The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1845.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 38.

THE OBSERVER,

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

ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Company of Boston.

Marine Agency at Saint John.

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

August 13. A. W. WHIPPLE.

☞ NOTICE.

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

EDWARD ALLISON,
J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

St. John, Dec. 23, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE term of the Subscribers' Co-Partnership having expired, the same is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having claims against the Firm of ADAM & DAVIDSON will please render the same for adjustment, and all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM DAVIDSON, who is authorised to settle the transactions of the late Firm.

JAMES ADAM,
WM. DAVIDSON.

St. John, Dec. 28, 1844.

N. B. The Subscriber will transact Business on his own account at the Brick Store in Nelson Street, formerly occupied by A. & D.

December 31. JAMES ADAM.

NOTICE.

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

R. M. JARVIS,
EDWARD L. JARVIS.

St. John, June 27, 1844.

ESTATE OF DR. HENRY COOK.

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

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

St. John, April 30, 1844.

GORDON'S Hardware store.

MARKET SQUARE, St. John, N. B.

CHEAP—For Cash only.

50 BAGS Spikes, ass'd. 4 to 10 inch,
25 do. Boat Nails, 1¼ to 3½ inch,
100 do. wrought Nails: Clasp and Rose-head, 4dy. to 40dy.
20 do. Composition Spikes & Sheathing Nails,
1 cask ditto Clinch Rings,
0 do. Ox and Horse Nails,
1 do. Horse Traces and Ox Chains,
15 doz. Shovels and Spades,
20 do. long handled Irish *SPADES*,
3 do. Socket Shovels,
1 rolls Sheet LEAD, 3 to 5lb.,
1 cask SHOT, assorted,
6 rolls of Lead PIPE, ½ to 1 inch,
1 case Sheet Copper, 1 cask Sheet ZINC,
20 slabs Block do. 6 cwt Block TIN,
20 boxes Sheet do.
63 casks Teakettles & *Saucepans*,
2 Tons Pipe and Waggon Boxes,
1 cask Harness Mounting,
1 Thousand *POTS*, Ovens, Spiders, Griddles and *STEAK PANS*,
1 bale Cotton Chalk Lines,
2 cases Scotch Augurs 1-2 to 3 1-2 inch,
1 cask Rat and Fox *TRAPS*,
10 doz. Fry *PANS*,
1 crate Coal *Scoops*, Hand & Dust Pans,
10 cwt. Cast *Steel* square flat and octagon,
10 do. Plaster do common and best,
12 do. Spring do. best,
Brass *Shackles & Screws* for Carriage *Springs*,
1 cask Hair and Seating, 1 do. BORAX,
1 do. *School Slates & PENCILS*,
Smith's ANVILS, VICES, and *BELLOWS*,
2 Tons Block Bushes and Rivets,
1-2 do. Iron Wire, 1 cask Plate Hinges,
22 bales Riddles and Seives,
1 Ton Plough Plating and Moulds,
2 cases Guns and Pistols,
25 Mill Saws, for single & Gang Gates & Circulars, 3 casks Files all kinds,
3 casks containing Knives and Forks, Pen and Jack Knives, Shoe, Butcher, & Bread Knives, *Rodger's* Razors and Knives, German Silver Forks, Carver's, Steel, Patent Putty and Oyster Knives &c.
2 casks containing Solar, shop & Table Lamps, Nursery Lamps, Cambridge and Desk do.
1 cask Lamp Shades, Chimnies, & Deflectors and Hall Lamps,
4 cask Britannia Metal Tea & Coffee POTS, Candlesticks, Lamps, Urns, Snuffers, Trays, &c. Bronze URNS, Hot Water Jugs, Block TIN, Tea and Coffee Pots, &c.
1 do. Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Coasters, Castors, Cake Baskets, &c.
1 do. Ladies' Work Boxes, Desks, Tea Caddies, Toys, &c.
1 do. Brushes, White Wash, shoe, scrub, deck, hair, cloth, dusting, black Lead, &c.

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

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

—*Constantly on hand*—

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

THOMAS R. GORDON.

Jan. 6. *Market Square.*

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Post Office, Saint John, N. B., 5th March, 1845.

A.

Abbott Robert
Allen John
Anderson Wm. Wallace
Anderson Mrs.
Anderson Mr.
Armstrong Thomas
Armstrong William
Armstrong Joseph

B.

Bachelor Wm. Haynes
Butler James
Barr John
Barry Hannah
Bates Lucy
Barnes John
Balcolmb Elizabeth
Bell Joseph (2)
Barr Rosanna
Beckwith Revd. W. H.
Beams Michael
Berteaux Edward J.
Busson Charles
Blachel Robert
Black John
Bovaird Joseph
Boyer Patrick
Boscock Miss E. A.
Brine James
Brown John
Brogan Patrick
Burpe John
Brookes Mr. William
Brown Alexander
Brundage David
Brodie Edward
Brown John S.
Brennan Patrick
Buckley Ellen
Burton Mary Ann
Buckley James
Burke George
Butters John
Brollagin Barney

C.

Carleton Eliza
Cunning John
Carvil William
Camble Mrs.
Callehan Larry
Campbell Eliza
Carlin Bridget
Carruthers Miss Jane
Carroll James
Campbell Sarah
Cashmon Timothy
Cammeron Mary
Cassidy Anne
Candon Darby (2)
Carthy Jeremiah
Carrol Robert & Mary
Cassidy Cuth
Caldwell John
Carney Robert
Caldwell Thomas (2)
Campbell James
Carroll Edward D.
Cain Mary Anne
Chambers Thomas
Christie James
Chinnich Wm. & James
Chambers Hugh D.
Candling Owen
Clark Joseph H.
Courtney Samuel
Cox Charles
Cook James
Cochran Jane
Cochran David
Conner Catherine
Collins Charles
Coper Richard
Connor John
Connel Mary Anne
Collins John
Connor William
Conway James
Collins Collins
Collins Cuth
Colman Timothy
Colyer Margaret Lindsy
Connor James
Cogle Edward
Cole Miss Anne
Cox Margaret
Colgan Harry
Collins John
Crozier John
Crumby John
Crybee Mrs.
Crimen Timothy
Cronk Eleanor
Cronk Joseph
Cumming James
Cunliffe John & James
Cullinan Hugh
Cunningham James

D.

Dawson John
Daye Honor
Dale William
Dale Joseph
Daily Ann
Dawson Patrick
Damal Hugh
Dennehey Patrick
Dunniven Michael
Dennis Ambrose
Dean Mr. Dean
Dea Owen
Diver William
Diver Andrew
Donahoe Cornelius
Doherty Patrick
Dowds Andrew
Doherty S.
Donally Bridget
Doyle Patrick
Dougherty Henry
Dore Robert
Doherty James
Dolten James
Doherty Cornelius
Doherty James
Dowdal Richard
Dragan James
Dunbar Mr. James
Dugin William
Duffey John
Duncan John
Dunlop John
Dunnin John
Durvis John
Duncan John

E.

Earles Thomas
Englis E.
Eagan Mary
Edgett Hiram
Edgett Caroline
Eldrup Emeline
Emmerson Thomas
Etchingham James (2)
Ewen Mr. V. E.
Eves Thomas

F.

Falvey Lawrence
Fanel Michael
Fanaer Thomas
Fallis John
Faulkener David
Fitzgerald Patrick
Fitzgerald Michael
Fitzgerald Mary
Finlay Frederick
Flewelling James
Flemming Mary
Flynn Thomas
Flagler Mr. W. M.
Flaherty Hugh
Foley James
Ford James
Foly Patrick
Foster James
Fowler Henry
Francis Lamford
Frankleton Martha
Fren Robert
Francis Anthony
French Mary
Fraser J. W.
Frew Robert
Fulwell Susan
Fulwell Harriet

G.

Gallagher Patrick
Gage C. H.
Gallagher Briget
Garigle Mary
Galbreath James
Gallagher James
Gardner W. L.
Gardner W. H.
George James
Geoghegan Michael
Gillespie Patrick
Gillins James
Glen Sarah
Glass John Esq.
Gorman John (2)
Goddard J. F.
Goun Barney
Goen Mary (2)
Golding George
Griffith Miss Mary
Green Coles
Greams John
Grace Robert
Graham Francis
Grant Mr. S.
Grunett Margaret
Gwyne Hugh

H.

Hayuns Mary
Hamilton Alexander (2)
Handicock Mrs.
Harvey Thomas (2)
Hamilton Mr. Wm.
Haynes William
Hammond Alexander
Harrison Rebecca
Hamilton James
Harrison Catherine
Hall Capt. Robert
Haine Thomas
Hamilton Daniel
Hanlow William
Hannifin Patrick
Hanna William
Hay Miss Mary
Hage Daniel
Hawkes Richard
Hernor Alexander (2)
Henderson John
Hemphill Michael
Herbert Mary Anne
Henderson Samuel
Heeny John
Hennessey Daniel
Hearnes William
Hembling Mrs. Mary
Hewitt George
Henry Patrick
Heals John
Henderson Mrs.
Henry Christopher
Hill John
Hinds Dennis
Higgins Edward
Higgins William
Hickman John
Holder Jacob
Holmes Henry
Hostin Henry
Hogg Richard
Hough John
Hoper S. L.
Hooleman Michael
Huston James
Hughes Jacob

I. & J.

Irvine Isabel
James Ann
Jackson John
Jenkinson John
Jeffrey Ishophel
Jessop William
Jones Margaret
Johnston Mr. Lloyd
Johnston Mrs. N.
Jones Henry
Jackson Sarah

K.

Kain James
Keene Henry
Kelly Thomas (2)
Kelly Mrs.
Kelly Robert
Kelly Elizabeth
Kelly J. W.
Kelly John
Kea John (2)
Kearney Charles
Kenny Simon E.
Kidney John
Kirkpatrick Joseph
Kirk John
Knox Mary Jane
Knox Leonard (2)

L.

Lafferty Edward (2)
Lambert Thomas
Lawrence Elizabeth
Lee Thomas
Lestie William
Lestie William
Livingston Margaret
Lone William
Losuck A. W.
Lyon William H.
Luke St. John
Lyons George
Lloyd James
Lyon J. B.
Lyons T. A.
Lynch Sally
Lyon Thomas
Lynah John
Lunny Catherine

M.

Mahony Jerry
Mather Alexander
Makey John
Mahony Patrick
Mahony Michael
Marshall Capt.
Macrae Alexander
Mackie Capt. T. B.
Matues Lisor
Mahony Dennis
Menan Patrick
Millan Mrs.
Mills W. H.
Minjus Fred.
Mitchell Robert
Morrison J. T.
Moyers Daniel (2)
Mantais George Le
Moore Margaret (2)
Moorhead Margaret (2)
Morgan Isaac
Moor Robert
Murphy Edward
Millin John
Mulhearn Giles
Mulhearn Thomas
Mullig James M.
Mulhearn Catherine
Murphy Mary Anne

Mc.

McAnnally John
" Brierly James
" Can James
" Can Peter
" Carthy Daniel
" Callum Barney
" Carter John
" Clean James
" Conogly S. (3)
" Conway Alexander
" Corday James
" Crary James
" Cullagh Mary
" Daid William
" Dermott Alexander
" Donald James (2)
" Dorman Mrs.
" Donald George
" Donald Ben.
" Dougal Neil
" Donald Hugh
" Dougal Peter
" Donald Richard
" Fadden Michael
" Farlane Malcom
" Feltbers Betty
" Glinchey Jane
" Glaughlin Thomas
" Goldrich James
" Gowan Mrs.
" Gowan Margaret (2)
" Gowan Barney
" Guire Anthony
" Guire Thomas
" Hugh Henry
" Key Andrew
" Ker John
" Laughlin James
" Lean James
" Lewer Mary
" Manus Catherine (2)
" Millan Agnes (2)
" Naughton Robert
" Namara Robert
" Nana Nicle
" Neal Miss E.
" Shee Mary
" Sheffley Barney
" Wilmie William

N.

Nally Mrs.
Newcombe William
Neilly Elleanor
Newich John
Nicholls William
Neilly Dickson
Nugen Robert

O.

O'Connel Richard
O'Donnel James
O'Donnel Edward
O'Elivie James
O'Keif Patrick
O'Leary Jerry
O'Neal Edward
O'Neil Anthony
O'Neal Isaac
Oliphant John
Oram Bejamin

P.

Patton Mrs. Murty
Pascoe Thomas (2)
Patchell Margaret
Patterson John
Penk Joseph
Parker Elizabeth
Pearson Solomon
Pelham David
Phinney William
Philips P.
Pierce William
Pickard & Co. Thomas
Pidgeon Jacob
Poultney Mrs.
Polly Elizabeth
Power Ellen
Power Edward
Price W. L.

Q. & R.

Quin Patrick
Reid Miss Rebecca
Rennick Charlotte
Rudenenta Mrs. C
Riggs Robert
Rivers Mrs. Jane
Rorgan Michael
Robinson Daniel
Roalston James
Robertson J. M.
Robertson Robert
Roache Thomas
Russel Eleanor
Ruddock Jane
Ryan John

S.

Semford C. T.
Scanling Widow
Scewent Alexander
Scott Aaron
Sherwood Andrew
Sceamo Daniel
Sewell John
Shaw Tyler P.
Swan James
Shanahan Philip
Shahan Hannah
Simpson William
Simes John
Sibsey John
Sloan Mrs.
Slantary Patrick
Slevin Michael
Smith George
Smith William (2)
Smith James
Smith William J.
Smith J. L.
Smith J. A.
Smith Mrs. A.
Smith Mr. Ebenezer
Spencer James
Spittle John
Steward Alexander
Slever Walter
Strungford ——
Storey C. N.
Stevenson Rebecca
Stevens John
Stevens Isaac
Stover Aaron
Streach Charles
Stevens Miss E. A.
Stevenson Archibald
Strang Master Robert
Sumnerville John
Sullivan Catherine
Sullivan Allen (2)
Sullivan Thomas
Sullivan John
Sweeney Patrick

T.

Tapper Mrs. James
Taylor Miss Ann J. (2)
Taylor Robert
Terrice Miss Eliza
Thompson Robert
Thompsom Joseph
Thorn W. S.
Thompson William
Thompson Eleanor
Thomas Margaret
Toolich S. D.
Travers Henry
Tupper Elias Esq.
Tunny John

U. V. W. Y.

Upham Joshua Esq.
Vincent John
Walsh Henry
Wat John
Wade Frederick D.
Ward Patrick
Walsh Robert
Wallace George
Wallace Matthew
Wallis John
Ward Mrs. Emily
Watson Martha
Watters Mrs.
Webb James
Wetmore Justus Esq.
Whitehorn James
Wheaton Matthew
Wilson E. A.
Wilson Thomas
Williamson Eben
Wishart George
Wilson Alexander
Wood John
Wood Joseph
Young William

CARLETON.

Allen Rev. William (2)
Andrews David F.
Byrns Patrick (2)
Ban James
Burbridge Henry
Carleton Moses
Cornish Mr. A. H.
Doyle Miss Jane
Danforth Jane
Dykeman James
Dougherty Daniel
Fairweather T. Y.
Foster Thomas
Hunt Appollos
Harris Charles
Harvey John
Lutchale J. C. (2)
Lidler Nicholas
McLeod Benjamin
"Cunley George
Olive Samuel
Olive James
Pitts W. H.
Thompson John
Thompson Mrs.
Thompson Thomas
Thompson Eben
Wilber Denis
Young Sarah
Walsh Mury
Young Nathaniel
Weston William

☞ Persons calling for any of the above Letters, will please say "Advertised."

THE GARLAND.

THE LEVELLER.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

The king he reigns on a throne of gold,
Fenced round by his right divine;
The baron he sits in his castle old,
Drinking his ripe red wine:
But below, below, in his ragged coat,
The beggar he toileth a hungry note,
And the spinner is bound to his weary thread,
And the debtor lies down with an aching head.
So the world goes,
So the stream flows;
Yet there's a fellow whom nobody knows,
Who maketh all free,
On land and sea,
And maketh the rich, like the poor, to flee.

The lady lies down in her warm white lawn,
And dreams of her painted pride;
The milk-maid sings to the wild-eyed dawn
Sad songs on the cold hill's side;
And the bishop smiles, as on high he sits,
On the scholar who writes and starves by fits;
And the girl who her nightly needle plies,
Looks out for the source of life, and dies.
So the world goes,
So the stream flows,
Yet there's a fellow, whom nobody knows,
Who maketh all free,
By land and sea,
And forceth the rich and poor, to flee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dover.—The correspondent of a Washington paper gives the following interesting account of Dover, England.

Dover Castle, in point of antiquity, ranks among the most ancient. The first works were erected long before the time of Julius Cæsar. The watch tower or light house, is supposed to have been built soon after the crucifixion of our Saviour. Its exterior shape is an octagon; and its interior a square; the sides are about fourteen feet thick. It has been so much impaired by the lapse of time, that it is quite impossible to determine its original height—the part now standing is about forty feet high. There is a church adjoining the Pharos, built by Lucius, who was appointed monarch over the petty kings of Britain, by the Emperor Aurelius. The church is in the form of a cross, and was built in the year 161. The dilapidated pile still retains evident proofs of its ancient workmanship. Roman tiles appear in every part of it, as well as in the light house which adjoins it.

The Castle is composed of Roman, Saxon and Norman fortifications, and at some little distance might be taken for a fortified city, rather than a single fortress. When seen from the opposite coast it appears to lift its towering head far above the clouds. The day I visited it the weather was delightfully pleasant. From the edge of the cliff, on the eastern side of the castle, elevated near 400 feet above the ocean, the eye wanders over a beautiful expanse of waters. Directly before you is the coast of *la belle France*, with its lofty cliffs, houses, fields, and a wide extent of country distinctly visible. On the right lies the town of Boulogne, with its lofty tower erected by the mighty Napoleon; twenty-two or three miles to the left, on the low-ground, is the town of Calais, its towers and battlements clearly seen by the naked eye. It was while gazing across the channel that I first began to realize that I was in a foreign land.

The views from the Castle wall are highly picturesque. The eye roams over fertile vallies, smiling fields, and lofty hills. The interior of the Castle wall cannot be described in a letter—it would require quite a volume to do justice to its wonderful monument of human ingenuity and military skill. The Keep, of itself, is a marvel. The south-west side is 133 feet long; the north-west is 108 feet; the other sides 123 feet. The north turret is 95 feet above the Keep-yard, and 468 above the level of the sea. There are also innumerable towers, gates, arsenals, offices, portcullis, galleries, and minor fortresses, arched ways and subterranean passages, cut out of the solid rock, to a depth that made the head giddy and limbs tremble to explore; and then the various contrivances of platforms, galleries and loop-holes, by which boiling water, melted lead or burning sand could be poured down upon the assailants; the devices too, for closing up the covered ways and subterranean passages, should the enemy succeed in gaining an entrance, and then suffocating them with burning sulphur—all conspire to fill the mind with wonder and astonishment.

Near the edge of the cliff stands a piece of ordnance, cast in 1544, twenty-four feet long, which once had the reputation of sending a twelve pound ball to the distance of seven miles. It is called Queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol; and is adorned with a variety of devices.

The Electric Telegraph.—The first trial of the electric telegraph from London to Southampton and Gosport was made on Friday last. The telegraph was constructed by Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone, the patentees, for the joint use of the Admiralty and the South-Western Railway Company, between Nine Elms and Gosport, a distance of 88 miles. Mr. Cooke left London by the 3 o'clock train, and stopped at Bishopstoke, 72 miles. He then proceeded by the next train, and an hour was occupied in carrying the wires into the office at Gosport, on the branch line; so that it was only at little before 10 o'clock that, all things being ready, he despatched the first signal to London. Four or five minutes of anxiety elapsed before any reply was obtained, when his assistant in London excused his inattention on the ground of having fallen asleep before the fire! The signals passed with the utmost precision, and a long conversation passed between his London correspondent over the intervening distance of 88 miles. The perfection of the system of insulation was thus proved. The experiment had not been before tried until 72 miles were completed, when the apparatus was applied at Bishopstoke about a fortnight back. Directions to his London assistant to start for Gosport by the first morning's train closed the correspondence for the night. Professor Wheatstone joined, by appointment, at Nine Elms, about 12 next morning, and some thousand signals took their flight between London and Gosport. In Mr. Wheatstone's experiments no perceptible time was occupied in transmission. Among many others the following inquiries and answers, preceded by the ringing of the alarum, occupying about four minutes, were made at the request of one of the company's officers:—"Have you any mackerel for tonight's goods train?" "No, they cannot catch them now." "Why not?" "Because the nights are moonlight, and the fish see the net." Other communications respecting the shipping took place. Subsequently the professor's new magneto-electric telegraph was brought into a long circuit of wire, and worked to perfection through 288 miles. The apparatus dispenses with the batteries altogether, a steel magnet being the source of power. The Admiralty are to have a pair of these machines, and a pair of Wheatstone's pointing telegraphs, for their distinct use. For railway purposes Mr. Cooke prefers his "two-needle telegraph," and in this opinion Professor Wheatstone agrees, as its rapid colloquial question-and-answer character is perfectly adapted for railway exigencies. There is a good deal of painting to be done on the line which will require fine weather and some days to complete. As soon as that is done the apparatus will again be worked, and two wires placed at the command of the Lords of the Admiralty; the other two, with the branch telegraph to Southampton, will remain in the company's hands for their own railway purposes and the use of the public. Mr. Cooke is prepared to accept a challenge to lay down a telegraph from London to Falmouth, Liverpool, or Edinburgh, without any intermediate stages. The last practical difficulty is overcome by the present system of insulation. The entire cost of the telegraph between London and Portsmouth is £21,000, to be paid in equal proportions by the Admiralty and the company; and negociations are being entered into with Government for laying down sections of it on the Chester and Holyhead line, now in course of construction.—*London Globe.*

At a meeting of the Syro-Egyptian Society, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Silk Buckingham, by way of settling the question as to the descent of the Irish from the Phœnicians, mentioned a fact which had come within his knowledge, of a gentleman from Fez, who, by means of the language of the mountaineers of Atlas, with which he was intimately acquainted, kept up a conversation with two Irishmen in their native idiom. He also knew of a Dublin Lady who by means of the Irish language conversed freely with the mountaineers of Atlas in their native idiom; these mountaineers being the descendants of Carthaginians who had taken refuge in ancient times in the Atlas range, and preserved the dialect of their Phœnician forefathers.—*London paper.*

THE RUINS OF NINEVEH.

We copy the following interesting article from the *Athenæum*:—

"Letters from Constantinople announce that M. Botta has nearly completed his discoveries in the subterranean palace of the ancient Nineveh. He was then on the point of clearing the grand southern facade.—The vast entrance of this front is entirely cleared; six colossal bulls, with the heads of men, and two human statues, also colossal, strangling lions in their arms, form its principal ornaments. These sculptures are said to be of great beauty, and as fresh as if executed yesterday. The two bulls in the centre, as seen from the front, form the entrance pillars. The animals have inscriptions between their feet, some of which have, however, been cut away by the chisel, so as to leave only their traces; a circumstance which would seem to indicate that a new dynasty, or a new monarch, taking possession of the palace, had removed the inscriptions of his predecessors. M. Botta is anxious to transport these figures to Paris; but the physical difficulties are very great. Still, he hopes to remove them, on wooden rollers, to the Tigris, which is five leagues from Khorsabad, whence they might go, by the first flood, to Bassora, and there be received on board a ship of war for France. This discovery of M. Botta's is one of the most valuable which has been made for many years in the field of archæology, supplying an important link, hitherto wanting, and believed to be irrecoverable, in the history of the arts amongst the earliest civilization of the world. It deserves therefore, some words of further notice, which we collect from the French papers in general, and the *Revue de Paris* in particular. The Greek historians and the books of the Old Testament, furnish the very vaguest hints as to the condition of art amongst the Medes, Assyrians and Babylonians; and hitherto no monuments were known to exist by which they were more fully represented. Unlike the cities of ancient Egypt, which have transmitted to our times, almost in their integrity, the arts of their builders, the great cities of Central Asia—Susa, Ecbatana, Babylon, Ninevah—have perished from the face of the earth, leaving, in the language of ancient prophecy, scarcely one stone upon another. Dreary mounds of rubbish traversed by deep and narrow ravines that indicate the lines of the streets, alone mark the sites of these mighty cities. Nineveh, the city of 1500 towers, whose walls were 100 feet in height, and had space on their summit for three chariots abreast, seemed more utterly ruined than even Babylon; yet from beneath its dust has the long buried art of the Assyrians been recovered, and an impulse been communicated which may end in bringing, through future excavations, our knowledge of the former to something of a level with our understanding of Egyptian art. M. Botta, as our readers know, is a distinguished archæologist, who was French consul at Mosul; and there, his neighbourhood to the ancient Nineveh inspired him with an earnest desire to try some excavations in the soil of the lost city. His first attempt was on the most conspicuous mass (for the ruins of the various gigantic edifices of old present now the appearance of separate barren hills) near the village of Nimioah, supposed by tradition to be the tomb of Ninus. Here, however, finding only broken bricks and insignificant fragments, he opened his trenches in the side of another hillock, on whose summit is built the village of Khorsabad,—where bricks had been frequently found covered with inscriptions in the cuneiform or arrow-headed-letter. It was principally the hope of finding out inscriptions which might help by comparison to decipher the cuneiform writings, hitherto unreadable, that had tempted M. Botta to these explorations. Something of the success our readers know. An Assyrian edifice has been recovered in a state of unlooked for preservation. On this discovery, as our readers know, the French government supplied M. Botta with the means of continuing his researches, and sent out M. Flandin to make drawings of whatever could not be removed. A tolerable judgment may now, from what is laid open, be formed of the extent and importance of these ancient constructions. Fifteen halls of this vast palace, with their corresponding esplanades, have been cleared. The rest of the monument, it is made quite certain, has been destroyed—intentionally however, the stones having been carried off to serve for other buildings.—A fortunate accident—that would seem an evil one at the time—has preserved us what remains. This portion of the palace has been ravaged by fire, which has entirely destroyed only the timbers of the roof:—but as the other calcined materials were rendered useless for new constructions, they have been left where they were; and thus one third of the edifice remains, to testify of the rest. The fragments thought worthy of being collected and transmitted to France, are numerous and important enough to load a ship.

The Stream of Life.—The following beautiful illustration of life is from the celebrated Bishop Heber's farewell sermon, delivered many years since, upon the eve of his departure for India, to his parishioners at Hodnet, in England.

"Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat, at first glides swiftly down the narrow channel, through the playful murmurings of the little brook, and winding along its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads, and the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are in hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us; but the stream hurries us on, and still our hands are empty.

"Our course in youth and manhood is along a wider and deeper flood, and amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated by the moving picture of enjoyment and industry before us, we are excited by short-lived success, or depressed and rendered miserable by short-lived disappointment. But our energy and our despondence are both in vain. The stream bears us on, and our joys and griefs are left behind us; we may be shipwrecked, but we cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth the river hastens towards its home—the roaring of the waves is beneath our keel, and the land lessens from our eyes, the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our last leave of earth and its inhabitants, and of our further voyage there is no witness but the Infinite and the Eternal.

"And do we still take so much thought for the future days, when the days which have gone by have so strangely and uniformly deceived us?—Can we still set our hearts upon the creatures of God, when we find, by sad experience, that the Creator only is permanent? Or shall we not lay aside every sin which does most easily beset us, and think of ourselves henceforth as wayfaring persons only, who have no abiding inheritance but in the hope of a better world, would be worse than hopeless, if it were not for our Lord Jesus Christ, and the interest which we have obtained in his abiding mercies?"

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society recently took place at the Hopetoun Rooms, Edinburgh, which was attended by a numerous body of the dignitaries, clergy and laity of the Scottish Episcopal Church, and a brilliant assemblage of Ladies.—After the Secretary had read the Report:—

Lord Dalmeny rose and said,—In rising to move that this report be printed and approved, I cannot but congratulate myself that this opportunity has been afforded me of publicly declaring my approval of this society, and my hearty concurrence with the objects it has in view. I am the more anxious to seize the opportunity thus offered, because circumstances beyond my control, at one time permitting only my partial residence here, at another compelling my total absence, have hitherto precluded my taking any part in its proceedings. I cannot, therefore, but rejoice that I have been chosen to move a resolution on the present occasion. Born and bred a member of the Episcopal communion, I am naturally desirous to further any measure tending to promote the interests of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and to testify towards it my reverential admiration, as one of the purest forms ever assumed by Christianity. (Applause.) Its doctrine is scriptural and sound; its ministers are distinguished for their enlightenment, their learning, their spiritual diligence and zeal, their devotion to their high calling, their fidelity to its duties; and I may truly and conscientiously affirm, that the Episcopal Church of Scotland presents a model of apostolic Christianity, embodied in institutions of a primitive simplicity. (Great applause.) For the aid and sustenance of this Church has this society been founded; and how can this Church be extended, or even adequately maintained, save by the united assistance of those who make profession of its tenets, and know the value of its blessings? I say "united assistance;" because all isolated, disconnected efforts, however excellent their motives, however skilfully applied, are utterly inefficient, utterly futile and vain, in comparison with those which are the result of combination. Let a man have the wisdom of a Bacon, the philanthropy of a Howard, the eloquence of a Chatham,—let all these rich and rare gifts be inspired by the most hallowed intentions, stimulated by the most unwearied activity, and sustained by the most plodding perseverance, still will his success be feeble or fruitless, compared with that of a confederacy composed of men of even commonplace abilities, leagued together for one end, and animated by a common principle. (Applause.) The experience of all ages, and especially of this country, proves that nothing great can be achieved, no great cause can secure a triumph, no great objects can be attained, except on the conditions of mutual co-operation and support. It seems a law of nature, or rather, I should say, a decree of God, issued, it may be, in order to foster our social dispositions, that mankind should advance by mutual dependence, that they should realise no improvement, except by their union, and that all the great ends of civil and religious amelioration should be obtained by mutual confidence, mutual aid, and mutual struggles alone. This appears ordained by the analogy of Divine example, as well as by the sanction of Divine law. Let us remember that Christianity, founded by One, was propagated by an association; and from the hour when its Divine Author commissioned twelve men to bear the glad tidings of his Gospel to the uttermost parts of the earth, until the present moment, when, at an immeasurable distance, we are feebly endeavouring to second His design, the dissemination of religion, the extension of civilization, the diffusion of knowledge, all that has raised man from a sensual animal to be but a little lower than the angels, has been achieved by the coalition of those whose sympathies of opinion have prompted the union of their strength. (Applause.) But if such be the worth of associations in the abstract, how emphatically applicable are my remarks to this association in particular! It contemplates the purest and most legitimate ends; it is inflamed by no party spirit, by no spiritual ambition, by no sectarian sympathies, by no theological rancour. If it be aggressive, it wars solely on infidelity and irreligion. Its only conquests are made in the wilderness of ignorance and sin. Its main objects are, to relieve the spiritual wants of the poor, and to provide a decent competence for the ministers of its communion. (Applause.) It also proposes to secure some small provision for those who have worn out youth and health in the spiritual service of their fellow creatures. Surely no society ever proposed to itself more unexceptionable objects. When I cast my eyes over the northern portion of this kingdom,—when I find that in this land, pre-eminent for intelligence and refinement, for natural abilities and mental cultivation,—above all, for its religious zeal and moral elevation,—there are thousands in a state of spiritual destitution, utter heathens in a land pre-eminently Christian,—thousands whose darkened souls no ray of Gospel light has ever pierced,—can I fail to cherish an association which seeks to lighten this curse, and to assist in rescuing these benighted myriads from the depths of atheism and crime. It is a fact, that the very savages of the Pacific are better provided with spiritual instruction than large masses of our fellow-countrymen. Shall we be more zealous about the heathen at our antipodes than about the heathen at our very doors? (Hear, hear.)—Hence it is I heartily approve one chief end of this society. But, besides this, it proposes to augment the stipends of some of the poorer ministers. Now, I conceive that even those who are most adverse to the splendour of a richly-endowed Church, will at least agree that the minister of religion should be secured a proper maintenance, and should be raised not only above want, but placed in a position of decent independence. If the extreme of wealth be injurious to a clergy, the extreme of poverty is still worse: religion is thus degraded in the person of its ministers. If you debase your clergy into paupers, they will have the spirit of paupers,—they will forfeit the respect of others by losing their own. Besides, if a minister of religion be engrossed by the sordid cares of subsistence, by thoughts about the present and anxiety about the future, how can he bend his whole mind to his spiritual duties? Chained to the earth, how can he soar up to heaven?—How can he minister relief to the distress which his profession forces him to witness? He must either turn the starving wretch from his door, or, if he yield to the kindlier impulses of his heart, must risk bankruptcy and ruin. And with regard to the provision for the infirm or superannuated clergy: Conceive the situation of a minister, who having exhausted his vital energies in tending the spiritual welfare of his flock, having sacrificed health, leisure, and ease, paralysed by age or tormented by disease, is cast desolate upon the world, without relations and friends. The smallness of his previous pittance has prevented his making provision against those emergencies; or perhaps he has shared his little all with the widow and the orphan. What has this faithful servant of God to rely on except your liberality, administered through the medium of this society? Can there be a more worthy object of our Christian sympathy and support? (Applause.) Let us remember that the members of this association, and of the Scotch Episcopal Church, belong to the wealthier classes of society, and that if they are willing, they are able to give. Among the poorer sects of this country we find an extraordinary generosity in supporting their ministers, and in contributing to the exigencies of their worship.—True it is, they give but little; but, then, they have but little to give. We, who are the natural leaders of the poor, let us follow their example.—Let us give from our abundance, as they give from their poverty. Let it not be said that the aristocracy of this land, so liberal in their support of science, literature and art, are munificent in all things except their religion. Bear in mind, that in proportion as we value the blessings of our faith, ought to be our eagerness to impart them, and that every guinea subscribed to this association may save a soul from perdition and restore a sinner to his God. The noble lord concluded a most eloquent address amidst great applause.

Provincial Legislature.

[From the Head Quarter's.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE GOVERNMENT CONTINGENCIES.—On this subject an animated debate occurred in the House of Assembly on Monday the 10th inst. The subject was considered of so much importance, that Mr. Partelow moved that Hon. Members of the Executive Government should be called to their places.—The debate was commenced by Mr. Allen moving a Resolution that there should be granted to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, ——pounds to defray the Contingent expenses of the Government for the current year. The honorable member said, that ever since the erection of the Province it had been usual to grant some sum, which was placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor to defray the expenses connected with the Government, for which provision could not otherwise be made. In General Hunter's time, he thought the sum granted was £250 annually. During the administration of Sir Howard Douglas and Sir Archibald Campbell, a like grant had been made by the Province, and in the late administration of Sir John Harvey, no less than £1000 had been granted for the Contingencies of the Provincial government in one year. Objections were at that time urged against this grant, but since that period it had been proved that the heavy expenses which were incurred by the Government, during the troubles on the Border of this Province, rendered such a grant absolutely necessary, and even this large sum was not more than sufficient to meet the charges, which were unavoidably incurred in carrying on the business of the Province. In 1841, the subject had been properly investigated, and it was found that £450 was the proper sum to be granted for this service. He (Hon. Mr. Allen) thought this sum should be now granted, and if the Resolution were sustained, he should move that the blank be filled up with 450*l*.

Mr. Partelow said, that he did not wish to oppose the Resolution, for he was prepared to vote for it, but when the blank came to be filled up, he should move that 100*l*. be substituted for the 450*l*. asked by the Government, and would state his reasons when they came to that part of the discussion. The present Lieutenant Governor may not be in the Government for another year, and under the present circumstances he would provide for no services, not absolutely necessary for the People of the Province. It was not reasonable to expect, that the House would at the present time, give more than 100*l*., which would in all probability be a fair proportion of the 450*l*., for the time which the present administration was likely to be in existence.

Mr. End opposed the Resolution because it went to strengthen a government whose existence was at variance with the feelings of the people of this Province,—and who were sacrificing the Lieutenant Governor by the pernicious advice which had been given to him.

Mr. Boyd and Mr. Hill supported the Resolution because it voted the money not to Sir William Colebrooke, but to the Lieutenant Governor for the time being, and was necessary to cover the contingent expenses of the Government; and moreover, because it was in conformity with the declared intention of the House in their address to the Queen.

Mr. Connell said, that since the vote of want of confidence had passed the House, the Government had been in some degree reorganized, and he did not think it would be becoming in that House to refuse the grant.

Mr. W. H. Street said, that if they were to admit the grant at all, it would be more becoming the dignity of that branch of the Legislature to give the Government the whole sum it asked for. To cut it down at this particular time, might look something like temper, which he wished by all means to avoid at the present juncture. The vote of want of confidence had been already passed, and although his confidence in the present Executive remained just as little as it was at that time, he thought the House would best consult its own dignity by sustaining the Resolution, and granting the usual sum. It was most painful again to recur to the circumstance which had deprived the Lieutenant Governor of his constitutional advisers; but as the House had already acted, and as the matter was now fairly before Her Majesty's Government, he thought there was no necessity for refusing to grant such supplies as were necessary to keep the wheels of the Government, such as it is, in motion. He would therefore support the Resolution for the amount asked for by the Government.

Mr. Hanington would place no more money at the disposal of the present Government than would be sufficient to meet their actual outlay during the time they might naturally be supposed to remain in office, or until the House be dissolved. He would vote for 100*l*.

Hon. Mr. Simonds said, he was really surprised to hear the remarks which had fallen from honorable members on the floor of that House. Some of those honorable members seemed to argue as if the grant under consideration were to go into the private purse of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor; this was not the case, the grant went to defray the necessary expenses incurred in attending to the business of the Province. If the correspondence received daily from poor Emigrants and other persons, were allowed to remain in the Post Office for want of a fund to defray the postages—If a Governor should decline paying postage on such communications, out of his own pocket, surely the people would suffer? He could assure that Committee, that every Government must have a Contingent fund to meet expenses, which could not be contemplated by the Legislature, and he (Hon. Mr. Simonds) had not a doubt, that a large proportion of the sum granted by that House, was expended in postage alone. He had never seen, nor asked to see, the items of this Bill, but he could safely assure the Committee, that there were numerous cases which arose in every Government, which rendered it absolutely necessary to have such a fund. It had been urged that the present Governor may not be long in the Province. True he may be soon out of the Province and out of this world, there is nothing certain in human affairs; but if the present administration should exist but a short time, so much less of this grant would be expended. To refuse the amount asked for, was to almost throw imputation on the honor of the present head of the Government, a thing not to be dreamt of. His honor and integrity is above and beyond all suspicion, and he was sorry to hear honorable members use arguments which might be construed into a belief, that the integrity of the Governor was liable to suspicion. This was not to be thought of, nor was it thought of; but the grant was absolutely necessary for the Province, and whether the Committee passed it or not, the money must be had, and would, he was very sure, be paid some time or another. The Committee would of course do as they please. He should, however, vote for the Resolution.

Mr. Partelow rose and said, that from what had fallen from the Hon. Executive Member from Saint John, about the honorable and highminded character of the present head of the Government, had nothing to do with the present Resolution. He could tell that Hon. Member, that he considered the late Lieutenant Governor, Sir John Harvey, quite as honorable and highminded a Governor as the present, and when he left the Province, every shilling of the contingent fund was expended. Part of the sum thus placed at his disposal, had been given to a favorite A. D. C., and he was not disposed to place money at the disposal of the present Governor, for which no account would be rendered or called for. He thought that the sum which he intended him to have, would be quite sufficient to meet all the charges which should properly be paid from this fund, until such time as the country would know whether or not the present head of the Government remained in the country, or the House dissolved. Something had been said of poor Emigrants by the Hon. the Exective Member from Saint John, and the inconvenience which they would labor under if their communications were not received by His Excellency in consequence of the postage not being paid. Hon. members will recollect that applications for land, and a great many other applications come through a different channel; they are received through the heads of the different departments, and from them forwarded to the proper quarter. By reference to the appendix to the journals of last year, he found that £263 17*s*. 4*d*. had been paid out of the gross proceeds of the Casual and Territorial Revenues for postage. He hoped he had already said enough to satisfy the Committee that there was no fear of the poor Emigrants suffering by withholding the larger sum and giving only such amount as he (Mr. P.) thought would be amply sufficient to meet such contingencies as could arise before a recall, or a dissolution of that House became inevitable.

Mr. End said, that the personal character of the Lieutenant Governor was not at all involved in the discussion of the Resolution. But the Government on whom the Assembly of this Province had already passed a solemn vote of want of confidence, was involved.

Mr. J. A. Street said that he wished to draw the attention of Hon. members to the address to the Throne which had passed that House by a large majority. If they intend to adopt the language of the address he (Mr. S.) thought they ought to pass the Resolution now before them, granting to the present Government the usual sum. [Here the hon. member read a paragraph from the address which went to say that the House would go on with the usual business of the Country.] With regard to the reorganizing of the Government and the degree of confidence which he now felt in it, he must tell honorable members that it was just as little as ever. [“Not quite so little,” from an hon. member.] In one respect it might be not quite so little, but as a government he (Mr. Street) had no confidence in it whatever. He would not on that account refuse the grant for contingencies; to do so in the face of the address which had passed by a large majority, and to obstruct or endeavour to embarrass the Government, would in another quarter look like petty legislation. The refusal of this grant would not coerce the Government in any possible way, but it certainly to his (Mr. S's.) mind looked like an endeavour to shew a different spirit than that embodied in the language of the address. It would certainly be the most dignified, and he would say the most correct course to pass the Resolution granting the full sum asked for, £450.

Mr. Payne, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. S. Earle, spoke in favor of the Resolution.

Mr. M'Leod thought it would place the House in a very strange position with relation to their own Address, if they refused the grant; but he would leave hon. members who were opposed to it to take their own course.

Mr. Simonds said that he had been informed by a gentleman of character, whom he could not and would not doubt, that one half the sum asked for had been absorbed in postages of Letters and documents addressed to the Lieutenant Governor, connected with the different Departments, and the public business. This would help the Committee to come to a decision whether they would sustain the grant or not. The sum, he thought, was but the proper amount, and no difficulty could possibly occur relative to its proper expenditure.

Mr Wilmot opposed the Resolution because it contemplated a grant to a Government in which he —and he believed the whole country—had no confidence; a Government which he opposed, and meant to oppose.

Hon Mr. Speaker said that he would go with a small grant for the immediate purposes of Government. If the members of the Executive Government asked only for that, it should have his vote.

Hon. Mr. Simonds here said he would oppose the vote altogether unless it were made for the usual amount.

[The first proposition being to fill the blank with 450*l*., an amendment to fill it with 100*l*. was here proposed by Mr. Partelow, and an amendment to the amendment, that it should be filled with 300*l*.]

Mr. Barbarie would vote for no more money than was absolutely necessary for the country, because he thought he would not be doing justice to his constituents were he not to oppose a grant of money to a Government which had, after a vote of want of confidence, remained in office and completed their quorum from a small minority of that House.

Mr. Fisher would abide by his opinion formerly expressed, that 300*l* was quite enough for the Contingent expenses of the Government, and would vote for that amount and no more.

Mr. Scoullar said, that in 1835, when he happened to be a Lobby member, he had heard an expression fall from the Hon. Executive Member from Saint John, which struck him forcibly at the time; it was this—“I will not consent to vote one shilling of the people's money, unless I can get an account of its expenditure.” These words he had taken down at the time, and was now prepared to adopt the same rule. In this case he agreed with the hon. member for York (Mr. Wilmot) although they did not often agree, and would oppose the Resolution.

The debate was continued for some time longer, when the question was taken, and the propositions to fill the blank with 450*l*., 100*l*., and 300*l*. were all negatived.

The following are the several divisions. On sustaining the principle of the Resolution:—Nays 6—Messrs. Barbarie, Stewart, Taylor, End, Scoullar, Wilmot.—Yeas 27. For filling up with 100*l*—Yeas 9—Hon. Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Wilmot, Rankin, Wark, W. H. Street, S. Earle, Hazen, Partelow, Hanington.—Nays 24. For 300*l*.—Yeas 7—Messrs. Alexandre, Perley, Barker, Fisher, J. Earle, Brown, Hill.—Nays 25. For 450*l*—Yeas 12—Hon. Messrs. Simonds, M'Leod, Allen, Messrs. Hill, Boyd, Thompson, Gilbert, Connell, Payne, Palmer, Stewart, J. A. Street.—Nays 21. For 200*l*—Nays 7; Yeas 26. For reconsideration—Yeas 14; Nays 19.

ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.—The Committee have recommended the appropriation of £18,800 for the Road Service, to be divided as follows:—

Great Roads—St. John to Nova-Scotia Line, (£700 of which to be applied to the improvement of the Great Marsh in the vicinity of St. John,) £1,400; Saint John to Saint Andrews, £360; Fredericton to Saint John, via Nerepis, £100; (£25 from each of the last mentioned roads to be applied in repairing the approaches to the Steam Boat Landing in Carleton.) Nerepis to Gagetown, £35; Dorchester to Shediac, £80; Shediac to Petitcodiac, £20; Richibucto to Chatham, £500; Newcastle to Bathurst, £425; Bathurst to Campbellton, £750; Fredericton to Woodstock, £700; Woodstock to Arestook, £300; Arestook to Grand Falls, £300; Fredericton to the Finger Board, £200; Belleisle to Saint John, £75; Fredericton to Newcastle, £600; Fredericton to St. Andrews, £300; Salisbury to Hopewell, £250; Shediac to Richibucto, £200; Woodstock to Houlton, £25; Waweig to Saint Stephen; (£63 15*s*. 7*d*. of which to be paid Hugh Morrison, balance due on Waweig Bridge,) £150; Oromocto to Gagetown, £120; Oak Bay to Eel River, £225; Fredericton to Bend of Petitcodiac, £225; Grand Falls to Canada Line, £400; Bathurst to Miramichi, via Pokemouche, £200; St. John to Quaco, £125; Hampton to Belleisle, £50—Total, Great Roads, £8,415.

Special Grants—Bridge over the Arestook, £750; for the new Line of Road to the Mechanics' Settlement, so called, in the Counties of Westmorland and King's, £75; Stanley to Campbellton, and for erecting Bridges over rivers crossing the same, provided a similar sum be given by the Land Company and Settlers, £260—Total, Special Grants, £1,025.

Bye Roads—For York County, £987; Carleton, £986; Queen's, £920; Gloucester, £700; Westmorland, £1,120; Charlotte, £1,086; King's, £1,054; St. John, £786; Kent, 674; Sunbury, £550; Northumberland, £1,037; Restigouche, £550—Total, Bye Roads, £10,450.

Monday, March 10.

The Honorable Mr. M'Leod, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

Report from the Secretary of the Board of Health for the Counties of Northumberland and Gloucester, relative to the Lazaretto at Sheldrake Island, for the reception of persons afflicted with Leprosy.

This Document, being read at the Clerk's Table, is as follows:—

TRACADIE DISEASE.

Report of Secretary of the Board of Health for Northumberland and Gloucester.

(Copy.) Miramichi, 25th Feb. 1845.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to enclose herewith an account of the expenditure of the Board of Health for the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland, up to the seventh of February, instant, amounting altogether to the sum of £1,051 19*s* 8¾*d*; and also a brief Abstract shewing the amounts expended in buildings and other permanent improvements, Furniture, Provisions, &c. All the vouchers have been forwarded to the proper officer. I am unable to give Your Excellency any estimate that can be fully relied upon of the sum that will be necessary to uphold the establishment on Sheldrake Island for the next twelve months; but I think the whole will not exceed six hundred pounds, and the different purposes for which that sum will be required are mentioned in the enclosed statement.

The conduct of the unfortunate persons affected with Leprosy since their removal to the Lazeretto, has not been so satisfactory as the Board could wish. There have been frequent desertions from the Island, and in several instances the Board have sent after and enforced the return of the parties. The fugitives have, however, generally after a short absence, voluntarily returned. Two of the men escaped about two months since, and have not yet returned. The Board found that a heavy expense was incurred in sending after the parties who escaped; and as they have not at present any effectual means of preventing the escape of, nor of punishing the Lepers for such offences, they have not deemed it prudent to incur further expense in bringing back deserters until this defect in the establishment be remedied.

In order to make the establishment on Sheldrake Island effectual, for the purpose the Legislature had in view, it appears to me to be requisite that the Board should have the power of confining the Lepers, and of otherwise punishing them for improper conduct; and also, power to prohibit persons landing on, or approaching the Island without leave, under severe penalties. The establishment should be made efficient in every respect, without delay, and I would respectfully suggest whether it would not be desirable before the subject of making further provision for the establishment be brought under the notice of the Legislature, that a competent person, having the confidence of Your Excellency, should visit the Island.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE KERR

To His Excellency Sir William Macbean George Colebrooke, K. H. &c. &c. &c.

TUESDAY, March 11.

The Honorable Mr. Simonds, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

A detailed Account shewing the amounts chargeable on the Contingent Funds of the City and County of Saint John; the same being furnished under an Address of the House of the nineteenth day of February last.

Mr. Partelow moved the following Resolutions:—

1*st. Resolved*, As the opinion of this House, That the Salaries of the Master of the Rolls and Province Treasurer, should respectively be a permanent charge on the Civil List of this Province.

2*d. Resolved*, That the opinion of this House, relative to the Salary that should be established for the Successor of the late Provincial Secretary, should be humbly and dutifully presented to Her Majesty.

3*d. Resolved*, That the expected saving which will be effected in that Office, and the reduced salary attached to the Surveyor General, consequent upon the abolishment of the Office of Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the opinion of this House, will be sufficient to provide for the Salaries of the Master of the Rolls and Province Treasurer, without diminishing the Surplus available at the passing of the Civil List Act.

The question being severally taken thereon, they were concurred in by the House; and

On like motion of Mr. Partelow,

Resolved, That a select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the Salaries generally chargeable upon the Civil List of this Province, and prepare an Humble and Dutiful Address to Her Majesty on that subject, as well as upon the several matters contained in the aforegoing Resolutions, and report the same to the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Partelow, Mr. End, Mr. Fisher, Mr. W. H. Street, and Mr. Brown, do compose the said Committee.

WEDNESDAY, March 12.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, the House went into Committee of the whole, under the adjourned proceedings of Monday last, and resumed the further consideration of Supplies to be granted for the Public Service.

Resolved, That there be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £50 to enable him to pay a Messenger to the Executive Council.

To the Commissioners of Government House £100 for Coals for the Public Rooms and Offices in Government House.

To the Sheriff of King's County the sum of £25 for the return of a Member to serve in this present Session of the General Assembly.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £350 to compensate the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company, for having maintained a good and efficient Line of Steam Communication between Miramichi, Charlottetown and Pictou, for the year 1844.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £250, to be applied in relieving sick, aged, and distressed Indians in this Province, and for providing Seed, Grain, and Potatoes.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of 250*l*., to enable the Commissioners of Bathurst Bridge to pay the Contractor part of the balance due.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of 391*l*., 18*s*. 11*d*. to reimburse the Province Treasurer for over advances made by him towards the protection of the Revenue the past year.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of 200*l*., to reimburse the Province Treasurer for payment made by him for the rent of the Offices for the Treasury Department, to thirty first December, 1844.

To the Province Treasurer the sum of 120*l*., being the amount of his Account for Postage, Stationery, Fuel, Printing, Legal Advice, and Travelling Expenses, of the Treasurer for the year 1844.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding 500*l*., in addition to the amount allowed by Law for the support of the Provincial Penitentiary for the year 1845.

The following Petition was presented to the Legislative Council by the Hon. G. Shore on Friday last, which we publish by request, and we have good reason to believe that the letter of a “Student of King's College” which has lately appeared, does not contain the sentiments of the Vice President of King's College, who we believe is favourable to liberal views respecting that institution.—*Head Quarters.*

“*To the Honorable the Legislative Council;*

“The Petition of Edwin Jacob, Clerk, Doctor in Divinity, Vice President of the University of King's College at Fredericton, and a Professor in the same, Humbly Sheweth:

“That your Petitioner received his appointment from the Chancellor of this University, under a Royal Charter, granted by His late Majesty, King George the Fourth, in compliance with a Petition of the General Assembly, and accepted and confirmed, as to the property of the Corporation, by a consequent Act of the same.

“That your Petitioner has been informed, on high authority, that any alteration of the said Charter by virtue of a mere Act of the Provincial Legislature, as proposed by a Bill now before your Honorable House, would be, if not strictly illegal, at least anomalous and violent; and that such alteration could not be justified on the plea of necessity, inasmuch as her Majesty's Ministers have signified their readiness, to advise the grant of a new Charter, containing such further provisions as the Provincial Legislature and the College Council have concurred in recommending.

“Your Petitioner, therefore, being earnestly desirous that all real and practical improvements may be effected in the system of the University to the service of which he is devoted, humbly requests your Honorable House to adopt that course of proceeding which would be unquestionably regular and constitutional, and best adapted to accomplish the objects desired. And your Petitioner, &c.

Miss Sarah Waggaman, one of the most *distingue* belles of the court at Washington during the late administration, has taken the veil at the Convent of the Visitation, in Baltimore. Miss Waggaman is the niece of Mr. Tyler.

TEXAS.—We announced in part of our edition last week, that the Resolutions for annexing Texas to the United States had passed both Houses of Congress.—They have since received the approval of the President. These Resolutions authorize the Executive to receive Texas into the Union as a new State, leaving the boundaries of the country to be arranged by treaty, with such foreign powers as may be interested. Mexico is the only foreign power so interested.

As soon as this act had been consummated, it is reported that Gen. Almonte, the accredited Minister from Mexico, sent in to the Government of the United States a “resentful and warlike P. P. C.” which it was supposed would be followed by his immediate departure from this country. The illness of one of his children, it is said, has detained him at the seat of government; and in the mean time other foreign Ministers, more particularly those of England and France, have taken advantage of this accidental detention, to urge him to postpone his departure until he receives advices from the new Government just now established in Mexico, on the ruins of that of St. Anna. We did not learn what success has attended this friendly interposition, but for the sake of peace we trust it will be effective. We do not perceive that the Mexican Minister surrenders any portion of the honour of the nation he so ably represents, by yielding to the solicitations now pressed upon him.

An entire change in the dominancy of parties has just taken place in that country, and possibly some change may have occurred in its foreign policy also. At all events we trust that he will not see a dereliction in any portion of his duty in listening to the entreaties of the ministers of the two most powerful nations in christendom. Their objects must be purely disinterested, and contemplate nothing but the welfare of Mexico and of the world at large. If by delay General Almonte can by any possibility avert the ravages of war, he will win for himself a most proud and honourable distinction, which England, at any rate, we can assure him, will not soon forget.

It is most gratifying to perceive that England and France are again in harmonious action, and once more striving to prevent man from shedding the blood of his fellow-creatures. The spectacle is an ennobling one, and we trust it will end in success. Should a war be re-kindled who knows where it will find its limits? The hemisphere of the west would not long be the exclusive seat of its action. It would soon cross the Atlantic, and pour the phial of its wrath on the devoted heads of our progenitors.

It is said that Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister, has despatched a messenger to Mexico to further his views in these mediatorial efforts. We are glad of this, for we always feel a pride in seeing the designs of England so nobly directed.

The Oregon question was not proceeded in; it therefore remains, as far as Congress is concerned, in status quo. Before another session arrives, we trust it will be brought to a happy issue by friendly negotiations.—*New-York Tribune.*

THE NEW UNITED STATES CABINET.—The following is Mr. Polk's Cabinet; its composition is good, and seems to obtain the confidence of the dominant party, and in a good degree that of the country:—James Buchanan, Secretary of State;—R. J. Walker, Secretary of Treasury; Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of War; ——, ——, Secretary of the Navy; John Y. Mason, Attorney General; Cave Johnson, Post-Master General.—*Ib.*

Permission has at last been given by Congress to allow the drawback of duties on foreign goods, sent from this country to British Provinces. The same privilege is allowed to goods sent by inland route to Mexico. Two and a half per cent. of the duties will be retained in all cases.—*Ib.*

Wreath for Mrs. Polk.—We have seen a most beautiful wreath of flowers to be worn by Mrs. Polk on the evening of the 4th. It is composed of half-blown japonicas, red and white, of the rarest kinds, interspersed with jessamine, orange flowers, &c., edged with laurel and myrtle. The bouquet was the most elegant ever put up by Mr. Buist. Every rich flower and choice emblem was charmingly put together. It consisted of, in part—

Name.	Emblem of
Acacia,	Chaste love.
Azalea,	Temperance.
Bay Leaf,	I change but in dying.
Tea Rose,	Beauty always new.
Daphne,	Sweets to sweet.
Justacia,	Perfection.
Epanis,	You shall have justice.
Jessamine,	Amiability.
Kennedia,	Mental beauty.
Japonica,	May you be happy.
Orange Flower,	Chastity.
Sweet Violet,	Modesty.

Pennsylvanian.

Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad.—Wm. P. Crocker, civil engineer, has completed a reconnoissance of the route of the contemplated road in New Hampshire—that is, from the depot of the Concord railroad through the Winnipissiogee valley, Rumney, Plymouth and Haverhill, to Lyman, far up on the Connecticut—and reports that there is no route for a railroad in New England, of equal length, which presents so few obstacles in the construction, and so large an amount of present and prospective business along the line.

SHIPWRECKS IN 1844.—Two hundred and eight vessels were wrecked in the last twelve months on our coast alone, in which one hundred and five lives were lost. Twenty vessels are yet missing, and a number of wrecks have been passed at sea whose melancholy story, we fear, will never be told. Of late years seven hundred lives yearly have been lost at sea from this country alone, where are one hundred and forty thousand seamen; two thousand from England, where are two hundred and ninety thousand seamen. In the county of Barnstable, Mass., there were living a short time since, nine hundred and thirty-four widows of seafaring men.—*New York Herald February* 12.

HIGH TIME TO REIGN.—Judge R. M. Sheard of North Carolina, has resigned his office. In doing so he says—“During the time I have been in office, I have had seven fights, a great number of quarrels—have been indicted twice—and I conceive the greatest act of justice which I can do the public and myself is to resign my said office of justice of the peace.”—*American Paper.*

SUMMARY.

His Excellency Count Dietrichstein, the new Austrian Ambassador, has taken a mansion in Belgrave-square, for the seat of the embassy.

A marriage is understood to be in contemplation between the third daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, Lady Caroline, and John Campbell, Esq., jun., of Islay, great nephew to the Duke of Argyll, and grandson of the Earl of Wemyss.

The newly-appointed Ambassadors from the courts of Austria and Spain, are expected to give, by their splendid and liberal orders, an impetus to trade, which, despite of all our wealth, is lamentably sluggish. Their Excellencies have appointed Messrs. Peters, of Park street, to build handsome and suitable equipages for themselves and their respective suites.

Among the elite of Paris a marriage is rumoured as likely to take place between a handsome English lady and a French Admiral. His attentions to her at the ball at chateau were generally remarked.

Education among the poorer classes appears, from a recent statistical account, to be making great progress in Lombardy. More than 350,000 children, of both sexes, are now receiving instruction there in the primary schools.

The Marquess of Waterford, lately invested with the order of St. Patrick, like a true knight, has given 100*l*. towards the repairs of the cathedral.

Lord Lovat has ordered a teacher to instruct the natives of Strathgloss, Inverness-shire, in the elements of agricultural chemistry.

Punch has a print representing a laborer in the lowest state of destitution, with his wife and three children at his side, while the prime minister stands with his back to them, saying, “I'm very sorry, my good man, but I can do nothing for you.” Punch entitles this print “the agricultural question settled.”

We learn by letters from Ham that Prince Louis Napoleon is beguiling the hours of his imprisonment by writing a scientific work of great research and learning

Sir Robert Peel is adding to his mansion, at Drayton Manor, a picture gallery, one hundred feet in length, for the reception chiefly of portraits of the most eminent men of the present day. The new gallery will be fitted up in the richest manner, with carved oak and polished marble, now preparing.

Mr. Thier's 'History of the Empire,' in eleven volumes, has been purchased for five hundred and fifty thousand francs, and it is supposed that the publisher will gain a million of francs by the undertaking.

It is stated, upon good authority, that the Commander-in-Chief is strongly in favour of the abolition of corporeal punishment in the Britain army. He would substitute imprisonment with solitary confinement, for periods varying from one month to two years or more.

The last portion of the third instalement of the twenty-one millions to be paid to this country as the Canton ransom, has been received.

The Duke of Wellington has promoted several sergeants-major to be cornets in other regiments, without purchase.

Lord Panmure has given to the Brechin Mechanics' Institution a splendid collection of paintings, some of which cost him 700*l* each.

The Manchester subscriptions for public parks, &c., is now upwards of 29,000*l*.

At the recent ordination in England, there were 185 deacons, and 169 priests ordained.

A complete costume of a Knight of the Order of the Garter, highly enriched with embroidery, being a present to his Majesty King Louis Philippe from Queen Victoria, has arrived in Paris.

It is rumoured in the military circles that Lord Chas. Wellesley contemplates either exchanging from the 15th Regiment, or retiring on half-pay early in the approaching spring.

The Bishop of Exeter.—The Bishop of Exeter has issued a circular letter to his clergy, in which he states that he has received a copy of a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the clergy and laity of the Province of Canterbury, “affording the prospect of an adjustment of our present diversities, by some general measure which shall have the sanction of the whole church.” The Bishop intends to adopt the advice given by his metropolitan, “to continue the services in your several churches as they now are, making no attempt to approach nearer to an exact observance of the Rubric, unless you shall in any instance ascertain that the wish of your people is clearly in favour of such an advance.” The controversy may therefore be considered as, in the meantime, at an end.—*Dundee Warder.*

Diving Bells of the Mulgrave Family.—The first diving-bell we read of was nothing but a very large kettle suspended by ropes, with the mouth downwards, and planks to sit on, fixed in the middle of its concavity. Two Greeks at Toledo, in 1538, made an experiment with it before the Emperor Charles the Fifth. They descended in it with a lighted candle to a considerable depth. In 1683, William Phipps, the son of a blacksmith, formed a project for unloading a rich Spanish ship sunk on the coast of Hispaniola. Charles the Second gave him a ship, with everything necessary for his undertaking; but being unsuccessful, he returned in great poverty. He then endeavoured to procure another vessel; but failing, he got a subscription, to which the Duke of Albemarle contributed. In 1687, Phipps set sail in a ship of 200 tons, having previously engaged to divide the profits according to the twenty shares of which the subscription consisted. At first, all his labours proved fruitless; but at last, when he seemed almost to despair, he was fortunate enough to bring up so much treasure, that he returned to England with the value of £200,000. Of this sum, he got about £20,000, and the Duke of Albemarle £90,000. Phipps was knighted by the King, and laid the foundation of the fortune of the present noble house of Mulgrave. Since that time diving bells have been very often employed.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

From the New-Brunswicker.

MR. EDITOR,—SIR: You will confer a favour on the Students of the Wesleyan Academy, by giving publicity in your next paper to the inclosed Resolutions.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, SACKVILLE.

At a Meeting of upwards of 80 of the Students of the Wesleyan Academy, (Sackville,) held in the Classical School Room, on Saturday afternoon, March 15th, for the purpose of taking into consideration a statement which appeared in the 16th No. of the New Brunswick Reporter, after the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary, the following resolutions were submitted to the meeting, fully discussed, and unanimously agreed upon:—

Resolved, 1st—That although more than usual interest has recently been felt and manifested on the subject of Religion, yet as no excitement has been allowed in any way to interfere for a single moment with the regular Academical exercises, we are sure that a Christian Legislature will not find in the past or present condition of the Institution, any cause for alarm.

Resolved, 2ndly—That although persevering efforts have been made by the Chaplain and other officers of the institution, to urge upon our consideration the importance of religion, and of early attention to its claims, yet as they have disclaimed all desire to secure converts to Methodism among us, and as they have in no case manifested the slightest inclination to urge us to the belief of the peculiar or distinctive doctrines of Methodism, we believe that they have been in all their intercourse with us uninfluenced by the spirit of proselytism.

Resolved, 3rdly—That as we are not aware that any individual has become a convert to Methodism while connected with the Academy, we regard the statement made in the letter, reported to have been received by an Hon. Member of the Council, as false; and the author of the said letter, either as shamefully careless or malignantly wicked.

Resolved, 4thly—That so long as the course heretofore pursued by the Officers of this Institution continues to be followed, Christian Parents need not fear but their sons will be here induced to forsake the Church of their Fathers.

Resolved, 5thly—That a Committee be appointed to prepare the foregoing resolutions for the Press, and forward them for publication.

(Signed)
CHARLES TURNER,
HENRY ATKINSON,
JOSEPH L. MOORE,
A. MCKEOWN,
} *Committee.*

£500 WANTED to hire on unquestionable LANDED SECURITY, in this City.—Apply to
March 11. J. M. ROBINSON.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of THOMAS P. CRANE *and* JOHN MCGRATH, *of the City of Saint John, Merchants, late Bankrupts.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That I appoint a General Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Estate, to be held at the Office of Mr. Isaac Thomas Cheetham, in the City aforesaid, at twelve o'clock, noon, on Monday the fourteenth day of April next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of selling all the interest which the Creditors have in the outstanding Debts due the said Estate. Dated at the City aforesaid, this 20th day of February, 1845.

PETER STUBBS,
Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Thomas P. Crane and John M'Grath.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1845.

Arrival of the March Steamer at Halifax.

The Steam-ship “Cambria,” Captain Judkins, with the March English Mail, arrived at Halifax on Sunday morning last, in 11 1-2 days from Liverpool, with 70 passengers, about 60 of whom were for Boston.—Among those who landed at Halifax, were Mrs. Ketchum, and Messrs. Frederick A. Wiggins, James Alexander, J. G. Sharp, Patrick M'Cullough, and Alexander M'Tavish, of this city, who all arrived in town early this morning, via Annapolis, per Steamer “Herald.”—We are indebted to Mr. Alexander, and Mr. Sharp, for Charles Willmer's News Letter of the 4th inst., and several other Liverpool papers of the latest dates, from which we have extracted the most important intelligence. We have not been able to obtain a paper containing the Queen's Speech at the opening of Parliament, but have copied a summary of it from Willmer's News Letter. Sir Robert Peel has wisely continued the property tax, and abolished the duties on raw cotton and various other imported articles, amounting to 430 in number, and repealed the taxes on various articles of export; thereby evincing his intention steadily to follow out the sound and judicious line of policy, which has hitherto so eminently distinguished his government; and which manifestly tends to promote the best interests of the empire at large.—Sir Robert's *expose*, (a sketch of which we have extracted,) has given great satisfaction in England.

The Mail will probably arrive here to-morrow or on Thursday morning.

From Charles Willmer's News Letter, March 4.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The financial expose of the Premier has been the chief topic of conversation in commercial circles. The reduction of the duties are considered generally unexceptionable as far as they go; but the Premier would have required the disposal of another £10,000,000 per annum at least to have satisfied the claims of all the applicants. The aggregate amount of the reduction proposed is, however, beyond the previous expectation even of the most sanguine on the subject. The list of articles it is proposed to exempt entirely from duty, and which elsewhere are given at length, contains a number of commodities which when freed from duty, are likely to come into rather extensive use in this country. Cotton yarn, linen yarn, and thrown silks are all to be admitted free of duty, and amongst other things we find a few rather important articles from the United States particularly staves, turpentine, lard, and lard oil. Of these the list will be peculiarly acceptable, as it forms an excellent substitute for sperm oil; and owing to the increased demand for the latter, and the inability of the fisheries to supply it the price has so risen as to make it very expensive to manufacturers. The import of lard oil from the United States, where it is now manufactured in great abundance, will, no doubt be extensive, as well as of other commodities named.

The new Ministerial appointments are now no longer matter of conjecture, but have been made and proclaimed; and for the most part they fulfil the expectations that were current. Lord Dalhousie having succeeded Mr. Gladstone as President of the Board of Trade, Sir George Clerk steps into the vacant Vice-Presidency, with the Mastership of Mint. Sir Thomas Freemantle is the Secretary for Ireland; he is succeeded as Secretary at War by Mr. Sidney Herbert; and the Secretaryship to the Admiralty thus left vacant is filled by promoting Mr. Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, one of the Lords, to be his own servant; while Lord Jocelyn is to be the new Lord. Mr. Cardwell is one of the secretaries to the Treasury, and the hon. William Bingham Baring, Paymaster-General.

Convocation at Oxford has condemned the passages selected from Mr. Ward's publication, and degraded him from his academical honours. The proposition for censuring Mr. Ward's book was carried by a majority of 777 to 386, and that for depriving him of his degrees was also carried by a majority of 569 to 511; but the proposition for the condemnation of Tract 90 and by the other, a requisition has been presented to the Vice-Chancellor, requesting that the matter may be again brought before Convocation at the earliest opportunity.

The Royal family continue to enjoy good health. They have been to Brighton for a week, and Her Majesty and Prince Albert, while there, paid a flying visit to the Duke of Norfolk, at Arundel Castle

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

The financial *expose* of the Premier, has afforded all but universal satisfaction in commercial circles. The general belief is, that the demand for capital will be very materially increased, as the alterations in the tariff, must lead to a large augmentation of business. As yet the state of the colonial, the foreign, and the general produce markets, have been scarcely influenced; not that any doubt exists as to the Premier being enabled to carry into full effect his plans for reforming the tariff, and accomplishing the abolition of duties mentioned in his elaborate statement. A good business has been done, both *bona fide* and on speculation; prices generally steady, except for sugar, which has again been largely speculated in. A very good business in advertised, chiefly sugar. Both imports and exports have increased.—Several Liverpool houses have already announced their intention of commencing the business of cotton brokers in Manchester, and are likely to succeed, in as much as a great quantity of cotton is annually imported, as remittances and otherwise, by Manchester Merchants, whose predilection is of course in favour of their own town. The uneasy feeling amongst the operatives still continues, and a general turn out may, ere long, be anticipated.

The holders of capital are more cautious, owing to large investments in projected railways, and the failures of some great wine houses. Best bankers are 2½ to 3; very little done in any other kinds. On projected railway shares the terms have been 10 to 20 per cent.—Consols have been steady at 99¾ to ⅞. The rates of Exchange on all the leading points on the Continent are again rather higher.

RE-OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT, THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS IN THE TARIFF.

The Speech from the

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Convocation at Oxford has condemned the passages selected from Mr. Ward's publication, and degraded him from his academical honours. The proposition for censuring Mr. Ward's book was carried by a majority of 777 to 386, and that for depriving him of his degrees was also carried by a majority of 569 to 511; but the proposition for the condemnation of Tract 90, and by the other, a requisition has been presented to the Vice-Chancellor, requesting that the matter may be again brought before Convocation at the earliest opportunity.

The Royal family continue to enjoy good health. They have been to Brighton for a week, and Her Majesty and Prince Albert, while there, paid a flying visit to the Duke of Norfolk, at Arundel Castle

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

The financial *expose* of the Premier, has afforded all but universal satisfaction to commercial circles. The general belief is, that the demand for capital will be very materially increased, as the alterations in the tariff, must lead to a large augmentation of business. As yet the state of the colonial, the foreign, and the general produce markets, have been scarcely influenced; not that any doubt exists as to the Premier being enabled to carry into full effect his plans for reforming the tariff, and accomplishing the abolition of duties mentioned in his elaborate statement. A good business has been done, both *bona fide* and on speculation; prices generally steady, except for sugar, which has again been largely speculated in. A very good business in advertised, chiefly sugar. Both imports and exports have increased.—Several Liverpool houses have already announced their intention of commencing the business of cotton brokers in Manchester, and we likely to succeed, in as much as a great quantity of cotton is annually imported, as remittances and otherwise, by Manchester Merchants, whose predilection is of course in favour of their own town. The uneasy feeling amongst the operatives still continues, and a general turn out may, ere long, be anticipated.

The holders of capital are more cautious, owing to large investments in projected railways, and the failures of some great wine houses. Best bankers are 2½ to 3; very little done in any other kinds. On projected railway shares the terms have been 10 to 20 per cent.—Consols have been steady at 92¾ to ⅞. The rates of Exchange on all the leading points on the Continent are again rather higher.

RE-OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT, THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS IN THE TARIFF.

The Speech from the Throne embraced a variety of topics, and has already directed attention to many matters of stirring interest, which give promise of an unusually busy session. After referring with satisfaction to the increased extension of trade and commerce during the past year, the Speech adverts to the recent visits of the Emperor of Russia and the King of the French, touching lightly on the late discussion with the French Government, and expressing a conviction that the maintenance of the good understanding which these discussions might have impaired is essential to the best interest of both countries. The usual paragraph relating to the Estimates contains an important announcement in reference to the navy, and points out the necessity of an increase in the naval estimates for the purpose of creating a steam fleet, to protect our extended commerce and our coasts. The improvement manifest in the affairs of Ireland is mentioned with satisfaction, and to the decrease of political agitation and excitement is attributed the salutary application of private capital to the railroads and other useful public enterprises which now occupy attention in that country. A brief allusion is made to the Charitable Bequests Act, and the report of the Land Commission. An important indication of the policy of Ministers in regard to Ireland is contained in the paragraph which recommends the propriety of improving and extending the opportunities for academical education—an allusion to Sir R. Peel's pledge that he will establish new colleges in various parts of Ireland for the education of Roman Catholics, and proposes a large increase of the grant to Maynooth. The Speech then announces another part of the Ministerial policy, which is likely to excite much interest in Scotland, as it shows that the system of banking which has so long prevailed in that part of the empire will be brought under revision this Session. After referring to the Commission on the health of large towns, and promising that the report thereon shall immediately be submitted to the House, the Speech directs attention to the Income-Tax, and suggests in cautious terms the expediency of continuing it in operation for a further period, in order to provide adequately for the public service, and at the same time give Parliament the means of effecting reductions on other taxes. It concludes by emphatically expressing a hope that these important matters may be considered in such a manner as to strengthen the feelings of mutual confidence and good-will between all classes, and improve the condition of the people.

The addresses of both houses in reply to the Royal Speech were voted without much discussion. Lord Lansdowne and Lord Normanby in the House of Lords, and Lord J. Russell and Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, were the leading speakers on the Opposition side, but they moved no amendment, confining their observations chiefly to the affairs of Ireland and to the Ministerial policy in regard to Tahiti.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Lords last night, the Earl of Clarendon said he wished to inquire if any compensation was to be given to British merchants for the injuries they had sustained by an alteration in the American tariff, which operated contrary to the treaties existing between the two countries; and also whether they admitted the justice of those claims.

The Earl of Aberdeen said the question has engaged the attention of her Majesty's government for a considerable time, and a great deal of correspondence had taken place on the subject. The noble lord's experience must be sufficient to convince him that it was not always possible to bring a good case to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. The gentleman who preceded our present minister at Washington had urged this case upon the government of the United States most strenuously, and it had been followed up by Mr. Pakenham. He (the Earl of Aberdeen) was not in a condition to say that the matter had been received in the manner it deserved. At the date of Mr. Packenham's last dispatches he proposed to put himself in communication with the parties interested in New York, and from them he hoped to receive such information as would strengthen his grounds of applying to the Government of the United States.

In the House of Commons Mr. Roebuck called attention to the negociations going on with the American government on the subject of the Oregon Territory. He wished to know if the right honbart. had any objection to lay the papers and correspondence before the house.

Sir R. Peel said, it was a subject of great importance, and it was receiving the best consideration of her Majesty's Government. As, however, the negociations were still in progress, he could not consent to lay the papers and correspondence before the house at present. The question, as he before said, was a most important one, and he did not wish to make any observations which might put a difficulty in the negociations now going forward between England and the United States.

On Friday the 14th, Sir Robert Peel brought forward his Financial Statement, the leading feature of which is the continuance of the Income Tax, for the purpose of allowing the reduction of other taxes which press upon the public.

Sir Robert Peel, taking as his guide the produce of the Revenue for the current year, estimates the probable income for the year ensuing, if the present taxes (including the Income Tax) should remain unaltered, as follows:—

Customs (deducting £500,000 for assumed loss of duty on foreign Cotton) - - -	£22,000,000
Excise (adding an assumed increase of £500,000) - - - -	13,500,000
Stamps (as at present) - - -	7,100,000
Assessed taxes - - - -	1,400,000
Post-office - - - -	700,000
Crown lands - - - -	150,000
Miscellaneous - - - -	230,000
Chinese compensation - - -	940,000
Half-a-year's Income Tax - -	2,600,000
Total Income - - -	£51,100,000
Expenditure as at present - -	48,857,000
Surplus of income - - -	£2,243,000

Sir Robert, after pointing out the new demands which had arisen for the services of the British navy, in the Pacific, in the Chinese seas, and on the coast of Africa, which together required an additional force of 6,000 men, and showing the absolute necessity of maintaining a large and efficient steam marine, proceeded to state that he proposed to increase the navy estimates by a sum of one million; making the whole estimate for the year as follows:

Interest of debt - - - -	£28,395,000
Other charges on consolidated fund	2,490,000
Army - - - - - -	6,670,000
Navy - - - - - -	6,955,000
Ordnance - - - - -	2,115,000
Miscellaneous - - - -	3,200,000
Total - - - -	£49,090,000

Deducting the amount of this expenditure from the estimated income above stated (after adding to the latter £2,600,000, for another half-year's Income Tax) there would remain a gross surplus of £1,010,000. From this surplus, however, Sir Robert deducts £450,000, the amount of the Chinese ransom, which will not be received after the next year; leaving a net balance of £3,410,000 applicable to the reduction of taxation.

Sir Robert anticipates a reduction in the price of sugar, in favour of the consumer of 1½d. per lb.

In addition to the contemplated reductions in the sugar duties, he proposes to abolish the taxes on no less than four hundred and thirty articles, which have hitherto stood in the tariff, under various rates of duty, producing little to the revenue, but involving great trouble both to the importers and to the custom-house officers. The list of these articles is given elsewhere, and includes some other important commodities.

The next change in the duties on imports is a total repeal of the impolitic duty on cotton wool, and a repeal of the entire taxes on exports, including that on coals.

In the duties of Excise, Sir Robert Peel proposes two changes, neither of which was in the slightest degree anticipated by the public. These are the entire repeal of the duties on glass of every description, and of the auction duties.

The following table exhibits the probable effect of these reductions and abolitions of duty on the produce of the revenue:—

Estimated loss on sugar - - -	£1,300,000
Duty on cotton repealed - - -	680,000
Duty on 430 articles in tariff - -	320,000
Export duty on coal - - -	195,000
Auction duty - - - -	520,000
Glass - - - - -	312,000
	£3,310,000

On the following Monday, the 17th, the above scheme again came under consideration. Lord John Russell strongly condemned the imposition of a continued income-tax at a time of peace and prosperity. He also found fault with the proposal for repealing the auction duties, contending that it would have been far better to reduce the taxes on soap and on fire-insurance. He proceeded to repeat at some length the usual arguments against the prohibitory duties on slave grown sugar; but concluded by stating that, as certain parts of the Government plan had his approbation, and as the re-imposition of the income-tax for three years was essential to the working of that plan, he should not move any amendment.

On Wednesday the 19th, in the Committee of Supply, Mr. Roebuck's amendment that the income-tax should be extended to Ireland, was negatived by a majority of 275 against 33.

It is rumoured that the Queen and Prince Albert will, during the summer, pay a visit with great state to Louis Philippe at the Tuileries.

It is stated on the best authority, that Lord Stanley will shortly retire from the Colonial Office.

The sailing of the Arctic expedition, under Sir John Franklin, has been determined on.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., has been appointed High Sheriff of Kent.

Messrs. John Reay, senior, and Co., an old established house in the wine trade, in London, have suspended their payments.

A further advance of twenty shillings per ton in the price of iron has been declared by most of the large houses in the South Staffordshire district

During the past month, the losses by the cattle epidemic have been very heavy in the counties of Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire; and it has made its appearance in Essex and in Ayrshire.

Lord Brougham is preparing a life of Voltaire. He is writing it in English and French; and the work is to be brought out in the two languages, simultaneously in London and Paris.

It is reported that the family of the late Dr. Abercrombie have presented his valuable professional library, amounting to nearly 1,000 volumes, to the Royal College of Surgeons, of which he had been a member since 1804.

The Secretary at War has decided upon the erection of five experimental military prisons, to which superintendents, selected from the half-pay list, are to be immediately appointed, at a salary in the majority of cases, of £200 per annum.

Captain Grover has received intelligence of Dr Wolff to the 10th January, at which date he was at Erzeroom, endeavouring to recruit his strength for the journey over the mountains to Trebizonde.

NAVIGATION.—It appears from a parliamentary paper that the total number of vessels employed in the foreign trade of the United Kingdom which entered inward in 1844 amounted to 21,929 (tonnage, 1,231,834), and that the total number cleared outwards amounted to 21,640, (tonnage, 3,680,066). The number and tonnage of vessels employed in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom during the year 1844 was 133,898, measuring 10,964,707 tons entered inwards; and 145,242, measuring 11,694,864 tons, cleared outwards.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to become the patroness of the Liverpool Sailors' Home.

The number of violent deaths in 1840 in England, exclusive of suicides, was 9,980! In 1840 there were in England 2,057 persons found dead, of whom 98 were returned as suicides.

General Obituary.—The Rev. Sydney Smith, after an illness of some weeks duration, expired at his residence in Green-street, London, on Saturday evening. He was in his 74th year.—Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., died on the 19th inst., at his seat, Northrepps, Norfolk.—The Earl of Mornington expired on Saturday night, at his mansion in Grosvenor-square, London.—Last week; James Bischoff, Esq. author of the "History of the Woollen and Worsted manufactures."

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting on Monday the 17th, Mr. John O'Connell criticised Sir Robert Peel's financial statement,—admitting, however, that it would produce vast benefit to the poorer classes in Ireland. Bitter complaint was made that the people of Dublin, and in all quarters, were indifferent about the franchise, and that the conservatives were gaining majorities on the registry. The week's rent was announced to be £306.

The *Northern Whig* states that Dr. Cantwell, Catholic Bishop of Meath, has directed his priests to withhold the sacrament from any person who supports the Bequests Act.

Dr. Brown, Romish Bishop of Elphin, in the usual pastoral letter to the clergy and laity, earnestly denounces the riband system, and calls on the faithful to regard as the deadliest enemies those who would seek to connect them with secret societies or secret obligations.

There is no doubt that Dr. Murray will be immediately raised to the rank of Cardinal to reside at Rome.

Colonel Bowles, first aides de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Comptroller of the Household, is about to retire immediately, having received the appointment of Master of Her Majesty's Household, in the room of the Hon. Charles Murray.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals are chiefly occupied with a new conspiracy said to have been discovered at Vittoria, and which the Government have deemed of sufficient importance to send General Concha to suppress.

A quarrel has arisen between the Queen-Mother and Narvaez. General Prim had been pardoned and ordered to reside at Madrid.

Some sensation has been created in the Spanish capital by the receipt of letters from London, mentioning that General Espartero had sent a hostile message to the Spanish ambassador, because of some rudeness to Madame Espartero in his Excellency's chapel, who, perhaps unconsciously, had taken possession of that part of the chapel usually assigned to the ministers.

The Spanish ministry is seriously endeavouring to put an end to slavery. A circular has been sent to all the Spanish consuls in different countries, urging them to give every possible encouragement to the emigration of labourers to Cuba, in order that the white population may be increased, and the necessity of having slaves there become less and less urgent.

MOROCCO.—The differences between Sweden and Denmark and Morocco have been arranged by the mediation of the Governments of France and Great Britain. The Emperor has renounced the tribute. The Emperor of Morocco was at Tangiers, with the view of inspecting the fortifications erecting under English engineers.

THE CAPE.—The advices from the Cape of Good Hope are to the 9th January. The only thing worthy of notice is the existence of a very strong and general excitement produced by an ordinance which the Governor-General, Sir Peregrine Maitland, had submitted to the Legislative Council, to raise a revenue by a stamp act, based on the principle and details of which will apparently be most strenuously opposed. Stamp duties are proposed to be levied upon insurances, mortgages, real bills, leases, life, and marine insurance, and what seems to be considered more obnoxious still, the principle of licenses for killing game is introduced, accompanied with severe penalties against unqualified persons.

AUSTRALIA.—We have Hobart Town and Launceston papers with dates a few days later than those last received. The markets were steady, and the trade improving. The crop of wool in Sydney is reported to be abundant.

A considerable shock of an earthquake had been felt at Flanders island; a phenomenon rather rare in the Australian group.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—*More Disturbances in India—Expected Attack on Aden—Outbreak and Inundation in China.*—By a new arrangement the Overland mail from India is to arrive in future twice, instead of once, every month. The first for the past month brought us news from Bombay to June 1st, and China to November 19. The second brings intelligence eight days later.

The Punjaub is again in commotion. A revolution broke out, and Herah Singh, the Rajah, and Jella Pundit, have been killed. The heads of the Rajah and Jella Pundit were brought to Lahore, and carried in procession round the streets. The English government had, it was believed, no idea of interfering in this instance (though the time may not be far off when it will be obliged to do so,) not being in the slightest bound to assist or uphold either party or ministry.

The disturbances which existed in the districts of Kolapore, at the time of the departure of the last mail, appear to have subsided.

In Scinde everything was quiet, but though disease is decreasing, there are nearly 3,000 men in hospital.

The plague had appeared in Afghanistan and ravaged several of the towns.

Colonel Mosely had been sentenced to be cashiered, six men have been hanged for their participation in the mutiny in his regiment.

The Governor-General, Sir Henry Hardinge, remained in Calcutta, where he was regulating the means of educating the natives for public employments.

In the north of India there was great watchfulness displayed by the civil and military authorities. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Gough, had gone on a tour of revision.

The largest sale of Indigo ever held in India took place at Calcutta the day before the departure of the mail. 1,683 chests were sold, and the prices were uncommonly good.

Capital appears to be abundant. New companies were starting up; the last project is one for lighting Calcutta by gas.

A letter from Aden, dated January 27, says:—"The Arabs have been steadily increasing their numbers, and they are now said to muster 40,000 good fighting men. We have been busily employed lately in improving the defences of the place, and now I think we are fully prepared to receive them. It is expected they will make the attack early in the next month, when the nights are dark. They are chiefly of the Assyr tribe, the most warlike in Arabia, headed by the Sheneef of Mocha. Our garrison is not very strong; we muster altogether, Europeans and natives, about 1,800 men.

The intelligence from China extends to the 28th of November. The Emperor was not then dead; but it is alleged that little hope of his recovery was entertained.

There had been rather a serious disturbance at Hong-Kong in consequence of a registration decree issued by government, which was resisted by the Europeans, who, in address to council, styled it as "monstrous, arbitrary, unconstitutional, and destructive." A good deal of bickering was the result between the Europeans, as the former refused to answer the address. Three thousand Chinese left the Island, and at last the government decreed it "to be amended and modified by the registration ordinance." There were still, however, some articles in the "modified" decree thought objectionable: for instance, that of obliging all Chinese vessels to report themselves immediately, and register their passengers within 24 hours. The consequence of this is, that while Macao is crowded with junks, few or none have come to Hong-Kong. Most of the Chinese who had left the island had, however, returned. The report that the Emperor had abdicated in favour of a near relation is totally without confirmation. Trade was dull in China. The French Ambassador had concluded the treaty with Keeying, which was sent to Europe for ratification.

A letter from Macao, published in the *Hong Kong Gazette*, gives an account of the overflowings of rivers in the north of China, before which the European inundations that we have recorded during the last few years shrink into relative insignificance. On the shores of the Yellow Sea the phenomenon took the character of a second deluge. Whole provinces, with populations respectively larger than some of the second-class kingdoms of Europe, were almost entirely submerged. The retreat of the waters left corpses in thousands. Touching episodes are given as pictures of this awful calamity. On the river Yangh-Tse were found large floating casks, which, when examined, were discovered to contain the bodies of young children, whose mothers, when all hope for themselves was gone, had committed them to these floating arks, as a last slender chance of their salvation. Upwards of seventeen millions of human beings, escaped from the inundations, have poured themselves over the adjacent provinces, beggared of all things, and crying for bread.

Liverpool Timber Market, February 28.—The arrivals from British America this month consist of 15 vessels, 7049 tons, most of them loaded with Planks, which, owing to the heavy stock, have declined in value, while the value of Square Timber is fully supported. The demand from the country is very good. American Pine Timber.—Of St. John one cargo of 21½ inches offered by auction and withdrawn was afterwards sold apart—50 logs at 21d., and remainder at 20½d per foot. Another cargo in the usual manner, 20½ inches, at 20½d. There has been no sale of Quebec from the quay, but its rétail value is fully maintained. Birch continues in excellent demand and maintains full prices. St. John, by auction, was sold at 22d and another parcel, with cargo, at 21d per foot. Masts and Spars.—New Brunswick Spruce Spars have declined in value, and been sold at 15½d to 16d per foot. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks and Boards having arrived in large quantities, and the stocks being heavy, have declined in value. Early in the month one cargo of St. John, of good quality, with some Boards and Scantling, was sold at 22d per foot of 2 inches; another at 22d 9-16th, and one St. Andrew at 21d. Of two cargoes of St. John, offered by auction, part only was sold at 22d to 23d, and Battens at 22d 9-16ths per foot. Some other cargoes are being yarded, and three others advertised for sale by auction on Tuesday next, 4th march. Quebec Staves.—In consequence of Sir R. Peel's intention to remove the duty on all descriptions of Staves, there has been a pause in the demand until it can be seen what direction the market will take. For the present it is likely that prices will be maintained until the supplies can come forward from the United States, from which place we are sure to have a largely increased and revived trade, as well as from the Baltic, though probably not for this year; but as regards this port we more particularly expect large supplies from the United States, and at such prices, through absence of duty and reduced freight, as will restore to our Coopers the West India trade which has been nearly lost to them. We do not alter our quotations for the present although holders are more inclined to sell than they were before Sir R. Peel's announcement. Lathwood—St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fathom, and by auction at 6*l.* and by private at 6*l.* 5*s.* per fathom.

ARRIVALS FROM ST. JOHN.—Feb. 4, margaret, Liverpool; 6th. Aurora, Lancaster; 10th, Ann, Dublin; Diana, Dumfries; Zephyr, Donegal; 13th Port Glasgow, Southampton; Frederick, Liverpool; Jane Hammond, do.; Odessa, do.; Avon, do; 14th, Pandora, Clyde; Camilla, Dublin Bay; Colonist, Clyde; Gleaner, do.; Abigail, Derbyhaven; 15th, Princess Alice grand, Deal; Coolock, Dublin; Abigail, Belfast; 18th, Sir Henry Pottinger, Liverpool; Victor, the Clyde; 20th, Egbinton, Clyde; Rose, Hull; Argyleshire, the Clyde; Ann, Dundalk; 21st, Redforest, Liverpool; Charlotte, Gravesend; Solway, Gloucester; Pelleshipp, the Clyde; 23d, Breton, Gloucester; 26th, British Queen, Liverpool; France Albert, Shields; Marie, Leith; 26th, Canton, the Clyde; 27th, Clyde, Gravesend; 28th, Coverdale, ditto; March 2d, Emigrant, Liverpool; Kate Thorne, ditto.

SHIPS SAILED FOR SAINT JOHN.—Feb. 3, Everetta, Hull; Armata, Carthagena; 4th Flagship, Bristol; Glasgow, the Clyde; Maximoses of Queenstown; ditto; 9th, Miramichi, ditto; 11th, Fanido, ditto; 12th, Victoria, Pillmenna; 14th, Perthshire, Deal; 15th, Petrel, Dublin; 19th Albion, Liverpool; Avon, ditto; Flora M'Donald, ditto; Jessie, ditto; Newington, Gibraltar; 25th, Osprey, Liverpool; 27th, Hibernia, Clyde.

Sailed for St. Andrews, Feb. 12th, Ellbegill, from Hull; 25th, Venerable, ditto.

Oronooko, from Savannah, at Liverpool, 13th Feb.; Ben Nevis, from do. at do. 16th; Coronation, from do. at do. 25th Feb.

The Members of the St. Patrick's Society celebrated the anniversary of Ireland's Tutelar Saint, last evening, by dining together at the St. John Hotel. The evening, we learn, was passed in the most agreeable manner by a large party of Erin's sons, with their numerous guests.

Mechanics' Institute.—The Rev. Mr. Gallaway delivered his second lecture last evening on Home Education, in which he explained the duties of Parents to their Children in a very satisfactory manner.—Next Monday evening, Dr. Paterson will lecture on Voltaic Electricity; and we understand that Mr. Perley will deliver his Lecture on Gaspe, on Friday the 28th instant.

THE HARMONEON FAMILY.—We beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this talented Family, in another column. Their *first* Concert will take place this evening; and as the performances on each evening will be wholly different, and of a *peculiarly novel* character, we advise all to avail themselves of the opportunity of enjoying an agreeable and innocent entertainment. We understand that the performances of the "Family" have given the highest satisfaction in other places; and as the price of admission is put within the reach of all, we hope their auditors will be correspondingly numerous.

We learn that after a long and animated debate in the Legislative Council on the College Bill, it was finally carried on Saturday evening last, by the casting vote of the Chairman.—The grant of £300 to the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville also passed the Council the same day.

American Light Houses.—The cost of the American Light House establishment for the present year is estimated by the Treasury Report to be $336,007. There are 2671 lamps, 237 keepers and 16 assistant keepers, besides 30 keepers of floating lamps. These floating lights cost for seamen, repairs, &c., $72,930. The superintendents have a commission of 2½ per cent.

American Steamer.—A report made to Congress by the Naval Committee states that out of 109,000 seamen sailing out of the United States, only 9000 were Americans. The Ohio ship of the line sailed from New-York on a three years' cruise, with a crew of 1000 men, only 182 of whom were Americans.

RIOT IN PORTLAND—FOUR MEN SHOT!!!—We regret to state that a riot occurred in Portland last evening, and that four men were shot, one of whom is not expected to recover, having received two balls in his breast. As soon as information of the riot was received by the Authorities, two Companies of the Military were ordered to the scene of slaughter, and took possession of the ground, which they retained until about midnight, when all being quiet they marched to Barracks. A detachment of the Regal Artillery, with a field piece, was brought out to assist the Authorities if necessary.—*New Brunswicker of this morning.*

FREDERICTON, March 12.—*Serious Accident.*—Yesterday a serious accident occurred by the running away of a pair of horses with a sleigh containing four persons, namely—Master Elijah and Miss Jane Miles, son and daughter of the late Mr. George Miles; Mrs. Richard Crimm, and a daughter of Mr. Charles Miles, all of Douglasville. The horses having become unmanageable, two of the ladies were precipitated into a cellar opposite the Old Barrack. The young man who was driving, had his arm broken, and Miss Jane Miles was badly injured on the head. It is feared she is in a dangerous state. The other young woman was also badly hurt. Mrs. Crimm was not injured.—*Head Quarters.*

[From the Royal Gazette, March 12.]

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The following persons are re-appointed Sheriffs of the several undermentioned Counties for the ensuing year, viz:—Edward W. Miller, Esq. for the County of York; John F. W. Winslow, Esq. for Carleton; John Hazen, Esq. for Sunbury; Nathaniel H. DeVeber, Esq. for Queen's; LeBaron Drury, Esq. for King's; Thomas Jones, Esq. for Charlotte; William P. Sayre, Esq. for Westmorland; John M. Johnston, Esq. for Northumberland; William A. Black, Esq. for Kent; Henry W. Baldwin, Esq. for Gloucester; and John U. Campbell, Esq. for Restigouche.

By order of the Lieut. Governor in Council.
W. H. ODELL.

RAILROAD TO WINDSOR.—It has been circulated for some days past, that a proposal has been made by a company in England to furnish the means of constructing a railroad from this city to Windsor, if the Provincial Legislature will guarantee the payment of the interest on the capital invested, in case the income that would arise from travelling and transportation of agricultural produce, goods, &c, should fall short of the amount required. A more useful and valuable offer could not be made to the Province, and the Legislature may very safely close the bargain without wasting time in deliberating upon the danger of burthening the country with any obligation on account of it, for if once in operation, the proposed railroad would do more towards advancing the interests of the Province in seven years, than could be effected in a hundred years by another public undertaking.—*Halifax Recorder.*

TO THE
MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND
In the Province of New-Brunswick.

We beg leave to announce to you that we have been appointed by the Subscribers to the BISHOP'S FUND in the City of Saint John and its vicinity, Trustees to collect, manage, and invest the Contributions to that Fund in that quarter.

We have also been requested to solicit further Subscriptions to the Fund throughout the Province. The present Subscriptions, including Collections in several Churches, amount to £900 Currency. The sum of £3000 Sterling has been named in England as the amount expected to be raised in the Colony; and now that a Bishop is appointed, no time should be lost in contributing what any one may intend to contribute. The principal part of the Endowment, exceeding £20,000 Sterling, has been made up from the voluntary contributions of our fellow Churchmen in the Mother Country.

A list of Provincial Subscriptions and Contributions has already been published. We shall be ready to receive and manage, according to the trust we have undertaken, these or any other contributions to the Fund. We shall endeavour to make Investments upon Interest of any Monies we may receive. We will also accept, for the purposes of our Trust, Conveyances of Land or Landed Securities, and will prepare suitable Drafts of Deeds to be communicated to such persons as may apply for them. We consider all these arrangements as merely temporary, to serve until final provision be made for the permanent investment of this Fund.

We request that all communications intended for us may be addressed to WILLIAM WRIGHT, Esq., who has consented to act as Secretary to the Trustees, and all payments and remittances to L. H. DEVEBER, Esquire, who has consented to act as Treasurer, with whom also a Subscription Paper is lodged.

WARD CHIPMAN,
ROBERT PARKER,
JOHN V. THURGAR,
ROBERT F. HAZEN,
L. H. DEVEBER,
WILLIAM WRIGHT, } *Trustees, &c.*

Amount of Provincial Subscriptions and Collections already published, - - - £3981 13 4
Capt. Poulden R. A. Fredericton, - - - 1 0 0
Dr. S. Woodforde, Fredericton, - - - 1 0 0
Dr. Guinarin, Westmorland, - - - 6 0 0
Collection at Kingsclear, after a Sermon by the Rev. E. J. W. Roberts, - - - 8 0 0
Amount of remittance from Halifax, N. S. - 89 1 6
£4023 4 10

March 10, 1845.

MARRIED.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, Mr. Robert Graham, to Miss Margaret Sinclair, both of St. John.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. George Nowell, of Brixham, England, to Miss M. L. Rogers, of Fredericton.

At St. George, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. S. Thompson, A. M., Samuel G. Andrews, Esquire, Barrister at Law, British Queen, Liverpool; France Albert, Shields; Marie, Leith; 26th, Canton, the Clyde; 27th, Clyde, Gravesend; 28th, Coverdale, ditto; March 2d, Emigrant, Liverpool; Kate Thorne, ditto.

SHIPS SAILED FOR SAINT JOHN.—Feb. 3, Everetta, Hull; Armata, Carthagena; 4th Flagship, Bristol; Glasgow, the Clyde; Maximoses of Queenstown; ditto; 9th, Miramichi, ditto; 11th, Fanido, ditto; 12th, Victoria, Pillmenna; 14th, Perthshire, Deal; 15th, Petrel, Dublin; 19th Albion, Liverpool; Avon, ditto; Flora M'Donald, ditto; Jessie, ditto; Newington, Gibraltar; 25th, Osprey, Liverpool; 27th, Hibernia, Clyde.

Sailed for St. Andrews, Feb. 12th, Ellbegill, from Hull; 25th, Venerable, ditto.

Oronooko, from Savannah, at Liverpool, 13th Feb.; Ben Nevis, from do. at do. 16th; Coronation, from do. at do. 25th Feb.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Friday—Brig Conservative, Kelly, Yarmouth, N. S.—George Thomas, ballast.

Monday—Ship Wakefield, Abill, Savannah—John Hammond, ballast.

Schr. Enterprise, Gorman, Boston, 4—order, merchandize.

Tuesday—Schr. Isle, Worster, New York, via Eastport—Hamlin, flour, corn, &c.

CLEARED.

March 12th—Brig Camilla, Shaw, Dundalk, deals—R. Rankin & Co.

15th—Brig Lady Napier, Stowe, Belfast, deals—John Robertson.

17th—Brig Grand Turk, Cann, Antigua, lumber—L. H. Waterhouse; Brigantine Fidelia, Small, Eastport, flour, part of inward cargo—L. H. Waterhouse.

18th—Ship Dolphin, Sullivan, Newry, deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Schr. Tyro, Greenwood, Halifax, pork, &c.—Allison & Spurr.

19th—Barque Perseverance, Dwyer, Dublin, timber & deals—John Mackay; Brig Brothers, Nowell, Cork, timber & deals—John Robertson.

20th—Brig Nautilus, McKinnon, Androssan, timber & deals

Poetry, &c.

A BALLAD.—SLEEP ON! SLEEP ON!

BY WILLIAM JONES.

Sleep on! Sleep on!
Baby, in thy little grave;
Softly o'er thee leaflets wave;
And, though evening veils the sky,
Stars in love are throned on high!
They will have thee in their keeping,
While the dew thy turf is steeping,
With thine hands upon thy breast,
Sleep on! sleep on!
Thus the sweetest take their rest!

Sleep on! Sleep on!
Lo! an angel host are near;
I can feel their presence here;
They are watching o'er thee now,
Baby mine, though blanch'd in brow!
Fast thy mother's tears are falling,
While thy lineaments recalling,
With thine hands upon thy breast,
Sleep on! sleep on!
Thus the sweetest take their rest!

LIGHT OF THE MOON.—As the moon's axis is nearly perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic, she can scarcely have any change of seasons.—But, what is still more remarkable, one half the moon has no darkness at all, while the other half has two weeks of light and two of darkness alternately, the inhabitants; if any, of the first half basking constantly in earthshine without seeing the sun, whilst those of the latter never see the earth at all. For, as just stated, the earth reflects the light of the sun to the moon, in the same manner as the moon does to the earth; therefore at the time of conjunction or new moon, her farther side must be enlightened by the sun, and the nearer half by the earth; and at the time of opposition or full moon, one half of her will be enlightened by the sun, but the other half will be in total darkness. To the lunarians the earth seems the largest orb in the universe: for it appears to them more than three times the size of the sun, and thirteen times greater than the moon does to us,—exhibiting similar phases to herself, but in a reverse order: for when the moon is full, the earth is invisible to them; and when the moon is new, they will see the earth full. The face of the moon appears to us permanent, but to them the earth presents very different appearances; the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, in the course of each twenty-four hours, wili successively rivet their attention, and the velocity of motion must excite both surprise and conjecture. Though, as aforesaid, certain of those gentlemen oely behold the earth for half a month at a time, those near the border see it only occasionally, and those on the side opposite the earth never see it all.

The moon being but the fiftieth part of the bulk of our globe, and within 238,000 miles of us, may be brought by a proper telescope, which magnifies 1,000 times, to appear as she would to the naked eye were she only 250 miles off.

SNUFF-TAKING BY MACHINERY.—The Leicestershire Mercury says—"An ingenious neighbour of ours has invented a novel, and, to regular snuffers, highly convenient little pocket instrument, which bids fair to render unfashionable the dirty practice of thrusting the finger and thumb ever and anon into the contents of the snuff-box. It consists of a neat waistcoat pocket box, terminating at one end with a cone, precisely similar to that on the end of the sportsman's powder-flask, which on being inverted with the thumb, fills with snuff, just as that on the flask fills with powder. This done, the conical part is placed against the nostril, as you would hold a smelling bottle, and a second spring is set at liberty by a touch, when the whole charge is instantly injected into the opening, finding its way into every crevice of the chamber, and producing to the veteran snuff-taker the most complete and satisfactory sensation. It should be stated that there is a sliding adjustment in the cone, so that the quantity for the charge may be regulated to suit the usual capacity of the taker,—Those boxes can be made with a tube and discharged for each nostril which may be worked simultaneously or single, so that a broadside or a single shot may be fired, as may suit the inclination of the owner."

EARLY RISING.—There is no time spent so stupidly as that which inconsiderate people pass in a morning, between sleeping and waking. He who is awake may be at work or at play; he who is asleep, is receiving the refreshments necessary to fit him for action; but the hours spent in dozing and slumbering are wasted, without either pleasure or profit. The sooner you leave your bed, the seldomer you will be confined to it. When old people have been examined in order to ascertain the cause of their longevity, they have uniformly agreed in one thing only, that they "all went to bed early, and all rose early."—*The Circulator.*

BUSINESS.—"Business," says a celebrated writer, "is the salt of life, which not only gives a grateful smack to it, but dries up those crudities that would offend, preserves from putrefaction, and drives off all those blowing flies that would corrupt it. Let a man be sure to drive his business rather then let it drive him. When a man is but once brought to be driven, he becomes a vassal to his affairs. Reason and right gives the quickest despatch. All the entanglements that we meet with arise from the irrationality of ourselves or others. With a wise and honest man a business is soon ended, but with a fool and knave there is no conclusion, and seldom even a beginning."

The London *Morning Post* describes a present which has been accepted by the Queen:—

"On Saturday last, Charles Herbert Wood, an artisan in the employ of Mr. Winkland, builder, London, had the honour of presenting to her Majesty, at Windsor Castle, a splendid shell of the nautilus, on which was engraved, with a common penknife, the Royal arms, the Prince of Wales's feathers, a sketch of the Great Britain iron steamship, with a description of the same, the sister ship the Great Western, verses from Pope, &c. There were altogether about 1,500 words, beautifully engraved in old English, German text, Italian and Roman characters. The whole was surrounded with a rich border; and the head of the shell represented that of a parrot, being admirably formed for that purpose. Her Majesty was pleased to express her admiration of the skill displayed by this ingenious artist, and handsomely rewarded him."

Pursuit of Pleasure.—Cast an eye into the gay world; what see we, for the most part, but a set of querulous, emaciated, fluttering, fantastical beings, worn out in the keen pursuit of pleasure; creatures that know, own, condemn, deplore, yet still pursue their own infelicity? The decayed monuments of error! The thin remains of what is called delight!—*Young.*

TO HOUSEWIVES—*Make your own Candles.*—Take two pounds of alum for every ten pounds of tallow, dissolve it in water before the tallow is put in, and then melt the tallow in the alum water, with frequent stirring, and it will clarify and harden the tallow, so as to make a most beautiful article for either winter or summer use, almost as good as sperm.

New Arrivals.

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

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

☞ For sale at the LOWEST PRICES.
ALEXANDER YEATS
DOCK-STREET, Dec. 24, 1844.

PURGE! PURGE! PURGE!

WHATEVER MAY BE YOUR COMPLAINT,
CLARK'S Vegetable Universal
LIFE PILLS
Will be found an effectual remedy.
To be had only at *Coffee House Corner*, Market Square, St. John, N. B.
Try them: they will recommend themselves.

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

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

ANCHORS & CHAINS.

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

32 COILS MANILLA ROPE,
1 CHAIN CABLE, 1¼ inch,
1 do. do. 1⅛ do.
1 do. do. 1⅛ do.
1 do. do. ⅞ do.
1 do. do. ¾ do.
1 ANCHOR & SHACKLE, 15 cwt. 1 qr. 27 lbs.
1 do. do. 12 " 3 " 14 "
1 do. do. 8 " 0 " 14 "
1 do. do. 3 " 3 " 0 "
1 do. do. 2 " 2 " 22 "
1 do. do. 1 " 1 " 7 "
200 Bags DECK SPIKES.
ALEXANDER YEATS.
Dock Street, Nov. 12.

PORK, CHEESE, TEA, &c.
Per "Joseph Ham," Holmes, Master, from New York:

25 BARRELS MESS PORK;
25 barrels Prime ditto;
10 brls. Beef; 4 casks superior quality Cheese;
2 casks Pine Apple ditto;
A few packages Old Hyson & Imperial TEAS, from 2 to 6 lb. each;
200 boxes good quality CIGARS;
20 boxes Cavendish Tobacco,
20 brls. Apples,
October 15. J. V. THURGAR

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

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

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

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

Ex Lady Sale, from Greenock:
65 Bags BARLEY; 10 ditto SPLIT PEAS,
2 Puncheons MALT WHISKY;
2 Tierces ALUM and COPPERAS,
5 Boxes SUGAR CANDY,
400 Reams Wrapping and Writing PAPER.

IN STORE:
50 Hogsheads Bright SUGAR,
40 Do. MOLASSES; 55 Puncheons RUM,
30 Casks Port, Sherry and Madeira WINES,
40 Hogsheads Martell's BRANDY,
20 Do. Holland GENEVA,
50 Chests Congou TEA
40 Bags Java and Saint Domingo COFFEE,
75 Kegs Rose NAILS—assorted sizes,
40 Boxes London MOULD CANDLES,
50 Boxes Muscatel RAISINS; 3 Chests INDIGO,
350 Kegs White Lead and Coloured PAINT,
10 Hogsheads LINSEED OIL,
25 Barrels White Wine and Cider VINEGAR,
100 Barrels New Orleans Prime BEEF,
50 Do. do. do. PORK,
75 Do. Cumberland do.
2000 Bushels Liverpool Coarse SALT,
300 Bags do. Stoved do.

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

IRON,
TIN PLATES, ANCHORS, CHAINS, &C.
The Subscriber is now landing ex brig "St. Lawrence," from Liverpool:—

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

In Store:—
200 tons Common English IRON, assorted,
100 tons best Bank's Refined do.
25 tons Refined Round do. from ¼ to 1¼,
60 boxes TIN PLATES, assorted,
3 CHAIN CABLES, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch,
10 ANCHORS, from 4 to 20 cwt;
60 dozen Farming SPADES;
30 do. Ballast SHOVELS;
200 boxes best Liverpool SOAP;
4 ton Plough Share Moulds, double and single
30 CANADA STOVES, assorted;
50 Whole and Half-Register GRATES;
200 bundles HOOP IRON, from ¾ to 1½.

Daily expected per Odessa:—
100 tons BAR IRON, assorted;
30 do. swedish IRON, from 1½ to 3½;
40 bundles OAKUM;
100 bundles SHEET IRON, 22 and 24;
75 boxes Tin Plates, IC, IX, IXX, DC, & DX;
100 bolts CANVAS, best Navy, No. 1 to 6;
Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in bags & barrels.
All of which will be sold low for good payment.
WILLIAM CARVILL
Nov. 5, 1844. *Nelson Street.*

Winter Woollens,

AND COTTON GOODS.

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

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

SUGAR.

5 HHDS. Bright SUGAR, landing this day ex schr. "Martha Brae" from Halifax.
—For sale by J. R. CRANE.
August 27, 1844.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Cheap Shoe Stores,
Corner of King and Germain streets.

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

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

BOOTS AND SHOES,

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

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

AXES! AXES!!

On Consignment per schooner Fawn, from Philadelphia.

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

British Merchandize.

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

NEW AND CHEAP
HARDWARE STORE,
Dock Street.

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

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

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

1 Case SADDLES and BRIDLES, Whips and Whip Thongs;
50 Stone IRON WIRE—from No. 1 to 18,
25 Bags HORSE and OX NAILS,
60 Do. Rose and Clasp Nails, from 4d'y to 20'y,
120 Do. Cut NAILS, from 1¼ to 3 inch,
200 Do. DECK SPIKES, from 3 to 10 inch,
150 Do. CEILING ditto, from 3 to 10 inch,
150 Boxes TIN PLATES, IC, IX, DC, DX,
400 Bundles SHHET IRON, from No. 18 to 26,
4 Bundles BLISTERED STEEL,
1 Case Naylor's *CAST STEEL*—1½ x ⅝,
2 Rolls *SHEET LEAD*,
100 Double and Single Ploughshare MOULDS

IRON.

COMMON FLAT IRON—from 1¼ x ⅜ to 4½,
Ditto BOLT do. from ¼ to 1¼ inch,
Best Refined FLAT do. from 1x¼ to 3½x⅝,
Do. do. BOLT do. from ¼ to 1 inch,
SWEDES IRON, assorted sizes.
2 Tons Best Parish Picked OAKUM.
ALEXANDER YEATS.
Dock Street, October 1, 1844.

The Subscribers are now receiving the following
NEW GOODS.
From London, by the ship Lady Caroline:

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

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

From Philadelphia, by the brig Germ:
323 Barrels CORN MEAL,
282 Barrels Superfine and Fine FLOUR,
157 Barrels RYE FLOUR,
982 Bushels Round Yellow CORN.

From New-York, by the schooner Enterprise:
75 Barrels Genesee Superfine FLOUR—from New Wheat,
20 Jars and Bladders Lorillard's SNUFF,
1 Case Havana CIGARS.

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

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

FLOUR and MEAL.

Landing ex "Merchant," from Philadelphia:

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

Butter, Raisins, etc.

Landing ex schr. "Jessie" from Halifax:

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

IRON, STEEL, &c.

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

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

28th December, 1844.

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

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

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

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

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

10,000 BARS of Common ENGLISH IRON, well assorted, 150 Tons;
4200 Do. best E V ditto, ditto, 52 ditto;
2000 Do. Banks' Best Refined do. do. 90 ditto;
100 Bundles ¼ in ROUND REFINED do. 5 ditto;
100 Ditto 7-16 in. ditto ditto do. 3 ditto;
200 Ditto 3-8 in. ditto ditto do. 5 ditto;
100 Ditto 5-16 in ditto ditto do. 3 ditto;
100 Ditto 1-4 in ditto ditto do. 3 ditto;
100 Ditto 1-2 in SQUARE ditto do. 5 ditto;
300 Ditto. HOOP IRON, ass'd 5-8 to 1¼ in 10 ditto;
133 Ditto Best Scrap BOILER PLATE, 10 ditto;
6 Bars best Low-Moor IRON, ¼ in. square,
6 Do. do. ditto ditto 5 in. square,
155 Boxes TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, DXX,
15 CHAIN CABLES, 5-8 to 1 5-8 inch,
30 ANCHORS, from 1 cwt. to 25 cwt. each,
200 Fathoms best Proved Close-linked ⅞ in. CHAIN,
200 Ditto ditto ditto ⅞ in. do.
100 Ditto ditto ditto ⅝ in. do.

Ex Brig "Sarah Maria":
12 Cwt. 1 1-4x1-2 CAST STEEL, "Naylor and Sanderson;"
21 Do. 1¼x5-8 ditto, ditto;
10 Do. German ditto, ditto;
22 Do. (L) BLISTERED STEEL; ditto;
25 Do. C.C.N.D. Blister do. ditto;

—ALSO IN STORE—
4 Tons HOLLOW WARE, assorted;
Pots, ¼ to 12 gallons; OVEN COVERS,
SCALE WEIGHTS, 7 to 56 lbs.,
7 Tons SHEET IRON, No. 16 to 26;
2 Tons SPIKES, assorted,
15 Doz. square Pointed SHOVELS,
6 do. Ballast Shovels,
10 do. OAKUM;
30 Full and half Register GRATES;
10 Franklin ditto;
2 Ships WINCHES,
CANVAS and Sail Twine,
Brls. NAVY BREAD.
60 Superfine FLOUR, in barrels and bags.
June 18. WM. CARVILL.

Steel, Files, Saws, &c.

The Subscriber has received and offers at reduced prices:—

1 CASE warranted Cast STEEL, assorted, from ⅜ to 1½ inch;
2 cases warranted Double Shear STEEL, well assorted sizes;
40 bundles best Blistered STEEL;
1 cask of well assorted FILES, of all sizes and descriptions.

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

HEALTH FOR ALL!!

PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

MADAM,

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

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

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY'S Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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