The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No. 1412.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1845.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 10.

THE OBSERVER,

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

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

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.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM HAMMOND,
WILLIAM E. MOORE.

St. John, 8th July, 1845.

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

St. John, 8th July, 1845.

☞ NOTICE.

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

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

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

☞ NOTICE.

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

ROBERT ROBERTSON, *Sole Administrator.*

Indian Town, June 14, 1845.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

THOMAS NISBET.

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

☞ NOTICE.

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

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG,
ROBERT ROBERTSON.

Indian Town, June 17, 1845.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing two Notes of Hand of £17 10s. each, drawn by the Subscriber, on or about the 13th day of December, 1844, in favour of one William Lee; the subscriber having received no value for the same. GEORGE CALHOON.

Hopewell, Westmorland Co., July 25, 1845.

REMOVAL.

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

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

May 6, 1845.—2m. JOHN W. McLEOD.

New BOOKS and STATIONERY.

V. H. NELSON

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

☞ Agent for the Publications of Messrs. Chambers, and for the sale of MORRISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE. June 17, 1845.

CORDAGE.

Just arrived per "Severn," from Liverpool;

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

July 5. C & W. H. ADAMS.

OLD PORT WINE.

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

August 5.

Geneva, Wine, Brandy, &c.

Per Brig *Ariel*, Stewart, Master, from Glasgow

15 HHDS. superior quality Pale Hollands GIN;
10 Hhds. Old Cognac BRANDY;
2 Hhds. and 52 casks superior Old PORT WINE.

For sale low, by JOHN V. THURGAR.

St. John, 24th June, 1845.

J. SMELLIE

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

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

Prince Wm. Street, 17th June, 1845.

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

Spring and Summer Goods.

HORSFALL & SHERATON

Have just received per Mayflower, and Lady Caroline, *from London, part of their Supply of SPRING GOODS, consisting of—*

SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBON;
Fancy ORLEANS and PARISIANS;
Gentlemen's STOCKS and OPERA TIES;
Cloth and Horse Hair CAPS;
BONNETS and FLOWERS;
PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS,
LACES, MUSLIN DRESSES, &c.
CARPETS, and HEARTH RUGS to match;
OIL CLOTHS and TABLE MATS;
Damask MOREENS; TWEEDS;
And *Small Wares* of every description;
3,000 Pairs Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

Prince William Street, May 13, 1845.

Powder, Shot, Blacking, &c.

Ex ship "Severn," from Liverpool:—

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

IN STORE.

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

—ALSO—

4 Tons SHIP BREAD; Tobacco PIPES, &c.

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

July 15, 1845. JOHN KIRK.

SOAP, CANDLES, etc.

Ex "Themis," "Britannia," and "Severn."

200 BOXES *Steele's* Liverpool SOAP,
100 boxes Imperial Crown do.
100 boxes *Steele's* Family White do.

—IN STORE—

50 boxes American Soda and Fancy SOAP,
100 boxes Wax Wick Mould CANDLES,
50 boxes Dip CANDLES,
100 brls. *MESS and PRIME PORK,*
50 do. Mess and Prime BEEF,
100 packages TOBACCO, various brands;
200 do. TEAS, of superior quality; and other Goods, at lowest market prices.

June 24. JOHN KERR & CO.

Teas, Tallow, Yellow Corn, &c.

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

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

July 8. *JOHN V. THURGAR.*

S. K. FOSTER'S SHOE STORES,

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.

Just received, per "Kate," from London:

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

June 24. S. K. FOSTER.

CARPETING, &c.

Per "Caledonia," from Liverpool:—

400 YARDS assorted *CARPETING*
22 Shepherd's *PLAIDS.*
20 Large *HEARTH RUGS.*—And for sale by

June 24, 1845. JOHN KINNEAR.

Ship Chandlery, &c.

The subscriber has received per ship Themis, *a general assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:—*

120 COILS CORDAGE, ass'd from 9 thread Ratline, to 7 inch Hawser;
560 fathoms short link CHAIN, from 3-8 to 5-8 inches,
60 bags SPIKES, from 4½ to 9 inches,
10 casks Wrought NAILS, assorted,
Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL; Sheet Lead,
OAKUM, Log Lines and Log Glasses,
Pump Tacks of all sizes, Paint Brushes,
Tar Brushes, Ballast Shovels,
BUNTING and Ships' COLORS,
Brass and Wood COMPASSES, &c.

All of which will be sold at his usual moderate prices. JAMES ROBERTSON,

June 10. (6t) *Nelson Street*

PATENT HEMP CORDAGE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale a well-assorted Stock of Patent Hemp Cordage.

June 17. ALLISON & SPURR.

Silk Handkerchiefs & Thread.

Just received and on sale by the subscriber:

2 CASES superior quality 4-4 India Black Silk Handkerchiefs;
4 cases Scotch THREADS, assorted.

Will be sold low by

July 22. JOHN V. THURGAR.

THE GARLAND.

Mourn for the Living and not for the Dead.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

I saw an infant marble cold,
Borne from the pillowing breast,
And in the shroud's embracing fold
Laid down in dreamless rest;
And, moved with bitterness, I sighed,
Not for the babe that slept,
But for the mother at its side,
Whose soul in anguish wept.

They bare the coffin to its place,
I asked them who was there?
And they replied, "A form of grace,
The fairest of the fair."
But for that blest one do ye mourn
Whose angel-wing is spread?
No? for the lover pale and lone,
His heart is with the dead.

I wandered to a new made grave,
And there a matron lay,
The love of Him who died to save,
Had been her spirit's stay.
Yet sobs burst forth of grieving pain;
Wail ye for her who died?
No? for that timid infant twain,
Who roam without a guide.

I murmur not for those who die,
Who rise to glory's sphere,
I deem the tenants of the sky
Need not our mortal tear.
Our woe seems arrogant and vain,
Doth it not move their scorn?
Like the poor slave beneath his chain,
Pitying the princely born?

We live to meet a thousand foes,
We shrink with bleeding breast;
Why should we weakly mourn for those
Who dwell in perfect rest?
Bound for a few sad, fleeting years,
A thorn-clad path to tread,
O! for the living spare those tears
You lavish o'er the dead.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUATEMALA.

The geographical situation of Central America is every thing that can be desired for the increase of its riches and power. The territory known by the name of Guatemala, is situated between the Republics of Mexico and Granada, bathed by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and in the centre of the vast line of communication which might be established for the nations of the Old and New Worlds. It has a territorial surface of 26,162 square leagues of unequal elevation; it is fertile and temperate, and its shape is that of a triangular polygon, whose apex touches the Province of Veragua, while its base rests upon the line which separates it from New Spain or Mexico. The heights of its mountains have not been ascertained, excepting the hill situated between the Lake of Nicaragua and the Pacific, whose elevation does not exceed 615 feet above the level of the sea, according to Spanish surveys, and the observations of Lieut. Bailey. Most of the productions of cold, temperate and warm regions grow in abundance, denoting every gradation of elevation above the level of the sea, from the burning temperature of the coast, to even frost at some degress below zero in the cold season. It possesses numerous rapid rivers which discharge themselves into one or the other of the oceans, of which the Polochic, the Montagua, and the Ulora are navigable,—the latter as far as Barranca, a distance of nearly forty leagues, and in the rainy season even as far as Mamiani, within four leagues of the city of Comayagua. The Aguan enters the Gulf of Honduras. The San Juan de Nicaragua flows into the Atlantic from the Lake of Granada, on whose shore is situated the city of that name, distant about thirty two leagues from Leon, the capital of the State, and forty-eight from the port of Realijo upon the south sea. The Lempa, the Paz, and other rivers are not navigable for trade.

The lakes Panajachel, Patapa, the Gulf of Dulce Managua and others beautify the country, and refresh the atmosphere—but the lake of Granada is the most important, as offering a possible means of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans across the Isthmus of Nicaragua.

This lake is 128 feet above the level of the Pacific, and is distant from it about 23,000 yards; it is 90 geographical miles in extent and 40 at its widest point, with an average of 20 along its whole width. The depth varies from 2 fathoms measured at half a mile from the shore, to 8, 10, 12 and 15 fathoms in the centre, with a mud bottom; it discharges itself into the Atlantic through the river San Juan, whose course is 90 miles long, and flows with gentle a current. This river is 100 to 400 yards, and the depth varies from 7, 8 and 9 fathoms, though generally in the middle it has not more than from 3 to 5. The banks are adorned by trees of every sort and size, with almost an impenetrable underwood. The country adjacent is uninhabited, but the fertility of the soil is extraordinary.

The principal ports of entry at the present time on the South Sea are Punta de Arenas, in the State of Costa Rica, San Juan of the South, and Realejo in Nicaragua, La Union, La Libertad, and Acajutla in Salvador, and Istapa in Guatemala. The principal ones on the North Coast are San Juan de Nicaragua, Truxillo, Omoa, Martina, and Yzabal. The most commodious and sheltered are La Union, Realejo, and Yzabal.

The productions of the country comprise cotton, indigo, tar or rosin, cochineal, cocoa, vanilla, sarsaparilla, sugar, black balsam, balsam copaiva, saffron, barley, wheat, aloes, wild silk, skins of various animals, tobacco, tortoise shell, and pearls. The fruits of the Tropics are profusely abundant as also those of temperate climates, and innumerable sorts of valuable timber and of medical plants, augment the native riches of Central America, which also produces amber, opals, copperas, copper, iron, rock crystal, magnesia, quicksilver, gold, silver, and other useful and precious minerals.

The population of the five States of Central America is variously estimated, but the inhabitants are commonly reckoned in each State as follows: Guatemala 800,000, Salvador 400,000, Nicaragua 400,000, Honduras 300,000, and Costa Rica 100,000.

The States are divided into departments governed by a prefect named by the Chief. The Ayuntamientos or Municipalities are popularly elected.

The revenues which form their income consist of the following items; 20 per cent. customs duty on goods imported from abroad, according to a tariff adapted to the prices of foreign markets, or advalorem. The tonnage duty on ships is fixed at four rials a ton. One rial per aroba is paid for bodegage or warehouse rents in the ports. Stamps vary from one rial to 16 dollars. Annual licenses for the sale of brandy and chicha. 4 per cent. upon sales, payments, and exchanges. A tax upon cattle slaughtered for consumption, and the sale of waste lands.—*Honduras Observer.*

ORATORY.—If we look to Lord Brougham as the great and glaring instance of the success that may be achieved by the aid of oratory—if we select him because he is, and has been throughout his active career, the type of the talking power, the great master of that art which the vulgar will still persist in calling the 'gift of the gab,' let us not, therefore overlook the innumerable minor instances which go to prove the vast influence exercised over modern society by those who have acquired the habit of addressing with confidence and skill assembled numbers of their fellow-countrymen. The events of every day go to increase their numbers and their influence. That the people are the source of all power has long long been a maxim of a large and growing political sect. The domestic history of the last fifteen years goes far to elevate it to the dignity of an admitted truth. The 'pressure from without' is now looked upon as the ready solution of all political difficulties and dilemmas. Never even in the days of the Commonwealth, were appeals to the popular will made so systematically as now; never was it more the fashion to look to the constituencies of the country, rather than to the legislature, for the agencies which are necessary to work out political changes. The agitator was at one time a term of reproach applied to a particular individual. Now, there are so many agitators, that all opprobrium is removed from the epithet. Even those who coined it are themselves among the foremost in the race for popular favour; and no better means can be found to oppose the efforts of the popular or democratic party than counter appeals to the people by those who formerly scouted their interference. The highest and gravest in the land are not exempt from the same prevailing necessity.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

DANGERS OF LIFE.

Human life is a sort of gossamer thread, frail and brittle, even to a proverb. And amid the thousand dangers to which it is exposed, over the rough-and-tumble of its brief and rapid journey across time's narrow isthmus, it is almost a miracle that it holds on a year.

"Strange that a harp of thousand strings
Should keep in tune so long!"

The invisible hand of the Great Architect alone could keep the beautiful and complicate machinery of the human frame in harmonic motion for a single day. And yet what multitudes daily and hourly forget the hand that sustains and protects them amid these visible and invisible dangers. Not unfrequently the wheels of this wondrous machine get out of order from furious and intemperate driving of some sort, and then the wheels go whizzing and buzzing till reason totters on its throne, or their slow, sluggish movements gives indications of a final collapse. The whole structure feels the shock, and it requires all of nature's recuperative influence, aided by the skill of the materia medica, to restore it to healthful and vigorous action. But the strangest thing of all is, that he who dwells in and conducts the movements of this beautiful and wonderful machine, has no more sense of dependance, and no more feeling of gratitude to Him whose inspiration sends daily and hourly the warm currents through all its channels, giving it life and health, and vigour of motion.

We hold our existence, says a fine writer, at the mercy of the elements; the life of man is a state of continual vigilance against their warfare. The heat of noon would wither him like the severed herb; the chills and dews of night would fill his bones with pain; the winter frost would extinguish life in an hour; the hail would smite him to death, did he not seek shelter and protection against them. His clothing is the perpetual armor he wears for his defence, and his dwelling the fortress to which he retreats for safety. Yet even there the elements attack him; the winds overthrow his habitation; the water sweeps it away. The fire, that warmed and brightened it within, seizes its walls, and consumes it, with his wretched family. The earth, where she seems to spread a paradise for his abode, sends up death in exhalations from her bosom; and the heavens dart down lightnings to destroy him. The drought consumes the harvest on which he relied for sustenance; or the rains cause the green corn to "rot ere its youth attains a beard." A sudden blast engulfs him in the waters of the lake or bay from which he seeks his food; a false step, or a broken twig, precipitates him from the tree which he had climbed for its fruit; oaks falling in the storm, rocks toppling down from the precipices, are so many dangers which beset his life. Even his erect attitude is a continual affront to the great law of gravitation, which is sometimes fatally avenged when he loses the balance preserved by constant care, and falls on a hard surface. The various arts on which he relies for protection from the unkindness of the elements, betray him to the fate he would avoid, in some moment of negligence, or by some misdirection of skill, and he perishes miserably, by his own inventions. Amid these various causes of accidental death, which thus surround us every moment, it is only wonderful that their proper effect is not offence produced; so admirably has the Framer of the Universe adapted the faculties by which man provides for his safety, to the perils of the condition in which he is placed.—*Sears's Family Magazine.*

FRENCH AGRICULTURE.—The Paris *Presse* publishes some extracts from a work pesented to the Agricultural Congress, now sitting at the Palace of the Luxembourg, by the author, M. Catineau Laroche, and entitled, "France and England compared with respect to Agricultural Manufacturing, and Commercial Industry and the consequences to be deducted from this comparison." It appears, from this work, that England, in comparison with the extent of its surface, possesses four times more cattle than France. And as it is not possible to pursue a judicious system of agriculture without manure, and as the feeding of cattle is the most productive of supplying manure, it follows that before France can compete with England in agricultural wealth, she must increase her pasture lands or meadows. "France," says M. Laroche, "possesses but 4,500,000 hectares of natural meadow, or only one-sixteenth of her cultivated soil. From this calculation it may be easily comprehended how insufficient is her green food, and that it becomes absolutely necessary that she should substitute another to the triennial system at present in use." M. Laroche concludes by stating that "if the alternate system of cultivation pursued in England was introduced into France, the produce of corn would be doubled within twenty years. Fifty-five years since, the produce of Great Britain was estimated by Arthur Young at three milliards. At present it is estimated at five milliards, 725 millions."

WIDOWS.—A correspondent of the London Dispatch is very anxious to know why widows receive so many offers of marriage as compared with the young and sometimes beautiful single ladies. To this the editor replies:

We do assure her, upon the testimony of all the parish clerks of the metropolis, who are competent, credible, and disinterested witnesses in the matter, that out of 18,000 ladies who are married in the course of a year within their limits, positively not more than 1,900 are widows. The London widows have, indeed, a happier knack of making an impression than those who live in the country, for out of 118,825 marriages which occurred in the year 1842, 10,579 of the females only were widows. It is one of the results of the progress of refinement that the gentlemen 'do not purpose' at so early an age as in parts where society is more uncivilized; and this is strange too, when we reflect that another result of refinement is that the number of charming women is immensely increased

THE CUT OF A GOWN.—The main division of a lady's gown—every milliner understands what we mean—are the *corsage* or body, and the *jupe* or skirt. And, first of all, of the skirt; if its form is to be loose and flowing, it should be made to derive its beauty from the curves, and breaks, and folds which drapery, partly suspended, partly at rest on the ground, will afford. Hence short gowns are not so graceful as long ones; they are beautiful, at any time, it is true, and when the wearer is seated, produce somewhat of the effect alluded to; but for a woman to be dressed with all the combined influence of grace and dignity, she must allow her dress to trail partially around her. Think upon the short garments of many classes of the peasantry, and think of the train of a lady when dressed for court—we speak of their form, not of their substance—it will easily be seen how much dignity is conferred by length. The utility of long skirts is not so easy to be proved as their beauty; but this is only on the score of the difficulty in keeping them clean; as for warmth and comfort, the advantage is quite on their side. Our fair contemporaries, however, seem to have arrived at a reasonable and happy medium on that point: they never wore better-formed skirts than at the present day. A gown, if properly made, and without any stinting of stuff, and if that stuff have anything like substance, needs no adventitious aids to give it sufficient amplitude of cantour; let our gentle readers take the hint;—they will otherwise militate against one of the main laws of good taste. Let them only look at the portraits of their ancestors in the middle of the last century but one—let them look at Hollar's prints, and, if they are open to conviction, they will agree in what we say. If the skirt is to be ample, it should be confined to the natural shape of the human frame; and the more nearly it is so, the more graceful and effective will it become. Do what we will, distort the sleeves and waist as much as we may, we shall never come up to the symmetry of Dame Nature; she is a better milliner than any in Regent-street; and if the ladies would have their corsages made after her pattern in all cases, they would find their clothes fitting better, pinching less, and keeping them much warmer. Women assert—and we are not competent to dispute the point with them—that they need an enveloping support for the body; in fact, they must have corsets; be it so; there is no harm in the article itself, provided the utility of it can be proved; but there is much harm in it, if, by any abuse of its powers, this same thing is made to distort the body, and to injure the internal organisation of the human frame. As far as beauty of form is concerned, whatever intrenches on the proportion of natural shape is intrinsically contradictory to it: let no woman imagine she has a fine figure, if she can lace herself into a diameter of nine or ten inches; for by so doing, she disturbs the harmony of all the curves, all the lines of beauty.

* * * *

COUNT D'ORSAY.—I saw Count D'Orsay at Lady Blessington's a few days days ago. He retains his splendid beauty in undiminished preservation. I looked at him, after so long an absence, and with much of the illusion of other days worn out of my eyes, to see whether I had not been dazzled into an undue admiration of his personal appearance. Even ten years after I recorded my surprise on first seeing him, however I find him, still, by far, the handsomest man I ever saw, and if changed, changed for the better, for his loss of high color adds to the intellectual expression of his countenance. His manners have the same joyous abandon which nobody could imitate, and which would be out of place in any one but D'Orsay or a King. His portrait, painted by himself, and now in the exhibition of the Royal Academy, gives scarce an idea of him, from the impossibility of putting his royal manners upon canvass, and from his having really painted himself far less handsome than nature made him. This, and his portrait of Lord Lyndenhurst, by the way, are two very fine specimens of the art, and artists think his promise very remarkable, both as a painter and a sculptor. His will be a curious life to read of, if ever truly and competently written.—*Willis's Letters from London.*

MANUFACTURE OF CLOCKS IN CONNECTICUT.—The New Haven Courier contains an interesting account of the clock factory of Mr. Jerome in that city. This establishment is one of the most extensive of the kind in the United States.

On entering, our ears were greeted with the mingled hum of buzz saws, the thunder of two powerful steam engines, and the clatter of machinery. Our attention was first drawn to the sawing works, by which the cases are cut out and fitted as if by magic. Boards, in the rough state, are cut in proper lengths, for the front, sides, top and bottom of cases. These are again subject to the action of finer saws, and cut in perfect order for being matched and put together; no other smoothing or levelling process is used except what these accomplish.

Mahogany logs and billets are reduced to veneering with the quickness of thought; and this alone, of all the wood work about a clock, is smoothed, or in any way remodelled, after being cut from the unplaned timber. The veneering, which is principally of mahogany, rosewood, and black walnut, is taken, after being glued to the different parts composing the case, to a room set apart for the purpose, in which are employed in this branch, some eight or ten hands, and there receives an even surface and six coats of varnish, which, when finished, will compare in elegance with the finest articles of furniture in the cabinet warerooms of our city.

The movements are all cut in proper forms and sizes by dies, with great precision and rapidity, even to the pivot holes in the plates, which have before been drilled. The cogs in the wheels, the second, the minute, and hour stops, are grooved out by the same rapid and skilful process. The posts, pins and smaller pieces of the inside work are turned from the more rough material, polished and finished at the same time, while the plates and wheels are cleansed and polished by rinsing first in a strong solution of aquafortis, and then in pure water.

We cannot describe minutely the whole process of making a clock, or the life-like movement of the machinery; it would take more time and space than we can devote to this purpose. In short, the case, movements, plates, face, &c., which, when put together, form one of Jerome's celebrated "brass eight day clocks," go through some fifty different hands before completed. One man can put together about seventy five movements per day, while every part, from the first process to the finishing, goes on with equal rapidity.

We learn from him, that the greatest bulk of clocks which he anticipates making this year are designed for the European markets, and that he has already received orders from houses in London and Birmingham, England, a large house in Scotland, and also some quite extensive dealers in Canada. In fact, the Yankee clock is becoming a general favorite in England, almost entirely superceding the old Dutch clock, which has been long used there as a time-piece.

He yearly consumes of the various articles used in the manufacture of clocks the following enormous quantities:—

500,000 feet pine lumber; 200,000 feet mahogany and rosewood veneers; 200 tons of iron for weight;—100,000 lbs. of brass; 300 casks of nails; 1,500 boxes of glass, 50 feet per box; 1,500 gallons varnish; 15,000 lbs. wire; 10,000 lbs. glue; 30,000 looking glass plates.

$2,400 are paid yearly for printing labels, and for screws, saws, coal and oil.

Workmen employed, 75; paid wages yearly, $30,000; clocks made per day, 200; year, 50,000.

STOCKHOLM.—Stockholm, the Venice of the North, has been thought by many travellers to present a more striking *coup d' œil* than any other European capital, Constantinople excepted. Built upon seven islands, formed by inlets of the sea and the Maeler Lake, it spreads over a surface very large in proportion to the number of its houses and inhabitants, and exhibits a singular mixture of streets, squares, and churches, with rock, wood & water. The ground on which it stands is uneven, and in many places declivitous; the different parts of the city are connected by bridges, and on every side is seen the fresh green foliage of the north.—The natural canals which intersect Stockholm are of great depth, and ships of large burden are enabled to penetrate into the very heart of the town. The general style of building offers little to admire; the houses, being most part flat-fronted, monotonous, and graceless, without any species of architectural decoration to relieve their inelegant uniformity. It is the position of the city, the air of lightness given to it by the water, which traverses it in every direction, and the life and movement of the port, that form its chief recommendations. In architectural ideas the Swedes appear to be ultilitarian, disdainful of ornament;—and if a house of more modern and tasteful build, with windowe of a handsome size, cornices, and entablatures, is here and there to be met with, it is almost certain to have been erected by Germans and other foreigners. The royal palace, of which the first stone was laid in the reign of Charles XII, is a well conceived and finely executed work; some of the churches are also worthy of notice; but most of the public buildings derive their chief interest, like the squares and market places, from their antiquity, or from historical associations connected with them. Few cities offer richer stores to the lovers of the romance of history than does the capital of Sweden. One edifice alone, the Ritterhaus—literally, the House of Knights or Lords—in which the Swedish nobility were wont to hold their Diets, would furnish subject-matter for a score of romances. Not a door nor a window, scarce a stone in the building, but tells of some sanguinary feud, or fierce insurrection of the populace, in the troublous days of Sweden. From floor to ceiling of the great hall in which the Diet had its sittings, hang the coats and arms of the Swedish counts, barons, and noblemen. A solemn gloomy light pervades the apartment, and unites with the grave black-blue coverings of the seats and balustrades, to convey the idea that this is no arena for showy shallow orators, but a place in which stern truth and naked reality have been wont to prevail. The chair of Gustavus Vasa, of inlaid ivory, and covered with purple velvet, stands in this room.—*Blackwood.*

Sir W. Scott's Advice to his Son Charles.—"I cannot too strongly impress upon your mind that labour is the condition which God has imposed on us in every station of life. There is nothing worth having that can be had without it, from the bread which the peasant wins by the sweat of his brow, to the sports by which the rich man must get rid of his ennui. The only difference betwixt them is, that the poor man labours to get a dinner for his appetite, and the rich man to get an appetite for his dinner. As for knowledge, it can no more be planted in the human mind, without labour, than a field of wheat can be produced, without the previous use of the plough. There is indeed this difference, that chance or circumstance may so cause it, that another shall reap what the former sows, but no man shall be deprived, whether by accident or misfortune, of the fruits of his own studies, and the liberal and extended acquisitions of knowledge which he makes, are all for his own use. Labour, my dear boy, therefore, and improve the time. In youth our steps are light and our minds are ductile, and knowledge is easily laid up. But if we neglect our Spring, our Summers will be useless and contemptible, our harvest will be chaff, and the Winter of old age unrespected and desolate."

Again: "Read, my dear Charles, read and read what is useful. Man differs from birds and beasts only because he has the means of availing himself of the knowledge acquired by his predecessors.—The swallow builds the same nest which its father and mother built, and the sparrow does not improve by the experience of his parents. The son of the learned pig, if it had one, would be a mere brute only fit to make bacon of. It is not so with the human race.—Our ancestors lodged in caves and wigwams, where we construct palaces for the rich, and comfortable dwellings for the poor; and why is this, but because our eye is enabled to look upon the past—to improve upon our ancestor's improvements, and to avoid their errors. This can only be done by studying history and comparing it with past events.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN."—This magnificent vessel deserves to be as she is the *Lion* of the day. Omnibuses full of passengers, hacks and private carriages, are constantly on the drive towards the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse, East River, where she lies; and such is the magnitude of her decks and cabins that a thousand visitors may be on board, and yet not interfere with each other. As she lies at the wharf she does not appear as large as she really is, and her beautiful proportions are not seen to the most advantage. Connoisseurs however examine her trim and finish closely, the beautiful swell from stem to stern, the buoyancy and stately manner in which she has been modelled and finished, and her whole exterior combining lightness with finished workmanship, in which every piece of material has been cautiously selected, and fitted with the utmost neatness. All her cabins and sleeping cabins are most neatly and elegantly arranged, and can accommodate several hundred passengers, while the promenades shelter from the weather are ample and spacious. But the chief wonder is the engine room, where the magnificence of her engineers, and the elegance and finish of her work throughout are seen to great advantage. The steamer is worthy of a visit from the most remote regions of our country. Above 30,000 persons have already been on board, and we presume more than 50,000 will visit her before she returns to England; besides every stranger who is now here, or may arrive in the city before her departure.—*New York Sun.*

Ride from London to Windsor, by Railway.—A hundred delicious pictures glided under my eye in our rapid flight, but I saw one that I wished Mount the artist could have seen—thirty or forty haymakers, men and women, eating their dinner upon the edge of a stream, the field half-mown on which they had been working, and the other half completely scarlet with the poppies that overshadowed the grass. A thicket behind them, a shoulder of a hill rising beyond it, and various other features, made the mere rural scene singularly beautiful; but the acres of this scarlet flower gave it somehow a peculiar and racy mildness. The farmer has no great affection for this brilliant intruder upon his land, but the owner of the splendid park, and the scenery-loving traveller, look on its novel addition to Nature's carpet with very vivid admiration.—[Willis's Letters.

Have the courage to speak to a poor friend in a seedy coat, even in the street and when a rich one is nigh. The effort is less than many take it to be, and the act is worthy a king.

United States and Mexico.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

THE PROSPECT OF WAR WITH MEXICO.—The question upon which the curiosity of the public is at present most excited, is whether we shall have war with Mexico. In connexion with this and two other questions, which are also subjects of occasional discussion, viz., in case of war, what sort of war is it likely to be; and in case of an immediate declaration of war by the Mexican Government, will President Polk convene an extra session of Congress. In reply to all these questions, it may, we believe, be safely said, that nobody knows. On the first of them we find some very pertinent remarks in the New York Courier des Etats Unis, whose opinions in regard to Mexican affairs we have several times quoted. The warlike circulars of the Secretary, this journal remarks, betray the powerlessness of Mexico, even more than they do its imprudent and tardy courage. It alludes also to the fact that one of the circulars of Don Garcia Conde, dated July 16, declared that the Cabinet would *the next* day submit to Congress a declaration of war, and yet no such declaration had been presented on the 19th. We have now indeed intelligence from the Mexican capital to the 27th, and yet have no further news of this promised declaration. Besides this, on the 16th, Senor Cuezas, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, presented to the two Chambers a long report on the subject of the Annexation, in which nothing was said about war. This document was indeed of a menacing character, but not more explicit than many which have preceded it, and at any rate, not the declaration of war of which Don Garcia Conde had promised.

From these facts the writer infers that the Mexican government remained at the last date, in the same position as it has been in for the last six months; hesitating between peace which it desires, but dares not to preserve; and war, which it also desires, but dares not to begin. Not having the courage to decide in favor of one or the other, they leave the choice to the responsibility of Congress. What will Congress do? They will discuss the subject first, and will discuss it a long time. This will be fortunate, for during the display of eloquence in favor of war, chance may come powerfully in aid of peace. This chance, however, must not be too much relied on, for it cannot be denied that, at present, chances are in favor of war. Congress will finally force the government into a war, unless some event shall interrupt their deliberations; and the Presidental election will end in war, unless it ends in a revolution. This reasoning seems exceedingly plausible, if not conclusive.

If some time is likely to elapse, before Mr. Conde's warlike circulars shall be verified by a declaration of war, it will be still longer, before the first battle between the troops of Mexico and those of the United States. One side is hardly better prepared for a conflict than the other. A mere interruption of commercial relations, which seems imminent, will be with Mexico a powerful means of retaliation, for the closing of the Mexican ports to American commerce, would be productive of great loss to the latter; especially to American citizens who reside in Mexico. Even at the present moment, they may have been brutally driven from the country. This expulsion seems the more probable from the precautions which the Mexican Government has taken, to guard against reprisals upon such of her citizens as are in the United States. The Consul at New Orleans received orders not only to terminate the exercise of his functions, but also to notify his countrymen to return with him, to their own country, that they might withdraw themselves from the consequences of the war. Similar instructions must have been sent to all the Mexican Consuls, in the different ports of the United States. Mr. Arrangoiz has already availed himself of the advice, and two or three days were sufficient for him to pack up his archives, and embark on board the Relampago.

In regard to the probable character of the war, should it come upon us, it is hardly to be apprehended that it will be a very active, or vigorously prosecuted one, on either part. But the mere existence of war in name, accompanied as it must necessarily be with a change of commercial relations, as well as with costly preparations for war in fact, even should there be no actual conflict of arms, would be no trifling affair to the people of the United States. It will be attended with great commercial loss, and great expense of military preparation, to the government, imposing a heavy burden upon the finances of the country, and calling probably for an increase of revenue.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO.—By the French brig of war *Minerve*, at Pensacola, we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 27th ult. The Washington Union gives extracts of letters and papers received through her by the Department of State. War is not yet declared, but the Executive has recommended, in its communications to Congress, that war should be declared. With this recommendation was sent a report from the Minister of Finance, asking for powers to enable the Government to contract a loan of fifteen millions of dollars ($15,000,000) either at home or abroad.

A letter from Pensacola, published by the Union, gives it as the opinion of the commander of the French brig, that "the war proposition is a "political measure to ensure the election of General Herrera," and that "no one at all acquainted "with Mexican politics believes that Congress will "in any case acquiesce in it."

The *Union* publishes the documents referred to with the expression of great astonishment that Mexico is "really determined madly on war with the United States," and with an evident leaning to the opinion that the movement is a mere political manœuvre for the re-election of Gen. Herrera. It nevertheless gives in another article under the head "Preparations" an account of the recent naval movements for the protection of our commerce in the Gulf of Mexico. It adds:—

There is no doubt that the administration is taking every precautionary measure to meet any contingency which may occur. It is throwing troops into Texas, and providing arms and rations for any additional force which the Texans may bring to our aid. We are collecting strong squadrons in the Gulf and in the Pacific. If Mexico should be mad enough to declare war, and attack us, we shall be prepared to meet her at once.

The conclusion of the report of the Mexican minister of Foreign Affairs communicated to Congress on the 26th July, (this is the date in the Union, but it should probably be the 21st or 22d,) contains what will undoubtedly be the foundation of any declaration of war which may be made. It is as follows:—

In virtue of what is here said, and of the circumstances and documents communicated to the chamber relative to this important affair, and under the conviction that the facts to which the first article of the following resolution refers, will be confirmed, his excellency the President, at a council of the ministers, and with their full assent, has been pleased to order me to address the chamber, in the following terms, as approved by the council:

ARTICLE 1. From the moment when the supreme government shall know that the department of Texas has annexed itself to the American Union, or that troops from the Union have invaded it, it shall declare the nation at war with the United States of North America.

ARTICLE 2. The object of this war shall be to secure the integrity of the Mexican territory, according to its ancient limits, acknowledged by the United States in treaties from the year 1828 to 1836, and to insure the independence of the nation.

God and Liberty!—Mexico, July 21, 1845.

LUIS G. CUEVAS.

The Washington Union publishes a translation of a report of the Mexican Committee of Finance to the Chamber of Deputies, recommending that authority should be granted to the Executive Government to contract a loan, either national or foreign, which shall bring into the treasury the disposable amount of of $15,000,000, for carrying on the war proposed to be declared, and to hypothecate all the revenues of the country, not already hypothecated, for the extinction of the debt, and the payment of the interest.

From the same.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.—We have to-day some later news both from Mexico and from Texas. The Water Witch, which was expected to bring the declaration of war, has arrived at New Orleans, having left Vera Cruz the 5th inst, but no declaration of war had been made. It is said, however, that 10,000 Mexican troops are on their march to Texas, and it was supposed to be the intention of government to possess themselves of Texas, whether war was declared or not. Whether these troops exist anywhere but on paper, in orders and official reports, is perhaps questionable. The Ministry had presented to Congress for deliberation two propositions, one for a declaration of war, and the other for a loan of $15,000,000 to reconquer Texas; and both were under discussion. M. de la Rosa, the Minister of War, argues resolutely in favor of both resolutions. He says that there is no alternative for Mexico, but of war, with all its disasters and calamities, or infamy and slavery. The Courrier des Etats Unis, however, says that the Minister wants war, but wants the fifteen millions of dollars more; and he even submits that it is his eagerness for the dollars that makes him so ready for war. It seems admitted, that to carry on a war will be impossible without money; and yet it was even doubtful whether Congress would authorise the loan. If the loan is authorized, where is the money to be obtained? If peace lasts until the loan is raised, little need be feared from the war.

An order has been issued declaring the ports of the revolted province of Tobasco in a state of blockade. This blockade has been officially notified by a publication in the Havana Diario, but no vessels have yet appeared to carry it into effect. They are still in the harbor of Vera Cruz, unable to go to sea because the men are unpaid.

The news from Texas is unimportant. The U. S. troops had begun to arrive. These will continue to arrive, in detachments, from all parts of the Union for some time to come. It must be an oppressive season for the movement of troops, in that warm climate, on account of the excessive heat. There must be much suffering from sickness. President Jones had left Washington for Austin, where the convention was still in session. A letter from Galveston, published by the Union, says that it was rumoured that he had been invited there by the convention, to obtain his consent to a change of the form of government immediately. The manner in which it is proposed to do this, the writer remarks, is not known, and he expresses his disbelief that Jones will consent to any such measure. If the object be to expedite the annexation, we do not see how this can be accomplished without a further act of our Congress.

THE MEXICAN NEWS.—We have dates from Vera Cruz to the fifth of August; but the later dates give us no later information, except that of a most unsatisfactory character, in the continued inaction of the Mexican Congress in reference to the difficulties between Mexico and the U. States. Every thing remains in doubt as to the future, except as to the probability that, the longer the delay, the less is the probability that the Mexicans will declare war. Still we may have news of a determination of the Mexicans to attack Texas at any moment, and the intimation that ten thousand troops are on the march for Texas would seem to indicate that they are playing a deeper game than we have given them credit for. We confess, however, that we are unable to fathom the intentions of such a people. The duty of our Government is to be prepared for the worst, and the duty of the Executive is to call Congress together at once, in order to obtain means for the defence of the country, in the manner provided for by the Constitution of the United States. He is acting now without authority, and spending money most profusely, even if most necessarily, for which no provision has been made by Congress. Those who have the highest confidence in Mr. Polk's administration ought not to desire this; and, to those who have no confidence in it, the present mode of action looks like a rank usurpation of power, as it unquestionably is.—*New York Express.*

NAVAL.—Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated—

U. S. Ship ST. MARY'S,
Galveston, August 7, 1845.

"We sailed yesterday from Aransas, having convoyed from New Orleans to that place two merchant ships with troops numbering 1,500. Brigadier General Taylor commands in chief, and is encamped for the present at St. Joseph's Island.—As soon as the troops can be conveyed to the main he will take up his march for Corpus Christi.—There is a good deal of difficulty in devising means for transporting the men across the bay; and, in consequence of the very shoal water, it can be done only by the use of flat boats, which yet remain to be constructed. The carpenters of the Falmouth have been sent on shore to assist in building the boats.

I have learned that the Mexicans have an army of quite 20,000. No doubt our people think that fifteen hundred men are sufficient to eat up Mexico, castles and all, but it will be found that the drilled Mexican soldiers are any thing but contemptible foes. The greatest source of apprehension to our army, however, is from the Camanche Indians, a fierce and warlike tribe in the very heart of Texas, and excited against us as they would be would prove a most distressing enemy.—[Norfolk Herald.

MILITIA ORDERED INTO SERVICE.—The New Orleans papers which reached us yesterday, inform us of a hasty proceeding of Gen. Gaines and the Governor of Louisiana in calling into the service of the United States two regiments of militia. The reasonias signed for this measure is that 10.000 Mexican troops are within eight days march of Gen. Taylor, in Texas. So it seems that these militia are called out for the protection of Gen. Taylor. We had the rumour of the march of these 10,000 men some days ago, but we believe that few people credited it.

It is to be hoped that this act will be disavowed by the Government, and that these troops will be sent home until called into service by some more regular authority. It was sufficiently questionable whether the President has authority to send troops into Texas. But the claim of authority by an officer of the army, to call for militia merely on the rumour of the advance of Mexican troops towards the Texan frontier, is a still more questionable assumption of power. If troops can be lawfully bro't into the field in this manner, there can be little doubt that we shall soon find ourselves in a state of war.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

American Army.—For the information of the numerous gallant citizens who will wish to avail themselves of appointments in the army in expectation of a rupture with Mexico, we deem it proper to state, what we have learned from the War Department, that the present military establishment can in no event be increased without the previous legislation of Congress; and, of course, there will be no such appointments to be made until first authorized by law. The militia only can be called out in aid of the regular army, as now by law established.

There are now attached to the army many supernumerary graduates of the Military Academy fit fo the most active and important service.—[Washington Union.

MEXICAN TRADE.—Members of the company that lately arrived from Chihuahua and Santa Fe represent the internal trade of that country as being active and increasing. In Mexico they are increasing and extending their domestic manufactures. Cotton and woollen manufactories are multiplying and improving near the city of Mexico. There are many citizens of the United States in almost every part of Mexico, carrying on the adventures of commerce; they have ventured much and will be ruined in case of war.

EL PASSO DEL NORTE is a Mexican town in Chicuahua, on the road to Santa Fe. It contains several thousand inhabitants, but it is scattered over a large space and is celebrated for its orchards, gardens, vineyards and well cultivated farms. It is surrounded by a fertile and well watered country and the inhabitants cultivate the land with more skill than in any other part of Mexico. The fields are generally invigorated by artificial means. Its inhabitants are said to be kind, liberal and hospitable to strangers. They make excellent wine from the pure juice of the grape. At this place the Texan prisoners were kindly and humanely treated.

OREGON AN INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT.—There are some indications that the people of Oregon desire a Government of their own, and entirely independent of the United States; already a form of Government has been established, by which the territory has been divided into four counties, in each of which there are annually held two terms of court. The laws of Iowa have been adopted, and a Judge appointed. The views of the most intelligent people of the territory appear to be defined in a letter from Peter H. Bennett, one of the influential settlers of that territory. Writing to a friend he says:—

"We are now waiting most anxiously for the result of Pakenham's mission, and if the two governments have not settled the question between them, the moment the fact is known, there will be one universal movement made. A regular convention will be held, and a constitution adopted (republican no doubt,) and an independent Government put in operation at once. Necessity will compel us to the step. The population of this country are no doubt desirous to live under the Government of the United States, but if she will never do any thing for us, we must and will do it for ourselves. The people are worn out by delay, and their condition becomes every day more miserable. I speak to you with great candor, for you know me, and know that I withhold nothing, and disguise nothing. We are well satisfied that the United States Government as well as Great Britain could not object, and would not object, if we form an independent Government for ourselves, situated as we are. Treaties must be made with the Indians, and many other things of importance must of necessity be done."

THE OREGON TERRITORY.—The following, translated from a paper published at Montreal entitled *Melanges Religieux*, (Religious Miscellany,) is given as the population of the Oregon Territory in 1844. The information is derived from the Lower Canada Roman Catholic Missionaries:—

Estimated number of Indians,	110,000
Christian Indians,	6,000
Canadians,	1,000
Americans,	2,000
British,	200
Jesuits (from Europe,)	12
Canadian Missionaries,	3
Nuns,	6

A College, 60 feet by 25; a Convent, 60 by 30; two other buildings same size commenced, one at St. Paul and the other at Oregon City; 12 Chapels, nine of them Catholic and 3 Protestant for the Americans. Of the Canadians between 150 and 160 are farmers.

Such is the population for the mastery of which England and the United States are contending. It is to be feared from the history and result of the settlement of Europeans and their descendants in America, that whatever party succeeds in their claim to the territory, the Indians will be the sufferers.—*Quebec Gazette.*

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The value of imports into the United States in the year ending the 30th of June last, as ascertained at the Treasury Department according to a correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer, was $119,512,606, of which was subject to duty $96,486,836; and free of duty $23,025,770.

The amount of exports in the same period was $107,891,622, of which $92,914,165 consisted of domestic produce, and $14,977,457 foreign merchandise. Excess of imports over exports $11,620,984. Among the imports was included $3,952,233 in specie, and among the exports $8,477,651 in specie.

The imports during the three months ending on the 30th of June, amounted to $28,631,816; and the exports during the same period to $30,586,561. Excess of exports during these three months $1,954,745....[Boston Daily Adv.

American Missionaries in Canton.—Rev. I. J. Roberts, Rev. J. L. Schuck, and Dr. Devan, are now laboring as missionaries in the city of Canton, China. Mr. Roberts says "I have not seen so much promise of usefulness elsewhere since I have been in China." Until recently, not only missionaries, but all foreigners, were excluded from Canton. Dr. Schuck writes, "with ten native preachers, we are laying plans for the most vigorous operations—it is indeed and in truth a glorious field. The late American treaty renders us and our converts secure—the people eagerly receive our books, receive *us* politely, crowd our chapels, and listen with attention to our message."

The Morses.—Morse, of the electro magnetic telegraph, and his brother, the veteran editor of the N. Y. Observer, have sailed in the Ashburton for Europe. The former goes out to perfect arrangements for the introduction of his telegraph in Europe: the latter in connection, some way, with the newly discovered and very ingenious art of Cenography—of which nothing is known but the results. His last edition of the famous Geography first compiled by his venerable father, contains admirable specimens of maps made by this process. It promises to be of great utility. Mr. Morse is the nominal editor of the Observer; but for many years he has had nothing to do with it, except to enjoy its revenue.

Scenes of violence continue to occur in the West. The practice of carrying deadly weapons leads to many deplorable results. It should be denounced by every good citizen. The St. Louis New Era says that a few days since an affray took place in the streets of Hannibal, between a Mr. Bailey and Dr. Oliver Grant; the latter person was stabbed through the right lung with a dagger drawn from the cane of the former. Grant was in a precarious situation and not expected to recover. The same paper adds, that on the preceding Saturday two persons had an altercation at Hannibal, and as the boat left, one was pursuing the other with a drawn knife. Too bad! And yet occurrences like these are by no means uncommon. The whole country suffers in reputation in consequence.

SLAVES.—The number of slaves may be estimated as follows in the following countries.

In Brazil,	2,500,000
United States,	2,500,000
Spanish Colonies,	800,000
French Colonies,	250 000
Dutch, Danish & Swedish colonies,	100,000
South American Republics,	400,000
	6,650,000

THE LATE FIRE AT QUEBEC.—The following General Order has just been issued:

"HORSE GUARDS, July 8.

"The Commander-in-Chief has received from Major-General Sir James Hope, the annexed reports of the circumstances attending the recent conflagration in the city of Quebec in the Province of Canada, of the conduct of the officers and troops composing the garrison at the time and the copy of the General Order issued upon the occasion by the Commander of the Forces in North America, the late Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Jackson, K. C. B.

"The Commander-in-Chief having considered it his duty to lay these documents before the Queen, her Majesty was graciously pleased to notice the discretion, intelligence, and ability manifested by the officers, and the zeal, persevering fortitude, energy, and activity of the troops under their command.

"On the occasion of communicating to the troops in North America, his approbation of the conduct of Major-General Sir James Hope, and of the officers and troops under his command, and information of the gracious notice thereof taken by Her Majesty, the Commander-in-Chief desires to draw the attention of the army at large to the fresh instance thus brought to its knowledge of the advantage afforded by its discipline and good order, subordination, and habits of obedience, upon all occasions on which its fortitude, its zeal, its active and energetic action can be required.

"The perusal of these papers will demonstrate to the officers and troops, that, even in times of profound peace, circumstances may occur which may enable them to display all their good qualities, to render the most important services, and thus to acquire for themselves the good will and respect of their fellow subjects, the approbation of their superiors, and, above all, the notice of their most gracious Sovereign.

"By command of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN MCDONALD, Adjutant-General.

WATER SPORTS.—The "Three Days," at Paris, as has been mentioned in our paper, were celebrated with the usual display, a special appropriation of 200,000 francs having been made to meet the expenses. The *Journal des Debats*, in describing the sports prepared for the occasion, gives an account of a new one invented for the occasion:

"As in former years," says this journal, "the warlike pantomimes, *mats de Cocagne*, bands of music for dancing and fire-works were established in two places at the two extremities of the city, at the barrier of the throne and the Champs Elysies. But the most curious episode of the day were the games on the water, which were executed between the Point Royale and that of Concorde. Since the young people of Paris have acquired the passion for navigating canoes, yawls and whale boats, the games of this kind are witnessed with great interest. There is now a set of people devoted to water races as well as horse races, and our young Parisian boatmen are making for themselves a reputation which is extending to the sea ports, where they go to contend with sailors in agility and address, as they do at Paris with professional boatmen.

"The games, property so called, which are executed by the corps of marine boatmen of Paris, are managed in this way: Mounted on boats with four oars, and armed with muffled lances, they push violently against each other, to see who shall throw his adversary into the water. In the swimming games, the swimmers wear on their heads a sort of casque, formed like a Swan, with a long neck, so that the appearance is like that of real Swans moving on the water. The games finish by a Tub race. Each boatman holds himself bent down at the bottom of a cask or tub, which he impels forward with two little paddles. These games give rise to a multitude of comical incidents, which are always accompanied, as may be imagined, by immense shouts of laughter from the crowds who are assembled to witness them, from the quays and heights overlooking the river.

"The nautical exercises of the day were succeeded in the evening by a most picturesque nocturnal festival. In the evening and night a multitude of boats, canoes and gondolas were seen moving about on the Seine and crossing each other in every direction, illuminated by garlands of lanterns disposed like rigging and cordage. Four steamboats also lighted up with variegated lamps, carried orchestras of music. Nearly a hundred and fifty boats of every form and size, all illuminated, moving about, formed a most beautiful coup d'œil. These nocturnal fetes, which have only been given for the second time at Paris, are imitated from those displayed on the Arno, at Florence. But there is no comparison to be made between the Arno and the Seine, and with us the spectacle is infinitely more splendid and magnificent. The basin of the Seine was beside bordered by an illumination of colored lamps, formed into obelisks and vases distributed over the quay and the Pont de la Concorde. Immense lustres also of colored glass were suspended in the arcades of the bridge. This bridge was illuminated in every part. The balustrade, the arches, the pillars. The balustrade had beside placed on it, numerous large vases, all of colored glass, filled with fruit and flowers. Near the Pont Royal, almost in the middle of the Seine was erected an illuminated palace, the lower story of which was lighted to the very surface of the water, and the architecture of which was reflected in the river.

"Fireworks were thrown up in succession on the river, on the bridge and opposite the Chamber of Deputies. The river on which the first act of the fireworks was displayed, sparkled with flame from the number of different pieces which were thrown by cords and borne on corks on the water, and which were every where exploding, in the most brilliant manner. Those on the Pont de Concorde were composed of four jets, or in pyrotecnic terms four strokes of fire: three large escutcheons bearing the date of the three days: a flight of double Catherine wheels, and a large piece representing Neptune on his car, artificial fountains, palm-trees, and finally a gigantic bouquet, or rather three bouquets in succession, composed, it is said, of forty-five thousand and bombs. On the river four large vessels throwing up fireworks constantly, represented the burning of a flotilla. Every thing succeeded perfectly, and no accident, as far as we know, occurred.

"Every precaution was taken to prevent accidents, and administer to the sufferers if any occurred. Stations provided with litters and surgical assistance were placed in various parts of the city, and detachments of the fire departments were ready at hand, in the neighborhoods where fireworks were thrown off."

Communication.

[FROM THE COURIER.]

Messrs. Crabb & Co.—The intended Horticultural Meeting and Show not having taken place, according to advertisement, and many enquiries as to the cause of its relinquishment having been made, we, the Committee of Management, beg leave, through the medium of your paper, to offer an explanation of the matter.

Various untoward causes, beyond our controul, have involuntarily induced us to postpone the projected Exhibition till the next summer;—among which we may mention, firstly, that some unexpected opposition to the rules established for our guidance, and a convenient difficulty in settling them so as to meet with unanimous approval, in a great measure paralyzed our energies and impeded our exertions in effecting our desired object; secondly that we have experienced much difficulty in procuring a suitable place for the Horticultural Exhibition; thirdly, that the weather during the present season has been, in a great degree, so ungenial as to have prevented the usual forwardness and luxuriance of vegetation; and hence it was feared, that the exhibition this year would not prove so satisfactory to the public or ourselves as we could have wished; and lastly, the public in general have not as yet manifested a sufficient interest in the project, (from a want, probably, of reflecting on the utility and ultimate benefits of such exhibitions and incentives to competition) to render it, in our judgment, advisable to incur the expense and trouble of carrying out the enterprise during the present season.

Although, therefore, we have for these reasons, considered it prudent to postpone the Horticultural Exhibition till the next year, we cannot but express a hope, that the subject having now been broached, and public attention in some degree awakened to it, it will not be suffered to fall into oblivion. On the contrary, we confidently anticipate, that every lover of Horticultural pursuits, and every true and disinterested well-wisher to the best interests of his country, who duly reflects on the many and important advantages that surely will result from a process of improvement in the cultivation of the numberless useful and ornamental products of the earth, will henceforth afford us his hearty co-operation and assistance; and that a spirit of generous and patriotic emulation in horticultural enterprise will thus be engendered and sustained, which will enable the managing Committee of next year to offer to the public inspection a splendid and (in this Province) unprecedented Horticultural Exhibition, calculated to delight the senses, and to manifest the capabilities and fertile qualities of our provincial soil and climate. Every individual who causes a blade of grass or a lovely flower to grow, where none before were known; every one who introduces a useful or ornamental vegetable production for the first time into the land of his nativity or adoption, or who effects an improvement in the growth and quality of such products, is truly a public benefactor; and competition, therefore, in such laudable pursuits, is alike beneficial to the community and honourable to the individual.

In this spirit of emulation, we hope to see numbers render their aid to the Horticultural Exhibition next year; and in the promotion of the desired object, we, (whether then entrusted with the official duties of Committee men or not,) will assuredly afford all the assistance within the scope of our means and ability.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
THOMAS ALLAN,
J. LONGMAID,
JOHN HARRIS.

St. John, Aug. 29th, 1845.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

HAVE received per *Canmore* and *Ready Rhino*—4 Cases Thomson's Screw AUGERS; 2 tons Brandram's WHITE LEAD, No. 1; 2 tons PUTTY. Aug. 23.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1845.

The second August Mail, per steamer Caledonia, now 14 days from Liverpool, has probably arrived at Halifax, and may be expected in this City early on Thursday morning.

CALAMITOUS OCCURRENCE....It falls to our lot to record an instance, (unhappily of too frequent recurrence) of the fatal effects of incaution in the use of fire-arms, by young persons; by which a fine youth has been prematurely hurried into eternity, and two families plunged into the deepest distress and sorrow. From a statement received from a correspondent, it appears, that early in the morning of the 25th ult., George Lewis and Henry A. Beck, two lads of about 16 years of age each, and intimate friends, residing at Salisbury in the County of Westmoreland, went out together to shoot Pigeons; when, from some unfortunate accident, not explained in our correspondent's letter, further than as appears by the finding of the Coroner's Jury, young Beck was shot through the head, by the discharge of Lewis's gun, and died instantaneously. The latter, overwhelmed with dismay and grief, immediately hastened homewards, to make known the dreadful occurrence; and an inquest being accordingly held on the body of the unfortunate deceased, a verdict was returned of "*Accidental death*"; it appearing that the gun was discharged by Lewis, without perceiving the deceased, or being aware of his proximity.

The lad thus suddenly removed from a life of earthly activity and usefulness to the realms of immortality, was the eldest son of Mr. Martin Beck of Salisbury; and not only the members of his own bereaved family, but those also of the unhappy, tho' unintentional, cause of his death, are thus plunged into the deepest affliction Young Lewis, himself, it appears, is propoundly affected with grief and remorse, tho' guilty of no greater crime than carelessness; and is scarcely less an object of pity than those upon whom he has involuntarily brought such bitter sorrow.

THE POTATOE CROP...We are informed by a Gentleman who has recently visited the Eastern part of the Province, that the Potatoes in many places between this city and the Bend of Petitcodiac, have fallen a prey to the epidemic blight, or disease, (by whatever name it may be called,) which has this season done so much mischief among the crops of that valuable vegetable in this Province. It appears, however, that while the crops on this side of that river have generally been injured, those on the other side are not at all or but very little affected.---The Wheat also, in many localities, has fallen a prey to the weavil.

We also learn that fields of healthy potatoes, and other vegetables were severely injured by frost a few nights ago, at Norton, and other districts.

We refer our country readers to the advertisement of the St. John Agricultural Society, in another column, requesting information on the subject of the Potatoe disease, from those farmers whose crops have been blighted by it.

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

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

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

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

"*Man's Insufficiency and God's Sufficiency,*" a Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of Fredericton, on Sunday, June 15, 1845, by John, Bishop of Fredericton,—published by request,—may now be obtained at the Book-stores.

The August number of the *British North American Wesleyan Magazine*, published last week, contains a number of highly interesting articles, in Biography, Divinity, Religious intelligence, &c.—A new Wesleyan Chapel was opened at Coote Hill, Long Reach, in the Carleton Circuit, on the 3d ult., and several others are in progress of erection in that district.—A bell has been ordered for the chapel at Fredericton; and to assist in the more efficient conducting of the singing, it is expected a suitable organ will be placed within that building previous to the coming winter.

No official information of the re-enactment of the Deck Load Law by the Imperial Parliament, having been received by the Collector of this port, ships will, we learn, continue to be cleared out with deck loads until further instructions on the subject are received from England. By the late law vessels could not be cleared, with deck loads, between 1st Sept. and 1st May.

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

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

The Stockholders also voted Mr Nisbet £100 for his services as President of the Company for the past year —[New-Bruns.

At a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, Thomas Nisbet, Esquire, was re-elected President, and Mr. Alexander Robertson, Secretary.

Fire at Halifax.—On Sunday night, 24th ult, shortly after 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the store of Mr. Haverstock, at the head of Central Wharf, Upper Water street, which was speedily consumed as also the dwelling house adjoining, occupied by Mr. Saunders The store occupied by Frith & Co. was slightly injured.

DUTIABLE GOODS IN TEXAS.—The New York Courier and Enquirer is informed, on what it believes to be reliable authority, that the steamer *Acadia*, which left Boston on the 16th of July, took out extensive orders (and other conveyances will, no doubt take out similar orders) to England, to purchase and ship to Texas foreign merchandise, to arrive and enter there at the existing reduced rate of duties, and there await the action of Congress on annexation. "When that act is thus completed, all these goods become *ipso facto, entered merchandise*—as much so as if in New York, Charleston, New Orleans, or any other American port, and can be transported coastwise or interior to any of our other States."

Dreadful Death ...At New-York, on saturday night before last, a young man, a butcher, named John Van Rapp, met his death in Fulton market, in a very extraordinary manner. He was cutting a piece of meat, when the cleaver which he was using, glanced from the block on which he was cutting, and struck him on the thigh, severing the femoral artery. He started to run for a physician, but fell dead before he had gone many steps, having bled to death.

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

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

The steamer Quebec lately performed the distance from Montreal to Quebec, 180 miles, in eight hours and three quarters.

THE WEATHER.—Since our last the weather has taken a very sudden change, the mornings and evenings being exceedingly cold. Jack Frost has been paying a visit to some districts, which will perhaps do a little injury to the potatoe crop. Harvest operations are beginning to be general, and before we issue our next, we expect that a considerable quantity of grain will be housed. So far as we can learn, there will be an average crop in this district, a circumstance which calls for gratitude to the "*Giver of all good.*"—*Miramichi Gleaner, August 30.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We understand that on Friday the 22nd inst. a melancholy accident occurred at the Mill of Messrs. Holderness & Chilton, Richibucto, whereby a man of the name of HATCH, was so severely hurt as to have died from the effects shortly thereafter. The deceased was a native of Pictou.—*Ib.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.—By the steamer North America, which arrived on Wednesday, we received our usual files of Newfoundland papers.

The good people there are in ecstacies at having a Dutch Prince among them, and have given themselves up to Horse Racing, Boat Racing, Reviews, and routs of various kinds in honor of his Royal Highness.

The Review of the Troops in Garrison was another of the shows got up to please the Prince, and it is said he expressed himself highly pleased with the discipline of the different companies.

The Fisheries at the Labrador, are reported to have turned out well, but along the Newfoundland shore not so well, as the following scraps from the Patriot show:

"We feel happy to say that the Fishery at the Labrador this season has been signally successful up to this time. Great apprehensions were entertained at the commencement of the voyage that the large quantities of Ice in the vicinity of the fishing grounds would have operated against the enterprise, but it is fortunately otherwise, and the fishery round there has never been so prosperous. This is more to be rejoiced at, inasmuch as a vastly greater number of people have proceeded to the Labrador this year than perhaps ever repaired there before,—at least, a far greater number than had gone there for the last six or seven years.

"We trust that these favorable accounts may be borne out, and that a continuous prosperity to the end of the fishing season may ensue; and thus will the loss of the fishery in shore be partly made up, though of course the individual poverty superinduced cannot be thus prevented.

'The Cod Fishery along the shore has been decidedly bad in most places up to this period—indeed, in many places it has been all but a dead loss of time to pursue, and those who have only to depend upon the produce of the voyage, without the assistance of produce from the land, must and will be in destitute circumstances the coming winter.

'Accounts from Fogo state the fishery to be abundant in Green Bay. More fish had been put ashore when our informant left than had been caught the entire season.'

Lord Stanley, the Colonial Minister, has consented to allow Sir John Harvey, the Governor, to set apart a portion of the Grounds adjacent to Government-house, for a public Horticultural Garden.

Responsible Government is talked of in Newfoundland. The Patriot remarks:—We believe there is not one man in every ten of the people of the entire colony who know anything of the British Constitution, who is not a strong advocate for the introduction of the Responsible System of Government among us.'

A House was burnt down at Low Roberts—in which a girl of 13 or 14 years was consumed. The unfortunate occupant, whose name is Callahan, was himself badly burned.—*Halifax Journal.*

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA ...We understand that Sir Hercules Packenham may be expected here next month. He will relieve Sir Jeremiah Dickson of the command of the forces in this Province, but will not enter upon his Executive and Ministerial duties, as Lieutenant Governor, until next spring....[Ibid.

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

THE STEAM ENGINE.—The mighty steam engine—whether we view it in its individual grandeur or in its universal dominion over all inferior machinery, must ever be the great autocrat of the mechanical world. How wide are its provinces—how extensive its fields of enterprise—how numerous its subjects, and how diversified their aims! Over the ocean and the estuary, across the inland sea and the mountain lake, along the sinuous river and the placid stream, it passes in majestic sweep like the vapour-tailed comet athwart the planetary domains, dispensing blessings in its course, and gifts yet unrecognised by the recipients of its bounty. The merchant and the traveller, the naturalist and the voluntary exile, the philanthropist and the ambassador of Heaven, are borne with speed and safety to the scenes of their respective labours. Man meets man, interchanging the works of their hands or the produce of the soil. Antipodes, who have hitherto been planted with foot opposite to foot, now stand in parallel intercourse and craniological proximity. The white man and the black, the serf and the freeman, the liberated slave and his repentant master, commune on each other's sufferings and aspirations, and prepare for that reign of peace which is gradually evolving from the mysterious cloud that now overhangs the nations. Nor are its labours less marvellous and less beneficent within the more limited range of our daily interests and observation. Here it stands at the mine head disembowelling the earth of its treasures—there delivering it from its superfluous waters or depriving it of its deleterious or explosive atmosphere. Here it has its fixed abode in the factory, giving life and motion to the various combinations of art which prepare for our use the necessaries and luxuries of life—there it takes its locomotive flight along our pathways of iron, shortening time and space and uniting in one brotherhood the most distant and dissevered members of the commonwealth. Wherever, indeed, its throne is reared it exercises a beneficent sovereignty, feeding and clothing man, subjugating the material world to his use, and summoning all his intellectual powers to make new demands upon its liberality, and draw new prizes from its treasure house.—*From Article on the Occult Sciences in North British Review.*

Advance of Railway Science.—About three years ago it was doubted whether locomotives could run at all upon iron railways; twenty years ago the idea of their moving at a greater speed than ten miles in the hour was scoffed at as chimerical; fifteen years ago the unexpected rate of thirty miles an hour was considered a wonder which no effort of practical science could surpass; and now a speed of nearly fifty miles an hour is in daily use, while the rate of a mile per minute is promised, and, in some special instances, has actually been exceeded. It is singular that the three great feats accomplished by pratical science in our own time, viz., lighting by gas, crossing the Atlantic by steam in ten days, and rapid travelling by the same motive power on railways, have, one and all, been denounced as utterly impracticable by "philosophers," who actually knew nothing of the subjects upon which they theorised.—*Halifax Recorder.*

Change in Public Opinion.—When railways were first projected, the towns near which they came strove to keep them off as far as possible, and sp

OBSERVER.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1845.

August Mail, per steamer Caledo- from Liverpool, has probably arri- and may be expected in this City ay morning.

OCCURENCE....It falls to our lot tance, (unhappily of too frequent ne fatal effects of incaution in the by young persons; by which a een prematurely hurried into eter- milies plunged into the deepest row. From a statement received ident, it appears, that early in the 25th ult., George Lewis and Henry ds of about 16 years of age each, ends, residing at Salisbury in the stmoreland, went out together to when, from some unfortunate acci- ned in our correspondent's letter, ppears by the finding of the Coro- g Beck was shot through the head, e of Lewis's gun, and died instan- latter, overwhelmed with dismay ediately hastened homewards, to e dreadful occurrence; and an in- ordingly held on the body of the eased, a verdict was returned of *ith*"; it appearing that the gun was Lewis, without perceiving the de- aware of his proximity. suddenly removed from a life of and usefulness to the realms of im- he eldest son of Mr. Martin Beck of not only the members of his own , but those also of the unhappy, l, cause of his death, are thus deepest affliction Young Lewis, ars, is propoundly affected with e, tho' guilty of no greater crime s; and is scarcely less an object e upon whom he has involuntarily tter sorrow.

E CROP...We are informed by a has recently visited the Eastern nce, that the Potatoes in many this city and the Bend of Petitco- a prey to the epidemic blight, or tever name it may be called,) which lone so much mischief among the luable vegetable in this Province. ever, that while the crops on this r have generally been injured, those are not at all or but very little af- heat also, in many localities, has the weavil. that fields of healthy potatoes, and were severely injured by frost a at Norton, and other districts.

country readers to the advertise- John Agricultural Society, in anso- uesting information on the subject isease, from those farmers whose blighted by it.

ASSACHUSETTS...On Sunday last, sing satisfaction of hearing the Dr. Eastburn, Episcopal Bishop s, preach in St. John's Church, in Right Rev. Divine selected for his rse of the 6th chap. of St. John's that bread of life." The language s chaste and befitting the interest- upon which the learned Bishop t earnestness, whilst the delivery was marked by appropriate ges- ng eloquence. n, in personal appearance, is com above the ordinary stature, posses- and highly intellectual counte- s phrenology sadly deceives us, at this dignitary is not only useful, ental to his sacred profession.— that he is much esteemed by the of his Diocese. oon he preached in the Valley the evening at Saint Luke's, in e and highly gratified congrega- pleased in being afforded the op- ng this, the first, instance of an officiating in New-Brunswick.—

ficiency and God's Sufficiency," a d in the Cathedral Church of Fred- y, June 15, 1845, by John, Bishop published by request,—may now e Book-stores.

number of the *British North Ame- Magazine*, published last week, r of highly interesting articles, in nity, Religious intelligence, &c.— an Chapel was opened at Coote ch, in the Carleton Circuit, on the eral others are in progress of erec- ict.—A bell has been ordered for Fredericton; and to assist in the onducting of the singing, it is ex- e organ will be placed within that s to the coming winter.

nformation of the re-enactment of Law by the Imperial Parliament, eived by the Collector of this port, earn, continue to be cleared out until further instructions on the ived from England. By the late t not be cleared, with deck loads, t, and 1st May.

hanics' Whale Fishing Company.— the stockholders of this Company, t the St John Hotel, the following elected Directors for the ensuing last of which are new: et, John Duncan, John Wishart, n, Alexander Balloch, Thomas Al- Keltie, Esquires ders also voted Mr Nisbet £100 s President of the Company for the w-Bruns.

of the Directors, held this day, Esquire, was re-elected President, der Robertson, Secretary.

ar.—On Sunday night, 24th ult, o'clock, a fire broke out in the store ck, at the head of Central Wharf, eet, which was speedily consumed ling house adjoining, occupied by The store occupied by Frith & Co. ured.

OODS IN TEXAS.—The New York quirer is informed, on what it be- able authority, that the steamer ft Boston on the 16th of July, took ders (and other conveyances will, t similar orders) to England, to p to Texas foreign merchandise, er there at the existing reduced ed they await the action of Con- ation. "When that act is thus ese goods become *ipso facto, enter-* as much so as if in New York, Orleans, or any other American transported coastwise or interior her States."

ath ...At New-York, on saturday t, a young man, a butcher, named met his death in Fulton market, in nary manner. He was cutting a en the cleaver which he was using, e block on which he was cutting, on the thigh, severing the femoral ted to run for a physician, but fell ad gone many steps, having bled to

The barque *Brothers*, Capt Vidpey, 1st inst discharged over 500 tons ok on board 500,000 superficial feet eared on the 29th John Meloy,

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

The steamer Quebec lately performed the distance from Montreal to Quebec, 180 miles, in eight hours and three quarters.

THE WEATHER.—Since our last the weather has taken a very sudden change, the mornings and evenings being exceedingly cold. Jack Frost has been paying a visit to some districts, which will perhaps do a little injury to the potatoe crop. Harvest operations are beginning to be general, and before we issue our next, we expect that a considerable quantity of grain will be housed. So far as we can learn, there will be an average crop in this district, a circumstance which calls for gratitude to the "*Giver of all good.*"—*Miramichi Gleaner, August 30.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We understand that on Friday the 22nd inst. a melancholy accident occurred at the Mill of Messrs. Holderness & Chilton, Richibucto, whereby a man of the name of HATCH, was so severely hurt as to have died from the effects shortly thereafter. The deceased was a native of Pictou.—*Ib.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.—By the steamer North America, which arrived on Wednesday, we received our usual files of Newfoundland papers.

The good people there are in ecstacies at having a Dutch Prince among them, and have given themselves up to Horse Racing, Boat Racing, Reviews, and routs of various kinds in honor of his Royal Highness.

The Review of the Troops in Garrison was another of the shows got up to please the Prince, and it is said he expressed himself highly pleased with the discipline of the different companies.

The Fisheries at the Labrador, are reported to have turned out well, but along the Newfoundland shore not so well, as the following scraps from the Patriot show:

"We feel happy to say that the Fishery at the Labrador this season has been signally successful up to this time. Great apprehensions were entertained at the commencement of the voyage that the large quantities of Ice in the vicinity of the fishing grounds would have operated against the enterprise, but it is fortunately otherwise, and the fishery round there has never been so prosperous. This is more to be rejoiced at, inasmuch as a vastly greater number of people have proceeded to the Labrador this year than perhaps ever repaired there before,—at least, a far greater number than had gone there for the last six or seven years.

"We trust that these favorable accounts may be borne out, and that a continuous prosperity to the end of the fishing season may ensue; and thus will the loss of the fishery in shore be partly made up, though of course the individual poverty superinduced cannot be thus prevented.

"The Cod Fishery along the shore has been decidedly bad in most places up to this period—indeed, in many places it has been all but a dead loss of time to pursue, and those who have only to depend upon the produce of the fishery, without the assistance of produce from the land, must and will be in destitute circumstances the coming winter.

"Accounts from Fogo state the fishery to be abundant in Green Bay. More fish had been put ashore when our informant left than had been caught the entire season."

Lord Stanley, the Colonial Minister, has consented to allow Sir John Harvey, the Governor, to set apart a portion of the Grounds adjacent to Government-house, for a public Horticultural Garden.

Responsible Government is talked of in Newfoundland. The Patriot remarks:—"We believe there is not one man in every ten of the people of the entire colony who know anything of the British Constitution, who is not a strong advocate for the introduction of the Responsible System of Government among us."

A House was burnt down at Bay Roberts—in which a girl of 13 or 14 years was consumed. The unfortunate occupant, whose name is Callahan, was himself badly burned.—*Halifax Journal.*

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA ...We understand that Sir Hercules Packenham may be expected here next month. He will relieve Sir Jeremiah Dickson of the command of the forces in this Province, but will not enter upon his Executive and Ministerial duties, as Lieutenant Governor, until next spring....[Ibid.

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

THE STEAM ENGINE.—The mighty steam engine—whether we view it in its individual grandeur or in its universal dominion over all inferior machinery, must ever be the great autocrat of the mechanical world. How wide are its provinces—how extensive its fields of enterprise—how numerous its subjects, and how diversified their aims! Over the ocean and the estuary, across the inland sea and the mountain lake, along the sinuous river and the placid stream, it passes in majestic sweep like the vapour-tailed comet athwart the planetary domains, dispensing blessings in its course, and gifts yet unrecognised by the recipients of its bounty. The merchant and the traveller, the naturalist and the voluntary exile, the philanthropist and the ambassador of Heaven, are borne with speed and safety to the scenes of their respective labours. Man meets man, interchanging the works of their hands or the produce of the soil. Antipodes, who have hitherto been planted with foot opposite to foot, now stand in parallel intercourse and craniological proximity. The white man and the black, the serf and the freeman, the liberated slave and his repentant master, commune on each other's sufferings and aspirations, and prepare for that reign of peace which is gradually evolving from the mysterious cloud that now overhangs the nations. Nor are its labours less marvellous and less beneficent within the more limited range of our daily interests and observation. Here it stands at the mine head disembowelling the earth of its treasures—there delivering it from its superfluous waters or depriving it of its deleterious or explosive atmosphere. Here it has its fixed abode in the factory, giving life and motion to the various combinations of art which prepare for our use the necessaries and luxuries of life—there it takes its locomotive flight along our pathways of iron, shortening time and space and uniting in one brotherhood the most distant and discovered members of the commonwealth Wherever, indeed, its throne is reared it exercises a beneficent sovereignty, feeding and clothing man, subjugating the material world to his use, and summoning all his intellectual powers to make new demands upon its liberality, and draw new prizes from its treasure house.—*From Article on the Occult Sciences in North British Review.*

Advance of Railway Science.—About three years ago it was doubted whether locomotives could run at all upon iron railways; twenty years ago the idea of their moving at a greater speed than ten miles in the hour was scoffed at as chimerical; fifteen years ago the unexpected rate of thirty miles an hour was considered a wonder which no effort of practical science could surpass; and now a speed of nearly fifty miles an hour is in daily use, while the rate of a mile per minute is promised, and, in some special instances, has actually been exceeded. It is singular that the three great feats accomplished by pratical science in our own time, viz., lighting by gas, crossing the Atlantic by steam in ten days, and rapid travelling by the same motive power on railways, have, one and all, been denounced as utterly impracticable by "philosophers," who actually knew nothing of the subjects upon which they theorised.—*Halifax Recorder.*

Change in Public Opinion.—When railways were first projected, the towns near which they came strove to keep them off as far as possible, and spent immense sums promoting what has been most injurious to them. They have now found out their mistake, and would gladly pay as many thousands in getting a station near them as they spent hundreds before to ward it off. Every town now strives for its line, justly feeling that without it its importance must sink; and before long every village will have one too, or it must cease to be a village.

STARCH FACTORIES IN MAINE.—No less than twenty potato starch factories are in progress of building in the county of Franklin: more than fifty tons of starch were made at the factory of Abiel Abbott, in Farmington, the last winter. A number of starch factories are going up in the western part of the State.—[Thomaston Recorder.

CANADA.—The following is the recapitulation of the population Returns of Canada in 1754, five years before the conquest. It is extracted from documents procured at Paris by an agent of the State of New-York:

RECAPITULATION.

Quebec,	8000 souls.
Montreal,	4000
Three Rivers and Forges,	800
County Parishes,	42,200
	55,000

BRITISH SCHOOL, ST. JOHN.—At the late meeting (referred to in our last paper,) Mr. Duval explained the principles and objects of the British and Foreign School Society, and the intended operations of the School about to be established in this city.

The Society originated in the exertions of Joseph Lancaster, a benevolent member of the Society of Friends, who, deploring the universal spread of ignorance, devised a method called the "Monitorial or mutual plan of teaching," by which the Master, availing himself of the assistance of the more intelligent and advanced scholars, was able to instruct a much larger number of pupils than was practicable under the old method of individual teaching, in which all lessons were recited to the master, and all instructions given by him. By this system a large number of scholars can be taught by one master.

At the commencement of the Lancasterian system, the instruction was of an extremely elementary character, hence the full use of the Monitorial system was more appropriate and more efficient. But since that period a considerable change has taken place. The education now given in British Schools is of a much more advanced character than it was at first. Hence, while the Monitorial system is still used to a certain extent, much more direct and individual instruction is given by the master than was formerly the case. While it is still necessary that the Master should carefully superintend all the operations of the School, it is equally necessary that he should be as constantly occupied in teaching.

Mr. Lancaster commenced his operations in 1798, and the Society was formed in 1808. From the first he was encouraged by some distinguished nobleman, whose disinterested philanthropy conferred on them greater eminence than they could possibly gain by the accidental circumstance of their exalted birth. Among these were the late Duke of Bedford, and Lord Somerville. Nor did Mr. Lancaster want for even Royal patronage; George the III., gave him the warmest support, and each succeeding Monarch has continued the same patronage. Our present beloved Queen is a liberal subscriber, as is also her Royal consort.

From the commencement the course of the Society has been an onward one, but during the last 3 or 4 years it has been making rapid progress.

One great *principle* that has ever distinguished the Society, is the respect that it has invariably shown for every man's conscience. They have continually maintained the principle that no man's conscientious convictions on religious subjects should be violated or disregarded, while the boon of education is conferred on his children. To secure this, it has from the first been an invariable rule to exclude all catechisms and creeds, and give religious instruction from the Bible alone, which we all regard as the fountain of sacred truth.

Another principle which distinguished the Society was its constant aim to impart to the children an eminently useful education, adapted to the circumstances in which they were likely to be placed, and carried to as great an extent as the capacity of the children, and the length of their studies at the School would admit. It was not the aim of the society to furnish instruction in the dead languages, but to give that education which was best adapted to the mechanical and commercial portions of society. Hence the course of Instruction to be given in this school would embrace Reading, Writing, Spelling, Slate and Mental Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, English History, Natural History, Linear and Model Drawing, together with Singing by Nullah's method, which last branch of instruction was introduced among other reasons to give a pleasing variety to the school exercises.

A third feature of the system of education to be adopted in this School is to exercise the judgment rather than burden the memory. The object is to induce the children to *think*, and to think *correctly*. Much more real benefit is conferred on a child by enabling him to accomplish a little task well, than to repeat a long lesson without comprehending the meaning.

In conclusion he wished to address a few words to those who intended to send their sons to the school. He pledged himself to use every means in his power for the welfare of his charge, and fully expected to have success; but in order to have complete success he must have the co-operation of the parents—they must uphold his hands by insisting upon compliance with the rules and discipline of the school—by seeing especially to the constant and punctual attendance of their children, without which their studies must of necessity be impeded.

And as the proposed course of instruction was comprehensive and the institution entirely new, some time would be requisite before all that was contemplated could be carried out—he therefore asked for their patience. But if every effort was made by himself and full sympathy and co-operation was given by them, and they would send to the school lads who were determined to learn all they could, he had no doubt that results would at length be seen that would be satisfactory to all parties.

Passenger in the Helen for Cork, Mr. A. M'Farlane, jr.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. the Rector, Turo. B. WILSON, Esquire, of St. Andrews, Barrister at Law, to GEORGIANNA, youngest daughter of James White, Esquire, High Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John

On Monday, 25th ult., by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. John H. Leckey, of Boston, to Miss Ann Jane, second daughter of Mr. Claudius Hamilton, of this city.

On Tuesday afternoon, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rector, Captain John Thompson, of the brig *Frances*, to Maria Gittons, both of Dumfries, Scotland.

DIED.

On Tuesday night, 25th inst., after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and pious resignation to the Divine will, Mrs. Jane, relict of the late John Lemon, of this city, in her 66th year.

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

On Saturday morning, James Thomas, infant son of Mr. John Powers, aged six months.

At Chatham, Miramichi, on Monday the 25th August, deeply regretted, Margaret, wife of Dr. Alex. Key, and daughter of the late Patrick Henderson, Esquire, aged 47 years.

At same place, on the 27th, Mr. Owen Wynne, formerly of Holyhead, North Wales, in the 55th year of his age.

At Napan, on the 27th ult. Mr. Samuel McKnight, senr. aged 67 years.

At Shediac, on the 19th ult Mr Andrew Segrave, a native of Gormanstown, County Louth, Ireland, aged 33 years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Brig Panope, Pearce, Dublin, 42—W. H. Scovil, ballast.
Wednesday—Barque Nahant, Farnal, Boston, 4—to order.
Schooner Eleanor Jane, Roberts, Boston, 4—R. D. Wilmot, assorted cargo.
Algerine, Banks, Halifax, 5—Master, oats, &c.
Thursday—Stagger Herald, Brown, Eastport—J. Whitney, passengers and merchandise.
Friday—Barque Princess Alice Maude, Hunt, London, 35—S. Reynolds & Son, ballast.
Jane Hammond, Gillies, Newry, 30—Wm. Hammond & Co. merchandise.—Spoke, Aug 6th, lat 48 30 N long 13 35 W. ship Spartan, of St. John, with foremast head sprung; Aug. 10th, brig Fanny, of Halifax, in lat 43 53, long 30 53 W; 26th, Cape Sable Seal Islands N 12 miles, brig Alexander, of Whitehaven, bound East; 27th, Cape Sable Seal Islands E 8 S 12 leagues; ship Favourite, from St. John.
Schooner Oread, Bibber, Eastport—Geo. Thomas, flour and corn.
Saturday—Barque Eweretta, Brown, Hull, 35—Wm. Davidson, ballast.
Albion, Wallace, Galway, 29—W Carvill, whiskey.
Janet, Frazer, Port Glasgow, 26—R. Rankin & Co, ballast
Jane Duffus, McDonald, Liverpool, 30—R. Rankin & Co general cargo.
Lord Byron, Todd, Port Glasgow, 33—James Kirk, ballast
Brig Dykes, Bell, Maryport, 41—Jas, Kirk, ballast.
Tynemouth Castle, Rigg, Belfast, 40—John Robertson ballast,
Harmony, Carrol, Waterford, 37—to order, ballast,
Princess Victoria, Gray, Ayr, 33—to order, ballast,—Spoke, 10th Aug lat 47 44, lon 36 14, brig Brothers, of London, from St. John for Cork, all well; 26th, lat 43 11, lon 64, barque Bristol, of St. John, for Cork,
Magog, Shank, Ayr, 32—to order, coals.
Leviathan, Ryecraft, Baltimore, (Ire,) 29—R. Rankin & Co, ballast.
Warrior, McIntosh, Ardrossan, 30—order, coals.
Schr Four Brothers, Cook, St Thomas, via Yarmouth—Charles McLauchlan, sugar.
Scotia, Hennebery, Halifax, 12—George Salter, sugar and oil,
Eliza Jane, Crowell, Halifax, 10—H G Kinnear, oats.
Jane, Crowell, Halifax, 8—T L Nicholson & Co rum flour, &c.
Jessie, Challice, Limerick, 22—S Wiggins & Son, ballast
Sunday—Barque Mary Ann, Brown, Glasgow, 40—J Alexander, general cargo.
Brig Carolines, Kirkpatrick, Ballyshannon, 29—J. Wishart, ballast.
Monday—Brig Westmorland, Walker, Ardrossan, 36—Crookshank & Walker, coals.
Henry, McFee, Ardrossan, 31—Allison & Spurr, ballast.
Schr. Dolphin, Price, Boston, 2—Master, assorted cargo
Tuesday—Brigt. Olive, Jellery, Alexandria, 14—L. H. Waterhouse, wheat.

CLEARED.

Aug. 27th—Ship Meteor, Brown, Hull, timber and deals—S Wiggins & Son; Prince of Wales, Lawrence, London, timber and deals—C McLauchlan; Mountaineer, Bogart, Liverpool, timber and deals—James Kirk; Brig Virginia, Kendrick, Alexandria, plaster—H. Gilbert; Saint Mary, Morris, Belfast, deals, &c—John Hammond.
28th—Brig Manfred, Marwood, Belfast, timber and deals—Allison & Spurr.
28th—Ship Saint John, Richardson, Liverpool, timber and deals—Owens & Duncan; Barque Brothers, Valpey, Newry, deals—Wm Carvill; Bethel, Mosher, Gloucester, timber and deals—John Robertson; Brig Argyle, Clements, Dublin, deals—John Mackay; Narcissus, Marr, Drogheda, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Normanton, Robinson, Stockton, timber and deals—John Mackay; Brigantine Redbreast, Redding, Greenock, deals—John Mackay; Schooner Hornet, Hedigan, Limerick, deals—John Mackay.
30th—Ship Milicete, Wright, Liverpool, timber, &c.—Charles McLauchlan; Catherine, Williams, Liverpool, timber, &c.—Charles McLauchlan; Sir Charles Napier, Marshall, London, timber, &c.—Chas. McLauchlan; Lesmahagow, Perry, London, timber and deals—W. Hamilton & Co; Fortunes Dream, Darby, Liverpool, timber & deals—John Robertson; Barque Commerce, Atchison, Dublin, deals—Wm. Carvill; Brigantine Danube, McNaghten, Donegal, deals and staves—W. McDonagh; Schr. Charlotte, Vaughan, New-York, plaster—Master.
30th—ship Helen, Risk, Cork, deals—W Carvill.
Sept. 2d—Ship Virginia, Lawton, Liverpool, timber & deals—T. E. Millidge.

Brig Henry, at this port, spoke on Friday last, about 20 miles to the Southward of Cape Sable, Ship Oromocto, Cronck, hence, for London, all well.

Cleared at Philadelphia, 21st inst. brig Caroline Lesure, Brown, St. John.

Cleared at New-York, 25th ult. brig Widow, Evans, for this port.

Brigantine Merchant, Beck, at Pembroke, Me., from Pictou.

Wreck.—The brig Sarah Henrietta, of St. Stephen, Capt. Christie, from Bermuda, went ashore at Cape Negro, on Thursday so bright, during a thick fog, and became a wreck—crew saved.

Brig Indemnity, from Port Rush, bound to Quebec, went ashore on the Magdalen Islands 25th July, in a thick fog. One man, named James Brown, was drowned. The captain and two boys remain on the Islands, and the remainder of the crew have arrived at Miramichi.

The American schr. Harp brought to Dalhousie the crew and part of the materials saved from the wreck of the brig Turbulent, of Irvine, totally lost on the Island of Brian, one of the Magdalens, on the 24th July, on her passage from Liverpool to Dalhousie.

Gas Company Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the *Saint John Gas Light Company*, will be held in the Commercial Bank Building, in the City of Saint John, on Thursday the 11th of September ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon.

By order of the Directors.

A JACK, *Secretary.*

St John, Sept. 2, 1845 ---[News]

London and Quebec Fire Fund.

A MEETING of the General Committee for the Collection and Arrangement of the above Fund, will be held at the large Room of the *Commercial Bank*, on Wednesday the 3d September, at 10 o'clock, to receive the final reports of all the *Collecting Committees*, and direct the disposition of the amount collected.

Subscribers to the above fund who have not yet paid their respective amounts, are requested to place the same in the Bank of British North America, before the 3d proximo.

JOHN ROBERTSON.
Chairman of the General Committee.

St. John, August 29,

Raisins, Starch, and Sugar.

Just landed, ex ship "Edinburgh," from Liverpool:—

15 CASKS Cooking RAISINS;
1 Ton Poland STARCH;
IN STORE—*lately Received:*
20 Hhds. Bright SUGAR.

J. MACFARLANE,
Sept. 2.---[Her & Cour.] *Market-square.*

STOVES, STOVES.

Just received and for Sale:

75 ASSORTED STOVES, consisting of five different patterns of Cooking Stoves,---six different kinds of Air-Tight Stoves; a variety of Parlour STOVES; Franklins and Close Stoves. JOHN KINNEAR,
Sept. 2. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Rum, Molasses, &c.

On Sale by the Subscriber;—

25 PUNS. excellent quality MOLASSES,
10 puns. superior Old Jamaica Spirits;
—ALSO—
100 brls. fine quality NAVY BREAD.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Sept. 2. *North M. Wharf.*

PIG IRON.—150 Tons, now landing ex Jane Hammond, for sale by
Sept. 2. *WM. CARVILL.*

For HALIFAX.

The Schooner ELIZA ANN, W. P Crowell, Master, 62 tons old Register, will sail for Halifax, weather permitting, To-Morrow, (Wednesday.) For Freight or Passage, inquire of the Master on board, at the North Wharf, or to the subscriber.

Sept 2. H G. KINNEAR.

INFORMATION WANTED of THOMAS ROBISON, of Armagh, Ireland, who came to Saint John, with his wife, JANE DOUGLAS, about twenty-eight years ago;—said Thos. Robison is son of Capt. Eddom Robison, of Armagh. His uncle's (John Morton,) daughter is now in St. John, N. B. very desirous to hear from him. Address to her at Mr. Joseph Read's Hotel, King-street, Saint John N. B. ELIZABETH MORTON.
Aug. 30, 1845.

Special Notice.

H. P. SANCTON informs his friends and the public generally, that the HERALD, *Newspaper*, will be re-issued, as usual, after next week, commencing on Monday, 8th September. Advertising friends will please send in their favours by Saturday next.

☞ Job Printing, Hand-Bills, Cards, &c. can be executed forthwith.

*** Printing and Publication Office—fourth Story BRICK BUILDING, corner of Market-Square, and Prince Wm. Street, over the Hat Store of Mr. E. E. Lockhart. Aug, 30.

Molasses ! Molasses ! !

Received ex Brig "BLUENOSE," from Havana:—

A FULL Cargo, containing 252 Hhds. Retailing MOLASSES.—For sale in or out of Bond.. N. S. DEMILL.
July 15, 1845.

Best Quality Black TEAS.

30 CHESTS *strong* blackish leaf CONGO, well worthy the attention of retailers.

—*Also*—

4 Boxes Old HYSON, 60 lbs. each; and
2 Half Boxes Young HYSON;
4 Chests Fine Congo TEA, (marked E. I. C.)
2 Bags Old JAVA COFFEE;
4 M. very superior Havana Cigars, various kinds;
3 Tons Redwood and Logwood, &c.

OOLONG SOUCHONG TEA.—Retail Customers can be supplied with this delicious and highly flavoured TEA; also with the KOKEW and NINGYONG TEAS; and with the higher grades of Souchong, Pekoe, Caper, &c.

☞ None but JAVA COFFEES toasted—always fresh. JOHN SEARS,
Sept. 2.—1m. *Cheap Tea Store, King-Street.*

Agricultural Society.

THE Directors of the Saint John County Agricultural Society, with a view to the accumulation of facts respecting the Disease now prevalent in the Potatoe Crop, respectfully solicit from the Farmers of this County, whose Crops may have been so affected, replies to the following queries, which may be enclosed to the President, or to the Corresponding Secretary, at Saint John:

QUERIES—

When were your Potatoes first affected?

In what manner did the Disease first make its appearance?

Were the top or bottom leaves first affected?

Was the disease confined to the leaves, or did it extend to the stalks?

Were the Potatoes affected by the disease, and in what manner?

Are all your Potatoes affected—if only a part, state what kinds have been affected and what have not?

Have you observed any insect or worm about the roots, joints, or leaves of the Potatoes?

Have you done anything to stop the disease, and with what success.

State any other circumstance within your knowledge, which may bear upon the subject?

By Order of the Board.

Aug. 30. H. J. CHUBB, Rec. Sec'y.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

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

Application to be made through the Subscriber.

J. W. LAWRENCE,
St. John, 26th August, 1845. *Recording Secretary.*

One Penny Reward !

RUNAWAY from the service of the subscriber, on the 10th instant, an indented Apprentice, named ISAAC BUNNELL. All persons are cautioned against harbouring or trusting said Apprentice on my account; and whoever will bring back said apprentice to his Master, shall receive the above Reward. WILLIAM B. MCKEEL.

Greenwich (King's County,) August 29, 1845.—3i.

SOAP ! SOAP ! !

400 BOXES best Liverpool SOAP, 30 and 60 lbs. each,—Just received by the ship *Brothers*, and for sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
August 26. *Prince Wm. Street.*

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET-SQUARE.

AUTUMN IMPORTATIONS.

Per "Brothers," from Liverpool, and "William Penn," from the Clyde:

FANCY and Plain CRAPE DELAINES, *Orleans and Cobourg CLOTHS;* SHAWLS, and HANDKERCHIEFS; Tartan and Gala PLAIDS, CLOAKINGS; Printed COTTONS, Earlston GINGHAMS, Striped Shirtings and Checks; TWEEDS, CANVAS, Oznaburg, *CARPETS, HEARTH RUGS, &c. &c.*

Aug. 26. T. DANIEL.

Autumn Importations.

Per "William Penn," from Glasgow, and "Brothers," from Liverpool:—

A LARGE assortment of Gala and Worsted PLAIDS; Fancy CLOAKINGS; Printed DeLaines; Orleans and Cashmeres; Shawls & Handkerchiefs; Ginghams, Muslins, Regatta Stripes; &c.
CARPETING, HEARTH RUGS, &c. &c.

25th August. J. & H. FOTHERBY.

Nails, Chains, and Chain Cables.

On Consignment, ex ship Brothers, Valpey, Master, from Liverpool:—

20 CASKS fine wrought Boat NAILS, 1 5-8 to 3 inch,
10 Do. do. Sheathing do. 2 1-4 to 3 3-4 inch,
30 Do. do. Boat do. 8d'y to 20d'y,
15 Do. do. Horse do. 7, 8, 9, and 10d'y,
5 Do. do. OX do. 5d'y and 6d'y,
25 Do. best proved short linked CHAINS, 1-4, 3-8, 7-16 and 1-2 inch,
8 Best proved short linked CHAIN CABLES, 60 fathoms, 1-2 in. with Shackles,
8 Do. do. do. 60 do. 9-16 do. do.
8 Do. do. do. 60 do. 5-8 do. do.
4 Do. do. do. 60 do. 11-16 do. do.
4 Do. do. do. 60 do. 3-4 do. do.
2 Do. do. do. 75 do. 7-8 do. do.
2 Do. do. do. 75 do. 15-16 do. do.
2 Do. do. do. 75 do. 1 do. do.
2 Do. do. do. 75 do. 1 1-4 do. do.

For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.
August 26, 1845.—3i.

26TH AUGUST, 1845.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

HAVE just received per ship Brothers, from Liverpool—3 Cases "Hoole, Stainforth & Co." 5½ feet Gang MILL SAWS, for sale low.

Pig Iron, Sheet Iron, & Oakum.

Landing ex "Brothers":—

205 TONS *PIG IRON*, No. 1; 10 Tons Sheet IRON, assorted from No. 16 to 24;
5 Tons best OAKUM.

Ex "Helen,"

100 Tons *PIG IRON*, No. 1—for sale by
August 26. WM. CARVILL.

JUST Received, in Bond or Duty Paid—
100 Bbls. Mess PORK, 25 ditto Prime ditto,
20 do. Prime BEEF. GEO. THOMAS,
Aug. 23, Ward street.

MOFFAT'S MEDICINES.

THE above Valuable MEDICINES are for Sale by—

Messrs. Peters & Tilley, St. John; W. O. Smith, do.; J. H. Chipman, do.; Jos. Hunter, do.; G. Chadwick, do.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Thomas Turner, St. Andrews; H. Morrel, Miramichi; Peter M'Cleland, Hopewell; John C. Black, Sackville; Thomas Prince, Moncton; Andrew Weldon, Dorchester; W. Pycwell, Kingston; John H. Ryan, Studholm; W. Y. Theal, Shediac; Gideon Knight, St. George; Chas. Keith, New Canaan; Charles Freeze, Sussex; Wm. P. Wells, Jolicure; J. R. McPherson, Oromocto; John Tooker, Yarmouth, N. S.; Allen Chipman, Amherst; Thomas Delany, Londonderry; James Crowley, Digby; C. P. Jones, Weymouth; O. Vail, Westport; J. H. Harris, Bridgeport; P. Bonnett, Annapolis; J. A. Gibbon, Wilmot.

JOHN ELLIOTT, General Agent, St. John.

Educational Notice.

THE Grammar School Classes will resume their duties on MONDAY, the 4th of August next. Pupils in every stage of advancement can be admitted.

DR. PATERSON, the Principal of the School, can receive into his family a few Pupils as *Boarders*, on very reasonable terms.

St. John, July 29.

AUCTION SALES.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

TO be Sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on Wednesday the ninth day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon—That well known Establishment in the City of Fredericton, belonging to the Honorable CHARLES J. PETERS, Attorney General.

Any person desirous of purchasing, should view the House and Buildings, which are very capacious, and capable of being converted into a convenient and extensive HOTEL, much required in Fredericton at the present time.

The terms of payment will be as follows—Five per cent of the purchase money at the time of sale; ten per cent by approved endorsed Notes, payable in three, six, and nine months, with interest, on the delivery of the Deed; and the remainder in ten equal yearly instalments, with interest annually—to be secured by Bond and Mortgage on the property. MARK NEDDHAM,
Fredericton, 20th August, 1845. *Auctioneer.*

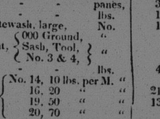
CHANCERY SALE.

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

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

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

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



GENERAL POST OFFICE.
ST. JOHN, N. B., 22d August, 1845.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that sealed Tenders, addressed to the Deputy Postmaster General, will be received at this Office until Thursday, the 25th September next, at noon, from such persons as may be willing to Contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's MAILS once a week between ST. JOHN and FREDERICTON during the ensuing Winter,—that is from the 1st of November, 1845, until the 1st May, 1846.

Tenders will be received at the same time for the performance of the above service *twice* in every week, each way. The sum for which they will agree to perform the service to be stated in Halifax Currency.

The particulars of the Contract are, that the Mails shall be conveyed on such days and at such hours as may from time to time be pointed out by the Deputy Postmaster General, and at a rate of speed not less than six miles per hour, including stoppages.

The Contractor will be bound to afford perfect security to the Mails, and means to protect them from the weather.—Security will be required for the due performance of the service.

J. HOWE, D. P. M. G.

[St. John and Fredericton Papers, two insertions.]

MILITIA NOTICE.

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

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

By Order of the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding City Militia.

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

St. John, Aug. 23, 1845.

J. AGNEW,

Watch-Maker, &c.

BEGS respectfully to call

Poetry, &c.

SUCCESS TO THE PLOUGH.

TUNE—"*The Brave Old Oak.*"

A SONG SUNG AT THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE SUSSEX SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE.

Here's to the Plough!—Success to the Plough!—
Who has reigned since the world began.
He's coeval with time—he gladdens every clime—
And caters for the family of man!
He works to provide, as the seasons glide,
For the wants of his countless horde;
And joy's o'er his pow'r in that golden hour
When the fruits of his toil are stored.

CHORUS.

Then success to the Plough—the mighty Plough—
Who gives health and life to all!
And shame to the hearts who, by base arts,
Are now struggling for its fall!

He's strong as the hills, and fears not the ills
That weak faction would heap on his head;
He seeks no strife but for the "Staff of Life"—
Heaven's frown is his only dread.
Then hasten the day, when the sacred lay
In truth prophetic shall appear—
When the sword and the shield to the plough-share shall yield,
And the pruning hook shall spring from the spear.
Then success to the Plough, &c.

THE WITHERED LEG.—An able-bodied man has been in the habit of begging throughout the streets of New York for the past year, and exciting the compassion and commiseration of the passers-by, by the exhibition of a withered or ossified leg. The appearance was peculiar; the limb was hard and slimy, and looked like a bluish, finely polished and greased bone; the foot was encased in a common brogan, like its more lively fellow, and as the passer-by glanced at the limb, his hand instinctively crept into his pocket, and with a shudder and a pitying exclamation, a few coins would rattle into the hat, which would then be cleared out for the next customer. Within a few weeks, by close observation, we have discovered that the leg was made of other materials than ossified flesh, and was constructed of fine walnut or oak, so excellently modelled as to resemble an ossified or dead limb. The discovery was made in consequence of a piece of the heel having, by some unlucky accident, got chipped off. He, however, makes a very comfortable living, as a cripple with a wooden leg, although his gains are less than before—from those who know his leg.—*N. York News.*

CONNUBIAL FELICITY.—Mr. Slang used to say my horses—my boys. Mr. Slang now invariably says, 'our horses, our boys, or our farm.' The substitution of our for my, by Mr. Slang, was brought about thus: Mr. Slang had just married a second wife—on the day after the wedding Mr. Slang had casually remarked, 'I now intend to enlarge my dairy.' 'You mean our dairy, my dear,' said Mrs. Slang. 'No,' quoth Mr. Slang, I say my dairy.' 'Say our dairy, Mr. Slang.' 'No, my dairy.' 'Say our dairy, say our,' screamed Mrs. Slang, seizing the poker. 'My dairy,' vociferated the husband. 'Our dairy, our dairy,' re-echoed the wife, emphasizing each 'our' with a blow of the poker upon the back of the cringing husband. Mr. Slang retreated under the bed clothes. Mr. Slang remained several minutes waiting for a calm. At length his wife saw him thrusting himself out from the foot of the bed, much like a turtle from its shell. 'What are you looking for, Mr. Slang?'—said she. 'I'm looking, my dear,' snivelled he, 'to see if I can see anything of *our* hat.' The struggle was over. It was our horses, our dairy, and the next Sunday morning he very humbly asked her if he might wear our clean breeches to church.

The eggs of land birds, according to a corespondent of the Gardeners' Chronicle, are, generallay speaking, much more numerous than those of sea-birds; while the sea-birds themselves are much more numerous than land-birds. Sea-birds, though they have considerable labour in finding their food, have, nevertheless, plenty of it at all seasons; and besides, they are exempted from many of the casualties which land birds have to suffer; not the least of which are the attacks of beasts and birds of prey. From both of these the sea-birds are comparatively free, and perhaps they owe some part of their safety to the unpalatableness of their flesh. From hence it is, we presume, inferred that Providence has given a less fecundity to the sea-birds. Exposed to fewer casualties, the smaller family serves sufficiently well to keep up the breed.

"BIG BUGS."—"Which is the best house in ——?" said a gentleman on a steamer, addressing a person who, he had been informed, resided at the place indicated. "The —— house," was the decided response. "That's the house where all the big bugs stop." Discovering, after a night of unrest, that his informant was the keeper of the house alluded to, he desired him to send his baggage to some house where the *bugs* were not so *big*.

On the Union Hall books, at Saratoga Springs, a recent arrival is said to be thus registered—

"Dr. Comstock (of patent medicine notoriety.) Mrs. Comstock and daughter, two servants, and four horses."

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

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

31 CASKS & cases HARDWARE, containing Carpenters and Tarrets improved Rim Locks, Butt HINGES, Screws, rim, spring, Norfolk and Night LATCHES; improved Mortice Door Locks, sliding Cabin door Mortice LOCKS; chest, cupboard, pad, till, trunk and desk LOCKS, wrought chest, T. H. HI. table and Venetian Shutter Hinges, Italian and sad IRONS, polished steel and iron Shovel & Tongs and fire IRONS, And Irons, Tea Kettles, sauce Pans, brass preserving KETTLES, patent Enamel'd preserving Kettles and Sauce PANS, Glue and Socket SHOVELS, Percussion GUNS and CAPS, Powder Flasks, Brushes, Seives & Riddles, Short handled Frying Pans, Lamp Wick & Chimnies Solar side LAMPS, Rivets Sickles & Reaping Hooks, Hoes, Cow BELLS, pit, cross cut, buck, tenon and hand Saws, coffin and Harness MOUNTING, Slates and Pencils, curry Combs & Brushes, Brass Goods, Planes, Cams Cast Steel Twists, Imperial Tin Dish Covers, Britannia Tea & Coffees; "John Wilson's" shoe & Butcher KNIVES, silver plated, brass & iron

CANDLESTICKS.

230 bags Cut and Wrought NAILS,
3 kegs Horse NAILS,
1 cask bright Horse TRACES. 1 do. Ox Chains,
2 cases Cast STEEL, hoop Band com. blister'd STEEL, 1 cask wrought pump Tacks and BRADS and Copper TACKS,
2 cases Hoole & Co's Gang and Circular SAWS
1 cask "Treble prima" Mill and other FILES
8 doz. long handled Frying PANS,
5 bundles WIRE, 1 cask curled HAIR,
52 doz. *Scythes*, 12 do eqr. point *SHOVELS*,
Ex *Arab*, from London—
40 kegs F and Canister POWDER,
On Hand—Rowland's Mill SAWS, 6 to 7 feet.
June 9.

NEW SUPPLY OF

BOOTS & SHOES.

Just received per ships Samuel, Emigrant, Seadrift, Corsair, and Mary Pring:—

A FURTHER supply of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Girls', Boys' and Children's

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every description, quality and price, from the cheapest to the very best imported into the Province—for sale Wholesale and Retail, Cheap.

ALSO—*On Consignment;*

2 Cases well assorted BOOTS and SHOES, for sale cheap by the Package.

May 27, 1845. S. K. FOSTER.

New Boots and Shoes.

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

☞ Further supplies daily expected.

April 8.—6i. S. K. FOSTER.

GORDON'S HARDWARE STORE,

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

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

18 TONS HOLLOW WARE, consisting of Pots from ½ to 35 Gallons, Boilers from 20 to 50 gallons, with and without spouts, Ovens and Covers 10 to 16 inch, extra Covers, Fry Pans, Griddles, &c.
2 bales large cotton Chalk Lines & Coffin Cord,
1 cask Red Chalk; 1 do. Water of Ayr Stone,
10 barrels FF POWDER; 20 do. Blasting ditto,
2 cases Scotch Screw Augurs, ass'd to 2½ inch,
1 cask Lamp Chimnies and Shades,
1 do. CUTLERY, assorted,
3 cases Cast STEEL, square, flat and octagon,
18 bundles *Spring and Blister STEEL*,
1 ditto Horse Shoe ditto,
4 casks containing 365 doz. Mill Saw and other FILES, common and superior quality,
2 cases Circular Saws,
1 case '*Rowlands*' MILL SAWS, 6, 6½, 7 feet,
100 GANG SAWS, 4½ to 7 feet,
115 dozen SCYTHES, good and cheap,
4 boxes Scythe Stones,
1 basket Shoemaker's Stones,
41 dozen Hay and Manure Forks,
24 dozen long handled Fry Pans,
1 case Guns and Pistols, Caps, Moulds, &c.
18 boxes Tin Plates; 5 cwt. superior Block TIN,
40 blocks of ZINC; 1 cask Sheet Zinc,
4 sheets LEAD; 1 cask LEAD PIPE,
1 ton Plough Plating; 2 tons Shear Moulds,
12 Anvils and Vices, best; 6 Smiths' BELLOWS,
28 dozen Shovels and Spades,
30 ditto long handled do.; 20 do. socket Shovels,
5 bags Copper BOAT NAILS, ¾ to 2¾ inch,
4 cases Sheet COPPER: 1 bundle sheet BRASS,
2 tons Patent SHOT, assorted,
2 do. Iron, Brass and Copper Shoe Bills,
1 cask Lamp Black; 1 do. BORAX,
2 crates Coal Scoops; 1 ton Sad Irons, ass'd,
1 cask *patent enamel'd* sauce and stew Pans, Tea and Preserving Kettles, Digesters, &c.
300 TEA KETTLES, assorted, tin'd and untin'd,
1 case School Slates and Pencils,
6 bags Countersunk Nails; 10 do. Slate do.
14 casks Ox and Horse Nails,
20 bags Boat Nails; 3 casks Whaleboat do.
1 cask Brads and Tacks,
10 bags SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch,
100 do. Rose and Clasp NAILS, 4dy to 20dy.
20 do. *Composition NAILS and SPIKES*,
1 do. do. Clinch Rings,
2 casks Plate and shutter Hinges,
1 do. Curled Hair and Seating,
1 bale Chair Web,
1 case Tea Trays and Waiters,
200 pieces Horse Traces; 100 Chains,
1 case X-Cut and Buck SAWS,
1 bale Sieves and Riddles, iron and brass,
1 ton Iron, Brass and Copper WIRE,
2 casks GLUE; 1 bale Carpet Thrums,
56 casks containing an excellent assortment of HARDWARE—among which are 200,000 Percussion Caps; 400 dozen Rim, Chest, Pad, Trunk and other Locks; 500 dozen Butts, Chest, TH, and Strap Hinges; Brass and Japann'd Candlesticks; Bellows Pipes and Tul Irons, Stair Rods and Eyes, Shoe Thread, Wilson's Shoe Knives, Heel Plates and Nails, Harness Mounting, Coffin Furniture, Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers, Castors, &c., Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, Urns, &c., Bronze Urns, Table, Shop and Hall Lamps, Fire and Andirons, heavy Kitchen Fire Irons, Brass and Bell-metal Preserving Kettles, Back Chains and Cart Hames, a good assortment of Carpenter's Tools, &c.

ON HAND—*12 Kegs of 100 to 200 lbs.*—A large and well assorted stock of CUT NAILS, manufactured by the subscriber from the best English Iron, and which will be found much superior to and more economical than the imported Cut Nails.

June 24. T. R. GORDON.

RECEIVED

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

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

☞ *Further Supplies are daily expected.*

ALEXANDER YEATS.

Dock-street, May 20, 1845.

Molasses, Cigars, Flour, &c.

Landing ex sch'r Ameron, from Matanzas:

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

Ex Canmore, from Glasgow:

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

Ex Mayflower, from London:

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

Ex Syria, from Philadelphia:

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

Ex Vanguard, from Philadelphia:

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

May 13. JARDINE & CO.

10th May, 1845.

The subscribers offer for sale,—

60 CASKS fine Canada Rose NAILS—4d'y to 20d'y;
15 tons SPIKES, from 3 1-2 to 8 inch;
3 Wood Stock ANCHORS—16, 18 & 20 cwt.;
4 Iron ditto, ass'd sizes; 20 Smith's Anvils;
Several CHAINS, of various sizes;
Patent Windlass, Chain Plates, Dead Eyes, Capstan, Ship's Head, &c.
2 tons CORDAGE, assorted;
100 barrels No. 1 HERRINGS;
150 quintals large Shore FISH; 50 do. Pollock;
7 cases Linen Thread; 18 do. Twill'd Silecias;
10 bales SHEATHING FELT;
3 hogsheads BRANDY:
25 chests Bohea, 100 do. Congo, 14 do. Twankay, 3 do. Old Hyson, 8 do. Young Hyson, 5 do. Twankay Hyson, 5 do. Orange Pekoe, 3 do. Pouchong TEAS, of the best quality.

ALLISON & SPURR.

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

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

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

Ex British Queen, from Liverpool—

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

Ex Canmore and Saint John, from Glasgow—

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

IN STORE, OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS—

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

Daily expected, per Jupiter—

10 Bales COTTON WARP.

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

St. John, May 20, 1845.

Spring Importation---1845

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

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

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

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

For sale at lowest market prices, by

J. MACFARLANE,

May 13. *Market Square.*

OATS, FLOUR &c.

Landing ex schr. "Emily," from Halifax:—

795 BUSHELS OATS,

Ex Demerest, from Philadelphia:
106 Barrels Superfine FLOUR;
100 Do. CORN MEAL.
Ex Matilda, from Philadelphia:
930 Bushels WHEAT; 130 brls. Sup'fine FLOUR;
250 Barrels RYE FLOUR; 200 brls. Corn MEAL;

Will have constantly on hand:

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

St. John, June 5, 1845.

Wines, Brandy, Malt Whisky, &c

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

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

—ALSO—

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

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

May 20. JOHN V. THURGAR.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Landing ex brig Bluenose, from Havana.—

35 M. CHOICE Havana CIGARS—for sale by

May 20. JARDINE & CO.

Scythes, Starch, &c.

Landing ex "Odessa" from Liverpool;—

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

May 27. JARDINE & CO

Brandy, Gin, Wines, Tea, &c.

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

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

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

April 29, 1845. JOHN KIRK.

Spring Importations.

Per Ship "SAINT JOHN" from Greenock:—

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

Per "CORSAIR," from Liverpool:

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

Per "LADY CAROLINE," from London:

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

J. & H. FOTHERBY,

May 20. *North Side Market Square.*

NEW SPRING GOODS.

MORRISON & CO.

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

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

☞ *Remainder of Stock daily expected.*

April 8, 1845

Tobacco, Tea, Soap, &c.

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

April 8, 1845. JOHN KERR & CO.

EXTRA SIZED GLASS.

JUST RECEIVED—

EXTRA SIZED LARGE GLASS, suitable for Store Windows, Coaches, Prints, &c. &c. *Also*—Polished PLATE GLASS (a very superior article,) of large size and not expensive. For sale at G. F. THOMPSON'S

Looking Glass Manufactory, Dock Street.

St. John, January 7, 1845.

STATIONARY, TEA, WHITING, &C.

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

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

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

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

And Hourly expected ---

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

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

May 22, 1845.

NEW BOOKS.

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

FOR SALE,

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

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

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

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

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

Lot No. 36, in letter C. division of Upland, containing 454 acres.

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

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

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

For particulars apply to F. A. KINNEAR,

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

St. John, 17th June, 1845.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

IN ALL CASES OF

Asthma.
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.
Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.
BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER COMPLAINTS. In the south and west, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, Farmers, and others, who once use these Medicines will never afterwards be without them.
Bilious Cholic and Serous looseness.
Biles.
Costiveness.
Colds and Coughs.
Cholic.
CONSUMPTION. Used with the greatest success in this disease.
Corrupt Humors.
Dropsies.
DYSPEPSIA. No person with this distressing disease should delay using these medicines immediately.
Eruptions of the Skin.
Erysipelas.
Flatulency.
FEVER & AGUE. For this scourge of the western country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent. Try them be satisfied, and be cured.
Foulness of the Complexion.
GENERAL DEBILITY.
Gout.
Giddiness.
Gravel.
Headaches, of every kind.
Inward Fever.
Inflammatory Rheumatism.
Impure Blood.
Jaundice.
Loss of Appetite.
LIVER COMPLAINTS.
Leprosy.
Looseness.
MERCURIAL DISEASES. Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.
Night Sweats.
Nervous Debility.
Nervous Complaints, of all kinds.
Organic Affections.
Palpitation of the Heart.
Painter's Cholic.
PILES.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of piles of 35 years standing by the use of the Life Medicines alone.
Pains in the head, side, back, limbs, joints, and organs.
RHEUMATISM.—Those afflicted with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.
Rush of Blood to the head.
Scurvy.
Salt Rheum.
Swellings.
SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL, in its worst forms.
Ulcers of every description.
WORMS, of all kinds, are effectually expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected.—Relief will be certain.

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD

And thus remove all disease from the system.

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

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

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

A NATURAL REMEDY

Suited to our Constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

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

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE.

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

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

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

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

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

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

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

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

CAUTION.

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

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

(Indian Purgative.)

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH

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

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

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

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT

Of the North American College of Health,

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

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

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

H. G. KINNEAR,

General Agent for the Provinces

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

Brandy, Brown Stout, Tea, &c.

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

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

—ALSO—

10 bales best quality Bleached CANVAS,
3 bales Stout WRAPPING