The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B.; TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1845.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 45.

THE OBSERVER,

Published on Tuesday, by Donald A. Cameron, at his Office in Water Street, South West corner of the Market Square.—Terms: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

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

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1845.

Read and Re-Enacted the following Laws.

A LAW to regulate the Fisheries within the limits of the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate public Porters and Hand-Cart Men in the City of Saint John, on the Eastern side of the Harbour.

A Law establishing the rates to be taken for Anchorage within the Harbour of the City of Saint John.

A Law further to regulate the Inspection of Fish within the City of Saint John.

A Law to prevent persons Blasting Rock and Earth without using a sufficient shield or covering to prevent danger therefrom.

A Law to alter and amend a Law intituled "A Law to regulate the Public Slips, Landing Places, and Shores or Beaches within the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the Guaging and Inspection of Oil in the City of Saint John.

An Ordinance to regulate the Measurement of Salt and Coals within the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the Guaging of Wine, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Shrub, Cordials, and Molasses.

A Law for the due observance of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday.

A Law to regulate Cartmen and to establish the rates of Cartage within the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the sale of Lime within the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the sale of Bread within the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate Public Coaches and other Carriages used as Hackneys within the City of Saint John.

A Law for the due ordering of Vessels lying at Anchor, and at the Wharves within the City of Saint John, and for establishing the duties of the Harbour Master of the said City.

A Law to prevent Nuisances in the City of Saint John.

A Law to regulate the weighing of Hay in the City of Saint John.

An Ordinance to regulate the office of Port or Harbour Master within the City of Saint John.

By order of the Common Council.

JAMES PETERS, Jun., C. C.

ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Company of Boston.

Marine Agency at Saint John.

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

August 13. A. W. WHIPPLE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

THOMAS NISBET.

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

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE Co-partnership hertofore existing under the Firm of CRANE & M'GRATH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The Business will still be carried on by John M'Grath.

THOMAS P. CRANE,
JOHN M'GRATH.

St. John, 11th February, 1845.

☞ NOTICE.

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

EDWARD ALLISON,
J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

St. John, Dec. 23, 1844.

NOTICE.

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

R. M. JARVIS,
EDWARD L. JARVIS.

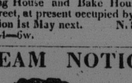
St. John, June 27, 1844.

TO LET,---from 1st May next.

That well finished BRICK HOUSE with Out-Houses, &c., in Portland, owned by the late Mr. John Bentley.—ALSO—The Dwelling House and Bake House in Princess-street, at present occupied by Mr. John Berryman—possession 1st May next. N. S. DEMILL.

March 18, 1845—6w.

STEAM NOTICE.



THE HERALD will in future, till further notice, leave Saint John for DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS at 11 o'clock in the morning of *Saturdays*, and leave Annapolis on *Monday*, first high water after 10 o'clock, A. M.—Will leave for EASTPORT at 10 o'clock, A. M. of *Tuesday*, to meet the BOSTON STEAMER, and return same evening.—She will leave on her first trip to WINDSOR, on *Wednesday Evening*, the 23d instant, and leave Windsor at high water on *Thursdays*. JAMES WHITNEY.

April 8, 1845.—1m.

NEW BOOKS.

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

January 28, 1845.

Spring Importations,

Per Ship "Saint John" from Greenock:—

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

☞ Remainder of their Importations from London and Liverpool daily expected.

J. & H. FOTHERBY,

April 8. *North Side Market Square*

LONDON HOUSE,

Market-Square.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

Per "St. John," from Glasgow:

AN assortment of SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs, Fancy Orleans and Cachmeres, Tartans, GALA PLAIDS, Ginghams, Collars, Muslins, Tweeds, Doeskins, Table Linen, Dowlas, Sheetings, Canvas, Hearth Rugs, &c. &c. &c.

T. DANIEL.

April 1st, 1845.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Per Ship "SAINT JOHN."

Gilchrist & Inches

Have received per Ship *St. John*, from Greenock, part of their Spring Importation, consisting of

ORLEANS, CACHMERES, COBURG and ISPITANS;
Fancy Muslin, Balzarene, and DeLaine DRESSES;
Ginghams, Plain and Printed Cottons;
LINENS, Osnaburgs, Ducks,
SHALLS and Handkerchiefs; CARPETING,
TWEEDS and DOESKINS,
CLOTH CAPS, and a variety of other Articles, which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

Market Square, 8th April, 1845.

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;
Do. in Invisible Green, and all fashionable shades;
BEAVER CLOTHS, extra stout, in Blues, Blacks, Olives, Browns, &c. &c.
PILOT CLOTHS, Waterproof and extra heavy;
CASSIMERES, in all colours, 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, Carsinetts, Toilinetts, VESTINGS, &c.
An extensive assortment of the newest styles in Gents' Silk and Satin SCARFS & 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.
An extensive and elegant assortment of Bonnet and Cap French and British RIBBONS—newest styles;
French FLOWERS, Rocked and Goffed Borders;
Rich Brocade, Figured Plaid, plain and striped French and British SATINS; Tare SATINS; Gro de Naps, Orientals, and Persians;
Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS, of the most elegant and new description;
PARAMATTA and PATENT CRAPE;
Syrian, Cobourg, Lama, Plain, Figured and Printed Orleans Cloths and Delaines;
French and British Printed MUSLINS;
Do. do. do. 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 and HANDKERCHIEFS;
Ladies' NECK TIES; Collarets and BOWS;
Limerick, Honiton, Canton, Valenciennes, Brussels, Lisle, Paris and Gimpure LACES, EDGINGS, and FOOTINGS;
Black and White rich Chantilla LACE VEILS and FALLS;
Blonds; Blond Quillings; Bobbinets and Fancy NETS of every description;
Richly Worked COLLARS; HABIT SHIRTS; Capes; Cuffs; Berthos, 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 Watered MOREENS, and TRIMMINGS to suit;
German VELVETS in all shades, and black for Dresses;
Marseilles QUILTS and COUNTERPANES;
Toilett COVERS;
French and British White and Coloured STAYS;
Jaconets, Cambric, Mulls, Books, Checked, Striped and all descriptions of White MUSLINS;
Oil Cloth Table Covers; Toilet Covers, &c. &c.
White and Blue Linen Table Cloths, Towels, &c.
Irish LINENS; Lawns; Diapers; Ducks; Tickings; Osnaburgs, &c. &c.
Huckaback, Undressed and Dressed HOLLANDS;
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 and White Plain and Twilled FLANNELS;
Rose and Witney BLANKETS, in all sizes;
Youths' and Men's Oil Case and Cloth CAPS;
Gents' and Boys' Silk and Gossamer HATS,—newest shapes;
Milliners' and Tailors' TRIMMINGS and small Wares, of every description

☞ CASH ONLY—*NO SECOND PRICE.*

JAMES DOHERTY.

☞ *Remainder of Spring and Summer GOODS per first Ships from London, Liverpool and the Clyde.*

SUGAR, MOLASSES, &c.

200 HHDS. Muscovado SUGAR, on hand,
30 Tierces do. do.

Just received, ex Brig *Caledonia*, from Cuba:—240 Hhds. superior MOLASSES.—The above for sale in and out of bond. [March 18.] N. S. DEMILL.

Doctor Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS.

PER Eleanor Jane, from Boston, the subscriber has received a further supply of 200 Dozen Boxes Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS.—(See particulars per Advertisement in Observer and Herald.) ☞ Large discount to wholesale Purchasers.

IN STORE:

3000 Bushels Liverpool coarse SALT;
100 Boxes Taylor & Son's No. 1 L'pool SOAP.
—For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.

April 1, 1845.

FARMING SPADES.

50 DOZEN Long Handled FARMING SPADES.—For sale by

March 4. W. CARVILL.

THE GARLAND.

THE WORLD OF CHANGE.

BY MRS. ABDY.

Oh! trust not, cling not, to the hope
Of constancy below,
Earth's fragile blossoms smile and droop,
Her waters ebb and flow:
Yon flow'ret withers as it springs,
Yon bird is on the range,
Ay, even in Life's meanest things,
This is a World of Change.

The friends of thy secluded youth,
Who cheer thy tranquil hours,
Will they retain their boasted truth,
Far from these peaceful bowers?
No! glittering scenes their faith shall try,
Their tenderness estrange,
And thou in bitterness shall sigh
O'er a false World of Change.

Thou too will change in after years,
Thy spirit's noble ken
Will share the sordid hopes and fears
Of calculating men;
And Nature's charms shall fail to please,
And Music's notes seem strange,
And Poesey's sweet spell will cease
To bless a World of Change.

Yet, though stern Time some joys may blight,
Some finer feelings chill,
Oh, may'st thou hold one hope of light,
Unchanged, unclouded still—
The hope to win, in realms above,
Of bright and boundless range,
A world of constancy and love,
A world that cannot change!

THE NORTHERN LIGHTS.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

The northern sky is filled with fires,
But not of lurid glow;
White in the air, like icy spires,
That shoot from banks of snow,
The rays from piled-up clouds ascend,
And pour a silver light,
Where heaven's eternal arches bend
Above the halls of night.

In vain have mortals tried to scale
Those high and brilliant hills—
Sealed are the fountains pure and pale,
Of all their frozen rills.
No eagle's wing can soar so far—
No sun can melt the chain,
Let down in links from star to star,
To bind them to the main.

Mysterious, solemn, cold and clear,
Their shapes majestic rise,
Like barriers round this earthly sphere—
Like gates of paradise;
And when, at times, a glory streams
Along the shrouded land,
Like Eden's flaming sword it seems,
Waved by an angel's hand.

Ye wondrous fires that seldom give
Your splendour to our clime,
But in your arctic region live
Through all revolving time,
Well may imagination faint
Before your sacred blaze,
And baffled science fail to paint
The source of heaven-lit rays.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Extinction of Races.

(From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.)

We have read with much interest, lately, some discussions of the cause or causes by the operation of which the admitted fact, that the population of certain islands in the Pacific is on the decrease, is to be accounted for. The particular reference was to the Sandwich Islands; and among the causes enumerated, much stress was laid upon the institution and mode of slavery—virtual, though not generally recognized—existing in those islands. Other causes have been insisted on; and chiefly the introduction of European vices and profligacy. Promiscuous intercourse between the sexes, intemperance—or, to be more specific, the use of alcoholic poison—and particular forms of disease, have been habitually and for many years cited as sufficiently accounting for the waste of life which is conceded to have taken place since the first visits of European navigators to those islands; but the destructive operation of these is now denied, and the pernicious influence of slavery, as in fact existing between the chiefs and the common people, is put forward as sufficiently and necessarily accounting for the diminished numbers of the native inhabitants.

We do not propose to enter upon this question of material causes; they are but secondary, and their interest, as a theme for speculation, gives way before that of the inquiry whether the decrease and eventual extinction of the oceanic races are not decreed by Almighty power.

We have the most distinct and emphatic assurances in prophecy, that the Christian faith is ultimately to prevail throughout the whole earth; that "the Gospel of the Kingdom shall be preached in all the world"—that Christ "shall have dominion from sea to sea"—that "all nations shall serve him"—that "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and all nations shall flow unto it."

What progress has been toward the fulfilment of these sublime declarations we need not undertake to show; our business is rather with the means employed in their verification. It may be well, however, to remark, in brief, that of 1,190,000,000 which may be taken, in round numbers, as the population of the globe, the Christian religion is now professed by 200,000,000, showing a progress at the rate of more than 11,000,000 in every hundred years, and of nearly 4,000,000 in every generation of mankind.

But the inference deducible from what has been done is of minor authority when compared with that arising from the causes which are in operation. We see and know that, whether as cause or consequence is not material at present, the Christian nations are every where the possessors of power and supremacy—that they are every where planting themselves and obtaining dominion—every where establishing their Bible and their faith—every where the expiration of idolatry is in progress, with a power to which there can be no effectual resistance.

There are two modes in which this work may be finally consummated; one, the actual conversion of the heathen races—the other, their extinction and the multiplication of Christian races to occupy those portions of the globe now resting in the darkness of paganism.

It is the opinion of many intelligent men that the latter is the mode in which the earth will eventually become the habitation only of Christians. They entertain the belief that the white or Caucasian race will at lengt hsupplant all the others; and in support of this conclusion they refer to the red men of this continent dwindled from a mighty people to a feeble remnant, and already on the verge of extinction. It is but a few centuries since Europeans came among them, and now the descendants of Europeans are counted by millions, while of the Indian tribes some have totally disappeared and others are passing rapidly away. The greater part of South America is peopled at this day by the descendants of the Spaniards and Portuguese; of the once swarming empires of Peru and Mexico, little remains to attest their former greatness save the ruins of mighty and majestic edifices, which even in their decay seem to mock at the intellectual and physical weakness of the present native races. In the islands of the Pacific, as has already been observed, it is notorious that the aborigines are fast decreasing; and in short, wherever the white man intrudes upon the possession of the savage, the latter perishes away.

At first view the idea that this is the operation of a Divine purpose and decree seems to impeach the Divine benevolence; humanity is shocked at the thought that whole races can be doomed to perish, and the very conception strikes harshly upon our feelings. But this is only the effect of an imperfect and erroneous method of looking at the subject. When we speak of extinction we naturally associate with it the notion of sudden and wide-spreading death; of hundreds and thousands—the old and the young—manhood and youth and infancy—the matron and the blooming maiden—cut off at once as by some desolating pestilence. But such is not the meaning of gradual extinction. To produce this only a slight departure is required from the general law which provides a greater annual number of births than of deaths among communities. We have only to remember that it is appointed unto every man to die; and that under the gradual operation of *this* immutable law the eventual extermination of a people is readily and surely effected, merely by not providing a birth to supply the place of every one who dies. It is not in reality an extinction but a non-continuance; it is simply allowing the law of death to operate in its full force, while the operation of the law of life is suspended, or kept up with diminished vigor. We are not prohibited, therefore, by any fear of underrating the Creator's goodness and mercy, from believing that the universal establishment of Christianity may be effected, in part at least, by the substitution of that race upon which Christianity has bestowed its ameliorating influence for those which are yet buried in the darkness of paganism. If these races perish, it is no more than each individual of them must do, and not only of them but of every other.

Nelson's Opinion of Himself.—Had all my actions, my dearest Fanny (Lady Nelson) been gazetted, not one fortnight would have passed during the whole war without a letter from me; one day or other I will have a long gazette of myself; I feel that such an opportunity will be given me. I cannot, if I am in the field of glory, be kept out of sight. Probably my services may be forgotten by the great by the time I get home; but my mind will not forget, nor cease to feel, a degree of consolation and of applause superior to undeserved reward. Wherever there is anything to be done, there Providence is sure to direct my steps. Credit must be given me in spite of envy. Even the French respect me: their minister at Genoa, in answering a note of mine when returning some wearing apparel that had been taken, said, "Your nation, sir, and mine are made to show examples of generosity as well as of valour to all the people of the earth." The following is a copy of the note I had sent him. I will also relate another anecdote, all vanity to myself, but you will partake of it. A person sent me a letter, and directed as follows, "Horatio Nelson, Genoa." On being asked how he could direct in such a manner, his answer, in a large party, was, "Sir, there is but one Horatio Nelson in the world." The letter came immediately. At Genoa, where I have stopped all their trade, I am beloved and respected both by the Senate and lower order. If any man is fearful of his vessel being stopped, he comes and asks me: if I give him a paper, or say "All is right," he is contented. I am known throughout Italy; not a kingdom or state where my name will be forgotten. This is my gazette.—*The Nelson Despatches.*

Pope.—Pope had a gentleness of spirit, which showed itself in his filial offices to his father and mother—to her the most, in the prolonged wearing out of a beloved life. It appears in kindly relations to his friends, in charities, in the scheme of his life—contentedness in a bounded, quiet existence, a seclusion among books, and trees, and flowers. His life flowed on peaceably and gently, like the noble river upon which his modest dwelling looked. Ill health, as we said, often dedicates a student. The constitutional feebleness from which he suffered, might doubly favour his mind; as often the more delicate frame harbours the greater spirit; and as inaptitude for active and rough sports, throws the solitary boy upon the companionship of books, and upon the energies, avocations, and pleasures of his own intelligence and fancy. The little poem of his boyhood, and the first of his manhood, prophesy his tenor of life, and his literary career. A commanding power, a predominant star in English literature, you might say that the last century belonged to him. Dryden reigned over his contemporaries. Pope, succeeding, took dominion over his own time and the following. The pupil of Dryden, and gratefully proud to proclaim the greatness of his master, and to own all obligations, he moulded himself nevertheless upon a type in his own mind. In the school of Dryden he is an original master. Dryden is, properly speaking, without imitators. His manner proceeds from his own genius, and baffles transcribers. But Pope completed an art which could be learned, and he left a world full of convists.—*Blackwood.*

General Tom Thumb at the Tuilleries.—General Tom Thumb, accompanied by Mr. P. T. Barnum, had the honor of appearing before the King and Queen of the French and the Royal Family, at the Tuilleries, on the 23d March. The General was warmly complimented by the King, Queen, and Royal Circle, consisting of about forty persons. He represented the Grecian statues, danced the sailor's hornpipe, sang a variety of songs, and appeared in various costumes, including his new Highland dress, with which their Majesties were particularly pleased. The King and Queen kissed the General, and the King presented him with a magnificent emerald breast pin, set in large brilliants. The Queen promised to send him a present in a few days. The Princess Adelaide, (the King's sister) borrowed one of his rings, in order to have one made to present him. "Do you speak French?" asked the King. "A little," replied the General. "What can you say in French?" asked the King. "Vive le Roi!" replied the little General, amid a burst of laughter and applause. The audience lasted an hour and a half. At the conclusion Mr. Barnum was presented with a handsome bouceur, and the King wished him every possible success, and complimented him on the gracefulness and intelligence of his protege. The General commenced his levees on Tuesday, the 25th, at a charge of three francs admission: and from present appearances, he will reap even a greater golden harvest in Paris than he did in London.

Too Good.—It is said that Mr. Cushing, on being asked to dine with Mandarin Lin, discovered on the table something of which he ate exorbitantly, thinking it to be duck. Not speaking Chinese, and wishing to know what it was, he pointed to it, after he had finished, saying to his host, interrogatively, "Quack, quack, quack?" The mandarin, with equal brevity, replied, with a shake of his head, "Bow, wow, wow." Mr. Cushing's feelings can be imagined.

The Title of Esquire.—Real esquires are of seven sorts: 1. Esquires of the king's body, whose number is limited to four. 2. The eldest sons of knights, and *their* eldest sons born during their lifetime. It would seem that, in the days of ancient warfare, the knight often took his eldest son into the wars for the purpose of giving him a practical military education, employing him meanwhile as his esquire. 3. The eldest sons of the younger sons of peers of the realm. 4. Such as the king invests with the collar of SS, including the kings of arms, heralds, &c. The dignity of esquire was conferred by Henry IV. and his successors, by the investiture of the collar and the gift of a pair of silver spurs. Gower the poet was such an esquire by creation. 5. Esquires to knights of the Bath, *for life*, and their eldest sons. 6. Sheriffs of counties, *for life*, coroners and justices of the peace, and gentlemen of the Royal household, while they continue in their respective offices. 7. Barristers-at-law, doctors of divinity, law, and medicine, mayors of towns, and some others, are said to be of scutarial dignity, but not actual esquires. Supposing this enumeration to comprise all who are entitled to esquireship, it will be evident that thousands of persons styled esquires are not so in reality. It is a prevailing error that persons possessed of £300 a year in land are esquires, but an estate of £50,000 would not confer the dignity. Nothing but one or other of the conditions above mentioned is sufficient.—*Curiosities of Heraldry.*

This Minute.—How much may be, and is being done, this very minute! It is, no doubt, the first and last with thousands: and while multitudes are rejoicing "because a man is born into the world," many, we suppose, are sobbing farewell, as they take the last look at the face of the dead. Just now, the knot of hymen is tied between some youth and virgin: and now, the pair plighted to each other for life, through weal and woe, are published apart by divorce. Now, the fond parent is doating on the absent son, and silencing the forebodings of suspicious age with the sanguine hope that their boy shall be the stay of their failing nature, and snatch their name and memory from the grave; and now that son, in the full tide of festive feeling, is taking his first glass, ignorant and careless of the disgrace and wretchedness he drinks. Now, too, the reeling sot is blundering into his own door, to frighten the partner of his bosom, and her little ones—the pledges of her love. At this moment, the pert lad who has the indulgence of his parents, lays his finger on the price of his halter! and now, the prisoner falls into his last fitful sleep, to dream of execution, and wake up to the horrid reality, and curse the lottery dealer or the actor, whose temptations lured him from the paths of honesty and industry!

The Sea.—"Thou hast never been on the sea," said the lady to her waiting maid, "and knowest nothing of that dread loneliness which settles on the spirit when the last headland have disappeared, and one wide waste of tumultuous waters are heaving around, bounded only by the dull and evening sky. Thou hast not felt that mighty dread, which overwhelms the timid wayfarer on the ocean, who watches the little ship stagger from wave to wave, or heard the shrill wind singing through her cordage, until the masts bend like a reed in the storm. Thou hast not looked on the pathless waters, where nothing moved but the black hull on which we stood, and the rolling mountains of waves, the smallest of which might close over the bark for ever, and leave not a vestige to tell that ought living ever glided above those depths."

A Kiss for a Blow.—A visitor once went into a Sabbath School at Boston, where he saw a boy and girl on one seat, who were brother and sister. In a moment of thoughtless passion, the little boy struck his sister. The little girl was provoked and raised her hand to return the blow. Her face showed that rage was working within, and her clenched fist was aimed at her brother, when her teacher caught her eye. "Stop, my dear," said she, "you had much better kiss your brother than to strike him."

The look and the word reached her heart. Her hand dropped. She threw her arms around his neck and kissed him. The boy was moved. He could have stood against a blow; but he could not withstand a sister's kiss. He compared the provocation he had given her with the return she had made, and the tears rolled down his cheeks. This affected the sister, and with her little handkerchief she wiped away his tears. But the sight of her kindness only made him cry the faster; he was completely subdued.

Her teacher then told the children always to return a kiss for a blow: and they would never get any more blows. If men and women, families and communities and nations would act on this principle, this world would almost cease to be a vale of tears. "Nation would not lift up the sword against nation, neither would they learn war any more."—*Youth's Cabinet.*

STATISTICS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

We copy the following statistical statements from the British Quarterly Review:—

In 1784, the total official value of the exports of British produce and manufactures from Great Britain was £11,255,057; in 1843, the official value was £117,574,563, and the declared value £51,932,996. Increase on the latter 361 per cent.

From 1776 to 1780, the average annual import of cotton wool in Great Britain was 5,766,613 lbs.; in 1843, the quantity entered for consumption in the United Kingdom was 585,909,184 lbs. Increase 854? per cent.

The official value of cotton goods exported from Great Britain was £355,060, in 1780; in 1843, the official value was £82,165,291, and the declared value £21,413,039. Increase 73,045 per cent. on the official, and 6503 per cent. on the declared value.

The import of foreign sheep's wool was 2,478,382 lbs. in 1781; in 1843, the quantity of foreign and colonial wool entered for consumption in the United Kingdom was 48,656,820 lbs.

The linen manufacture of Great Britain was estimated, in 1782, as being of the total yearly value of £22,440,000; in 1843, Mr M'Culloch estimates it, including Ireland, at the value of £10,000,000 or £12,000,000.

Lancashire contained 297,400 inhabitants in 1750, and 1,667,054 in 1841. Increase, 461 per cent. in ninety-one years.

The West Riding of Yorkshire contained 563,282 inhabitants in 1801, and 1,154,104 in 1841. Increase 105 per cent. in forty years.

The parish of Manchester contained 41,032 inhabitants in 1774, and 353,010 in 1841. Increase, 762 per cent. in sixty-seven years.

Preston contained 6600 persons in 1780, and 50,131 in 1841. Increase, 735 per cent. in sixty-one years.

The population of England and Wales was 7,227,586 in 1770, and 16,071,757 in 1841. Increase, 8,844,171, or 122 per cent. in seventy-one years, of which by very far the largest proportion is in the manufacturing and commercial districts.

Land at £412 an Acre.—The Earl of Shrewsbury has just concluded a treaty with a building company in Cheshire, by which his Lordship receives £35,000 for 85 acres of his extensive property in that county. As the land thus conveyed formed a portion of the settled family estates, his Lordship has laid out the proceeds in the purchase of the estate of Cotton, in Staffordshire, a very valuable and desirable acquisition, immediately contiguous to his Lordship's magnificent demesne of Alton Towers.—[Chester Courant.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"*The Joint and Humble Address of Her Majesty's Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, in General Assembly convened.*

"May it please Your Majesty,

"We, the Legislative Council and Assembly of New Brunswick, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with feelings of the most devoted attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government.

"The object of this our humble and dutiful Address, is to bring under Your Majesty's Most Gracious consideration, the present inefficient and unsatisfactory state of the Post Office Department, in this Province, with a view to obtain such improvements as may be practical in its future management.

"We regret to inform Your Majesty, that very general dissatisfaction exists throughout the Province, with regard to this Department, as well on the account of the high rates of Postage established by the Treasury Warrant of October, 1843, as from the recent increase of the expenses of management, and the diminished accommodation latterly afforded to the people of the Province.

"By the Accounts of Income and expenditure laid before the Assembly in 1844, it appears that the amount of Salaries for the two years ending fifth January, 1843, was as follows:—

For the year ending 5th Jan. 1842, £1,211 15 7
For the year ending 5th Jan. 1843, 1,289 1 6

"And by the Return laid before the Assembly at the present Session, it is shown that the amount of Salaries for the year ending fifth Jannary last, was £2,580 13 8; from which it will manifestly appear to Your Majesty, that under the system introduced in July, 1843, the Salaries and Allowances to Officers have more that doubled; and when we inform Your Majesty that the number of Mails has, during the same time, been materially reduced, and the Postage in several instances, increased, Your Majesty will, we humbly conceive, graciously admit that we have abuntdant cause to complain of the present management of the Department in this Province.

"By the recent abandonment of some of the Lines, many of the oldest and most cultivated Districts of the Province are now left without any Post Office accommodation; and for the purpose of affording partial relief to those and other Districts, we have, during the present Session, appropriated upwards of £600 towards the support of sixteen additional Couriers and Packets in various parts of the Province for the present year.

"Whether any Surplus Revenue has been collected since the half year ending the fifth July, 1843, we are not informed; but by the Returns laid before the Assembly at the last Session, it appeared that there was a Surplus on the two and a half years ending July, 1843, of £4,856, and we humbly submit to Your Majesty, that such Surplus as may from time to time accrue, should not be expended out of the Province, but applied towards the establishment of additional Lines of Post Communication.

"The present high rates of Letter Postage, and the tax upon Printed Papers, are considered so onerous, that not only is a large amount of correspondence altogether prevented, but every opportunity by private conveyance is resorted to, and thus is the Law habitually and generally violated; and that with impunity; and we are therefore unanimously of opinion, that if the Letter Postage were reduced one half, the income of the Department would, in a short time, be much larger than at present.

"The Provincial Legislature, during the last few years, have expended over £145,000 on the Great Roads of Communication within the Province, which has contributed very materially to reduce the rates of Contract for Mail carriage, and it is therefore the more unsatisfactory to the Provincial Public, that less accommodation should be now afforded by the Department than in former years; and the general dissatisfaction is much increased by the fact, that the reduction of public accommodation has been accompanied by a concurrent increase of Salaries; and we humbly represent to Your Majesty, that a much larger amount of Revenue is absorbed by the Salaries of the Officers, than is required for the efficient management of the Department.

"The policy of Your Majesty's Government in reducing the rates of Postage in the Mother Country, has recently been adopted in the Utited States. By an enactment of Congress, the rates of Postage in that country have been reduced on single Letters not exceeding half an ounce, to five and ten cents, as the distance may be under or over three hundred miles, to take effect from the first day of July next; and as we are deeply impressed with the importance of extending the advantages of Post Communications throughout the remotest Settlements of this Province, we respectfully submit, that a very considerable reduction of rates, and the establishment of additional Lines, are absolutely necessary for the beneficial attainment of this desirable end.

"Admitting the absolute necessity of preserving the Metropolitan control of the Department, we do not venture to ask for a transfer of such control to the Provincial Government, but we humbly and earnestly submit the following propositions for Your Majesty's Most Gracious consideration:—

"1st.—That the rates of Provincial Postage be reduced on Letters not exceeding half an ounce to a minimum of two pence, according to the distance.

"2d.—That the Postage on Printed Votes and Newspapers be abolished.

"3d.—That the Deputy Post Master General of the Province shall, from time to time, under the direction of the Post Master General, establish such additional Lines of Communication as may be suggested by the Provincial Legislature.

"4th.—That a full and particular Account of Income and Expenditure be annually laid before the Legislature by the Deputy Post Master General.

"5th.—That any Surplus Revenue collected within the Province, after appropriating such sums as may be required to keep up those propositions of the great Lines of Communication between Nova-Scotia and the United States, which lie within this Province, and to maintain an efficient Establishment here, may be applied in extending the facilities of inter-Provincial Communication.

"6th.—That in consideration of the foregoing propositions being acceded to by Your Majesty, the Legislature of this Province should guarantee by Legislative Enactment for a term of years, such additional sum of money as may from time to time be required to defray the current charges of the department.

"We therefore, in behalf of Your Majesty's Loyal Subjects, the Inhabitants of this Province, confidently submit this our Humble and dutiful Address to Your Majesty's Gracious consideration, and we earnestly and respectfully pray Your Majesty to grant such relief in the premises, as the exigency of the case may require, and as to Your Majesty may seem meet.

"As in duty bound will ever pray."

MEXICO.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, April 28.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—We received yesterday, by the brig Guadalote, advices two days later from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 4th inst. The first things which met our eye upon a glance at our Mexican files, was the letter of Senor Cuevas to Mr. Shannon, and the circular addressed to the Ministers of Spain, France and England, of which we have heretofore made mention, and of which we now give translations:—

To his Excellency Wilson Shannon, Envoy Extraordinary, &c. &c.

NATIONAL PALACE, Mexico, March 28, 1845.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, in addressing himself, for the last time, to his Excellency, Mr. Wilson Shannon, Minister Plenipotentiary from the U. States, desires to inform him that as both Houses of the U. States Congress have sanctioned the law in relation to the Annexation of Texas to the territory of the United States, and as the Minister from Mexico has withdrawn from his mission at Washington, and protested against the act of Congress, and the Government of the United States, diplomatic relations between the two countries cannot be continued.

What can the undersigned add to what has already been said by his Government upon the grave offence offered Mexico by the United States, usurping a portion of Mexican territory, and violating the terms of treaties of friendship, which the Republic of Mexico has observed on her part as long as her honor and the desire to avoid a rupture with the United States have permitted. Nothing more than to lament that two nations, free and republican, contiguous, [vecinos] and worthy of a fraternal union, founded upon mutual interests, and a common and honorable loyalty, should have cut short their friendly relations, and by an act as offensive to Mexico as it is derogatory to the honor of the American Union.

The undersigned renews to his Excellency, Mr. Shannon, the protest already directed against annexation; and moreover would add, that the Mexican Republic will oppose the measures with all the decision due to her own honor and sovereignty, and that the Government ardently desire that considerations of loyalty and justice should outweigh with the citizens of the United States, designs for extending their territory at the expense of a friendly Republic, which, in the midst of its misfortunes [diagracias] seeks to preserve an unspotted name, and thereby the rank to which its destinies call it.

The undersigned has the honor to offer to his excellency, Mr. Shannon, his personal respect, and to assure him of his very distinguished consideration.

LUIS G. CUEVAS.

The general Circular is as follows:—

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, has the honor to transmit to his Excellency the Minister of ————, the following circular, being impelled to employ this means of transmitting to his [your] Government, in this note, the solemn and formal protest of the Mexican Republic, suggested by an act which, wounding to the last degree the rights and honor of Mexico, is equally destructive to the universal principles of justice, to the respect due free and intelligent nations, and the good faith which civilization has fixed as the basis of internal intercourse [international politica.] His Excellency, Senor ————, will understand that the undersigned has reference to the law passed by the Congress of the United States, and sanctioned by the Executive, for the Annexation of the Department of Texas to the American Union.

To present, in all its deformity, this Act of the Congress and government of the United States, the alarming consequences of its conduct towards the Mexican Republic, would be a useless labor, inasmuch as this note is addressed to the representative of a nation as illustrious as it is powerful, which, sustaining nobly the rank which it occupies in the world, respects the laws of comity [buena amistad] between foreign nations, and founds its glory upon the immutable titles of morality and justice. The government of the undersigned has no occasion to exhibit all the grounds upon which it relies for its resistance of this measure of Annexation, as they are obvious and known to all, and as the feelings excited among friendly nations, and even those which have no official relations with Mexico, will be profound upon learning of a measure so injurious and offensive to Mexico, and so utterly unworthy the honor [buen nombre] of the United States.

But the undersigned will take occasion to observe to his Excellency, Senor ————, that the American government having been the first to acknowledge the independence of the Republic of Mexico, showing itself a zealous partisan of liberty, has been the only one which has endeavored to usurp a portion of her territory. He would also add, that, as it appears from recent declarations, the designs of the United States have been as old as the friendship, which it has sought to confirm—first, by a treaty of amity, and by another for the adjustment of boundaries—which has now been completely violated. In aiding Texas to sever herself from the Republic, the United States were wanting in good faith; but in aiding to incorporate Texas with the American Confederation, and declaring that this has been her policy for twenty years, she has pursued a course which has no parallel in the history of civilized nations.

Mexico, to avoid differences which for the most part had no foundation in justice [as against her,] has submitted to serious compromises; she has overlooked provocations and injuries, and has preserved her loyalty with such fidelity as to give her more right—if the right she possesses can be increased—to speak out and protest, as the undersigned now does, against the Annexation of Texas to the United States, and against all its consequences. The Mexican Republic will employ in opposition to this measure, her power and her resources, and, trusting in the justice of her cause, does not fear to give assurance, that whatever may be the result, she will preserve the honor which at any cost she ought to defend in the very grave matter under consideration.

With this view the undersigned requests his Excellency, Senor ————, to give this protest its proper direction, and at the same time to accept the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

LUIS G. CUEVAS.

This circular was communicated to their Excellencies the Ministers Plenipotentiary of England, France and Spain.

Apart from the above letter and circular, which we have deemed of sufficient interest to give them entire, our files contain little that has not been before known here.

The Siglo gives no credence to the rumours of another revolution, which have obtained currency in Mexico as well as in this country. These reports it attributes to the orders of government despatching certain military chieftains to the different departments.

We have seen nothing new respecting Santa Ana.

It does not appear from the tenor of the official communications what will be the nature of the resistance Mexico will make to annexation. Senor Cuevas's letters propose nothing definite.

TEXAN MOVEMENT.—A good deal of speculation has been indulged as to the place of destination of Mr. Ashbel Smith, the Secretary of State of Texas, in his present tour, and the nature and objects of the business that could have induced him to desert his post at the capital of Texas at this important juncture in the affairs of his country. Not even the people of Texas, themselves, we believe, are informed on these heads—the same surprise having been manifested there at the singularity of the movement, and the same loose conjectures indulged as to the cause of it. They will experience the same astonishment then, no doubt, that is felt here, to learn that the moment at which the Minister of the United States arrived in Texas, with the proposals for the consideration of that country, guaranteed by the most solemn sanctions of our government, that moment was chosen by the chief officer of State in Texas to slip from his duties at home, and without deigning to inform his countrymen whither he was bound, to speed on a secret mission to London. Such, however, is the fact, as we have it from unquestionable authority; Mr. Smith having left here on Monday evening last for Boston, whence he intends to depart by the British steam packet of the first of May.

The mission of Mr. Smith, we have good reason to believe, grows out of the recent despatches received in Texas, from different points through the extreme courtesy of H. B. M. Navy. Of the Cabinet in despatching abroad the Secretary of State, with an abruptness of movement bordering on rudeness to the American Minister, we will not speak so positively, lest we should do injustice to these functionaries whom we desire to respect.—*N. O. Com. Bulletin of April 17.*

From the New-Orleans Picayune Extra of April 20.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The schooner Fanny arrived at this port this morning, with advices from Vera Cruz of the 11th instant; the schooner sailed on the 12th, which is ten days later than our previous advices.

Mexico has not declared war against the United States; but the official paper, El Diario del Gobierno, of the 3d inst. announces that it is in possession of certain movements of a warlike character, which it is constrained to withhold from the people, as secrecy is the soul of military operations; but that journal adds that it trusts that the speedy and successful issue of these operations will soon relieve the public curiosity in regard to them.

The papers of the capital and of Vera Cruz are occupied almost exclusively with the subject of annexation. They go on to say that however they may have been distracted by civil dissentions, the present government is bound by the pledges of previous administrations; and that the protests against annexation, made many months since, should be followed up, to avoid national humiliation in the eyes of the world; and the proceedings of the United States Congress, sanctioned by the Executive, be insisted upon as a tacit declaration of war. The Mexican Congress has not yet screwed up its courage to assume the responsibility of this position.

On the 3d inst. Senor Cuevas, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Chambers a long and general memorial appertaining to his Department. He places strong apparent confidence in the interference of European powers, which, although assenting to Texan *independence*, may, he trusts, oppose the further enlargement of the U. States territory.

The Siglo of the 4th inst. contains the following letter from Mr. Shannon to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, in reply to the official note of Senor Cuevas, announcing the termination of official relations between the two countries; also, the following rejoinder from Senor Cuevas:

UNITED STATES LEGATION, March 31st, 1845.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary, &c., of the United States, has the honor of acknowledging the receipt of his Excellency's Senor Cuevas's, Minister of Foreign Relations, &c., note of the 28th of March, announcing that the Congress of the United States has sanctioned the Annexation of Texas to its territory; that the Mexican Minister at Washington had terminated his official relations, and protested against the said act of the Congress and Government of the United States, and that diplomatic relations between the two countries could not be continued.

The liberal and honorable sentiments entertained by the actual Government of Mexico, had induced the undersigned to hope that the differences which exist between the two Governments could be arranged amicably upon terms just and honorable to both. It would appear, however, from the note of His Excellency Senor Cuevas, that Mexico declines to adjust these differences in this manner, and thus preserve the peace of the two countries.

The undersigned can assure His Excellency Senor Cuevas that his (Mr. Shannon's) Government entertains the liveliest desire to cultivate amicable relations with that of Mexico; and here he will improve this opportunity to repeat that which he has before communicated to the Government of Mexico, to wit: that the United States has not adopted the measure of Annexation in any spirit of hostility towards Mexico, and that the United States are anxious to settle all questions which may grow out of this measure, including that of boundaries, in terms the most just and liberal.

Having offered the olive branch of peace, and manifested a sincere desire to arrange these questions amicably and upon principles just and honorable to both governments, the United States have done whatever is in their power to preserve the friendly relations between them, and it now remains for Mexico to decide whether they shall be continued, or whether the peace of the two countries shall be broken by a conflict equally injurious to both, and which can give satisfaction only to the enemies of civil liberty and republican institutions.

The undersigned will pass over in silence the charge made against his government of having violated the treaty of friendship with Mexico. The right of Texas to cede the whole or a part of her territory to the United States, and the right of the United States to accept such cession, have already been amply vindicated repeatedly.

The undersigned has received no official communication as to the action of his government in regard to the Annexation of Texas to the Union; nevertheless, he cannot doubt, from the tenor of his personal correspondence, that the measure has been passed by Congress and approved by the President. He expects daily despatches from his Government, with special instructions upon this subject, and before taking any further steps, has resolved to await their arrival.

The undersigned has the honor, &c.,

WILSON SHANNON, Minister, &c.

In reply to the above, the following letter was sent two days after:—

NATIONAL PALACE, Mexico, April 2, 1845.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, has the honor to communicate to His Excellency, Mr. Shannon, Minister, &c. &c., in reply to the note of His Excellency of the 31st March, that the Government of Mexico cannot continue diplomatic relations with the United States upon the presumption that such relations are reconcileable with the law which the President of the United States has approved in regard to the Annexation of the Department of Texas to the American Union: that this determination is founded upon the necessity which Mexico is under of maintaining no friendship with a Republic which has violated her obligations, and usurped a portion of territory which belongs to Mexico by a right which she will maintain at whatever cost; that the relations between the two countries cannot be re-established before a complete reparation of that injury, [*agravio,*] such as is demanded by good faith, justice to Mexico, and the honor of the United States, is made.

Moreover, the undersigned will take the liberty to say to his Excellency Mr. Shannon, that if the United States Government thinks that it entertained friendly sentiments towards Mexico at the time of giving such offence, and when attacking the integrity of the Republic of Mexico, this Government (Mexico) is very far from entertaining the same views, or of acquiescing in the assurances which his Excellency Mr. Shannon has given, whatever may be its sentiments towards his Excellency personally.

The undersigned, in making this announcement to his Excellency Mr. Shannon, doing so by the order of the President of Mexico—cutting short a new discussion which the interruption of the relations of the two countries will not permit, and because nothing can be added to what this Department has already said—has the honor to renew the assurances of his very distinguished consideration.

LUIS G. CUEVAS.

Santa Anna's trial was slowly progressing. His health is represented as being very indifferent.

The British frigate Eurydice arrived at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 12th inst. with despatches, which were immediately forwarded to the capital.

Letters had been received in Vera Cruz from the American Minister, Mr. Shannon, who had retired to Talcubaya, that he would leave for the United States in a few days. It is probable that he is only awaiting despatches, which he knows to be on their way to him, before taking leave of Mexico.

[From a Communication in the Halifax Recorder.]

The Oregon Territory is a vast country situated on the shores of the North Pacific Ocean, and lies on the western side of the great range of mountains known by the name of the Chippewan or Rocky Mountains. It is well intersected with numerous Rivers and Lakes; the extent of the country on the sea board known as the Oregon territory is 850 miles, and from 4 to 700 miles wide, and contains 350,000 square miles; as contrasted with the Lower Colonies of America it will stand thus—

Nova Scotia contains	17,500	square miles
New Brunswick	27,700	"
P. E. Island	2,130	"
Newfoundland	36,000	"
Total	83,330	"
Upper Canada	140,000	"
	223,330	"
Oregon Territory	350,000	"
	126,670	"

So that the Oregon territory contains 126,670 square miles more than all the above mentioned important Colonies of Great Britain, and they will bear no comparison with the Oregon Territory in point of fertility of soil and delightful temperature of climate; situated on the shores of the Pacific Ocean it is at all times favored with a moderate share of cold sufficient to make the season at all times pleasant.

St. George or Astoria, formerly a settlement of the Americans, but for many years past in the possession of the English, under the controul and management of the Hudson Bay Company, is nearly in the same latitude as Boston, but the difference of longitude and the genial breeze of the Pacific Ocean prevents the inhabitants from feeling any of the misery of a northern winter.

The general character of the soil is that of great fertility, and is well adapted for agricultural purposes. At Fort George or St. George there is a settlement which has 150 acres of Land under fence, from which were yielded in 1836: 500 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels Peas, 319 bushels Potatoes, besides many other useful articles, and I suppose as an agricultural country there is none to surpass it.

The only river of any very great extent is the Columbia, and its numerous branches; this river rises in about 54 N. lat. and about 52 it is joined by another branch from the south. It then takes a westerly course and is joined by Clarke's river, thence southerly to Lewis's river. It pursues a pretty direct westerly course to the sea. It is about 1200 miles long, the tide flows up this river 170 miles below, the width is from two to three miles, and vessels of 300 tons can navigate it 100 miles from the ocean. Near its mouth it expands from six to ten miles in width; this River, as well as all those of smaller note, are filled at times with, and seem to be the head quarters of, Salmon.

The only inhabitants of the Oregon territory, beside the Indian tribes, are the Hudson's Bay Company's ports, which are numerous, and their settlements contiguous to them, and a settlement of the American Board of Foreign Missions. In 1836, the Company's Farm, at Fort Vancouver, 100 miles from the mouth of the Columbia, consisted of about 3,000 acres, and from this were obtained: 6000 bushels of wheat, 5500 bushels barley, 14000 bushels potatoes, and other articles. The stock kept here consist of 1000 head of black cattle, and 500 horses, with several hundred sheep and swine, population 800; there are constantly here 1 ship, 1 brig, 1 schooner, 1 sloop, and 1 steamboat, and there are scattered in various parts of it some 10 or 14 fortifications and ports of the Hudson's Bay Company. It was not until 1811 that this country attracted any attention, at which time the Americans attempted a settlement at Astoria, now St. George, and about the same time the Hudson's Bay Company formed a settlement there; on the breaking out of the American war in 1812, the American Company sold their right to the English Company, if they had any right to it, which is very doubtful—and abandoned their possessions. This Country has remained in the possession of Great Britain for many years. In 1818, however, a convention was entered into "by which it was stipulated that all the territory west of the Rocky Mountains, should be open to the citizens of each without prejudice to either for ten years"—and in 1828 it was renewed for an indefinite time, but to be brought to a close at any time that it might suit either power, by a years' notice.

Yours, &c. DELTA.

CANADA.—A Report of a Select Committee of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada, on the census returns of Lower Canada, has been just published. It shows a great increase of the population of that portion of the united Province. That of Upper Canada, is not, we believe, yet published.

It appears from this census that the number of inhabited houses is 106,803; vacant 4,041; in progress of building 1643; total 112,487. The number of heads of families and electors;—who are proprietors of real estate, 76,632;—who are not proprietors of real estate, 37,113; who are tenants and voters in towns, 8,296; total, 121,441.

The whole population of the Lower Province actually resident at the time of taking the census 687,598; absent 6,051; total, 693,649, of whom are,

Canadians, of French origin,	- -	518,565
" British "	- - -	85,075
Natives of England,	- - - -	11,886
" of Ireland,	- - - -	44,012
" Scotland,	- - - -	13,341
" United States,	- - -	11,943
" Continent of Europe,	-	2,833

TIRED OF FLIRTING.—The Boston Atlas has an article giving a very interesting account of the struggles and hair-breadth escapes of Miss Cornelia Platt, of Detroit, on the terrible night of the destruction of the steamer Swallow.

We learn by private advices from Detroit, that Miss Platt had *eloped* from that city, to place herself in a nunnery. She is the daughter of Z. Platt, Esq., formerly Attorney General of Michigan, and was in all the bloom of belle-hood, and the acknowledged belle of the city. She is beautiful, fascinating in her manners, and of a highly cultivated mind.—Those who have been in the habit of party going at Detroit within the last few years, can have but pleasing recollections of the charming Miss Cornelia Platt. Her elopement was connived at by the Catholic Bishop, Le Fevre, who furnished her with money and wardrobe. She took nothing whatever from her father's house. Our correspondent gives as a reason for this conduct "that she was tired to death of flirtation."

Whether her cold, dark bath in the Hudson will cool her devotion and win her back to the world, remains to be seen.—[Brattleboro Phœnix.

FROM THE WRECK OF THE SWALLOW.—We understand that after raising this boat ten feet, one of the chains gave way, and it was also found that one of the barges would not bear the immense weight of the sunken boat. She has therefore been let down again, and now rests in deeper water than ever. The proprietors have sent on to New York for stronger chains and another barge. They hope to recommence operations in a few days, and we trust with success, so as to dispel the melancholy uncertainty which still hangs over the sunken wreck.—*Albany Argus.*

NOTICE TO CORPORATION DEBTORS.

ALL Persons, in any manner indebted to the Corporation of this City, are hereby required forthwith to call at the Chamberlain's Office, and pay the sums respectively due from them; as the Chamberlain is peremptorily instructed to *enforce* payment, without distinction, of all Rents and other Debts becoming over-due; and it is not in his power to allow any indulgence.

THOMAS MERRITT, *Chamberlain.*

St. John, April 15, 1845.—2m.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1845.

We hoped to be able to lay before our readers to-day the news by the second April mail, but the *Hibernia* had not arrived at Halifax on Friday evening last, then out upwards of 13 days. The steamer from Digby last evening brought no intelligence of her.

It is now generally understood that the late appointment of Mr. Reade, to the office of Provincial Secretary, has been disapproved of by Her Majesty's Government, and that a successor will soon be appointed to that office, but who the fortunate individual will be, time must determine. We learn that a meeting of the Executive Council is called for the 8th instant, and that the four retiring Councillors, (Hon. Messrs. Chandler, Johnston, Hazen and Wilmot,) have been notified to attend, their resignations not having been accepted by the *home* Government; the Hon. Mr. McLeod, one of the new Councillors, has likewise been summoned to attend. The public will probably soon be made acquainted with the result of their deliberations.—It is also understood that the appointment of W. H. Odell, Esq. as Clerk of the Executive Council, has not been confirmed.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A General Meeting of the subscribers to the Chamber of Commerce took place on Friday, at the Commercial Bank Building. John V. Thurgar, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Isaac Woodward, Esq. was requested to act as Secretary.—The rules and regulations, hitherto in force, having been severally read over, were re-adopted with a few amendments.—A Ballot was subsequently taken for a Committee for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were chosen:—John Duncan, John Wishart, Robt. Jardine, Hon. John Robertson, Thomas Daniel, Alfred Smithers, John V. Thurgar, Isaac Woodward, William Henry Scovil, John Pollok, Frederick A. Wiggins, Robert D. Wilmot, and William Parks, Esquires.

At a Meeting of the Chamber, held yesterday at the office of the Marine Assurance Company, in the Commercial Bank Building, the following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers for the ensuing year:—Hon. John Robertson, President; John Duncan and John V. Thurgar, Esquires, Vice-Presidents; I. Woodward, Esq. Secretary.

☞ At the meeting of the Committee of the Chamber, yesterday, a resolution was passed requesting that the members of the Chamber of Commerce meet every lawful day, from 2 o'clock, until half-past 2, P. M., for the more convenient transaction of business, and the promotion of friendly intercourse. The Platform on the South side of the Market House will be the Exchange, until a more suitable place is provided.

COMMERCE.—During the month of April, 50 square rigged vessels arrived at this port, 35 of which were direct from ports in the United Kingdom; 6 from England, via Southern ports of the United States; the remainder were from Ichaboe, Bermuda, Yarmouth, N. S. &c. In the same time, 15 Brigs and Schooners arrived from ports in the United States, with cargoes of flour, wheat, &c.

Fifty-four vessels entered and cleared at the Custom House, on Thursday last, the 1st of May. Several of those outward bound had been some days ready for sea, but could not clear out with deck loads previous to the 1st of May. A large fleet put to sea on Friday with a fair wind.

A large number of vessels remain in port and others are daily arriving.

QUEEN'S SQUARE.—We are happy to learn that a Contract is to be entered into to-day for cutting down and levelling this beautifully situated piece of Ground, and preparing it for fencing, &c., and we hope soon to see it planted with ornamental trees, and walks laid out.—We understand that Mr. Robert Robertson has taken the Contract, at £150.

Our weather still continues dry and clear, having had little or no rain for nearly a month past. The earth is dry and parched, and the meadows and gardens are suffering for want of moisture; rain it is likewise much required for household purposes. Clouds of dust have been flying through our streets to-day, raised by a strong southerly wind.—Large quantities of snow yet remain in the woods.

It is expected that the Lord Bishop of New-Brunswick, the Right Rev. Dr. Medley, would take passage in the steamer *Britannia*, which was to leave Liverpool on the 4th instant, for Halifax. If such be the case, his Lordship may be expected to arrive in this city between the 20th and 25th instant. It is stated in English papers that a subscription was on foot for raising a sum of money towards erecting a Cathedral in this Province; a considerable sum had been raised at the latest dates. A view of the proposed structure has been published, and is said to be very handsome, and a fine specimen of pure and perfect decorated English architecture.

New-York papers state that it is whispered in that city, from Washington, that the U. S. Government purpose sending a special minister to London, to treat on the Oregon question, and that ex-President Van Buren will probably be the person selected to fill that important mission.

DISASTROUS SHIPWRECK, AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE!—We were pained to learn last evening of one of the most heart-rending disasters which has occurred on our coast for a number of years. We are informed that the schooner "Tom Cringle," Dean, master, which left Boston on Thursday last, for this port, went ashore on Sunday night, on Gooseberry Island, near Mushquash Head, in a thick fog, and out of fourteen persons on board, only two escaped—twelve of her unfortunate passengers and crew finding a watery grave!—*New-Brunswicker, this morning.*

We have obtained the following particulars of this melancholy disaster:—*Lost*—Mr. Dean, the Master of the Schooner; ——, the Mate; Henry Gault, unmarried, of Portland, Tallow Chandler; Mr. Tynan, of this city, leaving a wife and three children; Francis M'Culloch, of Portland, leaving a wife and four children; William Stewart, of Portland, unmarried; Mr. Handlin, of Portland, unmarried; James M'Cormick, of this city, unmarried; Mr. Glancy, of this city, leaving a wife and family; Captain ——, and two other persons, names not known.

Saved.—John Appleby, seaman, (not yet arrived in town,) and G. Kennedy, of this city, who has arrived in town.—The vessel had been lying at anchor and was making sail at the time she struck the rocks—she went to pieces immediately.

The latest intelligence from Mexico is given in this paper, which will be found very important.—The Mexicans speak as boldly as their more powerful neighbors, and appear in no way daunted by their "annexation" projects.

Accounts received at Philadelphia from Rio Janeiro, to 19th March, state that the difficulty which existed between the United States and Brazilian Governments, in reference to the brig Porpoise, suspected of being engaged in the slave trade, had been amicably adjusted through the interposition of the American Minister, Mr. Wise. In commercial affairs the greatest activity prevailed.

The steamer Great Western left New-York on the 24th ult. for Liverpool, with 150 passengers, being the largest number she ever carried at one trip. She likewise had a full freight, and a very large number of letters.

The Steamer Herald brought over from Digby and Annapolis, last evening, 26 head of cattle, some calves, &c.

BERMUDA.—From the Hamilton Royal Gazette we extract the following paragraph:—

On Friday, Corporal Harris descended, in his diving dress, to inspect the impediments of the Channel leading into St. George's Harbor, and made an experimental trial of a small blast, which, owing to some defect in the conducting wire, failed. On the day following, he succeeded admirably, as with one charge he removed an immense quantity of rock; plainly indicating a successful issue to this useful and important undertaking.

EARTHQUAKE AT MEXICO.—A dreadful earthquake was experienced in the city of Mexico on the 7th of April. The oscillations began a few minutes before 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The direction of the motion appeared to be North and South. The shocks were terrible, and lasted about two minutes. The buildings and lofty edifices oscillated to and fro most frightfully. Not a house but bears the marks of this terrible calamity—many of the principal streets have particularly suffered. The extent of the injury is not yet known. The aqueducts are broken in several places. The bridge of Tezontlale is demolished. The hospital of St. Lazarus is in ruins.

The magnificent chapel of San Teresa no longer exists. At the first shock the cupola, a building of astonishing strength and great beauty, fell, and was soon followed by the vault beneath the tabernacle and the tabernacle itself. Several other of the principal churches were much injured.

Seventeen persons had been taken from the ruins of buildings and carried to the hospital.

The authorities did every thing that zeal and humanity could suggest to carry help to the victims, and restore the aqueducts which furnish water to the city.

We copy the subjoined excellent remarks on the rival claims of Great Britain and the United States to the Oregon country, from the last New-York Albion:—

"The all-absorbing topic in England was the declaration of Mr. Polk in his inaugural address, respecting the Oregon Question. In our last we stated most clearly and emphatically, that on this subject the British nation would not surrender its rights; that it was willing to negotiate for a compromise—that it was ready to submit the question to arbitration, but that it would not be frightened out of its lawful claims by intimidation. We stated moreover, that the annexation of Texas would not be regarded as a matter of vital consequence by the nation, and that such an event would not much disturb the serenity of the British cabinet. We refer to this point now, to show how fully and how speedily our predictions have been verified.

The disappointment of the British nation has not been greater than its surprise. Every one supposed that a friendly negotiation was going on at Washington for effecting an equitable settlement of the case. The late President, Mr. Tyler, had, in two communications to Congress, stated that the negotiation was in the most satisfactory strain, and in a state of gratifying forwardness, when it is suddenly announced from the Presidential chair by its new occupant, that the right of the United States to the whole territory west of the Rocky Mountains was "clear and unquestionable," and that the fellow-citizens of the new President were preparing to occupy it!

John Bull, good easy man, was preparing to be upon gracious terms with the new quadrennial monarch on the Potomac, and was putting forth his *free trade* paw in token of friendly recognition, when the aforesaid monarch presented himself in belligerant attitude.

This was enough to excite the anger of any one. The insult was publicly offered and could not but be resented. For a long time the point in dispute had been under diplomatic conference; and we had been told that it was on the point of being amicably arranged; when suddenly, as we have just said, the world was informed that the property belonged to the United States, and the power those States were preparing to take possession; consequently the declarations of Mr. Tyler would seem to have been insincere, and the negotiations all a mockery.

The inaugural address of a new President is naturally read by the political world with deep attention, because it is supposed to reveal the intended policy of the new administration. How then could England avoid taking notice of such an important declaration, affecting not only her interest but her honour, which the document contained? The British Government could not suppose that such a declaration meant nothing, and that it was a mere piece of rhodomontade. It could only take the words in their clear and literal meaning, and act accordingly. England, indeed, could not proceed any further with the negotiations in the face of such a declaration, and she had no alternative but to make a counter one, and she has done so. No course short of this would have been derogatory to her name, and made her the laughing-stock of Europe. Let it not then be said that England has taken up the matter hastily, precipitately, or unnecessarily.

But let us hope that this unfortunate circumstance may yet have beneficial effects. It may be useful to know, that Great Britain having made many concessions and passed by some insults, will here make a stand and not sacrifice her rights to the territory west of the Rocky Mountains *without an appeal to arms.* The knowledge of this "great fact," we say, may have its uses. The two countries will now understand each other, and the good sense of each will see the necessity of moderation. It is a subject no longer to be trifled with, and if there be any Christian spirit extant, means for accommodating matters will forthwith be found. Both parties must renounce the exclusive claim to the entire territory, and allow the negotiations to proceed in good faith. England is willing to do this, and has already offered to give up a large and valuable part of the tract. There is no earthly objection to a fair and equal division of it; and it is so simple a case that two intelligent men, after making themselves acquainted with the facts, might settle, in a couple of hours.

We do not see from anything that has passed, that either party can stand upon its dignity and avowals of exclusive rights, to the detriment of a friendly negotiation. Both countries, it is true, claim *all* the territory in dispute; but these claims are technical and can be receded from with perfect honour, provided the recession be mutual and the motive for recoiling be one of peace and harmony.

But if it should be found that the two cabinets cannot agree, or cannot reach any satisfactory mode of compromising their conflicting claims, it is easy to have recourse to the *arbitration* of a third person, both the principals binding themselves to adhere to the conditions of the award. There can be no dishonour or derogation from dignity in such a course, and perhaps the sooner it is resolved upon the better. Perhaps France or Russia may ere long offer their mediation. At all events we have no doubt for the continuance of peace. War, we are firmly persuaded, is out of the question, that is, if the wise and the good have any voice left in conducting the affairs of the two nations."

The moderation and candour of Sir Robert Peel in the late discussions, as well as his expressions of good feeling towards this country, have been the subject of very general remark. And not less so with Sir Robert than with Lord John Russell, and the members of the opposition. No harsh or vainglorious words were used by any member. The New York *Courier and Enquirer* comments on this fact as follows:—

"In the language of Lord Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel, quoted yesterday, on the subject of Mr. Polk's declarations respecting Oregon—and in the tone and temper with which such a great momentous public question is treated, we cannot but feel that a severe and mortifying rebuke is conveyed to the braggart spirit in which our public men have treated that topic.

There is *warning* in them, [the proceedings in the British Parliament.] No menaces are uttered, no vainglorious talk—no unkind sentiments. Far otherwise. Amidst very positive expressions of conscious right, and of conscious power to maintain those rights, there is a manifest and we believe sincere feeling of regret, on the part of ministers, at being compelled to hold such language, or indeed to refer publicly to all, to a question which they had loyally submitted to negotiation to arrange.

"Every reader will have remarked, from the very emphatic language of Lord Aberdeen and of Sir Robert Peel, that they felt as entire confidence in the English title to Oregon, as the American Government could in its title—and they were both determined and prepared to maintain those rights—was received by both houses of Parliament and by all parties with loud cheering. Add to this the fact that the steamer was detained, so as to enable the government to apprise its minister here, of the issue of the debate and of the temper manifested by Parliament, and consequently to make his instructions to renew and continue his negotiations at Washington conformably to that temper, and we shall have a pretty clear indication, that upon this subject there is to be no more trifling—and that big words are not to avail.

"Looking as we do upon peace, as the first duty, and the first interest of this nation, we will not part with the hope, that wisdom may yet prevail at Washington; and that without sacrificing any just and well founded rights, such a shape may be given to the negotiation—which it is evident must now be categorical—as will satisfy the reasonable men of both countries—and leave each free, for long years to come, to run the race of peace, civilization and progress."

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ENGLISH MAIL TO CANADA VIA CONCORD.—There was quite a rush to the Rail Road depot on Tuesday afternoon, to obtain a look at the English mail which came out in the last Cunard steamer, and for the conveying of which from Concord to Burlington, Messrs. White, Cotterell and others have become contractors. The newspapers, and other matters of less importance than letters, were in large white leather bags, to the number probably of forty or more; and the letters in sealed tin boxes—the whole, on taking from the cars, loading three large passenger stage wagons, with four horses to each. The mail was in charge of two English agents; and soon after the arrival of the train from Boston was conveyed from Concord over the New London road to Vermont, by Messrs. George and Carter—it being the purpose to reach Burlington the succeeding day, where the mail would be transferred to a steamboat for Montreal and Quebec.—[*Concord Statesman.*

The Caledonia's Mail arrived at Montreal on Thursday the 24th ult., several hours previous to its reception in St. John.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, gives the following paragraph from a correspondent, who has personally examined most of the military equipments of Great Britain. Brief as it is (says the Halifax Recorder,) it suggests reflections which may be of essential service, with regard to the respective attitudes of Great Britain and the United States, in prospect of possible hostilities. Great Britain, even to the minutest particulars of the most ample provision, is ready:—

"How few of our war-dogs are aware that at Bermuda the British Government has constructed, within a few years past, a spacious harbor for the accommodation of their squadron; that for several years they have employed a fleet of colliers in making it a depot of coal; that they have also in store the armament and duplicates of important parts of machinery for every steamer under her flag, now navigating the Atlantic and the Carribean; and in addition to the large supplies of military stores, that they keep constantly on foot 4000 head of cattle!"

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

At the Annual Meeting of the Members of the Saint John Savings' Bank, on Tuesday last, the 29th April, the following Gentlemen were chosen Trustees of that Institution for the ensuing year:

The Honorable Ward Chipman,
The Honorable Hugh Johnston,

John Ward, Jun,	Trustees	W. J. Ritchie,
Robert F. Hazen,		Thomas Merritt,
R. W. Crookshank,		Charles C. Stewart,
P. A. Wiggins,		John V. Thurgar,
James Kirk,		John Duncan,
John Wishart,		

And at a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, the Honorable WARD CHIPMAN was re-appointed President of the same.

Statement of the Affairs of the St. John Savings' Bank, on the 31st December, 1844.

LIABILITIES.

Due to 611 Depositors,	£18,993 1 4	
Excess of Interest,	530 14 8	
		£19,523 16 0

ASSETS.

Invested in Provincial Securities,	£12,773 1 9	
Do. in other Public Securities,	6,050 0 0	
Interest due on Investments,	690 1 6	
Cash,	10 13 9	
		19,523 16 0

Deposited in 1844,	£9,374 16 7
Withdrawn in do.	4,051 11 0

D. JORDAN, *Cashier.*

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

Deposited in April,	£959 2 0
Withdrawn in do.	567 18 5

Acting Trustee for May—Robert F. Hazen, Esq.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The following persons to be Receivers of Crown Debts, under the Act 7th Vict. cap. 36:—

St. John, William Jack; York, Asa Coy; Charlotte, Hon. Thomas Wyer; Westmorland, Martin Bennett Palmer; King's, William Simpson; Queen's, William Foshay; Sunbury, Nathaniel Hubbard; Carleton, John Dibblee; Northumberland, William Salter; Gloucester, Richard Carman; Restigouche, Joseph Hunter; Kent, Peter Muzroll. *By His Excellency's Command.*

A. READE.

Secretary's Office, 21st April, 1845.

GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.—*St. Lawrence.*—This party having completed the survey of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Montreal to the Island of Anticosti, as well as the strait of Belle Isle, is now employed on the southern shores of the Gulf, and round Prince Edward's Island.

Gulf of Fundy.—The survey of places on this large and dangerous arm of the sea has been well executed, as well as upwards of 100 miles of the River St. John; and this party is now uniting these partial surveys in a general chart, as well as endeavouring to determine the set of the prodigious tides there, which rise upwards of 60 feet.—*London Paper.*

The news from Paris is not of much importance; the Guizot ministry is occasionally placed in an unpleasant predicament. The President of the Council, Marshal Soult, has asked from the Chambers an appropriation of seventeen millions of francs for the purpose of arming the fortifications around Paris, which would seem to be a necessary consequence of erecting them. Still, this new requisition of money, appears to have given rise to serious reflections on the complete command which the erection of the fortresses has given to the Military power over the lives and property of the people of the metropolis.

SUDDEN DEATH OF PROFESSOR DANIELL OF KING'S COLLEGE, (LONDON.)—On Thursday night, (March 13th) Prof. Daniell, the distinguished Chemist and Professor, author of "Chemical Philosophy," inventor of the improved Hygrometer, and Secretary of the Royal Society, aged fifty-five years, suddenly died in London. He had delivered his usual lecture, and had just entered the Royal Society's room for the purpose of attending a meeting of the council of that learned body. He was previously in good health, fell down, breathed hard a few minutes, and expired. Verdict of the jury, died of apoplexy.

FROM SOCIETY ISLANDS.—We learn from Capt. Doane, of the brig Globe, which left Tahiti, Dec. 20, that the islands still remained in possession of the French authorities. General Miller, the British Consul General, had arrived several weeks previously. The arrival of a French frigate from Valparaiso, was daily expected, with despatches from the French Government. Although the accounts of the arrangement between the British and French Governments had reached Tahiti, it was not the general belief that the French intended to restore Queen Pomare to her rightful authority. —*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Sir George Simpson, of the Hudson's Bay Company, lady and family, arrived from England in the Caledonia. Sir George paid a rapid visit to this city, and departed last night for Canada, from whence he will proceed to the interior.—*New-York Albion, April 26.*

NEW YORK, April 28.—Flour without alteration.—Common Genesee offered at 4 62, and choice brands at 4 75; Southern 4 75 @ 4 88; Corn quite plenty, Southern can only be quoted at 65 @ 66c.; 30 bbls. N. O. extra Flour sold at 4 75; common held at 4 56.

Passengers in the barque *Canmore*, from Glasgow:—Messrs. T. Gilchrist, John Fotherby, John Morrison, James Waugh, R. Wright, Archibald Fraser, Robt. Thomson, and Jas. Malcolm.

In the *British Queen*, from Liverpool:—Miss Magee, Miss Lyons, and Mr. Charles Patton.

UNION STREET CHURCH.

OPENING SERVICES.

THIS CHURCH will be opened for Divine Service on Sunday next, the 11th instant, on which occasion three Sermons will be preached—that in the morning by the Rev. J. C. GALLAWAY, A. M.; that in the Afternoon by the Rev. JAMES PORTER, of Sheffield; and that in the Evening by the Rev. ROBERT IRVINE. Services to commence at 11, 3, and 6 o'clock.

On the following Monday Evening, the 12th instant, a Service will be held, commencing at 8 o'clock, when Addresses will be delivered by different Ministers.—On Tuesday Evening, at the same hour, a Sermon will be preached by the Rev. J. SUTCLIFFE, of Fredericton.

A Collection will be made at the close of each of the above Services, towards the liquidation of the Debt incurred in the erection of the Church.

All the Pews on the above occasions will be free to the Public. April 6, 1845.

MARRIED.

On the 22d ult. by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. John Phipps, to Miss Ann Walker, both of this City.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. the Rector, Mr. JAMES DEWOLFE SPURR, Merchant, to ELIZA ANN, youngest daughter of Mr. JOHN CRANE, of Economy, Nova-Scotia.

On Saturday morning, in St. John's Church, by the Reverend the Rector, CHARLES PYNDAR BEAUCHAMP WALKER, Lieutenant 33d Regiment, to GEORGIANA, daughter of R. E. ARMSTRONG, Esquire, formerly of this place.

In Carleton, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Frederick Coster, Mr. Thomas Fairweather, to Mary Ann, third daughter of Mr. William Craft.

DIED.

On Friday the 25th ult., after a short but severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude to the Divine Will, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John O'Neill, aged 51 years, leaving a husband and seven children to lament the loss of a kind parent and a most affectionate wife. Mrs. O'Neill was a native of the Parish of Artstraw, County Tyrone, Ireland, and for a long time a resident of this city.

On Tuesday last, 29th April, Mr. Daniel Harrington, aged 60 years, a native of the Parish of Ballinaboy, County Cork, Ireland.

At Dorchester, on the 1st instant, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with pious resignation and Christian fortitude, MARY, wife of JOHN WELDON, Esquire, in the 66th year of her age.—For upwards of 30 years, she had been a consistent member of the Methodist Society at that place.

At Dipper Harbour, on the 25th ult. Jane, wife of Mr. James Thornton, aged 64 years, an old inhabitant of that place, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.—Mrs. T. was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland.

At Kingsclear, on the 28th ult., in the 40th year of her age, after a lingering and painful illness, which she bore with great fortitude, Jerusha, wife of Mr. Richard Holyoke, and second daughter of the Rev. Lothrop Hammond, leaving her husband and six children to mourn their irreparable loss. She was for many years a worthy member of the Baptist Church in that place.

At Chelsea-town, (Mass.) on the 25th ult., Elizabeth, aged 55 years, wife of Mr. William Belyea, and daughter of the late Colonel James Brittain, of King's County, New-Brunswick.

At Burford, London District, Upper Canada, on the 3d ultimo, in the 29th year of his age, Mr. William Underhill, formerly of Queen's County, (N. B.) and third son of the late Thomas Underhill, Esq.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Brig Robert, Middlemist, Havannah, 30—N. S. Demill, molasses and coffee.

John & Richard, Clarke, Sunderland, 50—James Kirk, coals.

Steamer Herald, Brown, Eastport—Jas. Whitney, ballast.

Thursday—Ship British Queen, Healy, Liverpool, 42—Wm. Hammond, merchandise.

Ocean Queen, VanZandt, New Orleans, 23—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Brig Emily, Hilton, Yarmouth, (N. S.)—C. McLauchlan, molasses.

Barque Euclid, Davidson, Liverpool, via Mobile and Savannah—Master, salt.

John, Leighton, Bermuda, 12—John Mackay, ballast.

William Herdman, Marshall, Gibraltar, 24—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Robert Watson, Reid, Almeira, (Spain,) 60—to order, ballast.

Brig Argyle, Clements, Halifax, 6—John Mackay, ballast.

Mayflower, Cochrane, London, 37—Geo. Thomas, merchandise.

Schooner Meridian, Kavanagh, Boston, 6—Master, merchandise.

Charles, Claridge, Eastport—Master, ballast.

Friday—Barque Princess Alice Maude, Gray, London, 53—S. Reynolds & Son, merchandise.

Canmore, Bannerman, Glasgow, 36—James Malcolm, merchandise. Experienced very heavy westerly gales during most of the passage. In lat. 49, long 47 30, fell in with a very large field of ice, was in it two days, and had to stand to the S. E. over 400 miles to clear it; saw several large vessels fast in it. On the 20th April, spoke the Brig John and Mary, of Dartmouth, 33 days from London to St. John's, N. F.

Robert Johnston, Ichaboe, via Savannah, 14—to order, ballast.

Brig Victor, Murray, Glasgow, 43—Jas. Alexander, merchandise.—Spoke April 25th, lat. 41 30, long. 55, 30, barque Lady Caroline, 44 days from London for this port.

Saturday—Ship Wandsworth, Brien, Port Glasgow, 46—to order, ballast.

Brig Catharine Fresher, James, Ichaboe, 63—to order, ballast.

Schr. Ameron, Harrington, Matanzas, via Charleston, 14—Jardine & Co. molasses.

Sunday—Ship England, Atchison, Cape of Good Hope, via St. Helena, 60—order, ballast.

Barque Mary Ann, Young, Boston, 5—assorted cargo.

Brig Minerva, Hammond, St. Kitts, 20—James Kirk, rum and molasses.

Vanguard, Card, Philadelphia, 16—G. Thomas, assorted cargo.

Schr. Parallel, Lord, New-York, 4—G. Thomas, assorted cargo.

Richmond, Kilfoil, Boston, 2—R. D. Wilmot, assd. cargo.

Monday—Ship Coronation, Hume, Liverpool, 35—John Robertson, salt.

Barque Noma, Tulloch, Ichaboe, via St. Helena, 45—James Barber ballast.

At Quarantine—Ship Jane Hammond, Gillis, Liverpool, via Savannah—William Hammond.—We learn she has one or two cases of small pox on board.

CLEARED.

April 30th—Schooner, Clyde, Crosby, Halifax, fish, &c.—Jardine & Co.

May 1st—Ship Columbus, Cowing, Liverpool, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Marchioness of Queensbury, McCallum, Belfast, deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Saint John, Richardson, Greenock, timber and deals—Owen & Duncan; Barque Perthshire, Drake, London, timber and deals—John Robertson; Dan, Muir, Dublin, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Friendship, Anderson, Cork, deals—John Mackay; Princess, Vaughan, Dublin, deals—Wm. Carvill; Bristol, Maxwell, Limerick, deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Oramacto, Crook, Cork, timber and deals—John Robertson; Planter, Pettingell, Bristol, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Brig Carricks, Welsh, Liverpool, deals—Jas. Barber; Perseverance, Rhard, Liverpool, timber and deals—James Kirk; Indemnity, Greves, Port Rafa, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Voyager, Parker, Leith, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Schooner Nelson, Anthony, Boston, iron, &c.—Wm Carvill.

2d—Brig Richmond Lass, Donald, London, timber and deals—S. Reynolds & Son; Schr. Union, Copeland, Boston, coals, &c.; Mary Elizabeth, Melvin, Boston, do—James Kirk; Charles, Claridge, Eastport, fish; Topaz, Shackford, Eastport, ballast; Charlotte, Vaughan, Philadelphia, laths—I. D. Andrews; Eleano, Jane, Roberts, Boston, potatoes—R. D. Wilmot.

3d—Ship Kestrel, King, Liverpool, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Osprey, Leavitt, Liverpool, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Joanna, Drysdale, Leith, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Meteor, Brown, Hull, timber & deals—John Robertson; Barque Exchange, Crosby, Limerick, deals and boards—Allison & Spurr.

5th—Barque Columbia, Reid, Androssan, timber & deals—James Kirk; Brig Ann, Lovett, Drogheda, timber & deals—R. Rankin & Co.

Ship Princess, Vaughan, hence for Dublin, having been ashore near Cape Spencer, was towed into port this morning, by the steamer Nova Scotia. The ship is full of water, being much damaged.

At Talcahuana, January 17th, Ship Mechanic, of this port, with 500 barrels sperm, and 700 barrels whale oil—bound for the N. W. Coast.

Cleared at Philadelphia, 23d ult. brig Syria, for St. John.—Arrived at Boston, 29th, Schr. Leader, from St. John.

GRAND CONCERT
OF
Instrumental and Vocal
MUSIC.

THE Members of the Philharmonic Society have the honor respectfully to announce to the Inhabitants of Saint John and its vicinity, that they will give a CONCERT of Instrumental and Vocal Music, at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on the Evening of Monday the 19th instant, in celebration of the sixty-second Anniversary of the Landing of the Loyalists in this Province; upon which occasion they will be favoured with the kind and valuable assistance of Mrs. UNDERWOOD, Mr. RICKS, Band Master of H. M. 33rd Regiment, Mr. STEVIN, Professor of Music, and some talented and favourite Amateur Vocalists.

The Programme will be given in a future advertisement. May 6, 1845.

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 6. JOHN DUNCAN, *President.*

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his business to the Store lately occupied by E. W. Greenwood,

(*No. 19, South Market Wharf,*)

and has now on hand,—Superfine, Fine, and Middlings FLOUR, manufactured from prime Alexandria Wheat; RYE FLOUR; CORN MEAL; HORSE FEED; BRAN, &c. &c.

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

May 6, 1845.—2m. JOHN W. McLEOD.
[Head Quarters, 2m.]

Molasses and Rum.

Now landing ex brig MINERVA, *from St. Kitts:*

156 PUNCHEONS MOLASSES,
11 Puncheons RUM.—For sale.
Apply to JAMES KIRK.
May 6, 1845.

TEA, TEA.

JUST received per ship *Mary Ann*, Young, Master, from Boston:—50 Chests and 5 half chests of superior Souchong and Congo TEAS.—The above can be recommended as a superior article for Family use. GEO. THOMAS,
May. 6. *Ward-Street.*

Brandy, Brown Stout, Tea, &c.

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

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

—ALSO—

10 bales best quality Bleached CANVAS,
3 bales Stout WRAPPING PAPER,
40 boxes Tobacco PIPES, [each 10 gross,]
12 firkins SOFT SOAP, a superior article,
6 boxes Linen THREAD,—and sundry other articles. JOHN V. THURGAR,
May 6. *North Market Wharf.*

FOR CHARTER,

THE Ship BRITISH QUEEN, 534 Tons, OLIVER HEALY, Master, will take a Charter for any safe Port in the United Kingdom. Apply at the Office of [May 6.] WM. HAMMOND.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS, the rates to be expressed in Sterling, will be received by Deputy Assistant Commissary General EDWARDS, at the Commissariat Office in St. John, until THURSDAY, the 8th May next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the following Commissariat Supplies, viz:—

COALS.

At Saint John, 460 CHALDRONS; viz. 450 Chaldrons at Saint John, and 10 at Partridge Island—200 Chaldrons to be delivered previously to the 31st day of August, the remainder previously to the 31st day of October following:—

At Saint Andrews, 40 CHALDRONS—to be delivered previously to the 31st day of August next.

The Coals to be of the best quality of Newcastle, Liverpool, or Sydney "Screened," and to be delivered and piled in the Queen's Fuel Yards at Saint John, Partridge Island, and Saint Andrews.

Forms of Tenders, all further particulars, &c. concerning the terms and conditions of the Contracts, and the Penalties annexed to each, will be furnished on application at this Office.

Payment will be made in Bills of Exchange upon Her Majesty's Treasury, at par. Each Tender to be signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the party tendering, in sufficient security for the performance of such Contract as may be entered into.

COMMISSARIAT, NEW-BRUNSWICK,
Saint John, 25th April, 1845.

Very superior GUANO!

THE subscribers offer for sale 250 Bags of a very superior description of ICHABOE GUANO, which for strength and quantity of available fertilizing matter has not been surpassed, as the Chemical analysis of it will prove. Parties who wish to secure a genuine article, and very pure and powerful in its effects, will do well to apply early. ROBERT RANKIN & CO.
April 26.—2t

Assessors' Notice.

THE ASSESSORS hereby give Notice, that Assessments of Rates and Taxes are now about to be made within the City for the current year;—wherefore all persons choosing to furnish statements of their real and personal Estates and Incomes, according to Law, will leave them with the Assessors forthwith.

S. L. LUGRIN,
D. J. M'LAUGHLIN,
D. JORDAN,
JOSIAH WETMORE, Jr.
St. John, 26th April, 1845. *Assessors.*

Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

THE Commissioners of the PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM beg leave to state, for the information of persons in distant parts of the Province, that the Building at present occupied as an Asylum does not afford accommodation for any greater number of Patients than are at present contained in it.

All parties are therefore requested not to send Patients to the Asylum until permission has been first obtained from the Commissioners.

Patients will be received in the order of the applications for admission, until sufficient accommodation is provided for all applicants.

St. John, 26th April, 1845.—3w.

NEW SUPPLY.

Comprising an elegant assortment of
Glazed Room and Hall Papers!
Just received per brig *Merchant* from Philadelphia, and for sale very cheap.
S. K. FOSTER,
April 15. *Foster's Corner.*

C. & W. H. ADAMS have just received per *Mary Caroline* from Liverpool—
40 Bundels best Parish Picked OAKUM;
1 Ton SLEIGH SHOE STEEL, 1, 1¼ and 1½x⅛, 5-16, and ⅜ thick. February 11.

AUCTIONS.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 7th May, at 11 o'clock, to close sundry Consignments, at the Sales Room of JOHN KERR & Co.:

200 BOXES Steel's Liverpool SOAP;
60 pkgs. Congo & Souchong TEA;
35 boxes Superior Cavendish TOBACCO;
9 barrels Northern CLOVER SEED;
16 barrels Porto Rico SUGAR, and a variety of other Goods. ☞ *Terms at Sale.* May 6.

Valuable REAL ESTATE,
FOR SALE OR LEASE BY AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT, 7th instant, on the Premises, at 12 o'clock, will be offered for Sale—or Lease for fourteen years:—

THAT Valuable LOT of LAND in Union-street, adjoining the property of Miss SCOULLAR, being 40 feet front by 100 feet rear.

Terms liberal, and made known at time of sale.
May 6. JOHN V. THURGAR.

In the matter of THOMAS C. EVERITT *and* GEORGE L. CAMBER, *late Bankrupts.*

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of May, instant, at noon, at my office in Smith's Brick Building, in Water street, in the City of Saint John: All the OUTSTANDING DEBTS due and owing to the Estate of the said Thomas C. Everitt and George L. Camber, and all the Interest of the Creditors therein.

By order of the Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Thomas C. Everitt and George L. Camber, Bankrupts. JOHN C. CRAIGEN,
Provisional Assignee.
St. John, 1st May, 1845.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of HENRY BLAKSLEE, *of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, late Bankrupt:*

TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on Saturday the thirty-first day of May next, at the Office of the undersigned, in Water-street, in the City aforesaid; all the right, title, and interest which the above named Henry Blakslee had at the time of the award of the fiat against him, in and to a certain piece or parcel of LAND, situate in Salisbury, in the County of Westmorland, and now in the possession of Asa Perrigo.

By order of the Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of the above named Henry Blakslee.
JOHN C. CRAIGEN,
Provisional Assignee of the said Estate.
Saint John, April 29th, 1845.

COMMERCIAL BANK
OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,
SAINT JOHN, APRIL 15, 1845.

A DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be paid to the Shareholders, on or after the 15th day of May next.
By order of the Board.
G. P. SANCTON, *Cashier.*

Saint John Hotel Company.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE SHILLINGS per Share on the Capital Stock of the *Saint John Hotel Company*, will be paid to the Stockholders, at the Office of the Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company, on or after the 15th May next.
THOMAS NISBET, *President.*
St. John, N. B., 26th April, 1845.

SAINT JOHN
GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

BY Virtue of Authority vested in me by the Act of the Legislature, Incorporating the above named Company, I do hereby give Public Notice that the first General Meeting of Stockholders will be held on Tuesday the thirteenth day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon, in the Commercial Bank Building, for the purpose of establishing Bye Laws, and other Regulations for the management of said Company; and also for the purpose of electing Nine Directors, in accordance with the terms of the Act of Incorporation.
JAMES KIRK.
Saint John, 22d April, 1845.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received, and now offer for sale, a very general assortment of ENGLISH and SCOTCH DRY GOODS, which, together with their usual supply of HEAVY GOODS, such as CORDAGE, CANVAS, &c. &c., they now offer very low, and solicit the attention of purchasers. ROBERT RANKIN & CO.
April 29.—2t

CORN MEAL,

Landing ex schr. "Union," from Boston—ON CONSIGNMENT:—
500 BRLS. Brandywine CORN MEAL—for sale low while landing.
Ex Eleanor Jane, from Boston:
50 bags Government Java COFFEE;
7 boxes Fancy SOAP,
2 boxes Castile SOAP,
2 cases Salad OIL,
35 doz. CORN BROOMS,
5 dozen Inre MATS,
50 boxes TOBACCO; 2 cases SANDINES.
—For sale by JARDINE & CO.
April 29, 1845.

NEW GOODS—To Arrive.

Per "MARY PRING," from Greenock:—

A CHOICE and valuable assortment of Fashionable SPRING GOODS, selected expressly for the St. John Market—*comprising:*—Ladies' Straw Bonnets, Artificial Flowers, Laces, Blonds, Nets, Ruches, Ribbons, Collars, Lappets, Parasols, Umbrellas, Habit Shirts,—with a large variety of other articles. JOHN V. THURGAR.
St. John, April 29, 1845.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

MORRISON & CO.

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

COBURG, Henrietta and Parisian CLOTHS;
Plain, Figured and Printed ORLEANS;
Printed CRAPES, *Ottomins and Cachmeres;*
Rainbow, DeLaine, Bareaine and Cachmere DRESSES;
SHAWLS and SCARFS, in Ottoman, Satin, Cachmere and Plaid Wools;
HANDKERCHIEFS, in Indiana, Lama, Cachmere, &c.;
Muslin, Lace and Bugle COLLARS;
Lace VEILS and FALLS;
Muslin Edgings; Flouncing and Insertions;
Grey and White Shirtings and Sheetings;
Gingham, Homespun, Checks and Stripes;
Twilled Regatta SHIRTINGS;
Worsted and Cambler PLAIDS;
Cotton and Woollen Gala ditto;
OSNABURGS, Canvas, Duck, &c. &c.
Men's, Youths' and Children's Cloth and Fancy CAPS, &c. &c.—all of which will be sold at lowest prices, for C

Poetry, &c.

From the Honolulu (Sandwich Islands) "Friend," Aug. 1, 1844.

SHE MAY YET BE MINE.

BY A SAILOR.

'Tis three long years since last I saw
The gentle Clementine;
But Hope forbids me still to doubt
That she may yet be mine.

Old Ocean's waves divide us now
Full many a hundred miles;
But future years I yet may see,
Enlivened by her smiles.

In grief I left the lovely maid—
More lovely for her tears—
Which spoke her soul's sweet tenderness;
Her heart's foreboding fears.

Though circumstances then combined
To drive me from her side,
Some happier day may yet restore
The exile to his bride.

I hear that rivals struggle hard
To rob me of her love—
But all in vain; they cannot change
My faithful turtle-dove.

May Heaven's choicest blessings rest
On gentle Clementine;
For Hope forbids me still to doubt
That she may yet be mine. G. M. R.

Ship Peruvian, of St. John, N. B.

(From the United Service Gazette.)

ENGLAND THE QUEEN OF THE SEA.

As rides our bark before the breeze,
With every sail unfurled,
Proud empress of the sparkling seas,
Defying all the world!
Old England's flag high on her mast,
That banner of the brave,
The good ship bounding light and fast,
Athwart the briny wave.

We think of home, and every charm
Which binds us to our shore—
The rustic cot, the rural farm,
The wild-green heath, the moor;
The village church, the winding stream,
The school in which we trod,
When fancy gleam'd in life's young dream,
And lips breath'd prayers to God.

Thus bound we on before the breeze,
The British Flag unfurled,
Proud empress of the sparkling seas,
Defying all the world.
No powers allied can quell the brave,
No swords can bow the free,
No tyrant make proud freeman slave,
England's Queen of the Sea!

MICHAEL CONSTABLE,
Corporal, 49th Regt.

Chinese Botany.—Letters have been received from Mr. Fortune (the botanist) dated the 16th December. He was then at Hong Kong, arranging for the shipment of his collections to Europe. They occupied many chests, and were about to be dispatched as fast as opportunity occurred. Mr. Fortune had met with many very beautiful shrubs, and it is hoped a large part of them will prove hardy, or nearly so. Viburnums, with heads of large flowers, like a hydrangea; moutans in great variety; peaches, apricots, roses, handsome creepers, azaleas, daphnes, both sorts of the curious hexangular camellia—a great desideratum, for it must be most beautiful of the varieties; others from Fokien; hydrangeas, a very fine double white gardenia, with flowers as large as a camellia; a curious chrysanthemum, named as a perfect gem; new pines, honeysuckles, and plums, are among the rarities mentioned as being actually on their way to England. We learn from other sources that Mr. Fortune has been consulted by the Governor of Hong Kong as to the practicability of planting the bare hills of that island, which at present consist more of buildings than vegetation. In the former respect, the place was making extraordinary progress, a large town having already started up. The panic as to unhealthiness was wearing off; good hospitals and barracks for the troops were rapidly erecting; the rest of the inhabitants were already well provided for, and the ships in the harbour were perfectly healthy.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

Prince Albert and the Duke of Rothesay.—It may not be generally known that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is Duke of Rothesay, as well as Duke of Cornwall, and which it would appear from the following incident, which has recently occurred, was either unknown to or forgotten by his royal father. One morning a card was presented at Buckingham Palace to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, upon which was engraved "The Duke of Rothesay," and an audience solicited. His Royal Highness seemed puzzled, and repeated the name several times, saying he did not recollect ever having heard of such a nobleman, but he consented to give the required audience and ordered the Duke of Rothesay to be shown in, when he was agreeably surprised by the entrance of the heir apparent, attired in full Highland costume, attended by her Majesty's piper. The above amusing incident was productive of considerable entertainment to the Royal circle.—[London Morning Post.

Sale of Van Amburgh's Stud, &c.—A sale by auction, of a rather novel description, in Manchester, took place in the arena of the Roman Amphitheatre, Cooper-street, on Tuesday, when the whole of the well known stud of Van Amburgh, an elephant, giraffe, several lions, harness, vans, &c., were disposed of, by Messrs. Lucas of Liverpool. The sale commenced with the disposal of the harness, the greater part of which was beautifully mounted with silver, and which brought pretty fair prices; and we understand that the vans, &c. sold tolerably well. There seemed to be no disposition to bid high for the trained animals; a fine black maned African lion, said to be unequalled in England, having sold for £350. Mr. Cobbold purchased a male lion cub, about eight months old, for £12 10s.; and a female cub of the same age was sold for £35. Another lion, about six years old, went for £310. The elephant Bolivar went for £750; and a very fine giraffe for £400. The horses generally sold at fair prices. The greatest competition was for a grey gelding, named "Doctor," which, after a great deal of bidding, was knocked down for £60. The sale occupied about six or seven hours.—*London paper.*

A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life is the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy; and temperance the best physic.

The people of Oregon have passed a law imposing a fine of fifty dollars upon any person who shall hereafter introduce ardent spirits into that settlement, and twenty dollars upon any person who shall sell or barter in it.

An old lady up in Vermont was once asked by a young clergyman to what religious denomination she belonged. "I don't know," said she, "and I don't care any thing about your denominations—for my part I hold on to the old meeting house."

Mustard, Pepper, Ginger, &c.

Per Nautilus from Liverpool, now landing by the subscriber on consignment for sale.

40 BAGS Black PEPPER of 75 lbs. each
30 Kegs fresh ground fine flour MUSTARD, 20 lbs. each,
20 Do. do. do. superfine do. in 20 & 36 lb. kegs,
15 Do. do. do. GINGER in 20 lb. kegs,
10 Boxes Servant's Friend in 2 oz. ¼ ½ & 1 lb. papers
5 Kegs FIG BLUE, 16 lbs. each,
2 Bels. WASHING SODA,
1 Cases STATIONERY.

Feb. 25. H. G. KINNEAR.

REED'S POINT.

Just Received per ship MARY CAROLINE, Capt. Brewer, *from Liverpool,—and for sale low for Cash:—*

1 PIPE, 5 Hhds. BRANDY, (Brand 1811.)
13 Hhds. Holland's GIN,
20 Chests Congo TEA; 20 bbls. Crushed SUGAR,
20 Kegs MUSTARD, D. S. F.
5 Do. Ground GINGER,
10 Boxes best Poland STARCH,
10 Do. Mould CANDLES; 1 box Queen's BLUE,
1 Caroteel Zante CURRANTS,
3 Bales PAPER, assorted—Tea, Sugar, &c.
1 Case Writing PAPER,—Yellow Wove, Post, &c.
6 Kegs Best NAILS; 5 bales Cotton WARP,
32 Bags CORKS.—*Ginger Beer and Porter.*

And daily expected to arrive in the brig "Nautilus," from Liverpool:

Islay AQUA; Loaf SUGAR; TREACLE; Split PEASE; Pot BARLEY, &c. &c.

—IN STORE—

A few boxes Tobacco PIPES,—with a general assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

January 14, 1845. JOHN KIRK.

GORDON'S Hardware store.

MARKET SQUARE, St. John, N. B.

CHEAP—For Cash only.

50 BAGS SPIKES, ass'd. 4 to 10 inch,
25 do. Boat NAILS, 1¼ to 3½ inch,
100 do. wrought NAILS. Clasp and Rose-head, 4dy. to 40dy,
20 do. Composition Spikes & Sheathing NAILS,
1 cask ditto Clinch RINGS,
0 do. Ox and Horse NAILS,
1 do. Horse Traces and Ox CHAINS,
15 doz. Shovels and SPADES,
20 do. long handled Irish *SPADES*;
3 do. Socket SHOVELS,
1 rol's Sheet LEAD, 3 to 5lb.,
1 cask SHOT, assorted,
6 rolls of Lead PIPE, ½ to 1 inch,
1 case Sheet COPPER, 1 cask Sheet ZINC,
20 slabs Block do. 6 cwt Block TIN,
20 boxes Sheet do.
63 casks Teakettles & *Saucepans*,
2 Tons Pipe and Waggon Boxes,
1 cask Harness Mounting,
1 Thousand *POTS*, Ovens, Spiders, Griddles and *STEAK PANS*,
1 bale Cotton Chalk LINES,
2 cases Scotch AUGURS 1-2 to 2 1-2 inch,
1 cask Rat and Fox *TRAPS*,
10 doz Fry *PANS*,
1 crate Coal *Scoops*, Hand & Dust PANS,
10 cwt. Cast *Steel* square flat and octagon,
10 do. BLISTER do common and best,
12 do. SPRING do. best,
Brass *Shackles & Screws* for Carriage *Springs*,
1 cask Hair and Seating, 1 do. BORAX,
1 do. *School Slates & PENCILS*,
Smith's ANVILS, VICES, and *BELLOWS*,
2 Tons Block Bushes and Rivets,
1-2 do. Iron WIRE, 1 cask Plate Hinges,
22 bales Riddles and Seives,
1 Ton Plough Plating and Moulds,
2 cases GUNS and PISTOLS,
25 Mill SAWS, for single & Gang Gates & Circulars, 3 casks FILES all kinds,
3 casks containing Knives and Forks, Pen and Jack Knives, Shoe, Butcher, & Bread Knives, *Rodger's* RAZORS and Knives, German Silver Forks, Carver's, Steel, Patent Putty and OYSTER Knives, &c.
2 casks containing Solar, shop & Table Lamps, Nursery LAMPS, Cambridge and Desk do.
1 cask Lamp Shades, Chimnies, & Deflectors and Hall LAMPS,
1 cask Britannia Metal Tea & Coffee POTS, Candlesticks, Lamps, Urns, Snuffers, Trays, &c. Bronze URNS, Hot Water Jugs, Block TIN, Tea and Coffee POTS, &c.
1 do. Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Coasters, Castors, Cake Baskets, &c.
1 do. Ladies' Work Boxes, Desks, Tea Caddies, Toys, &c.
1 do. Brushes, White Wash, shoe, scrub, deck, hair, cloth, dusting, black Lead, &c.
30 do. containing an excellent assortment of Carpenter's and Shoemaker's TOOLS and Findings, "Carpenter's Patent" Rim and Mortice LOCKS, Scotch do. Common and "Sanderson's Patent" STOCK LOCK night Latches, Brass and Japanned Norfolk LATCHES, Chest, Pad, Press, and TILL LOCKS, Common and best patent BUTT HINGES, Chest, Table, T, Backflap H, Pear H. and Strap HINGES, Cut and Wrought BRADS and TACKS, Fifth and Iron RIVETS, Coffee Mills, Brass and Bronze Fenders, Fire and Hand IRONS, Rakes, Hoes, Trowels, Axes, Hammers, Coffin Mounting and Cords, Weighing Machines, STEELYARDS, WEIGHTS, Brass, IRON, and Japanned Candlesticks and LAMPS, Glass Lanthorns and LAMPS, and a variety of other small wares.
1 Case TEA TRAYS, Waiters, Bread and Knife Trays, etc. 1 Cask SCREWS,
1 Bale SHOE THREAD,
2,000 Lbs. Gun POWDER, 20 kegs F. do.

—*Constantly on hand*—

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

Jan. 6. *Market Square.*

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

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

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

More IRON!

Landing from the ships Pandora, Eglington, and Kathleen:

120 TONS best and common IRON, well assorted, for present demand and for sale at the lowest rates by

Dec. 17. E. L. JARVIS.

New Arrivals.

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

80 TONS Bar and Bolt IRON, assorted;
120 Bundles SHEET IRON;
50 Boxes TIN PLATES, IC;
3 Packages IRON WIRE;
30 Cwt. Naylor's CAST STEEL, 1¼ and 5-8;
100 Bags Cut and Wrought NAILS;
20 Bags HORSE and OX NAILS;
60 Bags DECK SPIKES, from 3 to 10 inches;
1 Case Thompson's SCREW AUGURS;
1 Case SADDLES and BRIDLES;
1 Do. MILL SAWS;
4 Casks HARDWARE;
3 Casks CUTLERY; 1 Cask FILES;
9 Bales SHEATHING FELT.

☞ For sale at the LOWEST PRICES.

ALEXANDER YEATS

DOCK-STREET, Dec. 24, 1844.

FLOUR & MEAL.

Landing ex schooner Splendid, from Philadelphia:

147 BRLS. superfine and fine FLOUR,
100 Barrels Corn MEAL.

Ex Nova-Scotia from Boston:—

5 Boxes ORANGES,
1 Box Bitter ALMONDS,
1 Case MACE; 5 bales BATTING,
25 Bags Laguira COFFEE,
20 Drums Smyrna FIGS,
5 Bags FILBERTS; 5 barrels LARD OIL.

For sale by [Ap. 8.] JARDINE & CO.

TOBACCO!!

Now Landing ex Schr. "Iole," from New-York.

60 BOXES, 90 ¼-boxes, superior quality Cavendish TOBACCO.

Also in Store—50 firkins superior quality Cumberland BUTTER. J. V. THURGAR,

March 25. *North Market Wharf*

TOBACCO.

264 BOXES Cavendish TOBACCO, of various fancy brands—landing from the "Iola," from New-York, and for sale at lowest market rates, by

March 18. JOHN KERR & CO.

NEW AND CHEAP HARDWARE STORE, Dock Street.

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

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

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

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

IRON.

COMMON FLAT IRON—from 1¼ x ⅝ to 4½,
Ditto BOLT do. from ¼ to 1¼ inch,
Best Refined FLAT do. from 1x¼ to 3½x⅝,
Do. do. BOLT do. from ¼ to 1 inch,
SWEDES IRON, assorted sizes.
2 Tons Best Parish Picked OAKUM.

ALEXANDER YEATS.

Dock Street, October 1, 1844.

IRON, TIN PLATES, ANCHORS, CHAINS, &C.

The Subscriber is now landing ex brig "St. Lawrence," from Liverpool:—

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

In Store:—

200 tons Common English IRON, assorted,
100 tons best Bank's Refined do.
25 tons Refined Found do. from ¼ to 1¼,
60 boxes TIN PLATES, assorted,
3 CHAIN CABLES, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch,
10 ANCHORS, from 4 to 20 cwt.;
60 dozen Farming SPADES;
30 do. Ballast SHOVELS;
200 boxes best Liverpool SOAP;
4 ton Plough Share Moulds, double and single
30 CANADA STOVES, assorted;
50 Whole and Half Register GRATES;
200 bundles HOOP IRON, from ⅜ to 1½.

Daily expected per Odessa:—

100 tons BAR IRON, assorted;
30 do. swedish IRON, from 1½ to 3½;
40 bundles OAKUM;
100 bundles SHEET IRON, 22 and 24;
75 boxes Tin Plates, IC, IX, IXX, DC, & DX;
100 bolts CANVAS, best Navy, No. 1 to 6;
Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in bags & barrels.

All of which will be sold low for good payment.

WILLIAM CARVILL.

Nov. 5, 1844. *Nelson Street.*

Steel, Files, Saws, &c.

The Subscriber has received and offers at reduced prices:—

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

ALSO—4 packages containing Cross Cut, Pit, Frame, Hand and Buck SAWS, &c., well ass'd;

A few superior French LAMP SHADES, of different sizes. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Dec. 10, 1844.

ANCHORS & CHAINS.

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.

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

32 COILS MANILLA ROPE,
1 CHAIN CABLE, 1½ inch,
1 do. do. 1⅜ do.
1 do. do. 1¼ do.
1 do. do. ⅞ do.
1 do. do. ¾ do.
1 ANCHOR & SHACKLE, 15 cwt. 1 qr. 27 lbs.
1 do. do. 12 " 3 " 14 "
1 do. do. 8 " 0 " 14 "
1 do. do. 3 " 3 " 0 "
1 do. do. 2 " 2 " 22 "
1 do. do. 1 " 1 " 7 "
200 Bags DECK SPIKES.

ALEXANDER YEATS.

Dock Street, Nov. 12.

AXES! AXES!!

On Consignment per schooner Fame, from Philadelphia.

6 CASES superior CAST STEEL AXES, ground and polished.

Nov. 14. THOS. R. GORDON.

Anchors & Chains.

Landing ex brg Abigal from Liverpool:—

1 CHAIN CABLE, 120 faths. 1 1-8 inch,
1 do. do. 120 do. 9-16 do.
1 do. do. 60 do. 3-8 do.
1 ANCHOR 10 2 0
1 Do. 12 3 17.

For sale by [Dec. 31.] J. R. CRANE.

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

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

78 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA,
100 Boxes Pale Yellow SOAP,
10 Boxes SPERM CANDLES,
15 Tierces Refined SUGAR; 5 do. Crushed do.
80 Kegs POWDER; 80 Bags SHOT,
15 Bags Black PEPPER; 20 Bags CORKS,
5 Carroteels Currants; 7 Bels. Turkey RAISINS,
5 Packages Cassia, Liquorice, and Blue Vitriol,
20 Kegs and 4 Cases MUSTARD,
10 Barrels Day & Martin's Liquid BLACKING,
1 Case Shoe BRUSHES,
2 Cases Playing CARDS and Japan INK,
5 Casks PUTTY; 5 do. LAMPBLACK,
5 Cases GLUE; 5 kegs PIPE CLAY,
10 Hogsheads Boiled LINSEED OIL,
10 Do. Holland GENEVA,
10 Casks Sherry WINE.

Ex ship Sea Nymph, from Liverpool:

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

Ex Lady Sale, from Greenock:

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

IN STORE:

50 Hogsheads Bright SUGAR,
40 Do. MOLASSES; 45 Puncheons RUM,
30 Casks Port, Sherry and Madeira WINES,
40 Hogsheads Martell's BRANDY,
20 Do. Holland GENEVA,
50 Chests Congou TEA
40 Bags Java and Saint Domingo COFFEE,
75 Kegs Rose NAILS—assorted sizes,
40 Boxes London MOULD CANDLES,
50 Boxes Muscatel RAISINS; 3 Chests INDIGO,
350 Kegs White Lead and Coloured PAINT,
10 Hogsheads LINSEED OIL,
25 Barrels White Wine and Cider VINEGAR,
100 Barrels New Orleans Prime BEEF,
50 Do. do. do. PORK,
75 Do. Cumberland do.
3000 Bushels Liverpool Coarse SALT,
300 Bags do. Stoved do.

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

Oct. 1, 1844. WILIAM HAMMOND.

NEW GOODS.

From London, by the ship Lady Caroline:

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

From Liverpool, by the ship Grampian:

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

IN STORE:

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

With a full stock of Goods suitable for a wholesale and retail GROCERY Trade—For sale at lowest market prices, by

JARDINE & CO.

St. John, Oct. 1, 1844.

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

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

10,000 BARS of Common ENGLISH IRON, well assorted, 150 Tons;
4200 Do. best E V ditto, ditto, 52 ditto;
5000 Do. Banks' Best Refined do. do. 30 ditto;
100 Bundles ⅜ in ROUND REFINED do. 5 ditto;
100 Ditto 7-16 in. ditto ditto do. 3 ditto;
200 Ditto 3-8 in. ditto ditto do. 5 ditto;
100 Ditto 5-16 in ditto ditto do. 3 ditto;
100 Ditto 1-4 in ditto ditto do. 3 ditto;
100 Ditto 1-2 in SQUARE ditto do. 5 ditto;
300 Ditto. HOOP IRON, ass'd 5-8 to 1¼ in 10 ditto;
188 Ditto Best Scrap BOILER PLATE, 10 ditto;
6 Bars best Low-Moor IRON, ¾ in. square,
6 Do. do. ditto ditto 5 in. square,
155 Boxes TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, DXX,
15 CHAIN CABLES, 5-8 to 1 5-8 inch,
30 ANCHORS, from 1 cwt. to 25 cwt. each,
200 Fathoms best Proved Close-linked ⅞ in. CHAIN,
200 Ditto ditto ditto ⅝ in. do.
100 Ditto ditto ditto ⅝ in. do.

Ex Brig "Sarah Maria".

12 Cwt. 1 1-4x1-2 CAST STEEL, "Naylor and Sanderson."
24 Do. 1¼x5-8 ditto, ditto;
10 Do. German ditto, ditto;
22 Do. (L) BLISTERED STEEL; ditto;
26 Do. C.C.N.D. Blister do. ditto;

—ALSO IN STORE—

4 Tons HOLLOW WARE, assorted;
Pots, ½ to 12 gallons; OVEN COVERS,
SCALE WEIGHTS, 7 to 56 lb.,
7 Tons SHEET IRON, No. 16 to 26;
2 Tons SPIKES, assorted,
15 Doz. square Pointed SHOVELS,
6 do. Ballast Shovels,
20 do. OAKUM;
30 Full and half Register GRATES;
10 Franklin ditto;
2 Ships WINCHES,
CANVAS and Sail Twine,
Bels. NAVY BREAD,
60 Superfine FLOUR, in barrels and bags.

June 13. WM. CARVILL.

S. K. FOSTER'S Cheap Shoe Stores,

Corner of King and Germain streets.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

Suitable for FALL and WINTER Wear.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES,

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

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

British Merchandize.

Landing ex brig *Kathleen*, from Liverpool:—

8 BALES and two boxes Merchandize, containing Printed Calicoes, Merinos, DeLaines, Broad Cloths, Pilot Cloths, Pea Coats, Carpetings, Padding, &c. &c. For sale by

Dec. 17. J. R. CRANE.

Comfortable COTTAGE to Rent.

THAT comfortable and conveniently arranged COTTAGE, and Premises, situate and fronting on Garden-street, a little beyond the residence of the Subscriber, at present in the occupation of S. L. Tilley, Esq. Possession given on 1st day of May next.—Apply at the Counting Room of

JOHN V. THURGAR,

February 11. *North M. Wharf.*

SHOP TO BE LET.

A SMALL SHOP in the House in Germain Street occupied by Captain Wiley. Apply to the Subscriber. WM. HAMMOND.

March 28.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

IN ALL CASES OF

Asthma.
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.
Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.
BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER COMPLAINTS. In the south and west, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, Farmers, and others, who once use these Medicines will never afterwards be without them.
Bilious Cholic and Serous looseness.
Biles.
Costiveness.
Colds and Coughs.
Cholic.
CONSUMPTION. Used with the greatest success in this disease.
Corrupt Humors.
Dropsies.
DYSPEPSIA. No person with this distressing disease should delay using these medicines immediately.
Eruptions of the Skin.
Erysipelas.
Flatulency.
FEVER & AGUE. For this scourge of the western country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent. Try them be satisfied, and be *cured.*
Foulness of the Complexion.
GENERAL DEBILITY.
Gout.
Giddiness.
Gravel.
Headaches, of every kind.
Inward Fever.
Inflammatory Rheumatism.
Impure Blood.
Jaundice.
Loss of Appetite.
LIVER COMPLAINTS.
Leprosy.
Looseness.
MERCURIAL DISEASES. Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.
Night Sweats.
Nervous Debility.
Nervous Complaints, of all kinds.
Organic Affections.
Palpitation of the Heart.
Painter's Cholic.
PILES.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of piles of 30 years standing by the use of the Life Medicines alone.
Pains in the head, side, back, limbs, joints, and organs.
RHEUMATISM.—Those afflicted with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.
Rush of Blood to the head.
Scurvy.
Salt Rheum.
Swellings.
SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL, in its worst forms.
Ulcers of every description.
WORMS, of all kinds, are effectually expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected.—Relief will be certain.

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD

And thus remove all disease from the system.

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

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

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

A NATURAL REMEDY

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

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

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE.

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

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

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

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

IN STORE:

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

With a full stock of Goods suitable for a wholesale and retail GROCERY Trade—For sale at lowest market prices, by

JARDINE & CO.

St. John, Oct. 1, 1844.

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

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

10,000 BARS of Common ENGLISH IRON, well assorted, 150 Tons;
4200 Do. best E V ditto, ditto, 52 ditto;
5000 Do. Banks' Best Refined do. do. 30 ditto;
100 Bundles ⅜ in ROUND REFINED do. 5 ditto;
100 Ditto 7-16 in. ditto ditto do. 3 ditto;
200 Ditto 3-8 in. ditto ditto do. 5 ditto;
100 Ditto 5-16 in ditto ditto do. 3 ditto;
100 Ditto 1-4 in ditto ditto do. 3 ditto;
100 Ditto 1-2 in SQUARE ditto do. 5 ditto;
300 Ditto. HOOP IRON, ass'd 5-8 to 1¼ in 10 ditto;
188 Ditto Best Scrap BOILER PLATE, 10 ditto;
6 Bars best Low-Moor IRON, ¾ in. square,
6 Do. do. ditto ditto 5 in. square,
155 Boxes TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, DXX,
15 CHAIN CABLES, 5-8 to 1 5-8 inch,
30 ANCHORS, from 1 cwt. to 25 cwt. each,
200 Fathoms best Proved Close-linked ⅞ in. CHAIN,
200 Ditto ditto ditto ⅝ in. do.
100 Ditto ditto ditto ⅝ in. do.

Ex Brig "Sarah Maria".

12 Cwt. 1 1-4x1-2 CAST STEEL, "Naylor and Sanderson."
24 Do. 1¼x5-8 ditto, ditto;
10 Do. German ditto, ditto;
22 Do. (L) BLISTERED STEEL; ditto;
26 Do. C.C.N.D. Blister do. ditto;

—ALSO IN STORE—

4 Tons HOLLOW WARE, assorted;
Pots, ½ to 12 gallons; OVEN COVERS,
SCALE WEIGHTS, 7 to 56 lb.,
7 Tons SHEET IRON, No. 16 to 26;
2 Tons SPIKES, assorted,
15 Doz. square Pointed SHOVELS,
6 do. Ballast Shovels,
20 do. OAKUM;
30 Full and half Register GRATES;
10 Franklin ditto;
2 Ships WINCHES,
CANVAS and Sail Twine,
Bels. NAVY BREAD,
60 Superfine FLOUR, in barrels and bags.

June 13. WM. CARVILL.

A CURE FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE

ABANDONED BY

GUY'S, THE METROPOLITAN, KING'S COLLEGE, AND CHARING CROSS HOSPITALS.

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

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

WM. BROOKE, *Messenger*, of 2, Union street, Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April, 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure there, the deponent sought relief at the three following hospitals:—King's