, when in all honesty they intend to be highly entertaining.

Parents are partly to blame for this. When a young child indulges in some mischievous prank, or blurts a saucy reply, the parent instead of pointing out the impropriety of such language and behaviour, is more apt to roar with laughter, and exclaim "Oh the dear little saucy monkey! how clever it is!" Company drop in, and the circumstances are repeated by the laughing parent, and of course they express their admiration; and the elated child, pleased with approbation, and finding that mischief and impertinence are considered signs of cleverness, exerts himself henceforth to distinguish himself by these means. But as he grows older, the novelty wears off, paternal enthusiasm cools; the parent wonders at meeting with disrespect and disobedience, and laments the perverse disposition of the child; little suspecting that the blame lies nearer home.

Disagreeable manners are a decided misfortune to a young man; tending to alienate the regard of those who might prove his most substantial friends. Even merit, ability and faithful service are not always accepted as adequate atonement for wounding the feelings, by apparent want of respect. It is therefore the duty of every parent to put a timely check on anything like a disposition to impertinence in his child, and to point out in what it is offensive; and not only improper language and behaviour should be discountenanced, but propriety in both should be inculcated and explained. To this purpose we may mention the case of a young man, who was recommended for an advantageous situation in the gift of an old gentleman. His father, apprehensive of his discretion, advised him that on his first interview, he should say nothing but in reply to the questions asked him. Thus far the advice was good; but it did not go far enough. The old gentleman asked several questions, to find if the lad was qualified for the station; he contented himself with answering yes, or no, and always in the right place; but in conclusion he was told he would not answer. "Had he been properly brought up," said the old gentleman, in reply to the remonstrance of one of his friends, "his 'yes' and 'no' would have been followed with 'sir.'"

This may seem trifling enough; but it is from such apparent trifles, as indicative of manners, that judgments are formed of us, favourable or otherwise; and it is as easy, and we should say at least as desirable, by a little attention to our words and behaviour, to prepossess a favourable judgment as to provoke an unfavourable one.

Besides the charm that politeness possesses in itself, it is adorned with the exterior of more eminent qualities, having the appearance of goodness of heart, equanimity of temper and disinterested kindness. The tendency of true politeness is to make those who associate with us, pleased with us—and with themselves.

But as there cannot be a more unpardonable breach of decorum, than to inflict a lecture of immeasurable length, we will for the present make out best bow to our readers.

"To all and each a fair good night,
And rosy dreams, and slumbers bright."

LESSONS FOR MARRIED LIFE.—The following beautiful and true sentiments are from the pen of that charming writer, Frederika Bremer, whose observations might well become rules of life, so appropriate are they to many of its phases:—

Deceive not one another in small things nor in great.—One little single lie has before now disturbed a whole married life. A small cause has often great consequences. Fold not the arms together and sit idle. "Laziness is the devil's cushion." Do not run much from home. One's own health is of more worth than gold.

Many a marriage, my friends, begins like the rosy morning, and then falls away like a snowwreath. And why, my friends? Because the married pair neglect to be as well pleasing to each other after marriage as before. Endeavour always, my children, to please one another; but at the same time keep God in your thoughts. Lavish not all your love on to-day, for remember that marriage has its to-morrow likewise, and its day after to-morrow also. "Spare, as one may say, fuel for the winter."

Consider, my daughters, what the word wife expresses.—The married woman is the husband's domestic faith; in her hand he must be able to confide house and family; he able to entrust her the key of his heart, as well as the key of his eating room. His honor and his home are under her keeping—his well-being in her hand. Think of this!

And you, sons, be faithful husbands, and good fathers of families. Act so that your wives shall esteem and love you.

LOVE.—Who can describe it? and yet who has not felt it? The grand impelling passion to all that is good and great, is love. Love of Nature will lead to love of Nature's God; love of children will produce ennobling feelings in the breast of man, to which otherwise he would be a stranger; love to parents is one of the primary laws of religion; love to each other raises man above the brute creation, will lead him to do acts of justice to his fellow creatures, will assimilate him to the character and conduct of celestial beings. Without this passion fully developed, no man can live happy in the world; more, man should not live at all. Formed entirely for love, are both man and woman, and both created that each might satisfy the heavenly passion. How culpable then not to cherish it! How anxious should we be always, and as fully as possible to exemplify it! What diseases on might thus be saved; what heart rendings thus prevented, and what entire and almost unalloyed happiness might thus be secured! If it be possible that it does not exist in the soul, at once look abroad upon animate and inanimate creation, and see if there is not aught that is beautiful, lovely, pure and attractive on which to cast the soul's affections, thus causing happiness and joy within and without. Heap not all your love upon self, for by so doing there is manifested a most culpable pride. Look abroad with a boundless mind at all created things, and there soaring above self, with principles and passions thus far superior and elevating, view the mighty and lovely creatures of an all-wise Deity and love them all.

This passion must exist in the heart, although it may not perhaps be developed and therefore not cultivated. But why should we not all strive to make the world and ourselves more happy by cherishing it. It will manifest itself in various ways—in doing our duty to those around us, in our acts of charity, in reverence for that which is holy, and in fervent devotion to our Creator. It is this that will be a foretaste of the joy laid up in store in the heavenly city for those whose lives have been all love on earth.

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

"THE WEATHER AND CROPS."

[From Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.]

About harvest-time in each year, the newspapers throughout this empire teem with paragraphs headed as above. The people of Great Britain, proverbial as they are for incessantly talking about the state of the atmosphere, are more anxious and loquacious about it in August and September than at other seasons. The smallest change creates a great excitement. A dull or wet day produces long faces and fearful forebodings: the former expresses terrible apprehensions, and the stock jobber "speculates for a fall:" nor does he speculate in vain; for a succession of hazy or sunless days is certain to depreciate government securities. Politicians look grave; wonder, if there should happen to be a short crop, how the country is to get on till next year; and tremble lest a rise of a halfpenny in the loaf should cause a rising of the disaffected in what used to be called the "disturbed districts." Such are the gloomy perspectives conjured up in this country by one or two wet autumn days. That these exaggerated fears are engendered by these very small causes, only shows our immunity from great calamities. The worst which is ever apprehended in Great Britain, is a crop below the average; a total failure, such as takes place in other countries, is unheard of; and we would just remind the apprehensive of what frequently takes place abroad, that they may derive consolation from the contrast.

Perhaps the most destructive of all calamities which foreign agriculture suffers, and from which that of England is exempt, are inundations. In territories intersected by rivers which, from having their sources in extensive mountain ranges, are liable to sudden and immense accessions, the waters overflow and sweep away the next year's food of an entire province. A few seasons ago, a calamity of this nature occurred no farther away than the south of France, when the Soane burst its banks, and submerged a vast expanse of standing corn. As we write, the French papers inform us that the harvests both of Upper and Lower Hungary have been destroyed by the violence of inundations, which lasted for eight days. Not only is all the corn swept, but whole villages have been carried away, and old and valuable woods much injured. More than a million of individuals are threatened with actual famine, in consequence of this widely-spread calamity.

If we turn to the East, we shall see that the destruction of grain about harvest time is much more frequent. Besides drought and blighting winds, swarms of locusts frequently darken the air, and descend to eat up whole acres of grain in a night. In the more prolific districts, again, such as Egypt and some parts of Turkey, the cultivator is oppressed by a plague sitter in its operations than the worst elemental disasters; namely, an oppressive system of taxation, which exacts dues great in proportion to the goodness of the crop, so as to leave the *fellah*, agricultural, but scarcely enough to support existence. From all these plagues the climate, situation, and political constitution of Great Britain exempt us. Yet, instead of being thankful for the superior blessings which we enjoy, we tremble at the smallest likelihood of a less than average abundance of corn, and fill our newspapers and our conversation with doleful prognostications concerning "the weather and crops."

The history of England is emphatically the *history of progress*. It is the history of a constant movement of the public mind which produces a constant change in the institutions of a great society. We see that society at the beginning of the twelfth century in a state more miserable than the state in which the most degraded nations of the East now are. We see it subjected to the tyranny of a handful of armed foreigners; we see a strong distinction of caste, separating the victorious Norman from the vanquished Saxon; we see the great body of the population in a state of personal slavery; we see the most debasing and cruel superstition exercising boundless dominion over the most elevated and benevolent minds; we see the multitude sunk in brutal ignorance, and the studious few engaged in acquiring what did not deserve the name of knowledge. In the course of seven centuries this wretched and degraded race have become the greatest and most civilized people that the world ever saw—have spread their common over every quarter of the globe,—have scattered the seeds of mighty empires over vast continents, of which no dim intimation had ever reached Ptolemy or Strabo,—have created a maritime power which would annihilate in a quarter of an hour the navies of Tyre, Athens, Carthage, Venice, and Genoa together,—have carried the science of healing, the means of locomotion and correspondence, every mechanical art, every manufacture, everything that promotes the convenience of life, to a perfection which our ancestors would have thought magical,—have produced a literature abounding in works not inferior to the noblest which Greece has bequeathed us,—have discovered the laws which regulate the motions of the heavenly bodies,—have speculated with exquisite subtlety on the operations of the human mind,—have been the acknowledged leaders of the human race in the career of political improvement. The history of England is the history of this great change in the moral, intellectual, and physical state of the inhabitants of our own island.—*Edinburgh Review.*

The Widow of Captain Cook.—The widow of the great voyager Cook survived him for more than half a century. To the last she cherished the most devoted affection for his memory; and even after the lapse of so many years, could not speak of his late without emotion. Such was her sensibility, that on receiving tidings of the death of her son James, in the vain hope of banishing from her mind the recollection of her losses, she committed to the flames almost all the letters she had received from his father. For a long period she resided at Clapham, where her unaffected goodness and generosity secured universal love and respect. Her latter years passed away in intercourse with her friends, and in the discharge of those offices of charity and kindness in which her benevolent mind delighted. The afflicting loss of her husband and children, though borne with submissive resignation, was never effaced from her memory; and we are informed that there were certain melancholy anniversaries which, to the end of her days, she devoted to seclusion and pious observance. She died on the 13th May, 1835, in the ninety-fourth year of her age. Her body was deposited in a vault in the church of St. Andrew the Great, at Cambridge, where her sons James and Hugh were interred. To the parish in which she was buried she assigned £1000, under the conditions, that, from the interest of that sum, the monument she had erected to the memory of her family shall be kept in perfect repair; that the parochial clergyman shall receive a small annual remuneration for his attention to the due discharge of the trust; and that the remainder shall be equally divided yearly, on St. Thomas' Day, among five poor and aged women residing in the parish, but deriving no relief therefrom. Besides many legacies to her relations and servants, she left to the poor of Clapham £750, and to the Schools for the Indigent Blind and the Royal Maternity Charity about £1000. The Copley Medal awarded to her husband, and one of the gold medals struck in his honour by the Royal Society, she bequeathed to the British Museum.—*Edinburgh Cabinet Library.*

Many friends are lost by ill-timed jests; rather loose your best jests than your worst friend.

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, December 23, 1845.

ENGLISH DECEMBER MAIL.

The December English Mail, brought to Halifax by the steam ship Acadia, was received in this city at an early hour this morning, with the Halifax mail. We have extracted all the principal intelligence from Willmer & Smith's Times, of the 4th inst. which we subjoin, and to which we refer our readers. The Acadia arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last; she brought 70 passengers, 7 of whom landed at Halifax.

The tone of the war-breathing editorials of the Washington "Union," the acknowledged organ of the present government of the United States, had excited considerable irritation in England.

The most exciting topic in political circles was the declaration of Lord John Russell, in a letter to his constituents, the electors of the city of London, in favour of the free admission of Grain into the ports of the mother country; and the accession of Lord Morpeth to the Anti Corn Law League.

From the European Times.

Domestic.—The threatened famine continues to occupy men's minds. The subject is constantly kept before the public by the discussions in the press, by public meetings in various parts of the country, by the oratory of the league leaders, and by the indecision of the cabinet. Nothing, during the last fortnight, has altered the previous aspect of affairs as respects the extent of the deficiency. The potatoe disease continues to progress in some quarters, and to be arrested in others. The accounts from Ireland vary, but the most favourable regard a fourth of the people's food as being destroyed. In England, the disease also progresses, in the south and west more especially. In the belief that *something* will yet be done by authorities, the food markets are in a state of transition. What the "something" may be is a mystery, and the uncertainty which hangs over the future, affords abundant scope for speculation, not unmixed with angry recrimination. Every one seems to think that in a mere party point of view, looking at the present condition and prospects of the country in no higher light, Sir Robert Peel has not made the most of his position. Rumours are still abundant that he has been overruled in his desire to mitigate the severity of the evil by throwing open the ports, and the more disinterested of his supporters are even now urging upon him the admission of maiz, duty free, as an article of food. That perplexity and disunion prevail in the ministerial councils is evinced by the frequency of their meetings. Two or three cabinet meetings have been held during the past fortnight, the last of which took place on Tuesday. Parliament has been prorogued, *pro forma*, until the middle of December, and an impression prevails that it will meet little if any before its customary time. Alarmed by appearances, a requisition has been signed by many of the leading bankers and capitalists in the city of London, urging upon the Lord Mayor the necessity of calling, without delay, a public meeting; but the civic monarch hesitates. Matters may be said at the present moment to be in *statu quo*, but the popular anxiety as regards the apprehended scarcity is now participated in by the great traders and capitalists—men, too, who are above being influenced in a matter so vitally important, by idle fears, still less by party or personal predilections. Trade is already staggering under the blow which the impending scarcity,—or what is the same thing, the fear of it—has produced. In the manufacturing districts there has been a sad falling off in the demand for goods, and the gloomy prospect which the approaching winter presents, is shared by persons whose interests and temperament would induce them to look at matters in the most favourable point of view.

For *months*, nay, for years past, passing events have pointed to the extinction of the duty on corn. Public opinion has set in against the exclusion of the first necessary of life, and many respectable Conservatives, taking the initiative, have foreshadowed the extinction of the monopoly. Captain Rous, Mr. Escott, Lord Ashley, and others of the landlord class, have abandoned the sinking policy; the farmers regard it in the light of a rent question; with the commercial and manufacturing classes the law has long been odious, because it has been held to have prostrated that spirit which is the soul the vitality of commerce—barter. Such being the state of the public mind, with a general election looming in the distance, it is regarded as extraordinary that Sir Robert Peel, whose tariff denotes the liberal cast of his commercial policy, should not have seized the threatened famine with avidity, as the most prompt and ready means of putting an end to a system which has outlived the spirit of the age, and is opposed to all onward progress. That he has allowed his rival to forestal him on the question, is not only personally humiliating, but involves important political changes hereafter. The bonds of amity between the Whigs and the Free Traders will be drawn tighter than previously; the Opposition will present a more compact and unbroken line.

The Free Trade party, by this aristocratic accession, are now in a position to assume the reins of power, and to form a Government at any moment. The noblemen we have named are the foremost men, the choice spirits, the hope of the Whig party, and in thus giving their adhesion to the League, they receive as well as communicate strength and power.

The news from the western shores of the Atlantic recently, has excited more than ordinary interest. The "Great Western," on her last trip, brought home a document which created nearly as much amazement as if a shell had been unexpectedly thrown, with hostile intent, into a friendly citadel. The number of the *Washington Union* which claimed the *whole* of Oregon for the United States, and repudiated all negociation on the subject, was scanned with painful feelings—was presumed to speak the sentiments of President Polk, and to foreshadow the tone of the forthcoming Message. The effect was such as we have described it. War and all its odious horrors stared every one in the face. There appeared to be no escape from it—no loop-hole left by which an honourable exit could be made. Men move in masses—think and sympathise in herds—and "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," issuing simultaneously from a thousand lips, show how readily, under provocation, reason is subvervient to passion. The poet has finely pourtrayed it:—

"Honour! thou blood-stained god,
At whose red altar sit War and Homicide,
Oh! to what madness will *insult* drive thy votaries!"

Writhing under the influence of this excited feeling the Caledonia arrived on Friday, with intelligence a week in advance of the Great Western, and the nature of her despatches had an emollient effect on the national pulse, which now beats again with comparative coolness. It was then found that the article in the official paper was not understood by those on the spot to have an official character—that Mr. Polk had not yet thrown away the scabbard—that the Whigs, with their three P's—"peace, prosperity, and progression"—were inimical to war, and that Mr. Webster, at Boston, had made a speech of a pacific and elevated character, in which an appeal to physical force on the Oregon question was denounced as folly and madness.

We have before stated, and the repetition at the present time is almost superfluous, that, as regards England, people here care little in what way the Oregon dispute may be patched up; the value of the territory is hardly rated beyond a pin's-fee, and right glad would the thinking, intelligent portion of the country be, if the 49th parallel of latitude would hit the views and the taste of the American Government and people. The annoyance, the irritation, arises out of what is conceived to be the "bullying spirit" with which the United States' claim is advanced, which naturally wounds our national pride, and creates a frame of mind little calculated to produce amity or end in forbearance. The refusal of the President to refer the dispute to arbitration, looks like a "foregone conclusion," and is pointed to as a proof that the worst may be still apprehended from obstinate councils.

The planters of the Southern States desire peace with England, because they cannot afford to sacrifice a trade involving two millions of bales of cotton annually. The farmer of the Western States would be equally desirous to let the statesman instead of the soldier settle the dispute about Oregon, provided our laws enabled him to send his produce to so excellent a market as Great Britain. Commerce is always the soother of angry passions—the oil upon the troubled waters of contending factions. It is upon this ground that, irrespective of his war propensities, a large party in this country wish well to Mr. Polk. They dislike his pugnacity, but they are partial to the President, because he is a free trader, and is desirous of reducing the tariff from "protection" or prohibition to revenue. A compromise on the Oregon question—giving, on the part of England, a large slice of territory in exchange for a liberal American tariff—has been put forth by some of the New York papers, and cordially responded to by several of the most influential organs of opinion in this country. Such a mode of settling the dispute would be worthy of two of the most powerful nations in existence. We notice it here, not so much from a hope that the stubbornness of statesmen will carry out the suggestion, as because it indicates a desire on the part of those who create and govern public opinion in this country, to seize upon any course of all practicable by which the dispute with the United States could be amicably put to rest.

It is painful to speak of warlike preparations in the same breath that we refer to misunderstanding with a friendly country, as it savours somewhat of the Milesian mode of settling a controversy with uplifted shillelah. But the fuss and bother—the activity and incessant energy which prevail in the English dock-yards, the surveying of the coast and the steam navy,—all indicates a "black cloud" somewhere; it may be in the west or in the south, but the "powers that be" seem to be firmly impressed with a belief that events are transparent enough to make this activity and outlay necessary. Captain Austin visited Liverpool, last week, by orders of the Admiralty, to gauge the capacity of the first class steamers as regards the carrying of heavy metal. The British and North American, the West Indian, and other vessels have undergone similar inspections *Cui malo?* "Coming events cast their shadows before," and our prayer is, that all this hostilities making ready for the worst may prove superfluous, and that the "events," whatever they are, in in which they have their origin, may "come like shadows, so depart."

The froth and feebleness of the "Young Ireland" party is sickening. During the last week or two, attention has been directed to an article in its organ, the Dublin Nation, the gist of which is, that in the event of unpalatable measures being adopted towards Ireland by the present or any future Government, the iron used in the construction of railways could be very conveniently turned into pikes, and moreover that the deep cuttings on a railway afforded the best available method of destroying British soldiers in their transit through the country! The fiendish spirit involved in this suggestion is only equalled by its stupidity. Ireland has unhappily too few railways, and now that capitalists are turning their attention towards their erection, this ferocious paragraph is put forth to deter enterprize, and to disgust those who possess the power and the inclination to serve the country. The Nation's article has been largely quoted and indignantly commented on by the English press.

Rumour points to the resignation of Lord Stanley, and his retirement from the Government, probably—at least for a time—from public life. His lordship is ill at ease—unpopular, a drug upon his coalfe goes, dissatisfied with himself, gouty, and splenetic. He is an able man, but wants official industry, and his administration in the Colonies has been positively mischievous. The rumour looks like truth—many will exclaim, "we hope so!"

The extent of the injury which the potato crop has sustained, forms, as usual, an unfailing subject of inquiry and anxiety. The accounts are, upon the whole, of a sad and melancholy character; and the extent of the damage is to be seen in the conflicting accounts of a remedy given by men of high scientific attainments. In some districts from one-third to one-half of the crop is damaged; and so rapid is the progress of the disease, that another third, it is expected, will be destroyed in the pits before the spring of next year.

In the endeavour to discover some remedy as a substitute, Indian corn, so much used in the United States, has been strongly recommended.

Commercial.—The Money market exhibits a good deal of depression, but it has been for a few days ago—better than at the sailing of the last packet. Confidence is slowly but gradually reviving.

The recent account of the Cotton crops in America being equal, if not superior, to those of last year, combined with the absence of money and the gloomy prospects in the matter of the people's food, have kept down the market and reduced prices.

The railway panic has not subsided. On the contrary, it is in full force.

The import of American Wool continues.

The price of iron has receded under the embarrassment which has overtaken the speculative world. There has been a falling off in the transactions, and a considerable reduction in the price. Scotch pigs were as low, in Glasgow, a short time back, as £2 15s.; in Liverpool they stand at £3 to £3 10s.; common bars £9 to £9 5s.; hoops £11; sheets £12. For boiler-plates and for rails, the demand, notwithstanding the prevailing depression, is considerable, and the quotations for those articles are tolerably well supported.

The Corn Markets of Northern Europe are in a state of great activity. The grain marts of the Danube are said to be much excited, and prices range from 29s. to 31s. 6d. per quarter. The freight to England is enormously high—15s. per quarter. The English markets are firm, without much excitement; the advance, during the last month, being 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Every one anticipates dearth and dearness before another harvest; but, as much uncertainty exists with respect to the actions of Parliament, prices are kept within limits. The last weekly average was only 57s. 11d. per quarter, while the actual price of good Wheat, any time during the last two months, has been from 65s. to 70s. per quarter.

Liverpool, December 4.—*The Timber Market.*—The Timber trade is in a healthy and active state. The ships that have arrived here from Quebec and St. John, during the present year amount to 333, and they have brought an excess of tonnage over last year's importation of more than 36 000 tons. Stocks, consequently, are ample, without reference to the cargoes now on their homeward course. St. John Pine, of 194 inches, averages 19½d. and St. Andrew's 18d. per foot. Quebec is commanded 17½d. and 17d. per foot. In Ash, Elm, and Deal, there has been a fair business doing. There has been a heavy supply of Planks, and sales have been made of St. John's at 2½d. per foot of two inches. There has not been so much doing in Staves. There has been less business in Mahogany; one cargo of Honduras sold recently at 8½d. per foot. Of Cuba and St. Domingo, the imports this year have been extensive, and two considerable sales of Honduras will take place at this port to-morrow. All descriptions of ship-building wood are much inquired for.

State of Trade.—The manufacturing districts are not in such a prosperous condition as what we had the pleasure of previously reporting. The Woollen trade both at Leeds and Huddersfield is in a very dull condition. The Flannel market at Rochdale has felt the depression of the times. At Manchester the Cloth market has been very dull, and prices are now rapidly approaching the lowest point known in 1841-2, particularly for shirtings. The printers are alarmingly dull—so are the dyers. The Silk trade was never known to be in so depressed a state.

One leading organ of opinion in the French metropolis, the conductors of which must have been amusing themselves at the expense of the national vanity, contend that France has a greater right to the Oregon than either England or the United States! Perhaps, after all, the interference of our voluble neighbours in the quarrel about the barren waste might facilitate the settlement of the dispute.

Destruction of a Ship by Fire.—On the morning of the 29th ult., a ship was noticed on shore off Wellcombe, Devonshire: on examination, by a party of the Coast Guard, it was found that she was without masts, and burned down to the water's edge. She appeared to be about 400 tons burden, laden with timber, from which it is presumed she is from America. Nothing was found on board to lead to her identity; every portion of her, with the exception of the lower part of the hull, being destroyed. She is supposed to be the Abeona, of New Ross, from Quebec; if so, the crew have all been saved.

The amount of booty taken in Scinde is stated to be little less than half a million sterling.

Two of three suicides have lately been committed by parties who have been driven to the act by their pecuniary embarrassment arising from railway speculation; one of the suicides from this cause was a *chimney sweep!*

The docks and harbour of Hull are now crowded with shipping. The blue flag has been flying these last two or three days, signifying that no more vessels can be allowed to enter the port.

The Town Council of Edinburgh, at their weekly meeting, on the 25th ult., on the motion of the Lord Provost, unanimously voted the freedom of the city to Sir Charles Napier, who was then on a visit to the Scottish metropolis.

The late Lady Holland has left an annuity of £2,000 to Lord John Russell, as an expression of the high respect which her ladyship entertained for the noble lord. On his lordship's death, the annuity will be equally divided among the children of her late ladyship's daughter.

The *Church and State Gazette* announces several more Protestant seceders to the Roman Catholic faith—both clergymen and laymen.

Ireland.—A distressing calamity took place on the Royal canal, within about seven miles of Dublin, last week. One of the boats on the canal capsized, by which fifteen lives were lost.

Lord Primate Beresford has declared his intention of bestowing £1000 on each of the three provincial Colleges towards the foundation of divinity schools for students of the Established Church.

Messrs. Williams and Son, stock and share brokers in Dublin, have failed, to the extent of £200,000. The bulk of their creditors are country gentlemen, generally very wealthy, who, for a long period, had dealt with the house of Williams and Co. as a bank of lodgment.

The Banner of Ulster records a very generous act of self-devotion on the part of the master and three of the crew of the barque Helen, Captain Clayton, of Belfast, who, on her homeward voyage from Quebec, rescued the crew of the Harrison, a water-logged ship, with which they fell in off the coast of Newfoundland.

Maynooth College.—The board of Maynooth College recently made an application to Sir Robert Peel, stating that the sum of £30 000 allocated for repairing the old and erecting new buildings, would fall far short of the requisite amount, as appeared by the plans and estimates of Mr. Pugin, the architect, which were forwarded to the right honorable baronet, and it was submitted for the consideration of Government whether, under such circumstances, an increase of the building fund should not be made. The reply of the Treasury was read at a meeting of the board on Friday, peremptorily refusing any increase whatever.

Provincial Legislature.

There is as yet no period officially announced for the meeting of our Provincial Legislature; but the Lieut. Governor's proclamation announcing the day must soon appear. Various reports respecting a dissolution of the House, have been in circulation, but there appears to be no positive foundation for them; although the unusual delay in issuing the proclamation to meet "*the dispatch of business*," (this day being the day to which the Legislature at present stands prorogued,) certainly seems to justify the supposition that a dissolution is intended. It is late in the season for a general election; but there is plenty of time yet, as under the new law, the whole machinery must work simultaneously and promptly.

Mechanics' Institute.—Last evening, the Rev. Mr. Spurden delivered an excellent Lecture on the History of the Steam Engine, in which he traced briefly explained the various improvements and applications made in the Engine by Savary, Newcomen, and Watt.—This evening he will lecture again on the same subject.

Astronomical Lectures.—The third Lecture on Astronomy, of the course now in progress of delivery at the Mechanics' Institute, by Mr. Blatch, aided and illustrated by truly splendid representations of various parts of the Solar System and of the heavenly bodies in general, by means of Mr. Sharp's newly imported and very powerful oxy-hydrogen Microscope, was given on Thursday evening last, and gave entire satisfaction to a large and highly respectable audience, both as regards the substance of the Lecture and the beauty and brilliancy of the Diagrams.

After the lecture, a variety of splendid Dissolving Views were exhibited to the audience, by Mr. Sharp; among which we may particularly notice three beautiful representations of Mount Vesuvius in a state of repose and of eruption; two of the Cathedral at Milan; one of Melrose Abbey; Clifton, near Bristol, &c.; which were followed by the novel and very beautiful general amusement of the Dissolving Views.

The fourth lecture of the course was announced for Friday evening next, 26th instant.—We understand that the Dissolving Views, &c., are exhibited after each lecture, and that they are varied at every oscillation.

Concert.—The Sacred Music Society gave their third Concert for the season on Wednesday evening last, at the Hall of the Institute, which was numerously and fashionably attended. The performances of the evening generally were executed with superior skill, several pieces receiving the marked applause of the audience. The Society has since the previous Concert, received an accession to the number of its Members, including the performers on the Ophiclelide. We trust the Society may continue to prosper, and receive the encouraging patronage of the public.

Ordination.—The Lord Bishop of Fredericton held an Ordination in the Cathedral Church of that City, on Sunday the 21st instant, on which occasion Mr. Thomas W. Robertson, of the University of King's College, Windsor, N.S., Mr. A. W. Tippet, and Mr. H. V. Stuart, Students in Divinity, were ordained Deacons. His Lordship was assisted by several of the Clergy. The Candidates were presented by the Venerable the Archdeacon, and the Sermon was preached by his Lordship's Chaplain, from the words—"And when they had prayed they laid their hands on them." Acts vi. 6.—The first Rev. gentleman is appointed to the Parish of Lancaster; Rev. Mr. Tippet to the Curacy of St. Stephen; and Rev. Mr. Stuart to the Mission of Stanley. We wish them God speed.

The Hon. G. F. Street, of Fredericton, late Solicitor General of this Province, has been elevated to the Bench of the Supreme Court, in the room of Mr. Justice Botsford, who has lately resigned, after having ably and honorably performed the duties of the office for upwards of 22 years. Several gentlemen have been named as successor to the office of Solicitor General, but we have not learned that any appointment has yet been made.

Sacrilegious Robbery.—Some unprincipled wretch broke into the Wesleyan Chapel in this City last night, and took away seven or eight Pounds in money, which had been left by the Stewards in one of the closets inside the communion table. They were so scrupulous as to the coin, that a pile of coppers not current here were conscientiously left upon the floor; and so hasty in their leaving, that a pair of silver Cups, presented to the Wesleyan Society by the late John Ferguson, Esq., and used on Sacramental occasions at this Chapel, escaped their searching eye.—They also visited the School Room last week, and stole of the children's money about six Dollars; having made a second search there, fruitlessly, and being very needy, they forced their way to the upper part of the edifice, violently breaking open the doors with no tender feelings as to the damage they were doing to the mouldings.—We have heard of several other night robberies of late. People should be on the alert to detect the burglars.

Melancholy Disaster.—Schr. Mary Ann, Meloney, left Tynemouth Creek, for St. John, on Monday, 11th inst. and when off Maspeck, lost her sails in the gale; she then became unmanageable, and drove nearly to Grand Manan; shipped a heavy sea, which carried away the rudder, and filled her with water. Two men perished. Capt. Meloney was saved, his feet being but slightly frozen.—The schr. drifted ashore at Long Island, Grand Manan, on Tuesday night, where she now lies safe.

We learn that the barque Sir Henry Pottinger, Campbell, from this port, for Bristol, struck on the rocks at Grand Manan, during the violent snow storm of Saturday night last, but that she was subsequently got off, and had been taken into one of the harbours of that island. The Steamer North America will start for Grand Manan this afternoon to tow the ship to this port.

The Weather.—On Friday night we had a rain storm, which nearly swept away all the snow—on Saturday morning this was succeeded by an old fashioned North East snow storm, which continued without intermission till Sunday morning. The travelling has been rendered very heavy by the immense quantities of snow which has fallen, particularly in the country, where we understand, it is several feet deep. Last night and this morning, the air was very cold.

Union Fire Club.—Tuesday last being the 26th anniversary of the formation of this Club, the event was celebrated by the members supping together at the St. John Hotel, the table being spread with every luxury which the season could afford, in the usual excellent style of the Messrs. Scammell.—B. L. Peters, Esq. President of the Society, ably filled the chair, assisted by L. H. Deveber, Esq., Vice-President, as croupier.—A large number of loyal and patriotic toasts were given.

Diocesan Church Society of New-Brunswick.—The Subscribers to the funds of this Society residing in this Parish, assembled, pursuant to notice, on Wednesday last, at the National School house, and organized a local committee in accordance with the rules and constitution of the society. The Rector of the Parish was appointed chairman of the local committee, George Wheeler, Esq. Secretary, and Samuel J. Scovil, Esq., Treasurer.

The following gentlemen were named a committee to solicit subscriptions, viz: P. A. Wiggins, E. A. Peters, Joseph Fairweather, David Waterbury, L. B. Botsford, J. Peters, Jr., J. W. Lawrence, E. Sears, H. B. Smith, and A. L. Street, Esquires—and the Annual Meeting for the election of lay deputies and other purposes, was appointed to be held on 26th January next.—*Chronicle.*

Distressing Accident.—On the 8th instant Nelson Brown, of Quaco Road, was killed in his mill under the following melancholy circumstances.—His brother left him in the mill, to return to the house half a mile distant, whetting the saw, it appears after so doing he lifted the gate to start her, and finding the ice impeding her operation, he went under with his axe to cut it adrift. The ice yielding, the gate fell upon his head, and broke his skull, and the mill starting, the wheels caught him and crushed him to atoms. Some children being near ran to the house to give the alarm, and met the brother on his return, who was the first to disentangle from the machinery the mangled corpse of his brother. Deceased was an honest, industrious man, and was much respected in the settlement; he has left a wife and four children.—*Ib.*

Murder!—An Inquest was held on Tuesday last at Red Head, Parish of Simonds, before Dr. W. Bayard, Coroner, on view of the body of Henry Toole, and a verdict of Murder returned by the Jury against Alfred Hawkes, who has been committed to jail in this City, to take his trial at the Circuit Court in January next.

Coroner's Inquest.—An Inquest was held in the Parish of Kingston, King's County, on the 9th instant, before Isaac Haviland, Esquire, Coroner, on view of the body of Leverret Bradley. It appeared in evidence that on the day previous he had been skating on the Bellisle Bay, and fell through the ice and was drowned. Verdict of the Jury—"Accidental death by drowning."

Mr. B was about 30 years of age, and was unmarried. His remains were interred at the New Church Burying Ground, on the Long Reach, on Thursday the 11th inst.—*Courier.*

Union Street Church.—We regret to learn that the above Building was forcibly entered last night by some evil disposed person. Several cupboards were broken open, and some of their contents were removed.—*Ib.*

The following excellent article, which we copy from the Philadelphia *Presbyterian*, is not inapplicable to this latitude at the present season of the year:—

The Poor.—"The poor ye have always with you," and for what purpose, gentle reader? Is it that we may witness their sufferings under the rigors of winter and see them famishing for a morsel of bread? Should it make us feel more comfortable in our well warmed houses and well clothed beds, to remember that many of our fellow creatures are shivering over a few embers or freezing under a comfortless rug? Should the food on our well stored tables taste sweeter because we are surrounded by the hungry, who would fain gather the crumbs which fall from them? Have we not the poor among us rather that we may make them the objects of our beneficence, and in the spirit of Him "who though rich for our sakes became poor," tenderly nourish them, and by kind offices lighten the burden which oppresses them? Shall we excuse our neglect of them under the plea that they have become poor through improvidence or the indulgence of their vices? And should not these considerations increase our pity for them? Should we not have compassion on those whose worldly distresses have no mitigation from the sweet hope of heaven? Surely charity should be stimulated by the sight of we, which involves both soul and body. Remember, however, that there are those who are virtuous in their poverty, and who are reduced to want by other causes than their own vices. Look in pity at those on such—look at the sick who cannot work—look at those who wait but whom no man employs—look at the suffering widow who has no friend—look at the orphan who has no protector—look at the heart broken wife and starving children of the poor inebriate. O there are all around you those to whom your charity would be a blessing and upon whom it would be worthily bestowed. Harden not your heart, close not your hand against them. God has made you to differ; he has given you more than enough for your wants, and he has said to you, *Remember the poor.* If you have opportunity, go and visit them, and whisper comfort in their ear; many of them will bless you for the remembrance, and if any should prove ungrateful and abuse your charity, he not discouraged at that; you have done your duty. We ask not an indiscriminate charity—we wish not that the vicious beggar should be supplied with money to consume on his lusts; yet even such should be pitied and succoured; but we ask that each and all whom God has prospered, should appropriate a portion of their income to relieve the suffering. If you cannot visit them, there are others that can and will; only supply them with the means of making their visits effectual. Once more, gentle reader, remember it is winter, and remember too, that there is, in our large cities especially, an untold amount of human suffering. You will do something if you wipe away one tear, relieve one sob of anguish, impart a single throp of joy to a poor pilgrim, who must soon go down to the grave, and stand beside you at the bar of judgment.

From the Courier.

The St. John Grammar School.—The semi-annual Examination of this highly useful Institution took place on Friday. There were present the Rev. the Rector of the Parish, His Honor the Chief Justice, His Honor Judge Parker, Dr. Paddock, J. H. Gray, Esq. and Alfred L. Street, Esq. The Pupils were examined in Greek, Latin, Euclid, History, and Geography; and in all, they acquitted themselves greatly to the satisfaction of the Examiners. Specimens of their various weekly Prose and Verse Exercises in Greek, Latin, and English, and several well executed Maps of the World were inspected and obtained approbation. The Grammar Class, consisting of very young boys, who had, mostly, entered upon their classical *curriculum* at the commencement of the present term, by answering all the questions put to them with admirable ease and dexterity, called forth a particular meed of applause. The Rev. the Rector, the President of the Board of Directors, at the close of the Examination, said, it gave him much pleasure to observe, that a very marked improvement had been made by the Pupils generally since the Examination in July last, and pressed home upon them the duty of close application to their studies, assuring them that the way to acquire a radical and grammatical knowledge of their own language, was to make themselves fully acquainted with the Latin and Greek Grammars.

From a printed statement laid before the Directors by Dr. Paterson, the Principal, we find, that the number of Pupils at present is Forty,—that they *all* study Latin, Geography, History, Arithmetic and Writing,—that *ten* of them are in Greek, and *fourteen* in Euclid; and that all the younger boys are daily exercised in Recitation, Reading and Spelling.

The Christmas holidays now commence and will continue till Monday, the 5th of January, when the classes will resume their duties.

The Half-yearly Examination of the School taught by the Rev. Mr. Macgregor, in this City, took place yesterday, in presence of the Reverend Messrs. Stavely and Irvine, who aided in conducting the exercises of the day. The general answering was most satisfactory. The majority of the boys in each class evinced an intimate acquaintance with every subject upon which they were examined, viz.,—Grecian and English History, Arithmetic, Euclid, Greek Testament, Euripides (Iphigenia in Aulide) Livy and Horace. The examination was conducted with the proficiency of the pupils highly creditable to their own assiduity and the faithfulness of their teacher. In English Reading, Grammar, Orthography, Recitation, Geography, and Writing, the acquirements of the pupils were equally satisfactory.

The Rev. Gentlemen present concluded the exercises of the day with addresses to the children; and promised to give each a premium at the next examination—the one for proficiency in Mathematics, and the other in English History. The whole of the examination spoke highly for the indefatigable labours of Mr. Macgregor as a teacher, and the aptness of the scholars as learners.

Robert Irvine,
Alexander McLeod Stavelet.

Mr. Macgregor begs to state, in reference to the above, that his French pupils were not examined, for want of time—but were prepared to stand an examination on the Grammar, Pendon's Telemachus, and Racine's Athalie. The following young gentlemen obtained premiums for particular merits, by comparative trial:—

For Recitation, Juvenile Class, George Hewitt.
. . . 2d do. John Kerr Kirk.
. . . 3d do. Robert G. Crozier.
English History, - - John Risk.
Grecian History,—Chas. Ward & C. J. Macgregor.
Arithmetic, - - - William P. Perkins.
. . . 2d, - - John. J. Woodward.
Writing, 1st Division, C. Ward & Wm. Perkins
. . . 2d do. - - Thomas A. Crozier.
. . . 3d do. - - John K. Kirk.

N. B.—The School will be re-opened on Monday the 5th of January, after the usual holidays, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Wesleyan Academy.—The usual semi-annual Examination of this Institution was undergone on Monday and Tuesday last, before a respectable attendance of its friends and patrons. The Examination commenced at 9 o'clock on Monday morning with two classes of 42 pupils in English Grammar; three classes of 54 were then examined in Arithmetic, one of 11 in Book-keeping, and one of 13 in English History. In the afternoon, the Examination was resumed with one class of 21 in Geography; one of 8 on the Use of the Globes; and four of 50 in the French Language. In the evening a class of 12 was examined in Chemistry, and one of 10 in Intellectual Philosophy. At 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the Examination was again proceeded with. Four classes of 40 were examined in Latin; three of 18 in Greek; one of 13 in Plain Geometry; one of 14 in Algebra; and one of 11 in Land Surveying and Navigation. In the evening 24 of the Students joined in Rehearsing Exercises in Declamation, consisting of English pieces, and English and French Dialogues. The Examination, throughout, was most strict and satisfactory, and afforded the highest gratification to the visitors. The number of pupils in attendance during the Term has been 85, of whom 80 were present and examined.—This Academy is situated at Sackville, in this Province, and appears, from its central situation and methodical system of instruction, to have attracted pupils from almost every portion of the lower Provinces. We find it the subject of a lengthened and highly commendatory notice in the published Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the state of Public Schools, where it is described, from "its pleasant, healthy, and retired situation, the comfortable and commodious condition of the building, the religious, parental, and moral character of its government, and the moderate price of board and tuition," as "perhaps the very best educational establishment in the Province." We are glad to learn that the prospects of the Institution were never more encouraging than they are at the present time, almost all the rooms being already engaged for the next term, which begins on Thursday the 8th January next.

A fire occurred at Bridgeport, Connecticut, on the 11th Dec., which destroyed about 50 buildings on Bank, Water, and Union-streets. The loss is estimated at about $150,000—amount of insurance, $80,000.

The total exports from Great Britain in 1844, according to their *declared* value, amounted to £58 584 292; of which £16,504,069 was to British Colonies, and £42,080,223 to foreign countries.—The exports to the North American Colonies, was £3,076,801. To the United States of America, £1,198,079; Germany, £6,151,528; France, £2,656,259; East Indies, £7,695,666, &c. The largest amount to any one country, was to the United States.—At their *official* value the exports amounted to £131,564,563.

Quebec, December 5.

The Winter has set in with unusual rapidity and severity in Canada. Only eight days ago the thermometer was between 40 and 50 degrees of Farenheit, the rain was pouring down for twenty-four hours, and the St. Lawrence was as free from ice as in the Summer. The thermometer has been down to 10° below zero several mornings since, the snow, accumulated by furious easterly blasts when it is impossible to see at a distance of a few feet, lies in heaps more than fifteen feet deep in many places in the roads and the streets, and the broad St. Lawrence is not only covered with floating ice, but it is heaped, one piece above another, rendering it almost impassable even by the hardy canoemen of Point Levy. We have had worse in the course of the last eight days than the "*affreux climat*" of Moscow of 1812, which broke the strength of the greatest Conqueror of modern times, and finally sent him a prisoner to Elba and St. Helena.

We wish we had had the pleasure of the company of Mr. Senator Benton, of the United States Congress, during the last eight days. He would then have learned something about a winter attack on Quebec, of which he talked so glibly in the United States Senate some years ago. We do not wish that he had been in the field with his invading army. They would have all perished. Even if they had surrendered prisoners of war, they could hardly have been lodged, fed and kept from freezing with the assistance of all the means which the inhabitants of Canada usually provide against the *expected* rigours of winter.

If Senator Benton, and others in the United States, wish for the glories of war and conquest, we think they wished show some wisdom by preferring the risk of the yellow fever in southern latitudes, to encountering the *affreux climat* of Canada, such at least as occasionally visit us and of which we have just now a sample.—*Neilson's Gazette.*

The Quebec Gazette of the 10th inst. says—"The Winter seems to hold firm. After a few days milder temperature and some snow, the cold is again down to a few degrees above zero. We are sorry to hear that there are several cases of scarlet fever and small pox in some parts of the City and Suburbs."

The Oregon Correspondence.—The New York Courier & Enquirer remarks upon the correspondence between the British Minister and the American Secretary of State, that

"It is characterised on both sides by ability and courtesy, and in the latter respect, we think an erroneous impression was conveyed—we hope not designedly—by the President's Message—as to the manner in which the proposition on behalf of the Government to establish the 49th degree as the line of demarkation was declined by the British Plenipotentiary. There is certainly no lack of courtesy in the manner, nor could our negotiator himself be much surprised, as Mr. Pakenham intimates, that when Great Britain offered *more* and we offered *less* than each had before offered—her negotiator should 'not feel at liberty' to accept the proposal, nor that he should express the hope for some further proposal more consistent with fairness and equity and with the reasonable expectations of the British Government.'"

Extract of a letter from Washington to the New York Courier and Enquirer.

"If I am correctly informed, as I doubt not I am, there is a strong probability that our territory will before a period not very distant be again enlarged by the annexation of California. My information is that Mr. Slidell is charged with the purchase of that department of the Mexican Confederation; and the embarrassed position and the necessities of the Central Government, together with the disturbed state of the province, encourage the belief that no little sum of money, judiciously applied, may accomplish the object. As my object is merely to bring this fact to the notice of the public, I shall leave the further consideration of the subject to those more interested.

Digby, Dec. 1845. Your's, &c. F.

Passengers in the steam ship Caledonia, from Halifax for Liverpool, sailed on Thursday last—Messrs Thesiger, (Rifle Brigade,) John Jardine, Edward Allison, W. Mayburry, Capt. Huggins, Dr. Pollock, Mr. Metcalfe, Master Morrow, James Barber, W. D. Pickup, John Hastings, Vernon Hanson, and Capt. Mathieson.—From Boston, 53.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 11th instant, by the Rev. F. Smallwood, Mr. William Williams, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Hawkes, both of Indian Town.

On Tuesday morning, the 16th instant, at Indian Town, by the Rev. W. Harrison, Mr Joseph P. Sederquist, of Hampton, King's County, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Captain William Hayes, of Indian Town.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. F. Smallwood, Mr. Solomon Davis, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Stephen W. Storey, all of Portland.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. William Allen, Mr. John Avery, to Miss Julia Dickey, both of the Parish of Studholm, County of King's.

On the 11th instant, by the same, Mr. George Oldfield, to Miss Jane Mace, all of the above place.

On the 16th, by the same, Mr. Richard Coates, to Miss Jane Blair, all of the above place.

At Amherst, (N. S.) on the 3d instant, by the Rev. Geo. Townshend, Rector, Joe Embree, Esq., to Susan, daughter of Mr. Joseph Morse.

DIED.

At his residence, Sharon, Connecticut, on the 7th inst. the Hon. John Cotton Smith, President of the American Bible Society, in the 81st year of his age.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Thursday—Brig Charlotte, Colley, Philadelphia, 20—I. D. Andrews, flour, wheat, &c.

Friday—Barque Evergreen, Henry, Greenock, 47—John Hammond, coals.

Eilen, Hood, Port Rush—Jas. Alexander, ballast.

Schooner Jane, Simonson, Eastport—Master, rum.

Saturday—Brig Mary, Boddie Dublin, 70—N. Merritt, ballast.

Cushlamacree, Casey, Dublin, 50—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Monday—Ship Mozambique, Pickance, Liverpool, 54—John Kirk, assorted cargo.

Tuesday—Barque Ann, Williams, Hull, 49—R. Rankin & Co.; ballast.

Brig Sir Henry Huntley, Liverpool, Liverpool, 50—Esty & Black, gen. cargo.

Brigt. Gem, Shackford, Philadelphia, 14—George Thomas, flour & meal.

Schr. Dolphin, Holder, Boston, 36 hours—Master, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Dec. 17th—Barque Albion Brown, Shaw, Chester, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Sir Henry Pottinger, Campbell, Bristol, timber and deals—R Rankin & Co.

18th—Ship Murchiness of Quceansbury, McCallum, Leith, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Brig Calais, Leen, Eastport, flour and corn, (part of inward cargo)—Geo. Thomas.

19th—Barque Glasgow, Cook, Liverpool, timber and deals—James Barber; Ganges, Lawson, London, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.

20th—Ship Bowyer Smith, Card, Glasgow, deals—Geo. Thomas; Barque Novaceotian, Ryerson, Boston, timber and deals—Chas. McLauchlan; Eliza Ann, Carruther, Carlisle, timber and deals—James Kirk; Brigt. Albert Fearing, Tucker, Eastport, chalk—Master.

23d—Ship Perseverance, Bennett, Liverpool, timber and deals—N. S. Demill; Barque Frederick, Gover, Dublin, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son.

Brig John, Lyons, of Sackville, put in for a harbour on Thursday, having lost an anchor and cable and a boat in the late gale.

The whale ship Pacific, of this Port, out 14 years, was reported at Monterey, Upper California, in October last, with 1200 barrels sperm oil.

Sailed from Alexandria, 10th inst., brig Lark, Faulkner, and Olive, Jeffrey, for St. John.—From Philadelphia, 11th, barque Everton, Osborne,

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The N.Y. Courier says that a letter from Vera Cruz informs that preparations had been made for the acquisition of New California by the United States, and that the river *Gila* would be the boundary. We know not what credit these rumours may be entitled to.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

PHILADELPHIA.—From a statement of the number of buildings of different classes built in the city of Philadelphia, the present year, it appears that the whole number erected during the year is 552, of which 2 were of six stories, 20 of 5 stories, 98 of four stories, and 337 of three stories in height. The number built in the city in 1844, was 420, in 1843, 313.

There have also been built during the present year in the Northern Liberties, 169 buildings.

We copied an account lately from an English paper, that bells could be made of steel. A mechanic in Ohio, seeing the statement, undertook the enterprise and succeeded. A bell weighing fifty pounds, made of steel, will cost about $30, and can be heard two miles or more. The advantages of this invention are said to be two fold: first, it is so cheap that every church may have a bell of a clear, brilliant and musical tone: second, it is so light, and being stationary, that even a slight belfry will sustain it. This newly invented bell is rung by a crank, and any boy can do it as well as a regular parish bell-ringer. For about $200 a chime of seven bells can now be had.—*Philadelphia paper.*

SLAVER TAKEN.—The British steamer Penelope captured, off St. Helena, a slave steamer called the Cacique, rigged as a three-masted schooner. She fitted out at Pernambuco, and was off the coast waiting for *fifteen hundred negroes* to be got ready for her cargo. On board this slaver were forty-five persons as crew, amongst whom were four Americans, (two engineers and two stokers.) The commander of the Penelope intended to take the four Americans back to the coast, and deliver them up to the American Commodore. The above vessel was built in this country, and fitted out from New-York for the Brazils, several months since. She was known by the name of Tigress, when in the Delaware.—*Ib.*

The population of Michigan has increased more than 31,000, since 1840, an increase of about eighty per cent. The census of Illinois, as far as returns have been received, shows a very rapid increase since 1840. The increase in that state will exceed 290,000 in five years. Judging from the returns already made, Illinois now contains over 700,000 inhabitants.

In 1821, the price of Wheat in Illinois was 37½ cents. per bushel; it is now $1. Corn was 12½ cents—it is now 60 cents. Cows were $4 a head—they are now from $15 to $30. Pork was one cent a pound—it is now from 4 to 5 cents.

Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton.—This beautifully-designed fabric now in the course of erection in the western suburbs of London, has been founded for the reception of patients from all parts of the United Kingdom, the western wing of which will be ready for patients early next spring, and as His Royal Highness Prince Albert laid the foundation stone, in June, 1844, so it is hoped that he will grace the opening of the building with his presence, when it is the intention of the committee to hold a second bazaar and fancy fair, similar to that held on the occasion of his royal highness laying the first stone. In reference to the afflicting malady of consumption, the Bishop of Salisbury, in a sermon preached at St. Mary's Church, Putney, observed, that "No one can be ignorant that consumption, in its various forms, is emphatically the disease of our climate and our country. All statistical accounts—all tables of mortality—show that, while other maladies slay their thousands, tens of thousands are swept away by the silent but sure advance of this most insidious foe. "Who is there among us—is there one who cannot call to mind some one or other nearly connected with himself, whose strength, in its promise of vigour, has been turned to feebleness; or whose bloom, in its flush of beauty, has withered away under a disease which has flattered, while it has destroyed its victim? And surely, then, no other class of sickness to which mortality is heir, can come home more strongly to our sympathies than this." The hospital will afford accommodation for upwards of 200 patients.—*English paper.*

Diamond Mines in Brazil.—The discovery of a remarkable diamond mine in Brazil was announced some time since, but probably few of our readers have any distinct idea of its situation, or of its remarkable productiveness. The Paris Journal des Debats mentions having received a letter from Rio Janeiro, dated August 1st, which contains some curious details respecting the working of this mine, which is the most considerable and productive known up to this time in any part of the world. This letter states that for some months the communications and commercial relations with the province of Bahia had been carried on with extraordinary activity. A great number of persons, speculators, adventurers, and even proprietors of sugar plantations had emigrated, with their sleves, into the province of Bahia, where this diamond mine is situated, the products of which are incredible.

A SCENE WORTH CONSIDERING.—Years ago, the office of the old "New York Gazette" was in Hanover Square, near the corner of Pearl street. It was a place of resort for news and conversation, especially in the evening. The evening of Feb. 15th, 1815, was cold, and at a late hour only Alderman Cebra and another gentleman were left with father Lang, the venerable genius of the place. The office was about being closed, when a pilot rushed in and stood for a moment so entirely exhausted as to be unable to speak. "He has great news!" exclaimed Mr. Lang. Presently the pilot, gasping for breath, whispered intelligibly, "*Peace, peace.*" The gentlemen lost their breath as fast as the pilot gained his. Directly the pilot was able to say, "An English sloop of war is below, with news of a treaty of peace." They say that Mr. Lang exclaimed in greater words than he ever need before or after.—All hands rushed into Hanover Square, crying "Peace, *peace*, PEACE!" The windows flew up, for families lived there then. No sooner were the inmates sure of the sweet sound of peace, than the windows began to glow with brilliant illuminations. The cry of "Peace, *peace*, PEACE!" spread through the city at the top of all voices. No one stopped to inquire about "free trade and sailors' rights." No one inquired whether even the national honor had been preserved. The matters by which politicians had irritated the nation into the war, had lost all their importance. It was enough that the ruinous war was over. An old man on Broadway, attracted by the noise to his door, was seen to pull down immediately a placard, "To Let," which had been long posted up. Never was there such joy in the city. A few evenings after, there was a general illumination, and although the snow was a foot deep and soaked with rain, yet the streets were crowded with men and women, eager to see and partake of every thing which had in it the sight or taste of peace.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor.—Having observed that in the report of the Lonson committee of the proposed Halifax and Canada Railway, a line is mentioned running through the County of Annapolis, and crossing the Annapolis river, terminating at the Indian beach, and its length compared with the other proposed *land route*. I have felt surprise that it has so far escaped notice in the New Brunswick papers.

A line by the present mail route is proposed, 150 miles in extent, through Nova Scotia, with a river and other difficulties in the way, apparently with the object of shewing that the distance is nearly the same by both routes—while the route by the Dalhousie road is entirely overlooked, by which the distance from Halifax to Quebec would be [illegible]

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN, ss.

SURROGATE COURT, the 24th day of November, 1845.

In the matter of the Estate of JAMES HENDRICKS, late of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New-Brunswick, deceased.

IN this case the Creditors and next of kin of the said deceased, and all persons interested in the said Estate, were duly cited, as the Law directs, to appear before me on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1844, to attend the passing and allowance of the Accounts filed in this Court, of SAMUEL HALLETT, the surviving Executor of the said Estate, and after hearing the Proctors for the respective parties interested, and the Proctor for the said Executor, at sundry adjournments, and after a very tedious and long contest, and a strict examination of all vouchers filed, an Agreement bearing date the 29th day of March, A. D. 1845, one part of which is now on the files of this Court, was entered into by way of compromise, by and with the consent of this Court, between the said Executor and the several parties interested, as will appear by reference thereto. And whereas by a certain other Agreement, bearing date the 29th day of September, A. D. 1845, one part of which is also on the files of this Court, entered into by the said Executor and the several parties interested, whereby it was agreed, in consideration of the premises, *inter alia*, that the Accounts of the said Executor should be passed by this Court without further obstacle, delay or opposition by or on behalf of the said several Heirs or representatives.

I do therefore decree and order a final passing and allowance of the Accounts of the said surviving Executor, so far as they have been as yet rendered and filed in this Court.

And I do further decree, that the said Executor shall be allowed for his trouble as Executor of the said Estate, Five Per Cent. Commission on the Moiety by him actually collected and received for the said Estate, and that the Taxed Costs of all the proceedings in the matter of the said Estate in this Court, shall be allowed to the Executor out of the Funds of the said Estate.

ALFRED L. STREET,
Surrogate, Judge of Probates.
[Courier.]

VALUABLE PROPERTIES
FOR SALE, &c.

THE Subscriber offers the following Properties for sale, belonging to the Estate of the late JAMES HENDRICKS, Esquire, deceased, viz:—

1. A House and Lot, No. 1312, 40 by 100 feet, fronting on Main-street, Lower Cove, nearly opposite the residence of J. M. Robinson, Esq.
2. Lot No. 1259, 40 by 100 feet, fronting on Britain street, immediately in rear of the above.
3. A House and Lot fronting on Cross-street, now in the occupation of Mrs. Brooks.
4. A small House adjoining, in the occupation of Mr. George Moore, Tin smith.
5. A House at the corner of Union-street and Dever Lane, (Leinshold.)
6. That Valuable PROPERTY situate in the Parish of Sussex King's County, known as the *Salt Spring Property*, comprising about 1800 acres of Land, together with the Salt Works, Farm House, Barns, and other erections thereon. This Property will be sold together, or in Lots, as may be agreed upon. It is particularly valuable for its Salt Springs, and yields a large quantity of HAY annually.
7. Lot No. 43, on Studholm's Mill Stream, being 600 Acres, with 10 per cent allowance, known as the *Belding Property*—has been a long time under cultivation, and yields a considerable quantity of Hay. There is on the Property a Frame House and Barn; it will be sold together, or in smaller Lots, as may be required.
8. Part of Lot No. 31, on Studholm's Mill Stream, by a short distance above the Mills of John H. Ryan, Esq., containing 200 acres, more or less.
9. Part of Lot No. 36, adjoining the above.
10. All that Property situate in the Parish of Upham, in King's County, known as the *Lake Property*, comprising about 600 acres of Land, with 10 per cent allowance, a small part of which has been under cultivation, being Lots No. 2 and 3, fronting on the Old Road from Martin's Head.
11. Five Acre Lot, No. 69, fronting on the Bay Shore, in the County of St. John, not far distant from the Block House, near Carleton.
12. Twenty Shares Water Company's Stock.
13. PEW No. 39, Middle Aisle, Trinity Church, St. John.

☞ He will also receive Tenders for Leasing that Property, situate between Water-street and Ward-street, 62 feet front on both streets, being 180 feet from street to street. Tenders to express the amount offered per annum, for the whole or for such part or parts of the Property as may be required by the applicant.

Applications will also be received for the purchase of any of the above Properties at Private Sale, previous to the 1st April next.

☞ All persons indebted to the said Estate, either by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, *or to the Subscriber individually*, are required to make immediate arrangements for the payment thereof, otherwise proceedings will have to be adopted to enforce the payment of the same.

SAMUEL HALLETT,
Dec. 23, 1845. *Trustee and Executor.*
[Courier.]

Important to House Keepers.

THE subscriber having on hand a large supply of FLOUR of superior quality, would recommend those families who value *sweet* and *nutritious* BREAD, to give him a trial. Every care is taken to check fermentation when in the *Vinaigre*, before the *Scouring* process commences, by which a great part of the nutritious properties of the Bread is destroyed.

A great variety of FANCY BISCUIT and TEA CAKES kept on hand at all times. BRIDE'S CAKE, Plain and Fruit Pound CAKE, made to order on the shortest notice.

☞ Families supplied in any part of the City. Usual allowance to retailers.

JOHN MCARDY,
Opposite Trinity Church, Germain street.

OATMEAL.

JUST RECEIVED.—Two Tons OATMEAL from Dorchester. Also,—Two Hundred brls. CORN MEAL, ex brig Calais, from Philadelphia.
Dec. 23. JARDINE & CO.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Brick Building, and extensive Grounds connected, on the South side of Union-Street, lately owned and occupied by John M. Wilmot, Esquire.

This Property is not surpassed by any in the City, for prospect, scenery and commodiousness; and, altogether, a most desirable family residence.—Apply at the Office of
Dec. 23. JOHN WARD & SONS.

Cheap FLOUR!

On Sale by the subscriber, at a *reduced price*, by early application:—

100 BARRELS Middlings Wheat FLOUR of excellent good quality.—For sale by JOHN V. THURGAR,
Dec. 16. *North Market Wharf.*

Twines and Sheet Iron.

The subscriber has received, and offers for Sale, at reduced prices, for Cash payments:

14 BALES containing Seine, Salmon, Cod, Mackerel, and 3-thread Herring TWINES, and 174 bundles SHEET IRON, assorted, from No. 18 to 26.
December 16. WILLIAM JARVIS.

Brandy and Port Wine.

20 HHDS. superior Cognac BRANDY, 15 cases PORT WINE, 3 doz. each, 5 hhds PORT WINE.—For sale by
December 16. ALLISON & SPURR.

SUGAR.

50 HHDS. superior Porto Rico SUGAR (in Bond, or duty paid.)
ALSO,—A few tons Jamaica LOGWOOD.
December 16. ALLISON & SPURR.

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with no rivers of any consequence in the way. As my object is merely to bring this fact to the notice of the public, I shall leave the further consideration of the subject to those more interested.

Digby, Dec. 1845. Yours, &c. F.

Passengers in the steam ship Cambria, from Halifax for Liverpool, sailed on Thursday last—Messrs Thesiger, (Rifle Brigade,) John Jardine, Edward Allison, W. Mayhew, Capt. Huggins, Dr. Pollock, Mr. Metcalfe, Master Morrow, James Barber, W. D. Pickup, John Hastings, Vernon Hanson, and Capt. Matheson.—From Boston, 55.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 11th instant, by the Rev. F. Smallwood, Mr. William Williams, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Hawkes, both of Indian Town.

On Tuesday morning, the 16th instant, at Indian Town, by the Rev. W. Harrison, Mr. Joseph P. Sedergrant, of Hampton, King's County, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Captain William Staples, of Indian Town.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. F. Smallwood, Mr. Solomon Davis, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Stephen W. Stevey, all of Portland.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. William Allen, Mr. John Avery, to Miss Julia Dickey, both of the Parish of Studholm, County of King's.

On the 11th instant, by the same, Mr. George Oldfield, to Miss Jane Mace, all of the above place.

On the 16th, by the same, Mr. Richard Coates, to Miss Jane Blair, all of the above place.

At Amherst, (N. S.) on the 3d instant, by the Rev. Geo. Townshend, Rector, Joe Embree, Esq., to Susan, daughter of Mr. Joseph Morse.

DIED.

At his residence, Sharon, Connecticut, on the 7th inst. the Hon. John Cotton Smith, President of the American Bible Society, in the 81st year of his age.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Thursday—Brig Charlotte, Colley, Philadelphia, 20—I. D. Andrews, flour, wheat, &c.
Friday—Barque Evergreen, Henry, Greenock, 47—John Hammond, coals.
Ellen, Hood, Port Rush—Jas. Alexander, ballast.
Schooner Juno, Simonon, Eastport—Master, rum.
Saturday—Brig Mary, Boddie Dublin, 70—N. Merritt, ballast.
Cushlamaree, Casey, Dublin, 50—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Monday—ship Mozambique, Pickance, Liverpool, 54—John Kirk, assorted cargo.
Tuesday—Barque Ann, Williams, Hull, 49—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Brig Sir Henry Huntley, Liverpool, Liverpool, 50—Esty & Black, gen. cargo.
Brigt. Germ, Shackford, Philadelphia, 14—George Thomas, flour & meal.
Schr. Dolphin, Holder, Boston, 36 hours—Master, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Dec. 17th—Barque Allen Brown, Shaw, Chester, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Sir Henry Pottinger, Campbell, Bristol, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.
18th—Ship Marchioness of Bradford, McCallum, Leith, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Brig Calais, Leen, Eastport, flour and corn, (part of inward cargo)—Geo. Thomas.
19th—Barque Glasgow, Cook, Liverpool, timber and deals—James Barber; Ganges, Lawson, London, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.
20th—Ship Bowyer Smith, Card, Glasgow, deals—Geo. Thomas; Barque Nova-scotian, Rymes, London, timber and deals—Chas. McLauchlan; Eliza Ann, Carruther, Carlisle, timber and deals—James Kirk; Brigt. Albert Fearing, Tucker, Eastport, chalk—Master.
23d—Ship Perseverance, Bennett, Liverpool, timber and deals—N. S. Demill; Barque Frederick, Gover, Dublin, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son.

Brig John, Lyons, of Sackville, put in for a harbour on Thursday, having lost an anchor and cable and a boat in the late gale.

The whale ship Pacific, of this Port, out 14 years, was reported at Monterey, Upper California, in October last, with 1200 barrels sperm oil.

Sailed from Alexandria, 10th inst., brig Lark, Faulkner, and Olive, Jeffrey, for St. John.—From Philadelphia, 11th, barque Everton, Osborne, do.

ARRIVALS FROM ST. JOHN.

Nov 15, Lady Napier, Chandler, Princess Royal, Cork; 17, Diamond, Newport; 18, Lusitania, do; 19, Jane, Stewport; Emigrant, Liverpool; 22, Lord Wellington, do; West Indian, do; Wm. Ann; James White, the Clyde; Rosalind, Liverpool; St. Croix, do; 22, Pontotoc, do; Dunfermline, Pandora, Cork; Rio, cast off the Wight; Pearl, Dublin; Spartan, Liverpool; Charles, do; British Queen, do; 23, Sarah, Montreal; Giantess, Wicksmith; Argo, Milford; 24, Sidney, Liverpool; 26, Sessions, Margate; Cordelia, do; Fancy, Londonderry; 27, Ann, Hull; 29, Ann, do; 28, Peel's One, Hull; William, Hull; Clifton, do; 29, Prudency, off Waterford; Harmony, Liverpool; Charlotte, Gravesend; Resource, do. (in Staples, with loss of anchor and chain;) 30, Argo, Dragheda; Dec. 2, Thomas, Liverpool.

Dublin, Nov. 22, The Charlotte, for St. John has put back, leaky.

SHIPS SAILED FROM ST. JOHN.—Nov. 15, Londonderry, from Londonderry; 16, Caroline, from Dublin; Favorite Lass, Cork; 22, Mary Ann, Ilfracombe; Miramichi, Plymouth; 23, Fanchie, Portsmouth; Trivounance, Ilfracombe; 24, Janetjane Clyde; Maranham, ditto; Sir Robert Peel Hull; 26, Alfred, Leith Roads.

Loading at Liverpool for St. John, the Democrat. For St George, N.B. the Pictus. For Savannah, the Themis, and Chester,—Gerrardi, Helen, for Savannah—Sailed, 24th, Mikeele, and William Penn, for Mobile.

Loading at the Clyde, Perthshire, for Charleston.

Sailed from Gravesend, 24th, Swan, for Charleston.

NOTICE.

ALL Letters and Papers for the Sheriff of King's County, will in future be directed "Parish of Hampton, King's County, 9-mile House."

All Letters must be Post Paid, otherwise they cannot be forwarded as Way letters by the Post Office Department.
Dec. 23, 1845. LE BARON DRURY.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Members of the New Brunswick Auxiliary BIBLE SOCIETY, and the friends of Bible circulation in general, are respectfully informed that the Anniversary of the Society will be held on Wednesday, 7th January next, in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, at half-past 6 o'clock, P. M.
December 23. J. PATERSON, *Secretary.*

WANTED—Two Men of good character and address.—Apply at the Observer Office. December 23.

26th December, 1845.

PHŒNIX HOUSE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now fully supplied with rare and beautiful

BOOKS & FANCY ARTICLES,

suitable for Gifts for the Season. Their Stock consists, in part, of ANNUALS, in great variety; British and American POETS, in elegant bindings,—together with a great variety of Works in the various departments of Literature and Science.

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

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

FOR SALE—Cheap,

A SHIP'S CAMBOOSE—*London made;*
A *NEW GLASS RING and PALLS*, with a Patent PURCHASE, suitable for a large Vessel, *all in good order.*

—ALSO—

A large Kitchen RANGE, *perfect*; and lots of STOVES and PIPES, *a good variety.*

THOMAS C. EVERITT.
23d December, 1845.
[Courier & Herald, 2in. each.]

BRIGHT SUGAR.

Landing ex Schooner Bride, from Halifax:—
25 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR—
For sale by [illegible]

BRANDY, GIN, &c.

Ex ship Mozambique, Pickance, Master, from Liverpool:

4 PIPES BRANDY, } Martell's and Hennessey's
17 hhds. ditto. } Brands;
15 hhds. Hollands GIN, ["Kee" Brand,]
50 dozen Barclay's BROWN STOUT, in qts. & pts.
10 kegs Ground GINGER, 25 lb. each,
50 setts Shoe BRUSHES,
5 dozen White Wool MOPS,
40 dozen Heather BROOMS,
300 stone BOTTLES, 1, 2, and 3 gallons each,
30 boxes PIPES.

ALSO—*In Store:*

25 pipes and hhds. BRANDY, (Martell's) part of which the vintage of 1840,
16 hhds. GIN,
20 hhds. and qr. casks Port, Madeira, and Sherry WINES,
15 hhds Treacle; 40 boxes Long PIPES,
25 chests Congo TEA, a good article,
25 bags CORKS, assorted sizes,
1 case INDIGO; 1 hhd. LOAF SUGAR,
4 boxes Sugar Candy; 50 boxes SOAP,
30 do. CANDLES; 15 kegs TOBACCO.

☞ With a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHIP STORES, &c. &c.—all of which will be sold low, at his Stores, North M. Wharf, and Reed's Point.
JOHN KIRK.
December 23, 1845.

For CHARTER.

The Ship MOZAMBIQUE will be Chartered to any safe Port in Great Britain, if applied for immediately. JOHN KIRK.
23d December, 1845.

PHŒNIX HOUSE.

NEW & FASHIONABLE MUSIC!

THE Subscribers have just opened a case, received from the *Royal Music Institution of London*, containing a very careful selection of MUSIC, by some of the first composers, which, in freshness, beauty and variety, far excels any importation ever made into the Province. It consists principally of Polkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Pieces, Songs and Glees.

The Boston Academy's Collection of SACRED MUSIC.

A further supply of the newest and most fashionable American Music daily expected.
Dec. 13. J. & A. McMILLAN.

FLOUR, TEA, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale, while landing, this day, at the North M. Wharf, or at his Store, East side Prince Wm. Street, about midway between the Banks and Custom House, and nearly opposite the establishment of Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co., the following, viz:—

100 BARRELS Genesee Superfine FLOUR—for Family use;
TEAS, COFFEES, RICE, CANDLES, SOAP, BROOMS, PORK, APPLES ONIONS &c.
Dec. 9. J. O'DONNELLY.

Floor Cloths, &c.

Just received, per ship "Mary Caroline"—

16 PIECES of FLOOR CLOTH, comprising 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 widths;—Also, one piece, eight yards wide, to be cut to any size that may be required. *Per ship Perseverance:*—

An assortment of BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Black VELVETS, COTTONS, SHAWLS, MUSLINS, BOOTS and SHOES, &c.
December 9. W. G. LAWTON.

Flour, Oil, Brandy, Raisins, &c.

Now landing for the subscriber, ex the ship *Marshall Bennett*, from London:—

10 CASKS best quality London Boiled and Raw OILS;
25 casks London Brown Stout, in pts. and qts.
12 casks East India Pale ALE—a sup'r article,
12 hhds. Old Cognac, Martell and Hennessey's brands.

Ex the schooner *Brothers:*
100 barrels super-middings Wheat FLOUR,
200 boxes prime bunch Muscatel Raisins—new fruit; 5 tierces RICE—new crop
JOHN V. THURGAR,
December 9. North M. Wharf

CHEAP SNOW BOOTS,

FOR SALE AT

S. K. Foster's Shoe Stores,

Corner of Germain and King Streets.

Just received, per ships 'Mary Caroline' and 'Marshall Bennett,' from London and Liverpool:

11 CASES of Women's cheap SNOW BOOTS, at 2s., 2s. 3d., and 2s. 6d. a pair; 2 casks cheap CARPET SHOES,
2 cases Women's French CLOGS,
9 cases Women's cheap Seal Skin *HOUSE SLIPPERS*,
Infants' SOCKS, of various patterns,
Girls', Boys' and Children's *SNOW BOOTS*,
and Ladies' superior CLGTH BOOTS—prepared for walking on the Ice.
December 9. S. K. FOSTER.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JOHN BECK, late of this City, Master Mariner, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

J. GEORGE BECK,
WILLIAM HEWITT,
L. H. WATERHOUSE,
Executors
St. John, N. B., 24 Dec. 1845.

LONDON GOODS.

Landing ex *Marshall Bennett*, from London:—

55 CHESTS Congou TEA; 2 do. Old Hyson; 20 boxes Sperm Candles;
12 casks Day & Martin's BLACKING,
2 casks Lazenby's Pickles and Sauces,
1 box Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel;
10 casks French White Wine VINEGAR,
1 case ISINGLASS; 2 chests Florence OIL.

From Dorchester:—

1 ton Robb's OATMEAL.—For sale by
December 2. JARDINE & CO.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES.

At a Meeting of the Members of the St. John Mechanics' Institute, held at the Hall, Dec. 8, 1845:

IT WAS RESOLVED, That all Members in arrears to the Inst tute, who shall take out their Tickets for the present Lecture season, before the first day of January next, shall have their arrearages remitted; and all such as do not comply with the above proposal, shall have their names struck off from the list of Members.

☞ The READING ROOM is open to Members every evening, from 7 to half-past 9 o'clock.
JOS. W. LAWRENCE,
Dec. 8, 1845. *Rec: Sec.*

GENESEE FLOUR.

Landing ex "Osprey," from New-York:—

100 BARRELS, 25 half-barrels Genesee Superfine FLOUR.—For sale by
Nov. 18. JARDINE & CO.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
AND
NEW YEARS' GIFTS.

A VERY choice assortment of elegantly bound Juvenile BOOKS, intended for Presents, School Prizes, &c.—comprising many of the best British Classical Writers, all of an instructive, interesting, and strictly moral tendency.

☞ *Offered for sale at the VICTORIA BOOK STORE, at the lowest Cash prices.*
Dec 16, 1845. V. H. NELSON.

FISHERY DRAFT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the Common Council, the Subscribers, Directors of the FISHERY on the Eastern side of the Harbour, will commence taking in the names of Freemen, and others entitled to a Draft in the Fishery, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, in the City Court Room, at the Court House.

The Book will continue open every day during the week, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M., except on Saturday the 3d January, when it will be kept open until Six o'clock, P. M., after which time no names will be received.—The DRAFT will take place on MONDAY the 12th January.

WILLIAM HAGARTY,
E. W. HIPPESLEY,
JAMES STOCKFORD,
ROBERT MCKELVY,
St. John, Dec. 12, 1845. DIRECTORS.

FISHERY DRAFT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the Common Council, the Subscribers, Directors of the Fishery on the Western side of the Harbour, will commence taking in the names of Freemen, and others entitled to a Draft in the Fishery, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at the House of Mr. ISAAC O. BEATTEAY.

The Book will continue open every day during the week from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M., except on Saturday, the 3d January, when it will be kept open until Six o'clock, P. M., after which time no names will be received.—The Draft will take place on MONDAY the 12th January.

JOSEPH O. DUNHAM,
JOSEPH BEATTEAY.
Carleton, Dec. 12, 1845. DIRECTORS.

FARM, &c.

For Sale, in King's County.

For Sale, that desirable FARM, situate at Hampton Ferry, King's County, containing about 200 acres of valuable LAND, having a good growth of Timber, &c. on the same, now in the occupation of Burgoyne Sproule. There is a good Country Inn, Barns, &c. on the Land, and being on the high road, it is well adapted for a good roadside Hotel. Further information can be obtained on application to H. P. STURDEE.
St. John, Dec. 9.

Valuable Landed Property for sale

In Dock Street, in the City of Saint John.

For Sale, those Valuable Lots or Parcels of LAND, with Dwelling HOUSES and Shops thereon, situated and fronting on Dock street, at present in the occupation of John Rodgers, John Kinnear, and Denis Lawlor. A Plan of the above, and further information can be obtained on application to H. P. STURDEE.
St. John, Dec. 9, 1845.

Champaigne Cider, Leaf & PORK.

Landing ex Brig Emily Farnham, from N. York:

20 BRLS. Champaigne CIDER, warranted of the best quality; 30 brls. Prime PORK, (new); 22 do. do. BEEF, (new); in Bond for Ship's Stores, for sale at the lowest rates.
Dec. 2 GEO. THOMAS, *Ward-street.*

CHAIRS!

EX steamer *Robert Rankin*, from Boston:—
120 bundles Cane Seat CHAIRS, assorted;
9 Bundles Rocking do. do.
Dec. 16. GEO. THOMAS, *Ward-street.*

For LONDON, Direct.

The fast sailing Ship

MARY CAROLINE,

736 Tons Register,
J. BREWER, Master, will sail for the above Port on or about the 15th instant.—For Passage, (having large and superior accommodations,) apply to the Master on board, at Paddock's Wharf, or to
Dec. 2, 1845. WILLIAM JARVIS.

Rubber Shoes, Leather, &c.

Ex steam-propeller *Robert Rankin*, from Boston, on Consignment, 110 packages of Goods, consisting of—

8 CASES, containing 110 pairs men's Rubber SHOES;
6 do. " 1200 pairs Children's SHOES,
12 do. " 191 " Youth's Leather Boots;
10 do. " 153 " Boy's do. do.;
2 do. " 44 " Men's Calf water-proof BOOTS;
2 do. " 24 " do. do. Tap-soled do.;
1 do. " 25 " do. Rubber Over-shoes,
1 do. " 96 " Women's Leather do.,
1 do. " 40 " do. do. BUSKINS,
1 barrel best refined CAMPHOR,
10 kegs refined SALT PETRE,
6 cases No. 10 Cotton Cards, 1 dozen each,
8 bales bleached and unbleached fine COTTON WICK—in small bundles;
7 bales BATTING,
13 bales white, black and colored WADDING,
10 barrels very superior new White BEANS,
1 case—50 gross best Friction MATCHES,
10 bags black Pepper, 10 kegs Saleratus,
5 barrels new Currants, 2 brls. ground Ginger,
1 case containing 25 doz. Match Safes;
6 cases containing pints, half pints, gills, and vials of CASTOR OIL, and ESSENCES, and bottles of SMELLING SALTS.

And in Store—10 puns. bright retailing Molasses
For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.
December 10.

HACKMATACK LOGS.

PERSONS desirous to Contract for HACKMATACK LOGS, to be delivered early in the Season of 1846, will on application to the Subscribers be enabled to do so.
ALLISON & SPURR.
Nov. 25.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT,

No. 12, South Side King-Street,

SAINT JOHN BOOT STORE.

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of their Customers and the Public to the late Improvement in Fine BOOTS with Patent Elastic SPRING SHANKS, which for neatness and durability, surpass any thing of the kind yet offered for Sale.

☞ The above will be manufactured at the shortest notice and most neat manner.
Oct. 14. CHRISTIE & M'BRINE.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

Per ships Themis, Maranham, Jane Duffus, & Edinburgh

POLKA Plaids, Fancy Cloakings, Gala Plaids, Cambletts, Check'd and Figured Orleans, Alpacas, Crape DeLaines, Cashmeres, Coburgs, &c. Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Black and col'd silk Velvets, Fringes, Gimps, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, MUFFS, BOAS, and CAPES, Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS, Furnitures, FLANNELS, Buffes, Blankets, Serges, Quilts, Horse Rugs, Ticks, Canvas, Osnaburghs, LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Ducks, Towelling, Fancy Cotton Velvets, Moleskins, Regattas, Ginghams, &c.

Fancy Scarfs and Neck TIES,
Stays, Gumbrellas, Small Wares, &c. &c.
Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, Broad Cloths, Buckskins, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, Fur and Sealette CAPS, Men's Silk and Beaver HATS, &c.

The whole of which are offered low. Wholesale and Retail.
J

POETRY, &c.

From Moore's Melodies.

The Time I've lost in Wooing.

The time I've lost in wooing,
In watching and pursuing
The light that lies
In woman's eyes,
Has been my heart's undoing.
Though Wisdom oft has sought me,
I scorned the lore she brought me,
My only books
Were woman's looks,
And folly's all they've taught me.

Her smile when Beauty granted,
I hung with gaze enchanted,
Like him the sprite,
Whom maids by night
Oft met in glen that's haunted.
Like him, too, Beauty won me,
But while her eyes were on me,
If once their ray
Was turned away,
Oh! winds could not outrun me.

And are those follies going?
And is my proud heart growing
Too cold or wise
For brilliant eyes
Again to set it glowing?
No, vain, alas! th' endeavor
From bonds so sweet to sever;
Poor Wisdom's chance
Against a glance
Is now as weak as ever.

PLATO PROHIBITED.—I need not allude to those countries on the continent of Europe where monarchy is still unchecked by representative institutions. In one of those countries, a friend of mine, who was endeavouring to pass some books at the custom-house, happened to have some of the books of Plato, in Greek. The custom-house officer said, "These must be stopped, as there may be something improper in them." My friend replied, that "They were the works of an ancient philosopher." The custom-house officer retorted, "But what do we know that they may not contain something against the government?"—*Lord J. Russell's Speech at Edinburgh.*

Money vs. Mesmerism.—We understand that a couple of enterprising mesmerizers met with quite a mishap at their exhibition in this place on Wednesday night last. At one point of their experiments, they undertook to mesmerize the arm of the subject (who was one of our town-boys) and apparently fixed it upon the wall; whereupon something of this sort occurred:

Mes'r.—(To the boy:) Take down your arm, sir.

Boy.—I can't.

Mes'r.—(To the audience.) The young man's arm is *magnetized*. Will some gentleman be so good as to request him to take it down?

A Spectator.—(In an ironical tone.) Take down your arm, Johnny.

Boy.—I can't, sir.

Mes'r.—If any gentleman will put down a half-dollar near the subject, if he is able to pick it up he may have it, and I will return the money.

Here a gentleman put down a half-dollar, and two others a quarter each.

Mes'r.—Now, sir, pick up the money and you may have it.

Johnny stooped down, pocketed the cash and walked off in triumph. He was unmesmerised.—*Providence Gazette.*

A Far-off Visit.—It is announced in "talk on 'Change," that her Majesty intends visiting Liverpool next summer. We have made inquiry, and believe that such is the Royal intention. Of coure much depends on events, but the visit is, under all circumstances, more than probable.—*Liverpool Journal.*

When your 'friends' come 'advisin' you for your 'good,' stick up to them for the loan of a sovereign; and if you ever see them on your side of the street again, skiver 'em, and welcome.—*Blackwood.*

Prefer solid sense to wit; never study to be diverting, without being useful; let no jest intrude upon good manners, nor say anything that may offend modesty.

'Come Bob, tell us how much you have cleared by your speculations,' said Bob's quizzical friend to him the other day. 'Cleared!' replied Bob, with a frown, 'why I've cleared my pockets.'

An Irish gentleman the other day, in the excess of connubial affection, exclaimed—"Heaven forbid, my dear, that I should ever live to see you a widow."

"You did'nt go to Cork, to-day, Paddy?" "Och, no," said Paddy; "I heard a gentleman say there would be an eclipse on the moon *here* to night, and I stayed to see it."

The advantages of an old coat are numerous. People will not think it worth while to pick your pocket; the ladies will not bother you with their insatiate love; you will not be teased to take tea with your acquaintances.

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

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

NEW and SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED

BRITISH PUBLICATIONS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON,

AT THE

VICTORIA BOOK-STORE,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

SMITH'S LONDON STANDARD LIBRARY,—(comprising upwards of 100 popular Works.)
Pictorial HISTORY of GREECE,
Land of BURNS,
Pictures of the FRENCH,
Cabinet Edition of BRITISH CLASSICS,
Mudies' Physical, Intellectual, Moral, and Social MAN,
Walkers' MANLY EXERCISES,
The FLOWER GARDEN,
BRITISH ENCYCLOPEDIA,—4 Grand Divisions;
Maps of the BRITISH PROVINCES,
CHAMBERS' JOURNAL, new series, 1845,
Peoples' Editions of Standard Authors,
Chambers' EDUCATIONAL COURSE,
Lawries' Mercantile Arithmetic and Key,
Beatties' SCOTLAND, Illustrated,
The WALDENSES, Illustrated,
Information for the PEOPLE,—new series.
Capt. Cook's VOYAGES.—splendid edition.
Froissarts' CHRONICLES of England, France and Spain,
Chronicles of MONSTRELET,
Cuviers' ANIMAL KINGDOM,
Smiths' Souvenier Classics,—elegantly bound,
2,000 Packs English PLAYING CARDS.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Miscellaneous Works,—embracing History, Geography, Literature, Arts, Sciences, Biography and Divinity; Writing Papers of every description; Quills, Steel Pens, Ink, Wafers, Wax, Drawing Pencils, and Artist's Materials; Merchant's Blank Account Books; Memorandum and Pocket Books.—SCHOOL BOOKS—Fulton & Knight's Pronouncing Dictionary, Colonial Geography; Gray's Arithmetic; Lawrie's Tutors' Assistant; Guy's Spelling; Primers and Catechisms; Murray's Reader, Introduction, and Grammar.

**. The whole of the above together with a large variety of other Miscellaneous Articles in the Book and Stationery line, are offered at the lowest Cash prices.

Good Writing PAPER for SIXPENCE per Quire.

☞ New arrivals from England, daily expected.

V. H. NELSON,
King-street.

October 14.

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 do. English IRON, assorted;
100 dozen Farmer's SPADES;
9 casks Miner's SHOVELS, steeled;
100 bags Patent NAILS, from 4d'y to 24d'y;
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.*, assorted,
2 do. COACH SPRINGS, Steel, assorted,
100 boxes TIN PLATES, well assorted,
6 tons Bolt COPPER, assorted, ⅛ to 1½ 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 ¾ inch CHAIN;
20 " " " 7-16 " "
40 " " " ½ " "
40 " " " ⅜ " "
40 " " " ¼ " "
20 " " " 5/16 " "
20 " " " ⅜ " "
30 CHAIN CABLES, best proved, assorted, ⅜ to 1½ inch;
60 ANCHORS, assorted, 1 cwt. to 30 cwt.;

—ON HAND—

10,000 best Fire *BRICKS*,
100 boxes *TIN PLATES*,
25 tons *SHEET IRON*, assorted,
500 boxes Liverpool *SOAP*,
4 tons Sock Plates, single and double,
4 tons Blister *STEEL*,
200 TEA KETTLES, assorted numbers,
25 dozen Ballast *SHOVELS*, assorted sizes;
20 dozen Garden *SPADES*, do.;
20 Register *GRATES*, assorted;
50 Half Register do. do;
10 tons Plough Plates, 2 to 5 inches,
5 do. *HOOP IRON*, from 1 to inches,
200 do. assorted English Iron;
100 do. best Refined do.;
20 do. Swedish do., best brand, assorted,
10 bars best low Moor Iron, 4½ & 5 inch square.
20 dozen Kiln Tiles.

Daily expected ex "Wakefield";—
10 tons Swedish Iron, assorted,
10 tons Refined Round Iron, from ¼ to ½ inch,
2 tons Blister *STEEL*,
4 tons *SHEET IRON*, No. 16 to 24,
12 pairs Forge *BELLOWS*, 24 to 36 inch,
10 tons *OAKUM*,
50 tons Slates—Queen, Ladies & Countess;
100 tons *COAL*.

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

July 1. WILLIAM CARVILL.

CHEAP CLOTHING,

NOW OPENING AT

JOHN BOWES',

Water-Street, Saint John.

THE Subscriber is now opening a choice assortment of FALL & WINTER

MADE CLOTHING,

Blue and Brown Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS,
Assorted Superfine BROAD CLOTHS,
Plain & Fancy Striped Buckskins & Doe-skins,
Plain and Rib'd Kerseys and Cassimeres,
Silk Velvet and Satin Vestings,
CLOTH CAPS, Carpet and Travelling Bags, and a general variety of Gentlemen's Small Wares, and Seamen's OUTFITTING.

As the whole of the subscriber's Stock is new and Fresh Goods selected by himself, and doing business on a strictly Cash system he feels satisfied he is enable to sell as low as any person in the trade.

JOHN BOWES.

Oct 28.

NOTICE TO

Ship-Owners, Masters, and Agents.

THE subscriber has received per ship Themis, a complete assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY, &c. consisting of—
CORDAGE, assorted;
Marlines, Houseline, Hambro' Line,
CANVAS,
Deep-sea Lead, Hand Lead and Log LINES;
Sail, Roping and Whipping TWINE;
Tar'd and White OAKUM;
Brass and Wood COMPASSES, assorted;
Pump Leather and Tacks;
Log Slates and Paper;
Log Glasses, 14 and 28 sec.
Deck Lights, assorted;
Ship Scrapers—wood and iron handles;
Mops and Handles;
Thrums, Sail Needles;
Ensigns and Union Jacks, assorted sizes;
Bunting, assorted colours;
Paint and Deck Scrubbers;
Paint and Scouring Brushes;
NAILS and SPIKES, assorted;
Signal and Cook's Lanthorns;
Pitch and Rosin;
Stockholm, American and Coal TAR;
English and American Black ;
Ditto Bright } VARNIH;
Williams' Patent,
London and Liverpool White Lead;
Sperm, Seal, Raw and Boiled OILS;
Spirits Turpentine;
BEEF and PORK;
Navy and Pilot BREAD;
Preserved Meats, Soups, &c.
Ash and Spruce Oars; Handspikes;
Boat Hooks and Staffs;
Mast Hoops; Jib Hanks;

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN WALKER, *Ward Street.*

☞ Shipping supplied with WATER, SCOWS, and Timber Gear for loading, on the most reasonable terms.

July 15, 1845.

Powder, Shot, Blacking, &c.

Ex ship "Severn," from Liverpool:—

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

IN STORE:

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

—ALSO—

4 Tons SHIP BREAD; Tobacco PIPES, &c.
Which will be sold low for satisfactory payments at his Stores, North Market Wharf and Reed's Point.

July 15, 1845. JOHN KIRK.

The Subscribers

Are now receiving from Liverpool by ships "Sophia," and from Greenock per "Queen Pomare":

10 Hampers Prime Cheshire CHEESE;
50 Kegs Durham Mustard and Ground GINGER; 3 carroteels Zante CURRANTS;
25 boxes Valentia Cooking RAISINS;
Cases Spanish Chocolate and Prepared COCOA; 5 cases Nutmegs;
1 case Cayenne Pepper; 10 bags Peppor;
5 hhds Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes;
2 do Bath Bricks; 40 boxes Tobacco Pipes;
15 barrels New Pot Barley;
100 Reams (ass'd) Tea and Wrapping Paper;
1 case Orange Marmalade;
1 hhd Chipped LOGWOOD—For sale by

October 14. JARDINE & CO.

RAISINS, RICE, &c.

Landing ex *Robert Rankin*, from Boston:

200 BOXES New Bunch RAISINS,
20 drums Smyrna FIGS,
20 kegs Grapes; 10 fraile soft shell Almonds,
10 tierces RICE; 5 bags Pecan & Castana Nuts.

For sale by [Nov. 13.] JARDINE & CO.

GORDON'S HARDWARE STORE,

Adjoining the LONDON HOUSE, Market Square, Saint John, N. B.

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

18 TONS HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots from ¼ to 35 Gallons, Boilers from 20 to 50 gallons, with and without spouts, Ovens and Covers 10 to 16 inch, extra Covers, Fry Pans, Griddles, &c.
2 boxes large cotton Chalk Lines & Coffin Cord,
1 cask Red Chalk; 1 do. Water of Ayr Stone,
10 barrels FF POWDER; 20 do. Blasting ditto,
2 cases Scotch Screw Augurs, ass'd to 2½ inch,
1 cask Lamp Chimnies and Shades,
1 do. CUTLERY, assorted,
3 cases Cast STEEL, square, flat and octagon,
18 bundles *Spring and Blister STEEL*,
1 ditto Horse Shoe ditto,
4 casks containing 365 doz. Mill Saw and other FILES, common and superior quality,
2 cases Circular Saws,
1 case '*Rowlands*' MILL SAWS, 6, 6½, 7 feet,
100 GANG SAWS, 4½ to 7 feet,
115 dozen SCYTHES, good and cheap,
4 boxes Scythe Stones,
1 basket Shoemaker's Stones,
41 dozen Hay and Manure Forks,
24 dozen long handled Fry Pans,
1 case Guns and Pistols, 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 Smiths' BELLOWS
28 dozen Shovels and Spades,
30 ditto lo g handled do.: 20 do. socket Shovels,
5 bags Copper BOAT NAILS, ¾ to 2¾ inch,
4 cases Sheet COPPER: 1 bundle sheet BRASS,
1 tons Patent SHOT, assorted,
2 do. Iron, Brass and Copper Shoe Bills,
1 cask Lamp Black; 1 do. BORAX,
2 crates Coal Scoops; 1 ton Sad Irons, ass'd,
1 cask *patent enamell'd* sauce and stew Pans
Tea and Preserving Kettles, Digesters, &c.
300 TEA KETTLES, assorted, tin'd and untin'd,
1 case School Slates and Pencils,
6 bags Countersunk Nails; 10 do. Slate do.
14 casks Ox and Horse Nails,
20 bags Boat Nails; 3 casks Whaleboat do.
1 cask Brads and Tacks,
10 bags SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch,
100 do. Rose and Clasp Nails, 4'dy to 20'dy.
20 do. *Composition NAILS and SPIKES*,
1 do. do. Clinch Rings,
2 casks Plate and shutter Hinges,
1 do. 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 Thrums,
56 casks containing an excellent assortment of HARDWARE—among which are 200,000 Percussion Caps; 400 dozen Rim, Chest, Pad, Trunk and other Locks; 500 dozen Butt, Chest, TH, and Strap Hinges; Brass and Japann'd Candlesticks; Bellows Pipes and Tul Irons, Stair Rods and Eyes, Shoe Thread, Wilson's Shoe Knives, Heel Plates and Nails, Harness Mounting, Coffin Furniture, Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers, Castors, &c., Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, Urns, &c., Bronze Urns, Table, Shop and Hall Lamps, Fire and Andirons, heavy Kitchen Fire Irons, Brass and Bell-metal Preserving Kettles, Back Chains and Cart Hames, a good assortment of Carpenter's Tools, &c.

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

June 24. T. R. GORDON.

Nuts! Nuts!! Nuts!!!

Ex schooner *John Boynton*, Gault, Master, from Boston, on consignment:

5 BRLS. fresh Hicory NUTS;
3 boxes Brazil do.; 1 Cask Currants;
5 brls. Roll Brimstone; 5 do. Flour Sulphur;
2 boxes, 5 dozen each, Quarts Castor OIL,
1 case, 25 pieces Mixed Cassimeres, for Pants'.
3 kegs SALTPETRE,
3 cases, 100 Gross Friction MATCHES,
1 box, 4 dozen Pepper Sauce and Catsup,
58 boxes 7x9 and 8x10 Window GLASS,
2 cases containing 12 Wooden & Brass Clocks.

For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.

October 21, 1845.

Molasses, Cigars, Flour, &c.

Landing ex sch'r Ameron, from Matanzas:

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

Ex Cannmore, from Glasgow:
20 Boxes Henderson's SOAP,
9 Ditto Tobacco PIPES,
0 Barrels Ayrshire OATMEAL,
2 Ditto Split PEAS; 14 bales Wrapping Paper,
2 Sacks Agricultural Society's *SEEDS*.

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

Ex Syria, from Philadelphia:
217 Barrels superfine FLOUR; 125 do. Rye do.
120 Ditto CORN MEAL.

Ex Vanguard, from Philadelphia:
175 Barrels RYE FLOUR; 84 do. Fine do.
100 Ditto CORN MEAL.—*For sale by*

May 13. JARDINE & CO.

STATIONARY, TEA, WHITING, &C.

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

4 CASES and 3 Bales STATIONARY, containing—
50 Reams Wrapping, Demi, Link Blotting, Elephant Casing and Superfine White Cartridge PAPER;
200 Reams Writing PAPER, consisting of, Laid Fool's Cap, Fine and Yellow Wove Post, Thin and Thick Wove Pot, Thin and Thick Wove Post, Fine and Wove Fool's Cap, thick laid Post, Fine Blue Wove Post—assorted outsides, Note Paper and Envelopes;
40 Ledgers 3 to 8 quires, broad and narrow FOLIOS;
50 Journals 3 to 8 quires;
40 Day Books 3 to 5 quires,
10 LETTER BOOKS; 15 INDEXES;
34 Fool's Cap broad Folios, with Clasps and Locks for Lawyers' notes;
72 Blotters, 3 to 5 quires;
36 Credit Sales' Books, 3, 4 and 5 quires;
18 Copying Machine Letter Books, with Indexes;
12 dozen Copy Books, with and without Pictures;
2 do. DRAWING BOOKS;
7 do. Fool's Caps, part Clasps;
18 do. Idy. Memorandum Books;
5 do. Post Quarto's; 15 Bill Books;
440 Medium Pens;
13 doz. Dilworth's and Fenning's SPELLING BOOKS
18 do. Drawing Pencil;
5 Gross Blk. Lead, do.; 5,000 Superior Quills, with Wafers, Sealing Wax, and Office Tape;
25 Chests Fine Souchong TEA;

Per Brig "*Grassmere*," from Newcastle:—
7 Tons best WHITING, &c.;
5 Kegs 112 lbs. each SULPHER;

And Hourly expected—
1 Chain CABLE, 1 1-4 inch, 90 fathoms;
ANCHORS and Swivell;
2 do. do. 1 inch 75 do. each 4 do. do. do.
2 do. do. 13-16 do. do. do. do.;
2 do. do. 3-4 do. do. do. do. do.;
4 do. do. 7-8 do. do. do. do. do.;
3 do. do. 5-8 do. do. do. do. do.;
18 Casks 1-4 to ½ inch small CHAIN, (2 cwt. each;)
150 do. Wrot assorted Rose, Clap, Boat, Horse, Ox, and Sheathing NAILS;
6 Horse Pipes for large vessels;
50 Casks and Bags Ceiling and Deck Spikes, from 4 to 10 inch; Few Bags LATH NAILS;
2 Small Iron STOCKED ANCHORS;
8 do. Boat Kedges;

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

May 28, 1845.

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

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

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

Ex British Queen, from Liverpool—
100 Boxes Steele's SOAP,
1 Hogshead and 10 Boxes STARCH,
30 Boxes Tobacco Pipes; 1 Case Blue Paper,
20 Dozen Griffin's SCYTHES,
1 Tierce Scrubbing BRUSHES,
3 Bales Bed Cords and Shoe Thread,
20 Crates Earthenware; 350 Stone Jugs

Ex Cannmore and Saint John, from Glasgow—
60 Hogsheads Martell's BRANDY,
5 Boxes CANDY,
300 Reams Writing and Wrapping PAPER,
55 Bags BARLEY; 10 Do. Split PEAS.

IN STORE, OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS—
300 Hogsheads MOLASSES,
175 Do Bright SUGAR,
10 Boxes Havana Clayed do.; 5 hhds. Bastard do.
20 Tierces Loaf and Crushed do.
80 Chests Congou and 30 Boxes Pouchong TEA,
75 Bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE,
50 Puncheons Jamaica and Demerara RUM,
25 Casks Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINES,
15 Barrels Cider VINEGAR,
275 Boxes and Half Boxes Muscatel RAISINS,
20 Bags PIMENTO; 20 do. BARLEY,
120 Kegs Wrought NAILS, assorted sizes,
30 Boxes TIN PLATE,—IC, IX, and DC,
3 Tierces Alum & Copperas; 2 do. Basket Salt,
5 Tons Logwood; 10 barrels Paste Blacking,
40 Boxes London Soap; 5 do. Windsor do.
6 Tierces RICE; 4 cases GLUE,
30 Barrels Roman CEMENT,
3000 Feet GLASS, assorted sizes,
12 Hogsheads Linseed OIL,
5 Casks Red and Yellow OCHRE,
100 Kegs Blasting POWDER,
35 Barrels American BEEF and PORK,
6000 Bushels Coarse Salt & 110 Bags Stoved do.

Daily expected, per Jupiter—
10 Bales COTTON WARP.

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

St. John, May 20, 1845.

NEW BOOKS.

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

IRISH SHOVELS.

Just received per *New-Zealand*;

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

July 8. T. R. GORDON.

A CURE FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAIAT.

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

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

Before me, JOHN PIRIE, *Mayor*

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

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

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

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

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

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

IN ALL CASES OF

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

FEVER & AGUE. For this scourge of the western country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent. Try them be satisfied, and be *cured.*
Foulness of the Complexion.
GENERAL DEBILITY.
Gout.
Giddiness.
Gravel
Headaches, of every kind.
Inward Fever.
Inflammatory Rheumatism.
Impure Blood.
Jaundice.
Loss of Appetite.
LIVER COMPLAINTS.
Leprosy.
Looseness.
MERCURIAL DISEASES. Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.
Night Sweats.
Nervous Debility.
Nervous Complaints, of all kinds.
Organic Affections.
Palpitation of the Heart.
Painter's Cholic.
PILES.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of piles of 30 years standing by the use of the Life Medicines alone.
Pains in the head, side, back, limbs, joints, and organs.
RHEUMATISM.—Those afflicted with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.
Rush of Blood to the head.
Scurvy.
Salt Rheum.
Swellings.
SCROFULA or KING'S EVIL, in its worst forms.
Ulcers of every description.
WORMS, of all kinds, effectually expelled by these medicines. For its will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected.—Relief will be certain.

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD

And thus remove all disease from the system.

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

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

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

A NATURAL REMEDY

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

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

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

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE.

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

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

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

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

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

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

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

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is radidly driven from the body.

CAUTION.

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

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

(Indian Purgative.)

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "*Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1839, by* WM. WRIGHT, *in the Clerk's office, of the District Court, of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania.*"

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

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

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT

Of the North American College of Health,

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

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

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

H. G. KINNEAR,
General Agent for the Provinces

☞ For sale at the Commission Store of H.