SAINT JOHN, N. B. FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1845.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 9. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 48.

THE CHRONICLE

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

August			H. Sun.	s. Moon	H. W.	
2	Saturday,	- -	4 52	7 8	4 29	11 8
3	Sunday,	- -	4 54	7 6	Sets.	11 40
4	Monday,	- -	4 55	7 5	6 40	mor
5	Tuesday,	- -	4 56	7 4	7 50	0 1
6	Wednesday,	- -	4 57	7 3	8 24	0 3
7	Thursday,	- -	4 58	7 3	9 1	1 1
8	Friday,	- -	4 59	7 1	9 34	1 5

New Moon, 3d day, 2h. 49m morning.

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

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

The Directors of the company are Elphalet Terry, James M. W ley, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.: Albert Day, Samuel W illiams, F. G. Huntingden, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.

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

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

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

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

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

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

Life Assurance.

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

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

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

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

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

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

Carding Machines.

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

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

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

Globe Assurance Company.

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

May 9. JOHN DUNCAN, *President.*

☞NOTICE.☜

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

SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS.

Indian Town, N. B. Feb 22, 1845.

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

Indian Town, N. B. Feb. 22, 1845.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per the *Emigrant*, from Liverpool, and *James White*, from Greenock:

15 CRATES EARTHENWARE;
20 Bales Wrapping and Printing PAPER; 5 cases Books; 3 casks Copying Ink and QUILLS. WM. HOWARD.

May 30.

Spring Importations.

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

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

JOHN G. SHARP,
May 23. *Corner North Market Wharf.*

JUST RECEIVED.—*Ex Lady Caroline* from London, one case

Carson's Patent Salting Instruments,

FOR SALTING AND CURING MEAT.

By the aid of this Instrument, persons in every climate can salt any quantity of meat thoroughly and instantly. With it a pressure is produced equal to 500 to 2000 pounds upon a square inch, which forces the brine through every part: consequently a large joint is equally salted in a few minutes; and as less salt is required, or sugar can be substituted the meat is rendered more tender, and the gelatinous and other nutritious properties are retained.

Valuable recipes for pickles and brine, also instructions for salting the different joints, supplied with each instrument.

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
May 16. *Agents for St. John.*

Health for All !!!

PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to Cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete, I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT FORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

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

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

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

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

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

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

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

TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

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

THESE truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY near Temple Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King st., St. John N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E. White, Belleisle.

In Boxes at 1s 9d. 4s 6d and 7s each.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder, are affixed to each Box.

May 3, 1844.

Miscellany.

SEA-SIDE WOOINGS.

A TALE OF THE COAST.—BY AGNES STRICKLAND.

(Concluded.)

Catherine had smoothed all her skeins of silk, and tied them neatly up in a piece of leather before she ventured to look up. The Scotch captain continued all this time standing with his hand on the counter and his eyes fixed on her face.'

At last he said, 'Catherine, how come you to quarrel with the tailor?'

'It is my opinion that he wishes to make it up with you,' observed the captain, 'for it was he that sent yondor old gossip to poison your mind about me.'

'I believe you are right,' said Catherine, 'but I would rather die than become his wife.'

'Did you ever love him?'

'No.'

'Yet you encountered his addresses it seems.'

'I was very young, and did not know my own mind at that time.'

'Do you think you should know it now?' asked the captain.

Kate was about to answer in the affirmative, when the shop bell rung ostentatiously, and in bounced Goody Barker's sister to change the lately purchased ounce of Scotch snuff for an ounce of Irish snuff, Mrs. Barker having asked for the former article by mistake. The master of the Wallace took up his cap in a huff and departed.

The interruption was the more provoking, as the Shore End shipwright announced that the Wallace would be fit for sea on the following day. Mac Donnell came in the evening, however to take leave of Catherine and her family, and as he sook hands with Mrs. Wilson, after thanking her for her hospitality, he said, 'One of these days you may see me again, mayhap.'

His leave taking with the mate's daughter was silent, it consisted only in exchange of glances—but these, like masonic signs, implied more to each other than was understood by the lookerson. The next morning they met on the beach and the master of the Wallace taking her by the hand, asked her a plain question, to which she made as frank a reply.

The question was, 'Whether she would like him well enough to marry him and live with him at Leith?' and Kate replied, 'she felt assured she could.'

'But, Kitty, my love,' said he, 'you are a slippery lass, you know, see you don't make such a goose of me as you did the poor tailor.

'Oh, dear, no,' said Catherine 'you are a very different person to him.'

'Ay, ay, bonny lassie: but you may meet with a more likely lad than Donald Mac Donnell, when I am sailing the salt sea.

'I will give you leave to try my constancy,' replied Kate: 'but see you don't buy gloves in any other shop than mine;

'No fear, no fear; I have gloves enough to last till we meet again.'

'When will that be?' asked Kate.

'In six months, perhaps, but it may be longer; if it should, I will write; but hold yourself in readiness to be married at an hour's notice, for the next time the Wallace passes your roads, I shall put in for you if your parents will allow you to become my wife.'

Catherine acquainted her parents with what had passed, but besought her mother to keep the matter a profound secret.

Mrs. Wilson never could keep a secret in her life and such a secret as this there was so much plea sure in revealing that before the Wallace was fairly out of the roads, she had made half a dozen of the most notable gossips in Shore End acquainted with the whole arrangement, and it was forthwith predicted by them and their coadjutors that the Scotch captain was making a fool of Kate Wilson, and they all laughed the idea of his return to scorn.

When the six months from his departure had expired, and he came not, the exultation of these prophets of evil knew no bounds, and Mrs. Wilson saw reason to repent of having needlessly bestowed her confidence on those who had made her daughter's disappointment the amusement of the whole town.

Mr. Abel Sewell, in particular, had much to say on the subject, and told every one 'that Catherine had never received a single letter from the fine Scotch captain, for whom she had jilted him; no nor ever would.'

Catherine, when this observation was repeated to her, by some of the retail dealers in second hand malice, said very coolly, 'Mr. Abel Sewell lives at the post office, and has of course, good reason to know that I have not received any letters from captain Mac Donnell.

The next month passed wearily away, they were marked not only by the pangs of hope deferred, embittered by the sneers of foes, and the scarcely less painful sympathy of injudicious friends, but by a pressure of domestic trials and calamities. Her father had expended his all in the purchase of a share in a vessel, and the ship, after a prosperous voyage was lost with her cargo, and his own life and the lives of the crew saved only by a sort of providential interposition, after they had been two or three days and nights in an open boat, struggling with the waves. George Wilson returned home a ruined man, sick and dejected, soon after his wife had increased his already numerous family by giving birth to twins.

'I am sure,' said Catherine, on whom the whole care and the chief of the toil requisite at this trying season devolved, 'it was all for the best that Donald Mac Donnell was unable to keep his promise in coming for me at the appointed time, for what could my dear father have done without me?'

So much was required of Catherine that she had no time to think of anything but the fulfilment of her daily duties, and she performed them all nobly and unremplainingly. Spring returned, and her father, through her good nursing and excellent management, recovered his health and spirits, and obtained the promise of another ship. Her mother was able to resume her post in the household, and the twins began to run about.

'We shall be ourselves again soon,' said Catherine, cheerfully, one evening, when she joined the circle round the tea table, after shutting up her little shop.

'And as happy as ever, my girl, in spite of all our trials,' rejoined her father.

'They have been all for our good, doubtless,' observed Catherine, steadily removing an unbidden tear, but not unnoticed by her father.

'Somehow,' said he, 'I wish that Leith ship had made the port of Jericho rather than our harbour; but Kate my child, I won't have you waste your time and fade your bloom away, in waiting for one who only meant to make a fool of you, when there is an honest young fellow in this town who would fain take you for wife.'

'My dear father, never name that odious tailor to me again.'

'Oh, no, it is not the tailor, but a fine, manly fellow that I should be proud of for a son-in-law. Ned Palmer, the boat builder. He spoke to me about it to day, and if you have a mind to please me, you will take him and think no more of that fair spoken weather cock.'

'My good father,' said Catherine, 'I will never be the wife of any other than Donald Mac Donnell. I have no doubt respecting his honor and his truth; I gave him leave to try my constancy, and he will come for me one of these days when we least expect him.'

'Positively, I have no patience with your folly, Kate,' interrupted her mother; 'you have made yourself the laughing stock of the whole town by making preparations eighteen months and more ago, for a man coming on shore to marry and carry you away, who had no more intention of doing it than the Pope of Rome, and I never pass that box which stands corded and sewn up in the tarpaulin wrapper in the corner of your bedroom, without giving it a kick.'

'Which kick would be better bestowed on Mac Donnell himself if he were within reach,' observed her husband.

Kate ran up stairs and pushed the box under her bed, that it might not be an eyesore to her mother any more. Now, though she was one of the best tempered girls in the world, she possessed some degree of pride and a high spirit; and, why should I disguise the fact, her mind was so much ruffled by her mother's mortifying remarks, that she passed the night in a tumult of restless and agitating thoughts, instead of the sweet sleep that generally succeeded her well spent days. Finding herself ill at ease on her pillow, Catherine rose at an unusually early hour, and, by the way of antidote to her mental disquiet, sought amusement in active domestic occupations. A plan we earnestly recommend to all damsels of her degree, for it is generally speaking, a successful one. Before the breakfast hour, Catherine had ironed and packed all her father's shirts and trowsers in readiness for his expected voyage; swept, scoured, and dusted the shop and parlor, and made a complete reformation in the arrangements of both; she then set the table and prepared the breakfast, and, by the time her parents and brothers and sisters were assembled, she had thoroughly subdued all the irritability of feeling induced by the jarring chord which had been so rudely touched upon by her mother. Her spirits had recovered their usual elastic tone, and when her mother resumed the subject at breakfast, she said 'My dear mother, say no more about Captain Mac Donnell for to day, at least; for were he to make his appearance I am too much fatigued to go to church with him I fear.'

Scarcely had the sentence passed her lips, when the eldest brother came in with a telescope in his hand from the pilot's station on the cliff, and, looking archly at his sister, cried out;

'Ha! ha! Kitty, there is a Leith vessel in the roads, and they are putting off a boat; so who knows if it be not the bonny Scotch captain coming for you?'

'Tried as she was, Kate set down her cup of tea untasted, and, snatching the glass from her brother's hand, ran to the cliff, whence she described plainly enough a vessel, very like the Wallace of Leith, in the bay, and a six oared boat dashing through the billows in fine style towards the shore. She thought she recognised a gallant looking figure seated at the helm, but her glass grew misty.

'Now don't make a fool of yourself, Kate, there's a good girl,' cried her father, who had followed her, 'for it is the Wallace, sure enough, and the captain is in the boat. See, he waves, a flag to us.' Kate buried her face in her father's bosom and vented her emotion in a passionate burst of tears.

A general cheer from the cliff welcomed the master of the Wallace when he leaped on shore for the errand on which he came was pretty well known, and sailors are all on terms of good fellowship with each other, and mightily fond of a wedding.

The meeting between Mac Donnell and Catherine was rather more tender than perhaps beseemed its publicity, but the inhabitants of a sea port town are used to scenes of the kind, and the manly hearts of our honest tars are always ready to afford unasked sympathy on such occasions.

'Kitty, my life,' said Mac Donnell, 'are you ready to go to church with me?'

'This morning, Donald?'

'This hour, my sweet lassie. Is there ever a license to be bought in this town?'

'Ay, ay, said George Wilson, 'our parson keeps them sort of things ready cut and dried in his own house, and I will step with you to see if we can persuade him to let you have one, while Kate runs home to tell her mother, and to put on her wedding gown. It will be rather an old fashioned one, captain, for she had it in readiness a year and a half ago, to my certain knowledge.'

I trusted I had fully explained the unavoidable cause of my delay by my letters to Catherine so as to stand acquitted of neglect,' said Mac Donnell.

'Letters!' echoed Wilson, 'the duce of a letter from you has ever reached my daughter's hands.'

'That accounts, then, to me for Catherine's unaccountable silence,' said Mac Donnell. 'Why my sweet lassie, I feared you had changed your mind again, as you never designed to reply to any of my letters, and I have not written less than twenty since we parted.'

'Did I not tell you so, father?, replied Kate, 'I always said that Donald Mac Donnell was true-hearted, and that it was Abel Sewell's spite to keep his letters, as he had the command of the post office.'

'Ay, the cast off tailor! was he the thief who cabbaged my letters! If I had ten minutes to spare I would make him swallow his own goose,' exclaimed the captain.

'My dear sir,' said Wilson, 'moderate your wrath—you have his girl and he your letters, and who is the best off, pray, you or he?'

Never did a bride make so hasty a toilet as Kate Wilson. Five minutes were all she was allowed for the purpose of exchanging her old stuff gown and the rest of the suit, in which she had performed so notable a morning's work, for her wedding garments of pure and spotless white, that had been laid up so long in lavender for this occasion. She had not even time to snatch a glance at her own lovely image in the glass, when she had hurried on the white Norwich shawl and new straw bonnet, no, not even to see if she had tied the satin bow becomingly, for her father was vociferating at the foot of the stairs, 'Come stir yourself, Kate, or you wont get married to day. It is half past eleven, and the parson and clerk are both in waiting at the church. Why hallo, Kate! you take more time in rigging than a seventy-four.'

I was not without good cause that Wilson address ed these exhortations to his daughter, for the church, was at the extreme point of the town, and the bridal party had to exert more speed than the etiquette of such processions warranted, to arrive there in time for the performance of the nuptial rite within the canonical hours. The town clock actually struck twelve just as the bride had written Catherine Wilson for the last time in the parish register.

Hasty as the bridal was, it was honored with all due tokens of joy by the inhabitants of Catherine's native town: there were pealing of bells, firing pop-guns, and hoisting colors fo thwith. Every house in the High street that could boast a flag hoisted it, and those that could not, displayed some article of gaily colored drapery by way of substitute, forming a picturesque *coup d'œil*, enough to those who only considered the general effect, and looked not enough into the minor details of the pageant to detect red and blue pocket handkerchiefs and patchwork counterpanes, floating from the humbler basement windows of the poor in juxtaposition with union jacks, custom house and corporation flags the pennons of pleasure boats, and tattered ensigns of foreign vessels, which were converted on this day into banners of rejoicings.

The parting between the bride and her family was brief. The wind was so fair for Hamburg, and the master of the Wallace in such a haste to pursue his voyage, that it was with difficulty he could be induced to stay and partake of the excellent lunch Mrs. Wilson had busied herself in preparing for the reception of the bridal party on their return from church.

'Nay, nay, captain,' cried George Wilson, 'after spoiling Kate's breakfast, it would be a little hard on you to carry her off without a lunch, when she has carried your leisure so long and patiently, in spite of our doubts that you were playing fast and loose with us all.'

'My Catherine never doubted me,' replied Mac Donnell, casting a loving glance on his smiling bride.

'Then see you no her well,' said the mother, for she is a treasure, though I say it who should not, and how we shall spare her, and what we shall do without her I dare not trust myself to think.

'Nay, nay, my sweet lassie, ye must e'en do as she did before ye when she married your father,' cried the bridegroom; 'and I'll never give you cause to repent forsaking father and mother and cleaving to Donald Mac Donnell.'

Kate, nothing doubting, allowed her hastily wedded husband to draw her arm through his, and lead her to the boat—the store mentioned carefully corded box, which contained the humble *trousseau*, having been dragged from under her bed by one of the boys and carried before her in triumph, attended by all the family; and, a numerous train of friends and neighbors following in the rear, she proceeded to the beach, and was handed into the boat amid cheers and congratulations of the sailors and the good wishes of the inhabitants of Shore End.

Mrs. Mac Donnell spent her honeymoon at Hamburg, and, on her homeward voyage, enjoyed the pleasure of surprising her parents with a visit, and, as it was Sunday when the Wallace put into Shore End Bay, she astonished the whole town by making her appearance at church in her maternity dignity, clad in silken attire, and leaning on the arm of her handsome husband.

The following spring, her father and eldest brother, when they made a voyage to the north, took the opportunity of visiting their beloved Catherine, whom they found the happiest and best of wives, occupying one of the prettiest houses in Leith, and charming all her husband's friends with her English neatness and excellent housewifery.

(From White's Excursion in Constantinople.)

SINGULAR ADVENTURE.

The risk of fire arising from several hundred thousand lighted pipes or pieces of charcoal and tinder, burning in every direction throughout the wooden built city is sufficient to justify the attempts made by divers sultan's to abolish smoking. But no sovereign waged war upon pipes and their attendant coffee more inveterately than Murad IV. He hunted down smokers, coffee-drinkers and opium-eaters, with relentless severity. If delinquents, high or low, were caught in the act of smoking, their heads inevitably paid the forfeit. Murad often went forth *Ishbil* (disguised) on purpose to watch if the police did its duty, or to see if he could fall in with individuals bold enough to infringe on his edicts. On one of these occasions he is said to have met with an adventure, calculated to diminish his passion for these experiments. Having disguised himself as a simple citizen, he passed over to Scutari in a common kayik, and prowled around the caravansaries, where strangers arrive from the interior. Not having discovered a single defaulter, he took his place to return in one of the large passage boats, by the side of a spahee, who had come from Kutaya to obtain arrears of pay. In the course of the passage the trooper produced a short pipe, lit it and commenced smoking. Upon seeing this Murad could scarcely contain his anger; but as the man was in his power he resolved to amuse himself at his expense, so he leaned aside, and said to him in a whisper, 'By the Prophet's beard, foolish (comrade) you must be a bold man! Have you not heard of the Sultan's edicts! Look, we are within sight of the palace. Take care of your head!' "If the Sultan neglects to pay his soldiers, or to furnish them with more substantial food, they must needs sustain themselves by other means," replied the spahee: "the Prophet has said that starvation by other hands is homicide: by one's own suicide, which is worse than homicide. My tobacco is good—it is raya tribute. Bismillah! it is at your service." Upon this Murad, pretending to look around, as if in fear of being detected, dre e his pelisse over his face, took the pipe, and smoked away lustily; then, returning the forbidden luxury to the soldier, he exclaimed, "Kardash! (brother) you seem to be a most liberal man! It is a pity you are not more discreet. To speak truth, however, I am also fond of my pipe, and laugh at the Padishah's beard in private. But heads are heads after all, and do not sprout like young figs. So take my advice, and be cautious when you reach the city." "Man can die but once and each has his appointed," retorted the spahee. "I may as well die with my mouth filled with smoke, as with an empty stomach. It is well for him who wants neither bread nor salt to deprive others of this substitute for food; but the day will come, when, Inshallah, he will broil for it." "Allah, Allah! this is a most incorrigible rebel and blasphemer. He shall be impaled with his own pipestick!" ejaculated the sultan aside; then he added in a half whisper "Speak lower—speak lower, Effendimiz (our Lord) has long ears." "And so have all the asses in Stambol," retorted the sturdy trooper; "but his braying may not keep him from following the road taken by Sultan Osman." The boat now touched the shore, and it was nearly dark. The spahee jumped on land closely followed by Murad, who, when they had advanced a few paces stopped the soldier saying, "your looks please me, and your language proves you to be a brave man. You are a stranger. I will find you lodging. Come: I and my friends care not the husk of an almond for the sultan: we will enjoy our pipes." The trooper looked round for a moment, and seeing no one near answered thus—"Hark, ye friend! I do not like your looks. I have heard of this sultan's pranks—He shoots men with arrows as others shoot dogs. There is honey in your speech, but gall in your eye. You are either a spy, or the Sultan himself. If the first, you merit a rope; if the other worse than a rope. None but rascals would put starving men to death. But whether spy or Padishah, you shall have your desserts." Whereupon he took forth his short mace, and administered a most severe cudgelling to the despot. Then bounding away with the speed of a gazelle, he disappeared among the narrow streets, leaving Murad foaming with rage and with half broken bones. Having rejoined his attendants who were waiting at an appointed spot, the sultan concealed his adventure and retired bruised and infuriated to the Seraglio. There he forthwith issued orders for beheading the chief of the police at Tophane, and for bastinading all his tenedosh for not being upon the watch. Next morning he sent for the vizir, and, without disclosing what had happened, commanded him to issue a proclamation, offering ten purses of gold and a free pardon to a spahee, who, on the previous night had beaten a citizen near the landing place of Tophane, provided that he would present himself forthwith to the Bostanjy Bashy. But the spahee recollecting that heads did not sprout like green figs, never made his appearance, and Murad henceforth took care not to stir out, unless closely followed by his bash ebdil and other disguised and confidential guards.

The above reads almost like a lost leaf from the adventures of Haroun el Raschid.

Extracts from
"AN AFFECTIONATE APPEAL,"
&c. &c.

BY ARCHDEACON JEFFREYS, OF BOMBAY.

(Continued from Chronicle of 25th July.)

Again the Apostle says, "Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." The world perhaps cannot fully understand the meaning of this command; but the believer understands it well. He knows that it means that his religion is not to be a thing set apart only for the Sabbath, but that it is to enter into all he does and give a tinge or colour to every thought and action of his life. Well the believer understands what is meant by doing all things to the glory of God.—And let me ask him can he lay his hand upon his heart, and say that in the present day it is possible for him to take intoxicating drink, give it to others to drink to the glory of God? When he beholds the effects that it produces, the oaths, curses, blasphemies, and crime that it produces, he must perceive that it can only be drunk to the glory of him who is the enemy of God and man. "Whatsoever you do, do all to the glory of God!" Christians are you willing to obey this command in the spirit of it, and to carry it through all the actions of your lives?

Again the Apostle says, "Avoid even the appearance of evil; let not your good be evil spoken of;" that is, let it not be of that doubtful character which affords a handle for speaking evil of it. If, in the present day, the Christian uses ever so little of that which is the known cause of almost all the evil in the world, it will have the appearance of evil, and will be evil spoken of. Those who seek a cloak for their own intemperance, or a salve to lull their consciences asleep, will be delighted to see him drink it, and, however small the quantity he drinks, they will claim a kind of fellowship with such a Christian, and will not give him credit for the purity of temperance.

Again the Apostle calls upon Christians to "present their bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God." He thus appeals to the Roman Christians, "I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice holy, acceptable to God, which is your reasonable service." Now let any man contemplate the vast mass of the populace of our cities that frequent the gin-shops; let him contemplate the disgusting effect upon their bodies, and the debasing, corrupting effect upon their minds, and ask himself, whether it is possible that they should present their bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God, so long as they frequent such places as these. Is it not evident that they are presenting body and soul, and all, filthy and unholy sacrifices to the devil, to crime, and pollution, and everlasting fire? And it is reasonably to be doubted concerning even the most respectable member of society, who carelessly gives his countenance to the most accursed traffic that Satan ever set up in the world, whether by so doing he is presenting his own body a living sacrifice holy, acceptable to God, and whether it is possible that the Holy Spirit should consent to dwell in his own heart, while he is encouraging the use of that which drives him from the hearts of others.

Again the Apostle says, "Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God, wherein ye are sealed unto the day of redemption." Now can any man read the testimony given before the British House of Commons, by the Judges of the land, the practitioners at the bar, and the keepers of our penitentiaries and jails, all concurring in the fact that intemperance is the cause of three-fourths of the idleness, poverty, prostitution, and crime of England—can he make use of his own eyes and behold the filthy, polluted, degraded, and utterly demoralized state of those who frequent the places where spirits are sold—can he hear these things and see them with his own eyes, and doubt whether spirit-drinking grieves the Holy Spirit of God, and drives him from the heart? Can he read the same testimony from America, declaring that the united experience of the nation has proved that it "sears the conscience, hardens the heart pollutes the affections, excites all the bad passions, weakens all the motives to do right, and strengthens all the motives to do wrong, is the cause of nine-tenths of all the crime of the America; and lastly, that it closes men's ears against the preaching of the Gospel and prevents their conversion to Christ,'—can he seriously consider these things, and doubt whether spirit drinking grieves the Holy Spirit of the Lord? Is it possible for a man to imagine a more likely way of grieving the Holy Spirit and driving him from his own heart, and opposing the spread of Christ's kingdom in the hearts of others, than by using, or by example encouraging others to use, this instrument of Satan? Time was when these consequences of the use of intoxicating drink were not known; but now that they are so well known and thoroughly understood, if a man still persist in the use of it, is it all likely that the Holy Spirit will seal his soul unto the day of redemption? Is it not far more probable, unless he repent of this wickedness, that Satan will set upon him the mark of the beast and seal him unto the day of damnation?

"Know ye not," says the Apostle, "that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you? If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy." Man's soul is the temple of the living God, which must not be defiled. Now what cause on earth is there in the present day, that has done one thousandth part as much to defile this temple of the living God as the lust of intemperance? And if you have any tenderness for the honour of God, or any love for the souls of men, will you not set your face like a flint, and enter your protest against the cause of this defilement?

Again, the Apostle directs Christians to "mortify the flesh," to "keep the body under," to "crucify the flesh with its affections and lusts." Is there nothing, in the self denying principles we are considering, in unison with these directions? But the man who will not give up the smallest indulgence, or put himself to the least inconvenience, for the good of his brother, can he be said to deny the flesh or to love his neighbour as himself? "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and soul, and mind, and strength, and thy neighbour as thyself.—Love worketh no ill to his neighbour, therefore love is the fulfilling of the law." Now can that man be said to love his neighbour as himself, or can it be said that he worketh no ill to his neighbour who is willing to spread abroad upon the face of society a poison which in thousands of instances has brought

ruin upon his property, disease upon his body, and damnation upon his soul; which has withered and blasted the hopes and prospects of millions both for time and for eternity, rather than deny himself a worthless indulgence? Or can he be said to love his neighbour as himself, who will not so much as lift up his finger to suppress the use of this poison, when it is already abroad on the face of society, who will even clog and impede the efforts of those who are striving to suppress the use of it, by either using it himself, or at least refusing to protest against the use of it? The Apostle Paul, in his own example, taught a very different Christianity from this. He was willing to give up any enjoyment, however, innocent in itself, rather than injure his brother, and be into him on occasion of falling. He declares, "If meat make thy brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." "But if thy brother be grieved with thy meat, now walkest thou not charitably; destroy not him with thy meat for whom Christ died:" "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything, whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak."

It has been a hundred times objected to this text, that the "cases are not parallel," that St Paul is here speaking of wounding the conscience of a weak brother, by doing, or by leading him to do, something which is in itself innocent in its own nature, but which he believes to be wrong. To this I reply, 1st That we have already entered our protest against all objections of this kind, because such an objection as this, if ever admitted at all, is sufficient to set aside, so far as we are concerned in it, every practical command of our Lord and his Apostles which could possibly arise out of the particular occasion at the time. For it is impossible that the circumstances of the present day can exactly resemble, in all particulars, the occasion which gave birth to the commands of our Lord and his Apostles. But 2d, In the present case, the points in which this community the of Apostle differs from the case we are now considering, so far from detracting from the argument, add immensely to its force and power. For, if I may not eat or drink certain meats and drinks where there is danger of leading my brother to do that which he thinks wrong, much less may I eat or drink where there is danger of leading him to do that which is wrong. And his not "being grieved" makes the matter no better, but infinitely worse.—For, if by my example I lead him into sin, it is better that he should be grieved, and his not "being grieved" is only a proof that I have seared his conscience as well as corrupted his practice.—Now here is a traffic which is destroying millions of souls for whom Christ died. For it is solemnly decreed that drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God. Have you any of the self-denying love of Paul?—Are you thankful for this opportunity of showing your willing obedience to God, and your love to your brother? Or does your religion all evaporate in barren generalities, in taste and sentiment, while you hate to come to particulars?

The Apostle James says, "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father, is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." Now if it be the Christian's duty to visit the fatherless and widow in their affliction, surely it is his duty if possible to prevent these afflictions, and to put an end to that which has caused almost all the sorrows of the widow and the fatherless, and to arrest the husband in that dreadful course, which makes his wife worse than a widow and children more than orphans. And if it be the Christian's duty to keep himself unspotted from the world, shall he not keep his garment clean from the foulest blot that has ever yet stained the world with crime of every die?

Clarke's Vegetable Universal Life Pills.

Comprising Seven of the most Valuable Medicines ever yet offered to the Public, and if taken according to the directions will seldom fail to effect a cure whatever may be the complaint.

THESE PILLS all operate to cleanse the system remove the morbid or opposing matter, and purify the blood, which is the grand object to be gained in all cases without exception.

The Universal Life Pills are a very decided improvement of Dr. Stewart's Pills, those who have used both being judges.

They are designated as follows:

Pill., No. 1, strong purgative for common use.
" " 2, milder, better in some cases.
" " 3, for complaints peculiar to females.
" " 4, Consumption, &c.
" " 5, Rheumatism, and all painful disorders.
" " 6, Asthmatic.
" " 7, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Abscesses, and all cutaneous humors.

In all cases when either of the other Pills are used the No. 1 or 2, as may best suit the patient, must also be taken once or twice a week, every other night or oftener as the case may require.

These Pills are put up in quantities to suit purchasers from 1s. 3d. to 5s. per Box, with proper directions on the outside wrapper, signed by the proprietor in his own hand writing, without which none can be genuine.

Those who purchase the large size boxes will make considerable saving, as the 2s 6d box will contain more than two boxes at 1s 3d, and the 5s box more than two boxes at 2s 6d.

Sold in St. John, N. B., by the Proprietor at No 21, Brussels street, Wm. Moore, Coffee House corner, Mr Henry Bickelow, King's square, Mr Samuel Reynolds, Indian Town, and Mr. James Hale, Fredericton. July 25.

The subscriber has received per 'Lady Caroline,' 'Jessy,' 'Julia Ann,' and 'Lion':

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

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

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

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

To have the character of being a good workman, involves the necessity of possessing first rate Tools.

RESPECTABLE TAILORS are informed that a few pairs of the real New York made SHEARS, than which, none can be better, are for sale at the store of

MARSH, *late* DRURY.
July 25. *Prince Wm. street.*

TO TINMEN—WATKINS' celebrated Scotch SHEARS, of assorted weights, Snip and Hand Shears, Hollow Punches, Oval Punches for cutting Patty Pans, &c., and hollow cutting Punches ½ to 2 inches, of superior make and finish, may be had at the store of

July 25. MARSH, late DRURY.

PALE SEAL OIL.—15 Casks Pale SEAL OIL landing this day, ex schr. Scotia, from Halifax, for sale by

July 25. J. R. CRANE.

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

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 1, 1845.

ANOTHER CALAMITOUS FIRE IN THIS CITY.—It is again our painful duty to record another of those disastrous fires with which this City has been so frequently visited. Being in the immediate neighbourhood of the scene of conflagration, we among the rest, had to remove our establishment to a place of safety. We are consequently in such a state of confusion as to prevent our giving in this impression many articles of interest intended and partly prepared for publication. Much news contained in the English Mail, which arrived yesterday morning, must therefore necessarily stand over until our next publication, which circumstance we trust our readers will excuse, as it is quite impossible for us (under the circumstances) to act otherwise. We copy the following details of the catastrophe from the *New Brunswicker:*

Destructive Conflagration in this City!!—About 40 Buildings Destroyed!!!

It is again our painful task to record the ravages of that destructive element, which has of late so severely tried the spirits of our fellow-men, and carried dismay and desolation into the habitations of peace and plenty. While lamenting over the catastrophies which befel the cities of Quebec Pittsburgh, and New York, we little thought that we should be so soon called upon to trace the progress of this fell destroyer in our own devoted city.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, an alarm of fire was given, and on proceeding to the spot, we found the flames bursting through the side of the building on Peters' Wharf occupied by Mr. Nisbet as a blacksmith's shop, and adjoining the building occupied by John Walker, Esq., as a ship-chandlery. A few active individuals, who were early at the scene of disaster, succeeded in extinguishing the fire which was visible on the ground flat, and we fondly hoped that its progress was thus early stayed;—in a few minutes, however, it appeared in the upper story, and almost instantaneously burst forth from the roof, lighting up the firmament, and throwing a vivid glare upon the peaceful habitations of our Citizens, who were thus suddenly aroused from their early slumbers. Gathering strength from the ignitable materials with in its reach, the fire spread with amazing rapidity, and soon encircled with its spiral form the large three story building to the Eastward, owned by the Hon. C. I. Peters, and occupied by Mr. A. Gillespie, as a Restaurateur; and the three story building of Mr. Walker, to the Westward. From thence the fire swept up the range of large buildings on Peters' wharf, to the corner of Water street, destroying the building on the latter street, which was occupied by Mr. Henry Hawkins, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant. After much exertion, and by tearing down three buildings on Water street, the progress of the fire in this quarter was providentially stayed.

From the North side of Peters' wharf, the flames spread to the south side, sweeping every thing on that and the adjoining wharf, known as Johnsons' wharf, as far down as the steam ferry wharf and all the buildings in this range on both sides of Water street. The fire also extended to Prince William street, destroying six buildings on this street, and sweeping as far North as the brick building of W. H. Street, Esq., which was occupied by C. W. Ketchum, Esq. This extensive building extends from Water to Prince William-street, and was filled with wines, liquors and merchandize, a small portion of which only was saved. When the fire arrived at this point, a most determined effort was made to arrest its progress, and notwithstanding the immense body of flame, which belched forth, owing to a large quantity of inflammable materials which was stored within its walls, the fire men maintained their ground with the most determined bravery, and unflinchingly persevered in their magnanimous efforts, despite the belching flames and the thick body of falling cinders which swept upon them. Though at one moment almost wrapt in the lurid flames, and at the next enveloped in the fiery particles which shot around them and covered the roofs of houses to a great distance, they steadily maintained their ground, and we are happy in being able to state that their efforts were eventually crowned with success; for here the raging of the fiery tempest was stopped, and its terrific force, which alone time threatened with destruction the greater part of the City, was arrested.

The four story brick buildings on the opposite side of Prince William-street were only saved though the great exertions of their owners and occupiers, and with the exception of a quantity of glass, which was broke with the intensity of the heat, they sustained no damage.

It is impossible at the present time, writing as we are, in the immediate vicinity of the still burning ruins, to give a correct list of those who have lost their property by this conflagration, or of the probable amount of insurance effected on the buildings and goods destroyed. We have, however, been favoured with the following list of the occupiers of the houses destroyed, which will, we think, be found correct:—

Peters' wharf, North side.—Building occupied by John Walker, Esq., as a ship-chandlery; Blacksmith shop, occupied by Mr. Nisbet; house adjoining, occupied by Mr. Gillespie, restaurateur; house occupied by Mr. Breeze, do.; house occupied by Mr. McNamara, as a boarding house; and the building at the corner of Water street, occupied by Mr. Hawkins, Auctioneer and Commission merchant.

South side.—Mr. Tool's clothing store; house occupied as a boarding house, and the upper part by Mr. Potts, as a rigging loft; Mr. Laskey's blockmaker's shop; Mr. Greenwood's fish store; Mr. Mitchell's carving shop; Mr. Johnston's boarding house; building occupied by Mr. G. Thomas as a warehouse; Mr. G. T. Ray's sail loft; Mr. Whitney's steamboat office, and Mr. Nichols' blacksmith's shop.

Water street, west side.—Large store owned by J. Hammond, Esq., and occupied by himself, and underneath by Mr. Hayden, hair-dresser; Mr. Lordley as a cooperage, and Mr. Amar, blockmaker.

Johnston's wharf.—Store occupied by Mr. Boyle; store belonging to the estate of the late N. Merritt, Esq., unoccupied; a boarding house; a cooperage; a store occupied by Mr. Hughson; a sail loft by Mr. R. Ray; a store owned and occupied by J. Wishart, Esq., and the Ferry House at the head of ferry slip.

East side of Water street.—Mr. Olsen, shop and dwelling; Mr. Bowes, clothing store; Mr. Stephen, tin shop; Mr. Neil, clothing store; Mr. Finn, grocery; Mr. T. M. Smith, ship chandlery; and W. H. Street, Esq., wine store, at which point the fire was stopped by the brick building occupied by Messrs. Thomas Hanford & Co.

Prince William Street.—House owned and occupied by Mr. Major; house occupied by Mr. Sharp; store occupied by Mr. Leitch, and the upper story by Mr. Sancton, as a Printing-office; house occupied by Mr. Melick, Clock and Watch maker; house owned by D. Ansley, Esq. untenanted, and the store occupied by Mr. Ketchum.

The grocery store of Mr. Crozier, in Water st., as well as the building occupied by Mr. W. Barlow, as a Cooper's shop, and that occupied by Mr. Holman, as a block maker's shop, were torn down to prevent the spread of the flames in this quarter.

This fire, although disastrous in its results, is far less in point of magnitude, than either of the former great conflagrations with which this City has been visited, and its effects will not be so severely felt by the poorer classes in the community, as it will be seen by the above list that a large number of the buildings destroyed were occupied as stores, the owners of which are in general able to re-build again.

About 40 buildings have been destroyed, and the loss is estimated at from £60,000 to £80,000. We regret to learn that the Iron House recently imported from England by Mrs. Brown, has been rendered useless from the effects of the fire.

The conduct of the Military on this trying occasion was most exemplary. They vied with the inhabitants in their exertions to subdue the flames, and their coolness and bravery will ever be held in grateful remembrance. We particularly noticed the conduct of one or two Officers, who worked with as much energy as the men under their command, and incited them to renewed exertions. May this generous sympathy which fills the breasts of British soldiers be reciprocal and lasting.

We are sorry to state that the office of our cotemporary the Herald is among the burned, and, (like ourselves,) those of Mr. Shives, the New-Brunswicker, Telegraph, and News, suffered much inconvenience and derangement in consequence of being obliged to remove.—We here tender our thanks to those invaluable friends who came to our rescue on the night of this calamity; some of whom, *for the fifth time* in less than twice as many years, have done us good service in our time of need.

Many buildings in King street, Church street, and other parts of the city caught fire from burning cinders falling on their roofs, but by the timely exertions of their occupants further destruction was prevented.

It is not known how the fire originated, neither is it supposed to have been the act of an incendiary; but when it is known that we have villains among us so void of the feelings of humanity—bad enough to cut the engine hose during the raging of the fire, we have the worst to fear. We hope a good look out will be kept for such abandoned characters, if ever it should be our misfortune again to be similarly visited; and if a little "Lynch" Law were not too good for them—just to save trouble, we should advise their being thrown "neck and ears" into the first mass of fire that was considered hot enough for their reception.

The 19th July English Mail arrived here by the land route from Halifax yesterday morning, being about 11½ *days from Liverpool to this city*—the shortest on record. We subjoin the following articles received thereby:

The freedom of the city of London has been recently presented by the Court of Common Council to Sir Henry Pottinger. It was contained in a magnificent gold box, on which was inscribed the vote of the corporation in the most complimentary terms. Splendid silver cups were also voted to Sir Robert Sale and Sir William Nott; the latter veteran being recently deceased, this testimonial will be transmitted to his widow.

The court also voted £500 to the sufferers by the Quebec fire.

The examination of the ten prisoners for the murder of the boat's crew of the Wasp, is concluded, and the ruffians are fully committed for trial.

In the year 1843 there were 2,170 corporeal punishments inflicted in the royal navy. The total number of lashes were 63,983. The highest number inflicted was sixty, and the lowest three.

The 'Caledonian Mercury,' narrates at length the case of a youth, named John Sweeney, a most inveterate stammerer, who was cured by a severe kick on the head by a horse.

The King of Denmark had despatched a frigate to China, with the object of endeavouring to effect a treaty of commerce with the celestial empire.

The Manchester subscription, to the fund raising for the late fire at Quebec is £5,198 16s.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Lords to reduce the statute of limitations to four years instead of seven.

Cardinal Capaccini died on the 17th ult. at Rome Although raised to the purple as late as the 21st April last, he had long been a faithful servant of the Holy See, having been successfully Nuncio in the Netherlands, at Naples, and Portugal, besides holding other important offices.

Orange Demonstration.—On Monday evening the Orangemen of this town celebrated the anniversary of the 12th inst. by proceeding to Newton, to meet their brethren from Manchester, Birmingham, Kidderminster and various other parts of England. They assembled in numbers varying from five to six hundred, as nearly as could be estimated, at the Monument in London road, about eight o'clock, and in about half an hour after fell in two deep and walked in procession along Pembroke place, and to the station, at Edge-hill.—There were two very large flags borne in the procession—one representing King William in the act of granting the bill of rights, and the other an equestrian figure of King William crossing the Boyne. A very considerable number of orange and blue banners were also exhibited, and every member wore either the orange or purple scarf, indicative of the order to which he belonged. There were two bands. Stubbs' Royal Harmonic took the lead, and played a variety of spirit-stirring airs. The procession, as it moved along, was joined by many hundreds of the populace, who behaved themselves in a very becoming manner. About ten o'clock, the Orangemen started by special train to Newton, and were accompanied by a large number of females, no doubt the wives, daughters, and sisters of the brethren.—The number of tickets taken at the station was 1,200.

On arriving at Newton, the whole of the assembled Orangemen from Liverpool and elsewhere met in the Conservative Hall, attached to the Legh Arms Hotel; and there, in the absence of the Grand Master, the Earl of Enniskillen, who had written to apologise for his unavoidable absence, they were presided over by the Deputy Grand Master, Brother Councillor Harbord. The speakers were:—Richard Harbord, Esq., M. W. D. G. M., Messrs. Allday, Ouseley, Payne, Bradley, Allen, Parry, Gleave, Gibson, Clay, Rigby, and Bentley.

The members then walked in procession through the village, preceded by the bands, after which they took their places in the train in the most orderly manner. They returned about five o'clock to Edge Hill, where a very considerable concourse of persons awaited their arrival, and escorted them into town. The procession was reformed at the station, and at the Monument the brethren separated, and went to their respective lodge-rooms, upwards of 30 in number, to dine. We are happy to state that no collision took place either in going to or returning from Edge hill, and that not a single stone was thrown at them from first to last. Full arrangements had been made by Mr. Dowling for having the whole of the disposable constabulary force speedily in attendance to quell any outbreak, but their presence was not required during the day. During the afternoon the neighbourhood of Byrom-st. Great Crosshall-street, Lace-street, and Fontenoy-street, the scene of the serious affray on Sunday week, was in a state of feverish excitement. Large crowds of Irishmen assembled, and had any of the Orangemen made their appearance, a breach of the peace would in all probability have ensued. The shopkeepers were so apprehensive of evil consequences, that many of them kept their windows closed. The following were the only affrays of which we heard:—A few minutes before seven, as two Orangemen, who had been dining at their lodge-room, at Gelderd's Inn, in Ranelagh-street, were coming out of the house, they were assaulted by a number of Irishmen, who had assembled apparently with the intention of creating a disturbance. Several policemen were quickly on the spot, and four constables were brought from St. John's Market, and they at length succeeded in dispersing the mob. A member of an Orange lodge was passing down Shaw's brow, when he was attacked by John Mahony and an infuriated mob, and, to use his own words, we'ld no doubt have been murdered, had it not been for the timely interference of the police. After Mahony had been arrested, James Avery attempted his rescue. They were taken on Tuesday before Mr. Rushton, who ordered that Mahony should be fined £5, or be imprisoned one month.—The whole of the evidence given showed the orderly manner in which the Orangemen conducted themselves.—*Liverpool Mail.*

The total income from railways derived last year by inhabitants of Lincolnshire was £593 515 6s. 7d.; by inhabitants of Middlesex, £963,440 18s 1d.

The Duke of Wellington gave his last sitting for a portrait to Count D'Orsay, on the 5th inst. The portrait is designed as a companion piece to that of Napoleon by Delaroche.

The celebrated monster double bass, which was purchased at a convent in Belgium, some years since, by the patriarch Dragonetti and presented by him to the Duke of Leinster, is the most colossal instrument extant, and requires two persons to execute—one to finger, and the other to wield the bow.

Two steam-vessels, in addition to the *Rifleman* and *Sharpshooter* are ordered to be built one of iron and the other of wood, to test the comparative qualities of the materials. The iron vessel is to be called the *Minx*, and is to be constructed by Messrs. Miller and Ravenhill, of Blackwall. The wooden vessel is named the *Teaser*, and is ordered to be built at Chatham dockyard. They are to be propelled by the screw, and will each carry one very heavy gun. It is said they are to be employed in the suppression of piracy in the Mediterranean. The following are the dimensions of the *Rifleman* and *Sharpshooter*:—Length between the perpendiculars 150 feet, length of keel 132 feet 7 inches, breadth 26 feet 2 inches, depth 16 feet 6 inches burden 482 81-94 tons, horse power 200. The armaments of each will be 6 guns—viz., four 32-pounders, 25 cwt., 6 feet long, and two 10 inch guns, 85 cwt., 9 feet 6 inches long.

Great doubts having been entertained by Sir Geo. Cockburn, on his inspecting last week, the *Amphion*, 36 gun frigate, at Woolwich, which is on the stocks being fitted with a screw propeller, and with a bow designed by Mr. White of Cowes, as to the ability of the ship to fire a gun from her bow port, ordered a 32-pounder from the arsenal to be pointed; when it was clearly proved that it could not be pointed with any effect clear of the ship; consequently the bow will have to be altered.

Piracy and Murder.—Her Majesty's brig Heroine which has just arrived at Plymouth, has brought with her part of the slave prize crew who are charged with the murder of Mr. Palmer, midshipman and nine men belonging to the wasp, whilst navigating the slaver to Sierra Leone. The prisoners are ten in number, of ferocious appearance, and, according to their own statement, eight are Portuguese and two Spaniards. The names were given as follows:—Francisco Parlera de Santo Servia, Jonas Majoural, Manuel Jose Alves, Florenes Ribereiro, Joae Maria Marmino, Antoninio Joaquim, Sebastin de Santi, Manuel Antonio, and Joze Antonio.

It appears that, in February last, the Wasp boarded a Brazilian two masted schooner, called the Felicidale, in the Bight of Benin. She had a crew of about 28 men, was completely fitted for the slave trade, her slave deck laid. She was detained, and from the information contained in her papers, the Felicidale, manned by British sailors, and commanded by Lieutenant Stuart, steered in a particular direction, and the same evening fell in with a vessel called the Echo, which had 434 slaves on board and captured her. On the second of March, they had not fallen in with the Wasp again, and Lieut. Stuart went on board the slaver to attend to the slaves, who had been forty-eight hours below, leaving on board the Felicidale Mr. Palmer, James Mullins, Edward Marshall, James Mitchell, James Baynom, Thomas Barfoot, Thomas Gold, Jack Andrews, and Joe. Wilson; the two latter were Krooman, and Thos. Gold a marine all belonging to the Wasp. There were also sixteen prisoners on board, fourteen belonging to the Echo, and two belonging to the Felicidale. When Lieut. Stuart had been about an hour on board the Echo, he went on deck and saw the Felicidale with the Brazilian colours flying, coming up on their weather quarter. Some one on board hailed them to heave to. She passed close alongside their weather beam, and fired round and grape. She passed on and again fired, and then escaped. The Echo followed her until dark, and then lost sight of her, and never saw her again. The Felicidale was taken by the Star, 6, Commander Dunlop, when Lieut. Wilson was put aboard to take her to Sierra Leone, when it was found that the midshipman and all except the Krooman had been barbarously murdered. Ten days after Lieut. Wilson took charge of the recaptured prize and parted company with the Star, he was caught in a heavy squall and capsized about 200 miles off Cape Three Points. Lieut. Wilson, with two Krooman, and some of the pirates who were retaken in the schooner, and five seamen, succeeded in cutting away some spars and making a raft which they finished just before the schooner settled down and foundered. They did not save any provisions fit for consumption, and only a small quantity of water, which being soon exhausted, the Krooman commenced drinking the salt water which killed them both. The quartermaster and the pirates also died from the same cause, the quarter master having previously become raving mad. Twenty days after they left the schooner, and being still upon the raft, they fortunately fell in with the Cygnet, 6, Commander Leyton, to windward of Whydah, and when taken off the raft by the Cygnet's boat, the survivors presented a most horrifying spectacle being literally a mass of putrifying sores. Commander Leyton, with much prudence, sent the poor fellows on board the Wasp for convenience to Ascension, where they arrived quite recovered on the 22d. They prisoners have undergone an examination at Guildhall.

Mortality of London.—The total number of deaths in the metropolis in the week ending last Saturday, was 845. The weekly average of deaths for the last five years has been 953, and of the last five springs 888. The number of Births in the past week was 1,203.

Caution.—The act of Parliament for the regulation of the joint stock companies contains several enactments which the public would do well to attentively study just at the present. The effect of those, to which we now specially allude, is, that any person contracting to sell shares in a company before it is completely registered, (which, by section seventh, cannot be done till the deed of settlement signed by one fourth of the shareholders) renders himself liable to a penalty of £10, to be recovered by a common informer before two justices of the peace; and that no shareholder can get quit of his liability for the debts of the company till the whole of the capital is paid up.

Advance of Railway Science.—About thirty years ago, it was doubted whether locomotive could run at all upon 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 exceeded. It is singular that the three great feats accomplished by practical 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.

The two most curious specimens of the old brocade at her Majesty's ball were those worn by the Marchioness of Waterford and Lady Rendlesham, both as to their excellent preservation and great beauty, and we are informed that both have been worn at the Court of Louis XV. by Lady Beresford, of historical renown, and by ancestor of the Thellusson family, who was ambassador to that monarch.

The chief secretary of Mehemet Ali, Kearef Bey, has been sent to France, loaded with presents for the King and court, amongst which is a gold snuff box, exquisitely chased, and set with diamonds, valued at £2,000, intended to be given to Marshal Soult. The bey has orders to proceed to England, to try the feeling of the English government on the transit question.

The police of Paris, having received information that a fraud had long been committed on the public by the sale of a fictitious compound as a substitute for pepper, under the name of Epice d'Auvergne,' has caused a search to be made in the shops where it has been sold, and seized large quantities, which, on being analysed, proved to be nothing more than a mixture of ground hempseed, potatoes meal, and husks of pepper, from which the venders derived a profit of at least 300 per cent.

Quebec Sufferers.—It is with much pleasure that we are enabled to state that Her Maje-ty has forwarded to the Honorary Secretary (Mr. R. Carter) of the 'Quebec Fund' the sum of 200l.; that his Royal Highness Prince Albert has subscribed 100l.; the Bank of England, 200l.; the Canada Company, 100l., &c. There is not a doubt that a large sum will be ready to forward to Quebec for the relief of the sufferers by fire by the next Halifax steamer, which will leave our shores on the 18th inst.—*Observer.*

IRELAND.

Willmer's News Letter says:—During the last few days Ireland has occupied a prominent place in the public mind, in consequence of some disturbances, arising out of the Orange processions of the 12th July. Armagh was the scene of the riots, and it appears from all accounts, and even from the admission of Mr. O'Connell, that in the actual collision the Orangemen only acted as all men, under the circumstances, would have done. The conduct of the Roman Catholics in being the aggressors was, Mr. O'Connell declares, such as to dissentitle them to "any sympathy or support from the Repealers.

The Grand Jury of the County of Longford have petitioned the Government that the County of Leitrim, and such other districts as have gone beyond the control of ordinary law, be subjected to military law, or some regulations of equal stringency.

The usual Meetings of the Repeal Association were held on the 7th and 14th instant. Mr. O'Connell was present. The rent for the fortnight amounted to about £900.

NEW ZEALAND.

Advices from New Zealand to the date of the 19th of March, state that the aborigines about the Bay of Islands have latterly been getting discontented in consequence of the falling off in trade, and considerable decrease in the number of ships visiting that port, a falling off which they cannot account for, except that it be caused through the interference of government. This notion having got possession of their minds, they have declared war against the British flag, and a chief of the name of Heki, a ringleader, prior to the 11th instant, had twice succeeded in cutting down the flag staff, which was a third time ordered to be erected again by the government, and 50 soldiers, accompanied by her Majesty's ship Hazard, of 18 guns, sent to protect it. These forces were assisted by the inhabitants enrolled as special constables. The town was attacked by the natives at daylight of the morning of the 11th instant, and I am sorry to inform you that the natives succeeded in driving the whole European population from the settlement, and compelling them to take refuge on board the ships in the harbour, making their escape with but little more than what they had on their backs. The town, being now entirely in the hands of natives, was plundered of everything, and property amounting to £30,000 has fallen into the hands of the savages. The loss of life on the part of the Europeans was not great in number, 15 killed, and 15 wounded. Amongst the latter is Captain Robertson, of her Majesty's ship Hazard, who is dangerously wounded, having four musket balls in his legs and arms. This gallant officer, with about thirty men, most nobly, and with the most exemplary courage, resisted the combined attack of about 400 well-armed savages, and had actually repulsed and beaten them back, when he got severely wounded, and fell. The fate of the day was just about this time decided against the Europeans, by a body of natives, with Heki at their head, having surprised and taken a musket-proof blockhouse which stood close by the flag-staff. The number of natives killed and wounded during the engagement has not been ascertained, but there must have been a considerable number of both.

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The Lieutenant Governor and Council of Nova Scotia have ordered that all members of the Executive and Legislative Council, shall in future be Justices of the Peace throughout the Province so long as they remain in those respective branches of the Legislature.

Halifax Water Company.—This company has been organised by the election of officers making bye laws, &c., and will go into immediate operation with the most encouraging prospects.

Gas.—As the Gas Company of this city will shortly go into operation, the following, copied from a late Liverpool Mail, may assist in throwing *light* on the subject matter of Gas and Gas Companies:—

"The recent parliamentary inquiry into the name of the Gas Company of Liverpool has caused no little speculation amongst the large body of gas consumers. Mr. Gage's letter, which appeared in the Mail of Saturday last, has perhaps invigorated the excitement, although Mr. Gage did not consider it within his province to touch the points to which we allude. The "Guardian Gas Company" are under special obligations to the thanks of the community, and indeed to every mark of gratitude which can be awarded them for their exertions. In this company's case personal objects were, for once, made subservient to the public good; and the considerable reduction in the price of gas, obtained by the Guardian's intercession, must be felt and appreciated by every inhabitant householder, manufacturer, mechanic, and shopkeeper.

But here arises the question—and we admit that it comes in a suspicious form—what enormous amount of profits must the old companies have realised, or rather extorted from the public, when they now admit that they can supply gas, with a profit, for 4s. on and after January next, which they have for years charged as high as 6s. 6d., 8s., and 10s. per one thousand cubic feet!

On the face of it this is a striking fact, one that naturally suggests apprehensions, but which, we trust, shall not be realised. We have received numerous letters on this head, and from the mass of these we feel that an opinion is gaining ground that the practice of gas companies, or rather their mode of ascertaining the quantity consumed by the public is unjust in principle. We are averse from using harsh terms; but we are bound to admit that the mode is an enormous one.

The wisdom of our calumniated ancestors, but which, we rejoice to say, is, in many cases, still respected, provided securities against fraud on the part of the dealers in the necessaries of life. Take, for example, the erecting of public weighing houses and machines, where the quantity of corn, hay, straw, coals, and almost innumerable articles, could be tested by an impartial and independent officer appointed for that purpose for that purpose. In these public markets the quality as well as the weight of the article is exposed to surveillance. Beef, pork, fish, and butter are viewed, watched and examined. And in addition to this there are heavy penalties imposed upon dealers for using defective or unjust weights, scales, and measures; and the urgent necessity of doing so, with extreme rigour, is improved by the convictions and fines in the magisterial courts.

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It will be contended, on the other side, most probably, that this project would lead to an expensive establishment. And why not? Gas companies are very expensive establishments and the official meters-age would be more expensive than they are at present. We think they would in the end prove to be *less* expensive; at any rate they would protect and satisfy the public in a matter upon which they have a right to be heard. The inhabitants of Liverpool, we are confident, will take these suggestions into serious consideration, and will be prepared to act upon them, some way or other, when the proper time comes."

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Allow us, Revd. Sir, to add the assurance that you carry with you our best feelings and sympathies, and that we shall hope to witness your speedy and safe return to your family and to your pastoral care over us.

And may the blessing of Heaven accompany you. God grant you a short and pleasant passage to Europe and a happy greeting there with your kindred and friends.

Tristram Moore J P.	Sam. Abbot J.C P.
Josephus Moore J P.	David A. Ross J P.
James Maxwell C.W.	John Grimmer J P.
Joseph Cornick C.W.	J H. Whitlock
P. M Abbot	T. M. Pingree
John W. Moore	T. Burton Abbott
H. Thompson	John H. Ovitt
A. Lindsay	Wm. Watson
James Waddall	James McCoreghey
John M. Norwood	George Abbott
Wm. Andrews	James Murchie
George Lindsay	Saml McGowan
Joseph McAdam	Alex Gillis
James T. Rixby	John Strange
Wm Owens	Thos Vesey
Z Chipman	Jas McBride
John Love	Thos W Rogers
Thos H Maxwell	Wm W Grimmer
John Milherry	Barth McCoreghey
Daniel H Maxwell	Saml Robinson
James Maxwell	Wm Munson
Israel Peake	Wm Vroom
Wm Moore	John McBride
Daniel M Perkins	Archd McBride
John Wilson	Archd Thompson
James Grimmer	John Wilson jr.
Thomas McKeen	Wm Maxwell
Charles Grant	John W Grimmer
Joseph H Maxwell	John Murchie
William Grant	George Trimble
John Grant	William Trimble
Thomas D Maxwell	Jesse Grimmer
Daniel Maxwell	Saml Maxwell
Joseph Clendennin	George Hiltz
G W L Abbot	

To the Parishioners of St. Stephen.

MY DEAR PARISHIONERS AND FRIENDS.—Your very kind Address is as unexpected as it is grateful to my feelings in this trying moment, which separates me from my dear flock for the first time during the space of "a quarter of a century" that I have had the spiritual charge among you. This expression of your affectionate regard is duly appreciated by me, and it is a source of comfort to know that your prayers will arise to our common Father above, for me, during my voyage and separation from you. Be assured you will never be forgotten in my daily addresses to the throne of Grace.

I feel my dear friends, that I wished to be in all the relations of "Rector and Pastor—of neighbour and friend," all that your kind Address gives me credit for having been, but I feel sadly conscious that in too many instances, I have come far short of the measure of Pastoral duty among you, which I had traced out for myself,—as far as the feelings, that ought to characterize the "neighbour and friend" go, and the wish to cultivate these feelings, I have never been wanting—but this is all I can claim.

For my humble ministrations in the congregation and among your families, when sickness visited them, or death and sorrow overshadowed them, I can claim no higher credit than that they were well meant and never withheld, let the season or the weather be what it might. My wish was and is to spend and be spent in the service of "Christ and his Church," and of you that portion of his flock committed to my charge.

I most sincerely thank you for your kind sympathy with me, in the family affliction which calls me to my "Father Land." This is not the first time that my afflictions have been soothed by your sympathy. It has pleased God at various times to chastise my family by afflictions; and at such seasons the sympathies of you all, were expressed in a way never to be forgotten by myself or family, and of which we have ever retained a grateful sense. I need your sympathy now, for it is indeed a hard trial to be forced at my advanced age to leave my family and flock and cross the Atlantic, with the impression on my mind that I shall be, perhaps, too late, to catch the last fleeting breath of a beloved son, whose return after a long and expensive course of studies I daily looked for, in the full hope that he would have been "useful in this community," and not unworthy his honourable profession as a Physician. It may please God yet to give him to our prayers; but while I would feign indulge hope, I greatly fear.

I have one word to say to you beyond what your Address would call for, but I am sure you will not think it out of place. It is, that it arise to the duties of my separation from you, that it occurs at a time, when our own excellent Bishop, is about for the first time to visit us. I am sure you will be prepared to pay him that attention which his high and holy office and his personal merits have a right to claim from you, and assist my representative, in more than compensating to his Lordship and the Church, for my absence.

Now my dear friends, to God's gracious mercy and protection I commend you all fervently praying that he may richly give you of his Grace, both to will and to do, of his good pleasure; and that if we be permitted again to meet here below, we may re-establish an intercourse of love and of mutual edification; but if this be denied us, that our Blessed Redeemer may grant us the privilege of meeting in a happier world, to praise him who has loved us and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and made us Kings and Priests unto God and the Father for ever.

SKEFFINGTON THOMSON.

We learn from an English paper that His Grace, the Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Forces, has at last discovered that the *thing* called the *Albert cap*, won't do for the British Army. The charity boys in the streets of the towns have hooted it out of fashion, and a city contemporary states that the authorities dare not allow recruiting parties to wear it, for fear the monstrosity should frighten the bumpkins from enlisting. How much more becoming is the new scalpin of the Fusileers! We trust that while His Grace's hand is in, he will not stop at the schakos, but will also restore the old cocked hat and plumes, instead of the hideous looking thing with the large rabbit's ears in the top that the Staff sport now. No man likes to be made a figure of, if he can help it.—*Montreal Courier.*

FROM NEW ZEALAND.—The New Bedford Mercury, on the authority of a letter from captain Howland, of the ship London Packet, of Fairhaven, dated Bay of Isles, New Zealand, March 13th, that the natives of New Zealand had risen upon the English inhabitants of the Bay of Isles, and completely overpowered them. On the 12th of March, a battle was fought between the English and the natives, in which the former sustained a loss of 20 or thirty killed, and a great many wounded. The English fled to the vessels in the port, leaving the town in possession of the natives, who soon reduced it to ashes.

Later.—Later accounts, received at Nantucket from New Zealand confirm the above melancholy news, and add—

"Captain Roberts of H. M. sloop of war Hazard was supposed to be mortally wounded. The serjeant of Marines, and a number of the ship's company, who were landed to assist the inhabitants were killed. The survivors had all left for Auckland the seat of Government."

Fire at St. Thomas.—A fire occurred at St. Thos on the 25th June, in a Commission Ware house of Santz Stilla, on the wharf, which, with two adjoining buildings was destroyed.—Loss estimated at $18,000.

Death by Heat.—Some twelve persons were taken to the Bellevue Hospital in the Park, who had fallen in the streets in the course of the day, and died in consequence of the excessive heat.—*New York paper.*

☞ The June and July numbers of SEARS' new *Family Magazine* have been received, and may be obtained from the Agent, Mr. John F. Smith, North Market Wharf.

Married.

On Thursday, in Germain street Chapel, by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. George F. Thompson, to Rebecca, third daughter of Mr. Wm. Dunham.

At the Cathedral Church, on Wednesday the 23d inst., by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, Samuel J. Scovil, Esq. Barrister at Law, of this city, to Mary Eliza, only daughter of John Robinson, Esquire, Douglas.

On Thursday by the Rev. James Dunphy, V.G., Mr. Nicholas Hanchery, to Miss Eleanor Bowes both of Lots Lamond Island.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, of the Free Church, Mr. Wm. Buck, to Miss Rachel Thompson, both of this city.

On the 26th instant, by the same Mr. John Galbraith, of Fredericton, to Miss Rachel Ramsey, of this city.

On Friday last, by the Rev. Jas. Dunphy V. G., Mr. Joseph Tahany, of Johnston, (Q. C.) to Miss Mary Falls, late of Boston, Mass.

At Shediac, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. Doctor Jarvis, John Steadham, Esq. to Miss Catherine E. Harper, daughter of the late William Harper, Esq of Moncton.

At Pictou, Nova Scotia, on Wednesday the 16th instant, by the Rev. Charles Elliott, John Hamilton Lane, Esquire, of H. M. Customs at that Port, to Amelia, second daughter of the late Wm. Mortimer, Esquire.

Died.

At Carleton on Tuesday last, Percy Robert, youngest son of Mr. John Cook, aged 8 months.

On Thursday evening, of consumption, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. W. Tredwell, and eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. A. Robertson, in the 24th year of her age. Funeral on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Duke street, when friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

On Thursday, Henry Hennigar, infant son of Mr. Richard W. Thorne.

At Hammond River Bridge, on the 12th inst. David, second son of Mr. Robert Wood, in the 18th year of his age.

At the Parish of Johnston, Queen's county, on the 16th inst. Charlotte Ann, wife of Mr. George S. Akerley, in the 26th year of her age, leaving a husband, five small children, and a large number of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

On Saturday last, Mary Eliza, second daughter of Mr. James F. Morse, of this city, aged 3 years and 10 months.

At Indian Town, on the 22d inst. James Bailey, infant son of Capt. Mowry, aged 11 days.

In the Parish of Upham, on the Thursday, 17th inst., Daniel Livingstone, aged 59 years, a native of Belfast, Ireland, late Quarter Master sergeant Royal Artillery—leaving a wife and family to lament the loss of a kind and affectionate parent.

At Halifax, on the 25th inst., in the 34th year of his age, Mr James Whelpley, a native of this city.

At Yarmouth, N. S., on the 6th inst., after a lingering illness, Thomas Purdie, Esq., in the 68th year of his age. He was a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, and for many years a resident in Miramichi; the last sixteen years of life were passed in Yarmouth, and his death is deservedly regretted by all who knew him.

Drowned from on board the ship "Charlotte," on her passage from Belfast to this port, Mr. John M. Dickson, mate of that ship, aged 43 years, leaving a wife and 5 children to lament his loss.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.—ARRIVED—24th, schooner Margaret, McCarthy, Boston, 5, Master, assorted cargo.

26th, brig Wm. Gowland, Thirkiel, Brest, 43, S. Wiggins & son, ballast; schr. Boundary, Shackford, New York, Adams & Ketchum, flour and pork.

27th, ship Favourite, Leach, Liverpool, 25, John Wishart, salt & iron; Barque Asia, Hannah, Liverpool, 35—W. M. Scovil, general cargo; George, Graham, Cork, 39, Allison & Sparr, passengers; brig Hardware, Shaw, Newfoundland, 20 John Robertson, ballast; Hope, Middleton, Maryport, 56, order, passengers; schooner Richmond, Kyllin, Boston, 5, R. D. Wilmot, assorted cargo; Daniel O'Connell, Parker, Portland, 4, Master, ballast.

28th, ship Wakefield, Abel, Newry, 54, John Hammond, gen. cargo & passengers; Wm. Ward, Daly, Liverpool, 25, James Smith, ballast; schr. Jane, Crowell, Halifax, 7, T. L. Nicholson and Co., rum, gin, and brandy.

29th, ship Mountaineer, Bogart, Liverpool, 38, Jas. Kirk, general cargo; Barque Oromocto, Cronk, Greenock, 35, John Robertson, coals; Venerable, Martin, Hull, 49, John Robertson, ballast; brig Alexander, Gregory, Newfoundland, 26 John Mackay, ballast; Broderick, Carr, Gibraltar, 46, order, ballast; Tagus, Taymouth, Carthagena, 49, John Robertson, ballast; brigt. Magnet, Proctor, Bryonies, 69, John Mackay, ballast; schr. Ann, Mahony, Boston, 6, Master, ballast.

30th, barque Canmore Cudlip, Glasgow, 25, Jas Malcolm, merchandise; Liverpool, Swinford, Liverpool, 40, order, ballast; brigt. Colonist, Reynolds, Halifax, 3, S. Wiggins & son, ballast; brigt. Mary Jane, Barr, Antigua, 15, T. Leavitt ballast; schr. Hemisphere, Crow, Boston, 4, Jas Alexander, assorted cargo; Don Nicholas, Drinkwater, Philadelphia, 9, C. E. Cross, assorted cargo; Charles Claridge, Eastport, 1, Master, ballast.

31st, barque Frederick, Grant, Bristol, 34, S. Wiggins & son, ballast; brig Manfred, Murwood Belfast, 50 order, ballast; Minerva, Hammond, saint Kitts 15, James Kirk, molasses; schooner Eleanor Jane, Roberts, Boston, 2, R. D. Wilmot, assorted cargo.

1st—brig Jane, Fairburn, Bordeaux, 49, order, ballast.

CLEARED.

26th, ship Albion, Brown, London, timber and deals, John Hammond; schr. Eliza Jane, Scott, Boston, coals, R. D. Wilmot.

28th, brig Harriet, Wallace, Newcastle, timber & deals James Alexander.

29th, schr. LaGrange, Drew, Boston, timber, George Eaton.

31st—ship Albion, Brown, London deals, John Hammond; schr. Meridian, Kavanagh, Boston coals; ship St. Andrew, Robertson, Hull, timber & deals, John Mackay; schr. James, Crowell, Halifax, limestone, &c.

At Philadelphia 16th, barque Argionut, Bette, of this port, 75 days from Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope.

Brigt. F. L. Veit, of Westport, N. S., loading Molasses at St. Kitts, to sail for Halifax, about 21st July.

ARRIVALS FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.

July 24, Spy, Hayes, at Wexford; Edina, Simson, at the Clyde; Northumberland, Collier, at Hull; Danube, McNaghten, at Donegal; 26, Independent, Kirkley; British Queen, Lord; and Corsair, McGregor, at Gloucester; 4th, William Herdman, Marshall, at Hull; William Penn, Stephenson, at the Clyde; 5th, Ann, McPee, at Fiperwick; 6th, Triton, Smith, at the Clyde; 7th, Andromeda, Paton, at Ayr; Westmoreland, Walker, at Ardrossan; 8th, England, Hardenbrook, at Liverpool; 9th, Harmony, Carrol, at Waterford; Mavis, Meredith, at Wexford; 11th, Wandsworth, Sangster, at the Clyde; 12th, Lady Caroline, at Gravesend; 13th, Princess Royal, Morrie, at Liverpool; Marchmont, Flemming, and Wm. Peel, Jenkinson, at Dee; Isadore, Walsh, and Sophia, Belford, at Waterford; 14th, Gratitude, Forrest, at Deal, Samuel, Grandell, at Liverpool; Britannia, Kemp, at Lynn; 15th, Queen, Watson, at Hull; Seadrift, Weatherall, at Liverpool; Nicholson, Young, at the Wight; Redwidg, York, at Galway; Fanny, Quinn, and Creole, Clarke, at Londonderry; Jane Hammond, Gillies, at Warren Point, (Newry).

SAILED FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.

July 3, Victor, Murray, from Glasgow; Ellergill, Knill, from Hull; 4th, Edward, from Londonderry; Normanton, Robinson, from Bordeaux; 5th, Birkenhead, Keswick, from Liverpool; 6th, Thetis, Vaughan, and Clyde, Halcrow, from London; 8th, Hornet, Hedigan, from Limerick; Aldebaron, from Hull; 9th, John & Richard, Clark, from Dundalk; 11th, Ann, from Liverpool; Panope, Pearce, from Dublin; Coronation, Hume, from the Clyde; 15th, Malvina, and Brothers, from Liverpool; 17th, Columbia, Reed, from Ardrossan; St. Mary, Baker, from Waterford.

Loading at Liverpool.—Edinburgh, Lawson, for St. John.

"Ætna," and "Protection" Insurance Companies.

ALEXANDER BALLOCH, the Agent in this City, has received Circulars, from which the following is taken:

From the "Ætna" Company, 23d July, 1845:—"You may be solicitous to know how we are affected by the fire in New York, on the morning of Saturday the 19th instant.

"We have a list of all our Insurances in the Burnt District—and we have the pleasure of stating, that the amount is such that we can meet every claim as soon as presented. If our Customers should feel interested to inquire, you now have the ability to answer."

From the "Protection" Company, 21st July, 1845: "Before this reaches you, intelligence doubtless will have been received of the late most disastrous conflagration in the city of New York, and as its effects will probably be entirely to absorb the Capital of some Offices, and to create inquiries as to all in this section of the country, it is deemed proper to send this Circular to our Agents that they may know that our loss by the fire is moderate—nothing more than we can readily meet, and will not interfere with the regular course of our business, nor affect the security of those who insure with us."

August 1.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

THE Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Fredericton having addressed a communication to the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry, of Trinity Church, in this Parish, relative to the procuring funds towards the erection of a Cathedral Church in the city of Fredericton.—Notice is hereby given, that subscription lists in aid of this object have been left at the office of Wm. Wright, Esq., and at the counting houses of Wm. H. Street, L. H. Deveber, and John V. Thurgar.

St. John, 25th July, 1845—4i.

Smith's Tools.

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

July 25. E. L. JARVIS.

A CARD.

MRS. J. T. HUNT, begs to announce that she is about forming CLASSES for the instruction of Young Ladies in *Drawing*, and the *French and Italian Languages*, at her residence in Garden st., in the cottage lately occupied by Mr. S. L. TILLEY.

July 18. 4ins.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of Hand drawn by the subscriber in favour of James E. M'Donald, for £58: 8s: 1d., dated St. John, 7th June, 1843, and endorsed by him to his son Jacob M'Donald, as said Note has been negociated and paid.

J. JOHN E. DOW,

Sheffield, (N. B.) July 23, 1845

FOR SALE

A Very valuable Lot or parcel of Land situate and fronting on the Washademoak Lake, in the Parish of Wickham, Queen's county, containing 200 Acres, more or less, formerly owned by Wm Peters and James Blizzard. The Land is of very superior quality, having a good growth of timber on part, and yielding a considerable quantity of excellent HAY. Further information can be obtained by application to H. P. STURDEE.

July 4.

ELDON, No. 2.—The brethren of Eldon are requested to meet in their Lodge Room, This Evening, (Friday,) at 8 o'clock. By order of the W. M. Regular night. August 1.

YORK, No. 3.—The brethren of No. 3, are requested to meet on Monday evening next, 8 o'clock. R. N.—By order of the W. M. Aug. 1.

Phœnix Book and Stationery WAREHOUSE,

Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.

THE subscribers having entered into Co-Partnership, have pleasure in apprizing their Friends and the Public that they are prepared to furnish School and Mercantile Account Books and Papers; Bibles; Classical, Theological and Miscellaneous Books; Prayer, Psalm and Hymn Books; STATIONERY in all its variety of style and quality: Fancy Articles; Printing and Wrapping Papers; Printing, Writing, and Indelible INKS—together with every conceivable requisite for the School, Office, and Counting Room;—and hope by prompt attention and very low prices to render every satisfaction to their customers, whether Wholesale or Retail.

From their facilities for procuring supplies of every article in their line of business from the very best British and American markets, they can with every confidence, recommend their Stock to the attention of the public—and will promptly execute all orders with which they may be favoured.

They are also prepared to execute every description of **Book Binding**, in the neatest and most substantial manner, at low prices.

JAMES M'MILLAN,
ALEX. M'MILLAN.

August 1, 1845.

CARD.—J. & A. M'MILLAN present their warmest thanks to the friends through whose prompt and efficient assistance they have suffered so little loss and damage by the fire of the morning of the 30th instant,—and particularly to the Foreman and Company of Engine No. 3, for their strenuous and effective exertions. August 1.

MR. F. NEIL returns thanks to the friends who assisted him in removing his goods on the night of the conflagration, and informs the public that he has taken a Store in Merritt's Brick Buildings, No. 1, Water street. August 1.

NOTICE.—A Band Basket was left with the subscriber on the night of the fire, containing females' wearing apparel. The owner is requested to call and get the same by paying expenses.

August 1. JAS. PEACOCK.

A CARD.—The Subscriber begs to return his most sincere thanks to the numerous Friends who assisted him in removing his Property on the night of the late fire, and more particularly to the Officers and Men of the Militia Rifle Company under his command, to whose unwearied exertions he feels himself particularly indebted.

August 1. CHAS. W. KETCHUM.

A CARD.—The Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to those friends who so cheerfully assisted him in securing his stock of Goods, on the night of the late melancholy fire. JOHN B JWES.

LOST.—Any Person having in their possession a Tub of Clothes, which was taken from the Commercial Bank on Wednesday last, will oblige a favour on the subscriber by giving him notice of the same. WM. MAJOR.

August 1.

The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to those Friends who so kindly assisted him on the night of Tuesday last; and by whose means much of his personal property was saved.

August 1. WM MAJOR.

CARD.—MR. W. B. KINNEAR returns his best thanks to those friends by whose kind exertions the Books, Papers, and Furniture of his Office were saved from the flames and afterwards preserved on the night of the late calamitous fire.

August 1. [court and obs]

Mr. W. B. Kinnear's Office

IS in the buildings next to the Mayor's Office in Prince Wm. street Aug 1.

(court and obs 4i)

Card.—THOMAS M. SMITH takes this method of tendering his thanks to those Friends who so promptly came to his assistance at the Fire on Tuesday night, and by whose endeavours a considerable amount of his property was saved.

He has taken a store on the North Market Wharf next to Messrs. T. L. NICHOLSON & Co., where his former Customers and the Public in general are invited to call. August 1.

HORSFALL & SHERATON tender their grateful thanks, to those kind friends, who gave them such valuable assistance on Tuesday night during the fire. August 1.

DETAINED

BY the subscriber, on the night of the fire, under suspicious circumstances, the following Goods, viz:—3 Vests; 4 Hats; 1 Guernsey Frock; 1 Neck Scarf; 1 Silk Handkerchief. The owner can have the same on application to

GEO. WOODS.

August 1. *Dock street.*

INTIMATION.

THE undersigned begs to tender his grateful acknowledgements to those gentlemen whose friendly assistance during the raging of the fire on Wednesday morning last, was the means of removing his Printing materials to a place of safety.

August 1, 1845. ROBERT SHIVES.

EDUCATION.

MISS FOULIS' Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Monday, the 4th day of August next, when a few pupils can be received for Instruction in English Grammar, Composition, History, Geography with the use of the Globes, Practical Geometry, Writing, Arithmetic, Needle Work, Piano Forte, Music and Drawing, &c.

Orange street August 1.

[court and obs 2i]

HIDES, RICE, &c.

By the Eleanor Jane, from Boston:—

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

JOHN KINNEAR,

1st August. *Prince William street.*

1st AUGUST, 1845.

PER schooner 'Eleanor Jane,' from Boston—20 dozen PAILS.

ARCH'D HEGAN.

Chain, Chain Cables, Oil, &c.

Received by the *Mountaineer* and *Asia*:

2 CASKS Quarter Inch CHAIN;
5 do. five sixteenths do.; 8 do ⅜ do.
5 do seven sixteenths do.; 5 do. half inch do.
4 Chain CABLES ⅝ in. 9 16, ¾ inch,
10 casks 4d. Wrought NAILS,
10 do. 6d. do. do.
20 do. 8, 10, 12, and 20, do.
10 do assorted Boat Nails; 2 do. Sheathing Nails;
25 do assorted SPIKES;
17 pieces Table Printed COVERS;
55 reams Post, Pot, and Fool's Cap PAPER;
50 do White Cap Paper.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

August 1. *Prince William street.*

For sale low,

For Cash or approved Payments—

50 HHDS. SUGAR; 40 puncheons MOLASSES;
150 bbls Corn Meal; 50 do Rye Flour.

July 12. SUMMERS & HICKS.

Anchors, Chains, &c.

Ex *John & Isabella*, from Newcastle—

2 CHAINS, each 14 inch, 90 fathoms; 1 do. do. 1 inch, 60 do.; 1 ANCHOR, 21 cwt; 1 do. 20 cwt; 1 do. 22 cwt; 1 do. 4 cwt 2 qrs 26lbs; 4 tons CORDAGE, assorted sizes; 5 tons Spikes, assorted. For sale by

June 27. J. R. CRANE.

PRINCE of WALES THEATRE.

The Public is respectfully informed that in consequence of the late calamitous Fire, the above elegant place of amusement was closed until

FRIDAY EVENING 1st July,

On which occasion the conjunctive exertions of *Miss McBRIDE & Mr. FREER* will be brought before the audience in James S. Knowles fine tragedy of VIRGINIUS, aided by the whole strength of the company.

Virginius,	Mr. Freer.
Virginia,	Miss McBride.

August 1. [*See small Bills*]

By the Queen's patent.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption.

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

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

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

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

[From the John Bull, newspaper, London.]

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

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

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

No PUFFING! No PUFFING!

City Clothing Store,

AND GENERAL

OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

South Side the Market Square.

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

Cloths, Summer Clothing,

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

JOHN ANDERSON.

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

June 13, 1845.

LONDON HOUSE

MARKET SQUARE.

Spring and Summer Goods.

Per ships *St. John, Corsair*, and *Lady Caroline*:—

AN assortment of shawls, Dresses, silks, cottons, Woollens, Linens, Hose, Parasols, &c.

June 6 T. DANIEL.

Spring and Summer Goods.

HORSFALL & SHERATON,

Have just received per *Mayflower* and *Lady Caroline*, part of their supply of Spring Goods, consisting of—

SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Fancy Orleans and Parisians;
Gent

Poetry.

THE ANGEL OF LIGHT.

BY SOLITAIRE.

It seemed that from the god of day
Her hand had pluck'd a golden beam,
And twin'd around the glittering ray,
The gentle moonlight's silent gleam,—
With angel chaplet bright as this,
She did her spotless brow adorn,
And moonbeams softly seemed to kiss
Where rested bright the ray of morn.

On mission sent, with God's own light,
She hover'd like a heavenly sign,
Dispelling the dark shades of night,
With a sweet power all divine;—
She paus'd beside the drooping soul,
To shed her holy influence there,
And pointing to a brighter goal,
Whisper'd "Oh, have but faith in prayer."

HOPE.

Hope is the young heart springeth,
As flowers in the infant year;
Hope in the young heart singeth,
As birds when the flowers appear.

Hope in the old heart dieth,
As wither those early flowers;
Hope from the old heart flieth,
As the birds from wintry bowers.

But spring will revive the flower,
And the birds return to sing;
And Death will renew Hope's power
In the old heart withering.

An Irishman named John McCoy, was arrested in New York, on Monday, for bathing in the basin of the Park fountain. Previous to his arrest he addressed the spectators who were laughing at him as follows:—"Arrah, and isn't this a grand public bath this? Faw in! and is it the likes of us that would be after making fun of me. Isn't it a free country and haven't the Corporation—long life to em—furnished us with the means of improving our condition?"

A Novel Picnic.—The farmers' dames in Hampshire, England, and perhaps in other countries, when eggs are too plentiful for profitable sale in the neighbouring markets, adopt the following plan of preserving them, and the experiment is said to be very pleasing. Take from four to six dozen of eggs newly laid, boil them tolerably hard, divest them of the shells, place them in large mouthed ear then jars and pour upon them scalding vinegar, well seasoned with whole pepper, alspice, ginger, and for those who like the flavour, a few cloves of garlic. When the pickle is cold stop the jars quite close, and the eggs will be fit for use in a month.

W. H. SCOVIL

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

25 CASES well assorted HARDWARE;
100 bags Cut Nails, Rose and Clasp;
100 bags Spikes, 4½ to 8 inch,
10 doz. long handle Fry Pans;
15 do. Barn Shovels; 100 do. Miners' or Irish do.
2 tons SHOT, assorted sizes;
5 do. HOLLOW WARE, assorted;
2 cases *Thomson's screw Augers*,
2 tons White Hemp and Manilla ROPE,
2 bales Stripes and Checks,
6 do. WRAPPING PAPER, assorted,
54 chests Fine Congo Tea; 5 cases E. I. Indigo,
5 tons No. 1 London Lead, in kegs of 112 lbs 56 lbs, 28 lbs, and 14 lbs,
3 tons London Putty, in 7lb. and 14lb. bladders
20 boxes best POLAND STARCH,
7 hhds. and tierces, Refined SUGAR, in 6lb, and 10lb. Loaves,
1 cask London Glue; 1 do Epsom Salts,
1 hhd. Lamp Black; 2 casks Salt Petre,
10 barrels Flour and Roll Brimstone,
1 cask Mustard, in bladders,
5 cases Race and Ground Ginger,
1 bale Pump Leather;
20 barrels *spruce* Yellow and Red Ochre,
10 casks Whiting; 40 bags Black Pepper;
5 bags Pimentos; 1 bale Herring Twine,
1 case Writing Paper.
☞ Remainder daily expected per first vessels from London and Liverpool. *May 16.*

SPRING GOODS.

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

NEW GOODS,

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

FOUNDRY CINDERS,
Lamp Black, etc.

Just received by the brig *Gratitude*, from Newcastle, and for sale:
65 CHALDRONS best quality COKE;
15 Chaldrons best CORREL COAL;
3 Hhds COAL DUST; 3 hhds Charcoal Blacking; 8 casks Chrystal SODA;
5 Tons WHITING; 5 cwt SULPHUR;
2 Tons Green COPPERAS;
42 Casks Lamp Black, in ¼ and ½lb papers;
10 Bags do.; 66 small Grindstones;
250 Reams WRAPPING PAPER;
12 Small ANCHORS.
Also, by the *Margaret*, from Boston:
114 Coils SPUNYARN; 8 boxes Scythe Stones;
20 Jars SNUFF; 7 empty Trunks;
1 COOKING STOVE;
52 Rolls PAPER HANGINGS.
May 23. JOHN KINNEAR.

S. K. Foster's Shoe Stores,
Corner of King and Germain streets.

New Boots and Shoes.

JUST received per ship *Saint 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 4. S. K. FOSTER.

January 3, 1845.

The subscriber has received by the *Abigail*, from England, a further supply of
HARDWARE;
Among which are the following articles—
CUT and Wrought NAILS; Horse and Boat Ditto; Horse and Boat ditto; Horse Traces; Ox Chains; Waggon Boxes; Fire Irons; bronze Table Lamps; CUTLERY, Skates, Sadirons, Tea Trays, Locks, Hinges, Gentlemens' Furniture, Brass Nails, Glass Hemispheres and Chimnies, Coal Scoops, School Slates, Sparrowbills, Bake Ovens, Cast iron Spiders, Griddles, Refined and Common *IRON, &c. &c.*
G. T. WILEY.

Anchors.

ONE 12 cwt. 2 qrs; one 8 cwt. 2 qrs; and six 2 to 2½ cwt. each for sale very low by
June 13. C. & W. H. ADAMS.

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

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

31 CASKS and Cases **Hardware**, containing Carpenters and Turrets improved Rim Locks, butt Hinges, Screws, rim spring, Norfolk, and Night Latches; improved Mortice Door Locks; sliding Cabin door Mortice Locks; chest, cupboard, pad, till, trunk and desk Locks; wrought chest, T. H. HL. table and Venitian shutter Hinges; Italian and sad Irons, polished steel and Iron Shovels and Tongs, and Fire Irons, Tea Kettles, sauce Pans, brass preserving Kettles, patent Enamel'd preserving Kettles, and sauce Pans, Glue socket Shovels, Percussian GUNS, and Caps, Powder Flasks, Brushes, Seives and Riddles, short handled Frying Pans, Lamp wick and Chimnies, Solar side Lamps, Rivets Sickles and reaping Hooks; Hoes, Cow bells, pit, cross cut, hack, tenon, and hand Saws; coffin and burnsw MOUNTING, slates and Pencils, Curry Combs and Brushes, Brass Goods, Planes, cams Cast Steel Tools, Imperial Tin Dish Covers, Britannia Tea and Coffee; "John Wilson's" shoe and butcher Knives; silver plated, brass and iron Candlesticks;
200 Bags Cut and Wrought NAILS;
3 Kegs Horse Nails;
1 cask bright Horse Traces; 1 do Ox Chains,
2 cases Cast Steel; hoop L and common blister'd steel; 1 cask wrought pump Tacks and Brads and Copper Tacks;
2 cases Hoole and Co's. Gang and Circular Saws;
1 cask "Treble prima" Mill and other Files;
8 dozen long handle Frying Pans;
5 bundles Wire; 1 cask Curled Hair;
52 dozen Scythes; 12 do. sqr. point Shovels;
Ex "Arab" from London:
40 Kegs F. F. and Canister POWDER;
On Hand—Rowland's Mill Saws, 6 to 7 feet

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

Ex Lady Caroline, from London;—
10 CASKS and 3 cases Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, &c. &c.
10 casks Æpsom salts, Cream of Tartar, Camphor, Salt Petre, sulphur, Brimstone, Alums, Copperas, Borax;
400 kegs No. 1 Brandram's WHITE LEAD, in 14, 28, 56, and 112 lbs. kegs;
250 kegs Yellow, Green, Red, Brown and Black Paints;
25 casks Rose Pink, Red Lead, Red and Yellow Ochre, Venitian Red, Lamp Black, Ivory Black;
30 casks Whiting and Paris White;
2 casks Paint, Varnish, Wash, Hearth, Dusting, Cloth, Hair, Teeth and Nail Brushes;
1 case Macassar Oil, Kalydor, Odonto, Adelaide Perfume, Vegetable Essence for the Handkerchief, Lavender and Violet Water, Rigs Military shaving cakes, Old Brown and White Windsor soap, cold Cream, Beats' Greases;
4 cases of Pickles, Sauces, Ketchup, salad Oil, Capers and Olives;
3 casks White Wine and French Vinegar;
20 bags Pepper, Root Ginger, and Pimento;
1 case Armatte or Cheese Colouring;
3 cases Indigo; Vermillion, Crome Yellow, Prussian Blue;
3 cases Washing SODA. W. O. SMITH.
May 30. *No. 1. North side Market square.*

Geneva, Brandy, Porter, Ale, &c.

Just received ex Duke of Wellington, from London:—
10 HHDS Finest Pale Geneva, [Schiedam.]
—ALSO IN STORE—
10 Pipes & 20 Hhds finest Cognac Brandy;
5 Do. Campbelton & Islay Whisky;
10 Do. RUM; 160 casks Byass' London Porter and Brown Stout, in Pints and Quarts;
30 casks Guinness's Dublin PORTER—in pints and quarts;
50 casks each 4 doz. very choice Scotch ALE;
20 do. each 6 doz. Pints do. do. do.
20 do. each 4 doz. London Pale ALE (Byass').
20 do. each 4 doz. strong ALE, (Barclay's).
For sale by
June 20. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Pale Geneva.—Now landing ex *Duke of Wellington*, from London:—10 hhds. finest PALE GENEVA, Schiedam, for sale by
June 20. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

GOODS—by late Arrivals;
BOXES Poland STARCH; Kegs Queens Button BLUE; Kegs Epsom Salts;
Bags Root GINGER;
Boxes large sized PIPES;
1 cask and Keg superior BRIMSTONE.
And in Bond:
30 Barrels American Prime BEEF.
June 13. JOHN KINNEAR.

New Supply,

COMPRISING an elegant assortment of Glazed *Room & Hall papers*, Just received per brig *Merchant*, from Philadelphia, and for sale very cheap. S. K. FOSTER.
June 6.

Per ship Thomas,
87½ TONS Bolt and Bar IRON, well assorted;
Also per Seadrift—12 tons best Sweedish Iron.
June 27. E. L. JARVIS.

S. K. FOSTER'S Shoe Store,
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 babies' fancy Prunella and Valencia 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 27. S. K. FOSTER

June 12, 1845.

By Emigrant, Mariner, & Britannia from Liverpool:
HOOP IRON, Board and Horse NAILS; Locks, Hinges, Screws Scythes, Sickles Harness Buckles, Guns, Pistols, and Gun Furniture; Garden Rakes, &c.
G. T. WILEY.

Militia Military COATS.

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

New Grocery and Ship Chandlery STORE.

THE subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Brick Store (No. 3) of N. Merritt, Esquire, Water street, where he hopes to meet with a share of public patronage.
May 28. W. P. SCOTT.

REFINED WHALE OIL.

15 BARRELS of the above, a pure and nice article for lamps, &c, at a low price, for sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
June 13.

Patent Hemp Cordage.

THE subscribers offer for sale a well assorted stock Patent Hemp CORDAGE.
June 13. ALLISON & SPURR.

OFFICE with STORAGE to let, in the Brick store on the North Wharf lately occupied by E. L. Jarvis & Co. Wm. HOWARD.
June 6.

Pianoforte Manufactory.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce that he has commenced manufacturing **PIANO-FORTES**, in the *Brick Building Prince William street, (formerly the Custom House)* where he intends to keep on hand a variety of Instruments of superior tone and finish, warranted to stand any climate. The subscriber also manufactures the celebrated IRON FRAMED PIANOS, the advantages of which chiefly consist in durability and preservation of the Instrument in tune notwithstanding the sudden changes of the weather, which so frequently affect other Instruments.
The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine.
☞ Pianofortes Tuned, Repaired, Exchanged, and Let on the most reasonable terms. All orders punctually attended to.
References given to gentlemen of the highest respectability, if required. J. T. BUNT.
St. John, 20th June, 1845.

No. 14, Dock Street.

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

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Wares

manufactured at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.
N. B.—Ship Work attended to.
Stoves, Stove Pipe, Conductors, Gutters, &c. always on hand.
☞ A Journeyman and Apprentice wanted—a lad from the country would be preferred.
May 2. W. WESTLOTORN.

John Collins, from Liverpool,

(Late of Agawa's, King street.)
Chronometer, Patent Lever, Horizontal, and Vertical Watchmaker.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public, that he has commenced business in the above line, next door to Mr. Frost's Shoe Store, North side of King street. Having been employed in England for twenty-seven years as a practical workman in the making and manufacturing of Chronometers, and every description of Watches, and having a perfect knowledge of the business in every department, both philosophical and mechanical, he hopes that from his character and ability as a workman, with strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.
Mathematical, Philosophical, and Nautical Instruments repaired and accurately adjusted.
☞ Patent Lever and Vertical Watches made to order, of superior workmanship, at lowest prices; and Watches, Clocks, and Timepieces of every description, cleaned and repaired at shortest notice on most reasonable terms.
Jewellery neatly repaired. *April 25.*

CITY
Boot and Shoe Store,
No. 1, KING STREET.
BASEMENT STORE SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

NATHANIEL ADAMS returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the kind Patronage hitherto given him, and now begs to inform them that he has entered into Partnership with his brother J. Adams. The business will therefore in future be continued under the name of
N. & J. ADAMS
who will at all times be prepared to furnish customers with the best work and materials, and a Lowest Prices.—They will also keep a large supply of BOOTS and SHOES, and Shoemaker's Finding's constantly on hand for sale. [April 11.

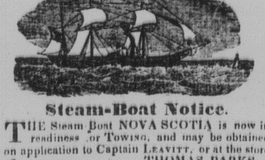
NEW
Cabinet Establishment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business in the House lately occupied as Mann's Hotel, opposite the residence of George Lovett, Esq., Prince Wm. street, a few doors North of Duke street, where he has on hand a general assortment of
Cabinet Furniture,
made of the best materials and workmanship, every article of which is warranted for neatness and durability, and on examination will be found second to none in this country; all of which he offers for sale at very low prices for satisfactory payments.
St. John, May 2. W. HOGAN.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he is carrying on his business of ***Cabinet Making, Upholstering, &c.*** at his old stand in Duke street, where all orders will be punctually attended to, and Work executed with neatness and dispatch—He will also attend to the business of UNDERTAKING, on reasonable terms.
April 11. JOHN J. HOGAN.

The Steamer "New-Brunswick,"
WILL commence running on the opening of the River, on her usual days, leaving Indian Town on Tuesday and Thursday at 10 o'clock, a. m., and on on Saturday at 12, noon; and Fredericton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 o'clock, a. m. ROBERT WYLIE.
April 18, 1845.



Steam-Boat Notice.

THE Steam Boat NOVA SCOTIA is now in readiness for Towing, and may be obtained on application to Captain Leavitt, or at the store of THOMAS PARKS.
January 24. *Dock street.*

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Twice a Week!

THE Steamer will in future go two trips a week to Eastport and Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing after the first of June, (say next week.) May 30. JAS. WHITNEY.

February 22, 1845.

Received by the *Nautilus*, from Liverpool:
MILL saw Files, Pit Saws, Hatchets, Curry Combs, Planes, Fox Traps, Gun Flints, Bell Carriages, Tenon Saws, Spoke Shaves, Caulking Irons, Mincing Knives, &c.
G. T. WILEY.

More Paper Hangings.

Just received per steamer Herald from Boston:—
3000 PIECES of cheap **Room Papers**, for sale at very low prices, JOHN LEITCH.
May 2. *Prince Wm. street.*

COFFEE—15 Bags superior old *Java* COFFEE: ex schr 'Margaret' from Boston, for sale by May 23. J. R. CRANE.

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

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

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, etc.

Thomas Sandall,

No 3, Water street, has received per brig Abigail from Liverpool, a General Assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. consisting of:
ONE HUNDRED Bundles Sheet IRON, Nos 20, 22, 24; 20 boxes TIN;
1 cask refined BORAX;
1 cask and Irons; 1 cask Horse Traces;
2 casks Tea Kettles, Saucepans, Stewpans and Round Pots, *Tin'd and Enamel'd;*
2 crates Coal Scoops and Hods;
1 cask Iron WIRE and WIRE CLOTH;
6 bundles Loughanlle Fry Pans; 1 cask sheet ZINC; 1 cask Iron, Brass and Copper Stove Rings;
General Assortment of Rim, stock, Pad, Till and Chest LOCKS; Black Coffin Mounting; fall size Glass Paper; Halter Chains; Iron and British Metal Tea and Table Spoons; Brass chamber and table Candlesticks; Hearth Brushes; Corkscrews, Whip Thongs; Broom Heads; Door springs; short handle Fry Pans; Percussion and Flint Gun Locks; Weighing Machines; Dog Collars; Chain Web, Bed Keys, Cabinet Keys; Pegging, sewing, and Bead Awls; Lasting Tacks; Copper Coal Scoops; Bellows; Centre Board, Cornice, Pole End, Jack and Joint Planes; curry Combs; scale Beams; steelyards; 2 casks Britannia Metal and Plated Ware; Britannia Metal and Plated Candlesticks; Plated Waiters, snuffers and Trays; Imitable Alabatre Tea and Table Spoons; Ditto Table and Dessert Forks, a new article bearing so clear and exact resemblance to silver as to deceive many experienced judges; German silver Tea and Table Spoons; Ditto Metal and Plated Cruet stands; Britannia Metal Urns; Tea and Coffee Pots, hot water Jugs;
1 cask Hair Seating, 18 to 26 inch;
2 bales CURLED HAIR; 1 cask Cams Tools, consisting of ship and Coope Adzes, Broad Bench and narrow Axes, shingling Hatchets, Hammers, Hunters Axes, Drawing and Hollowing Knives; socket, Frames and Trimming Chisels & Gouges;
2 casks Pocket and Table Cutlery. *Jan. 1.*

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

The subscriber is now landing ex *Nancy:*
200 TONS of well assorted English Iron.
Ex Caroline:
50 tons of do. do.; 50 tons PIG IRON.
Ex Thomas:
10 tons Spike Nails, 4½ to 10 inches;
20 boxes DC TIN.
Ex New Zealand:
200 tons *Banks'* best Refined IRON, assorted; 150 tons English Iron, assorted; 100 dozen Farmers' Spades; 9 casks Miners' Shovels, *steeled*; 100 bags Patent Nails, from 4d to 24d; 15 tons Spike Nails, from 4½ to 10 inch; 220 Bolts best NAVY CANVAS, No. 1 to 6; 8 casks Iron WIRE, well assorted; 7 tons Cast STEEL, *Naylor & Co. ass'd*; 2 tons Cowch Springs, steel, assorted; 100 boxes Tin Plates, well assorted; 6 tons Bolt COPPER, assorted, ⅜ to 1½ inch; 50 chests best Congou Tea; 20 bags Horse and Ox Nails, assorted; 20 dozen Frying Pans, assorted; 1 cask Vices, assorted; 12 best (warranted) Axes, assorted;
40 cwt. best short link ⅝ inch CHAIN; 20 cwt. best short link 7-16 ditto; 40 cwt. do. ditto ½ inch ditto; 40 cwt. do. ⅜ inch ditto; 40 cwt. do. do. ⅜ inch ditto; 20 cwt. do. do. ¼ inch ditto; 20 cwt do. do. 1 inch ditto;
30 CHAIN CABLES, best proved assorted, ⅞ to 1¾ inch;
60 Anchors, assorted, 1 cwt. to 30 cwt.
—ON HAND—
20,000 best Fire Bricks; 100 boxes Tin Plates; 25 tons SHEET IRON, assorted; 500 boxes Liverpool SOAP; 4 tons Sock Plates, single and double; 4 tons Blister STEEL; 200 Tea Kettles assorted numbers; 25 dozen Ballast Shovels, ass'd sizes; 20 dozen Garden Spades, ditto; 29 Register Grates, assorted; 50 Half Register do. do.; 10 tons Plough Plates, 2 to 5 inches; 5 tons HOOP IRON from 1 to inches; 200 tons ass'd English Iron; 100 tons best Refined ditto; 20 do. Swedish ditto, best Brand, assorted; 10 bars best Low Moor Iron, ⅝ and 5 inch square; 20 doz. Kiln Tiles.
Daily expected ex Wakefield;
10 tons Sweedish Iron, assorted; 10 tons Refined Round Iron, from ½ to ¼ inch; 2 tons Blister Steel; 1 tons sheet Iron, No. 16 to 24; 12 pairs Forge Bellows, 24 to 36 inch; 10 tons OAKUM; 50 tons Slates—Queen, Ladies and Countess; 100 tons COAL.
All of which will be sold on moderate terms for good payments.
July 4. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Great Saving in Soap & Labour.

Royal Letters Patent—Granted March 4, 1844.

Patent Washing & Cleansing POWDER.

ONE great advantage which this Powder possesses over others, consists in its not injuring the hands of the persons using it. Other Washing Powders contain Carbonate of Soda in its free state, which by acting upon the skin, inflames the hands, and renders them sore and wrinkled.
Other advantages peculiar to this Powder, may be stated as follow, viz:
A saving of at least one half of the Soap which is necessary when Soda is used.
A great saving in the labour of washing.
The colour of linen and other fabrics turn out far superior in whiteness to that which is given by any other means.
N. B.—Warranted not to injure articles though made of the finest materials.
☞ Sold in packets at 1½d each, by
JOHN G. SHARP, Chemist.
May 2. Corner of North M. Wharf.

IRON, Boiler PLATE, &c.

Per *Oromocto*—
BOILER PLATE—assorted, 4x2 to 6x2. *Also*, a large assortment best
STAFFORDSHIRE IRON,
including scrap IRON 3 to 6 inches square; and 4 to 6½ in diameter.
April 11. E. L. JARVIS.

CHAIRS, BATTING, &c.—per brig *James*, from Boston: 5 dozen Cane seat CHAIRS; 28 rolls Batting 3¾ casks Epsom Salts; 10 bbls. Dried Apples, 12 dozen bottles CASTOR OIL.
June 20. JOHN KINNEAR.

Per Themis.

A 1 CASE London ***Patent Satin Hats***, a New Article. Their superiority over every other manufacture of Hats, consists in their elasticity, softness to the head, and great durability. For sale by
June 6. tel. 3i. E. E. LOCKHART.

Cordage.

Just arrived per ship Seven, from Liverpool:
107 COILS *Jackson's* CORDAGE, consisting of ROPE from 6 inch to 1¼ inch spun yarn, Marlin, Amberline and Houseline, suitable for rigging for a vessel of 200 tons. For sale low while landing.
July 4. C. & W. H. ADAMS.

Cooking Stoves

OF the Union Pattern, new, and completely fitted—three different sizes. Received and for sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
July 18.

HIDES.—57 Pernambuco Hides, large size and in good order.
For sale by
June 13. JOHN KINNEAR.

BLACKING & INK.—Received by the barque 'Duke of Wellington,' from London; 227 dozen Liquid Blacking; 354 do. Paste do.; 210 dwarf bottles INK; in kits to suit purchasers. For sale by June 20. JOHN KINNEAR.

May 21st, 1845.

The subscriber has received per ships Saint John, Canmore, and James White, from Glasgow, Emigrant, and Samuel, from Liverpool, and May-flower, from London, his SPRING SUPPLY of GOODS:—
50 CHESTS Congou, Souchong, Hyson, and Gunpowder TEAS.
3 hhds. LOAF, 5 do. CRUSHED, 2 do. BASTARD, } SUGARS,
9 barrels *Day & Martin's* BLACKING,
1 ton London STARCH; 1 ton CINNAMON,
2 carotels CURRANTS;
1 cask Indigo; 1 box BUTTON BLUE,
15 kegs S. F. and D. S. F. MUSTARD;
1 case Bottled ditto,
10 kegs Pimento; 5 kegs PEPPER;
2 tons Scotch SOAP;
2 do. *Glenfield's* best Brown and White do.
1 box, ex. White, Brown and Windsor do.
150 boxes *Steel & Son's* Liverpool SOAP,
60 do. TOBACCO PIPES;
2 tons Pot and Pearl BARLEY;
250 reams Wrapping and Writing PAPERS;
20 dozen Arnold's INK POWDERS;
2 ton Irish OAT MEAL; 1 ton Scotch ditto,
2 puncheons Golden *STRUP*;
1 ton Snuff; 40 kegs GUNPOWDER;
1 bale Scotch Bonnets; 1 case Umbrellas;
1 bale Osnaburgs; 2 bales shoe thread and wrapping Twines;
2 boles Carpet Thrumbs;
1 cask scrubbing, grate, and shoe Brushes.
—IN STORE—
10 hogsheads Bright *SUGAR*;
20 puncheons prime Retailing MOLASSES;
2 tons Robb's OAT MEAL;
250 quintals Codfish and Pollock;
250 whole, half, and quarter boxes Raisins;
25 firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER;
100 dozen Corn Brooms; 12 tons Logwood;
5 tons Rosewood; 10 tierces Rice;
2 tierces Head do; 15 bags Cuba Coffee;
500 bushels Salt; 10 bags Java ditto.
With a great variety of other Goods, all which will be sold as cheap as any in the Market, for satisfactory payments. A. HEGAN.

VICTORIA HOUSE
1st April, 1845.

Extensive Importations
OF
Spring and Summer Goods.

Just received per barque *Bristol*, from Liverpool, and ship *St. John* from the Clyde:
BROAD CLOTHS, in blues and blacks—*Superfine Wool dyed;*
Ditto ditto, in Invisible green, and all *fashionable shades;*
BEAVER CLOTHS, extra stout; in blues, blacks, olives, browns, &c.;
Pilot Cloths, Waterproofed and extra heavy;
Cassimeres, in all colors; superfine double and single Milled;
Buckskins; Doeskins; Tweeds; and the newest styles in Trowserings;
French and British plain and figured Vest Velvets; and SATINS;
Marseilles, Cashmeres, Cassinetts, *Toilinetts, Vestings, &c. &c.*
An Extensive Assortment of the newest styles in Gents' silk and satin SCARFS and CRAVATS, Stocks, Opera Ties and Fancy Muslin Cravats;
Gents' silk and French cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs;
An immense assortment of the newest description of *BONNETS*, in Plain and Fancy Tuscan; Plain and Fancy straw and chip, &c. &c.
An extensive and elegant assortment of Bonnet and cap French and British RIBBONS—newest styles;
French Flowers, Ronche and Goffed Bonnets;
Rich French figured, plain and striped French and British *Satins*; Turc Satins; Gros de Naps; Orientals and Persians;
Ladies' Dress Materials, *of the most elegant and new description;*
PARAMATTA and PATENT CRAPE;
Syrian, Cobourg, Damas, Plain figured and Printed *ORLEANS CLOTHS & Delaines;*
French and British Printed *MUSLINS;*
Ditto ditto ditto *COTTONS;*
French New Fancy Ginghams;
Fancy CLOAKINGS and PLAIDS—new styles;
Victoria and Bishops' Lawns and Scotch cambric;
Baby's Richly Worked Long Robes and Caps;
A most superb and extensive assortment of quite new designs in Shawls, scarfs & handerchiefs;
Ladies' Neck Ties, Collarets and Bows;
Limerick, Honiton, Canton, Valenciennes, Brussels, Lisle Paris, Gimpure Laces, *Edgings and Footings;*
Black and White *Rich Cantilla Veils;*
Blonde; Blonde Quillings; Bobbinnetts *and Fancy NETTS of every description;*
Richly Worked Collars; Habit-shirts;
Capes; Cuffs; Berthas; Caps and Fancy Aprons;
Ladies' French cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Worked Insertions and Edgings;
Parasols, in great variety and newest styles;
Umbrellas ditto ditto;
A most extensive assortment of every description of Gloves and Hosiery;
Rich Chintz; Furniture Prints and Dimity;
Damask and Plain Moreens and timmings to suit;
German Velvets, in all shades and black for dresses
Marseilles Quilts and counterpanes; Toilet covers;
French and British white and colored STAYS;
Jaconets, Cambric, Mulls, Books, checked, striped and all descriptions of White Muslins;
Oil-cloth Table covers; Toilet covers, &c.;
White & Bluy Linen Table cloths, Towels, &c.;
Irish LINENS; Lawns; Diapers; Ducks; Tickings; Osnaburgs, &c. &c.;
Moleskins; Cantoons; Satteens; and Jeans, printed and plain;
Grey and White Cottons; Shirtings; Sheetings and Warps;
Twilled and plain shirting stripes; Scotch Ginghams and Checks;
Scarlet, blue, yellow, white, Plain and Twilled *FLANNELS;*
Rose and Witney Blankets, in all sizes;
Youth's and Men's Oil-case and Cloth Caps;
Gent's and Boy's silk and gossamer Hats; (newest shapes;)
Milliners', Tailors' Trimmings; and small wares of every description.
Cash only.—No Second Price.
April 4. JAMES DOHERTY.
☞ Remainder of Spring and Summer Goods per first ships from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society.
Office 26, Cornhill, London.
CAPITAL £500,000 sterling.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
THIS Company insures for sums from £100 to £3000 on a single Life. It has the *mutual* system, or distribution of profits—offers advantages while living, as well as to widows and orphans after the death of the insured—loans part of the premiums paid when needed—induces persons to insure the lives of others who may be indebted to them—insures a man and his wife *jointly*, payable to the survivor on the death of either—grants endowments to children on reaching the age of twenty-one years—and conducts its operations upon a most comprehensive and satisfactory system.
Medical Examiner at St. John, N. B.
William Bayard, Esq. M. D.
Agent for Saint John, N. B.
EDWARD L. JARVIS,
May 3, 1845. *Nelson street.*

Earthenware.

Landing this day, ex ship *Themis*, from Liverpool:
60 CRATES Earthenware, well assorted expressly for the Town and Country trade. For sale by J. R. CRANE.
June 6.

Spring Supplies at the St. John CLOTHING MART, Water Street.

The subscriber has received per ships 'Canmore,' '*Lady Caroline*,' and '*Odessa*:'
30 BALES of fine and superfine west of England blue, black, and medley coloured BROAD CLOTHS;
Superfine Cassimeres, Buck and Doeskins;
KERSEY and TWEEDS—latest patterns and newest styles;
20 Cases and Bales of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
consisting of—superfine blue, black, and medley coloured FROCK and DRESS COATS;
4,000 Pairs PANTALOONS, of various shades, textures, and qualities—most fashionable shapes;
2,000 Fancy VESTS, in black and coloured Velvet, satin, silk, valentia, marsilla, cashmere, cloth and tweeds—newest patterns;
800 Fancy SUMMER COATS—consisting of fancy, plain and figured Tweeds, Gambroon Cantoon, Drill, Orleans, Velveteen and Waterproof Cloths—Polka, Tuglonia, Chesterfield, and Waterford styles—latest cut and newest patterns;
SEAMEN'S CLOTHING,
and Outfits of every description, suitable for all weather and climates;
12 Cases Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of calf skin, seal skin, morocco, and neats leather;
6 Cases cloth, velvet, tweed, glazed, coalette, and plush CAPS;
4 Cases gossamer, felt, India rubber covered and glazed CAPS;
Lambswool Shirts and Drawers, Regatta and striped Shirts; White ditto with linen fronts; blue, red and white do.;
Black and coloured Neck ties, plain and figured satin Stocks, silk, cotton and muslin Handkerchiefs;
Umbrellas, Trunks, Carpet Bags, and Waterproof Coats and Mackintoshes;
40 Dozen Braces in India rubber, web, white and coloured cotton;
2 Dozen Lady's Work Boxes and Writing Desks;
Black and coloured fod. thread, and cotton Gloves;
Duck and Canvas Jackets and Pantaloons;
Oil skin Stoist, Mattresses, Hammocks and Claws, Blankets, Sheets & Counterpanes, Watches Jewellery, &c. &c.
The above Goods will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash.
Gentlemen leaving their orders and selecting their cloth can have them executed at the shortest notice in the most fashionable style.
Twenty Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately. None but good workmen need apply.
F. NEILL.
St. John, June 6, 1845.

EXTENSIVE MILL PROPERTY
To be sold by Private Bargain.

ALL, that large and extensive MILL PROPERTY, situated about a mile and a half from the mouth of the Nashwaak, nearly opposite Fredericton and consisting of one MILL, containing six saws in single Gates; with a GRIST MILL, in good order, driving two pair of stones.
The Saw Mills are capable of containing as many Gangs as there are now single Saws, which could be substituted at little cost; they are in perfect order, and some of the Gangs could be driven throughout the entire year, as there are always several of the Saws kept going during the entire Winter; and the Grist Mill has the same advantage. The Draw is perfect and complete order, having been completed at very great expence, and runs entirely across the river Nashwaak, thus securing the whole waters of the river for the driving of the Mills.
Connected with the Mills there is a fine large Store, well adapted for the business of the country; also a Blacksmith's Shop, and a good Cottage and Garden attached, well suited for the management of the Mills besides a number of Houses suitable for the Workmen at the Mills.
There is also a tract of Land on the Eastern side of the river, containing 500 acres, and about 200 acres on the western side, the latter embracing the Holybrooke Farm, and the whole highly capable of cultivation, and precluding any interference by other establishments on the river. These valuable Properties will be sold along with the Mills, and reasonable accommodation will be given to the purchaser. There can scarcely be found within this Province such a valuable Water privilege, and it is therefore well deserving the attention of any party wishing to embark in the Lumber trade; the whole can be seen at any time, and full particulars given on application to W. J. Bedell and Co. Fredericton, Charles Perley, Esquires, Woodstock, or to the subscribers at St. John. ROBERT RANKIN & CO.
March 21, 1845.—tf.

New Supply of Boots and 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 30. S. K. FOSTER.

Paper Hangings,

Per Brig Syria, from Philadelphia.
521 PIECES, superior article, 21 inches wide, 10½ yards in length;
Also, from Boston:
18 Caddy boxes Hyson TEA;
2 Barrels first quality CLOVER SEED
1 Barrel BLUE VITRIOL. And for sale by
May 9. JOHN KINNEAR.

Cast Steel, Pipe Axle Boxes,

&c. &c.—JUST RECEIVED.
2 TONS sanderson's best Cast STEEL—well assorted;
450 Pipe