SAINT JOHN, N. B. FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1845.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 9. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 43.

THE CHRONICLE

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

June		R. Sun.	S. Moon	H. W.
28	Saturday,	4 27	7 33	0 20 7 6
29	Sunday,	4 28	7 33	0 50 7 36
30	Monday,	4 28	7 33	1 30 10 40
1	Tuesday,	4 28	7 32	2 5 9 40
2	Wednesday,	4 29	7 31	5 51 10 15
3	Thursday,	4 29	7 31	3 41 1 55
4	Friday,	4 29	7 31	Sets 11 32

New Moon, 4th day 11h. 45m. morn.

"PROTECTION"

Insurance Company of Hartford.

SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

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

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

The Directors of the company are Elphalet Terry, James H. Ills, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntington, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

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

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

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

Life Assurance.

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

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

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

S. K. Foster's Shoe Stores,

Corner of King and Germain streets.

New Boots and Shoes.

JUST received per ship *Saint John*, an extensive and general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

suitable for the present and coming season, for sale Wholesale and Retail—cheap.

Further supplies daily expected.

April 4. S. K. FOSTER.

Paper Hangings, Printing PAPER.

The Subscriber has just received per Eleanor Jane, from Boston:

A SPLENDID Assortment of ***Paper Hangings;***

20 Reams Printing PAPER;

—ALSO—

Expected in a few days from Philadelphia, a very large assortment of the FINEST PAPER HANGINGS. JOHN LEITCH.

Carding Machines.

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

J. MORICE & SON,

Sackville, Westmorland, N. B.

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

Globe Assurance Company.

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

May 9. JOHN DUNCAN, *President.*

New Supply of Boots and Shoes.

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

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

Boots & Shoes,

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

ALSO—*On Consignment*;

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

May 30. S. K. FOSTER.

NELSON DeVEBER,

Attorney at Law,

Office in the CITY BANK BUILDING.

March 14. (6i.)

GUANO! GUANO!!

Pure Guano.

THE Cargo of the brig "Panope" direct from Ichaboe—for sale in lots to suit purchasers

Parties who wish to secure a genuine article will do well to apply early.

May 2 WM H. SCOVIL.

More NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is landing from on board the ship 'Lady Caroline,' from London:

34 PACKAGES of London GOODS;

75 chests superior E. I. Tea Company's TEAS;

10 Chests Madras INDIGO;

Which, together with his present Stock of Goods, will be sold at unprecedented low prices for prompt payment or good paper. More London GOODS daily expected.

May 10. WILLIAM HOWARD.

COAL.—Ex brig "Richard," N Parker from Newport; 240 Tons best Head Picked Rock Vein STEAM COAL.—For sale by

May 30. J. R. CRANE.

Boiler Plate Iron and Soap.

NOW LANDING, ex *Albion*, and for sale by the subscriber: 15 Tons best Boiler Plate Iron; 700 Boxes best Liverpool SOAP.

May 30. WM. CARVILL.

Cast Steel, Pipe Axle Boxes,

&c. &c.—JUST RECEIVED.

2 TONS sanderson's best Cast STEEL—well assorted;

450 Pipe Axle Boxes, assorted, 7 to 9 inch.

—ALSO ON HAND—

200 bags NAILS and SPIKES;

2 Rolls Sheet Lead, 10 lb. 6 square feet;

3 Tons cast iron Boilers and Pots;

100 Tons IRON of various qualities.

May 9. E. L. JARVIS.

London Eliptic Carriage Springs.

16 PAIRS 32 inch 3 and 4 Plate Superior Improved CARRIAGE SPRINGS, for sale by C. & W. H. ADAMS.

April 25. *No 2, North Market Wharf.*

More Cheap ROOM PAPERS.

JUST received per steamer from Boston at the subscriber's corner store, upwards of *Two Thousand Pieces of* **Cheap Room Papers** which he offers for sale at the uncommonly low prices of from 7½d. to 1s. a piece.

S. K. FOSTER.

April 11. Corner King and Germain streets.

MAY, 1845.

The subscriber has just received ex the "Lady Caroline," from London:—

20 KEGS of fine and superfine MUSTARD, 10 bags of GINGER, PEPPER and PIMENTO.

May 16. WILLIAM HOWARD.

CLARK'S Vegetable Universal

Life Pills

Nos 1, 2, &c.

Suited to every Age and Constitution—Will never fail to give relief, whatever may be your complaint.

TRY THEM!

"He that wants HEALTH, wants everything."

For sale by the Proprietor, at Coffee House corner, Market square, St. John, N. B.

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

The same medicine, however, will not always have exactly the same effect on different persons, nor on the same individual at all times, and the best remedies partly lose their effect by being continued too long; a change occasionally is therefore absolutely necessary, and purgatives which have a somewhat different action frequently greatly assist each other in performing a cure. Care should always be taken by those who are in the habit of taking Pills, to procure such as are most congenial to nature, as improper purges may, and often do, produce very bad consequences; some of the bad effects produced by them are sore mouths, loose and rotten teeth, violent palpitation at the heart, Piles, nervous and painful disorders, tremors, agitation of mind, &c. Some Vegetable as well as Mineral substances may do much harm.

No Medicine prepared by the Proprietor will produce any such effect. TRY THEM! A single dose of the above named Pills may be had at any time if wanted.

"Any man can tell when a medicine does him good as well as a Physician."—Buchan.

And any one who will give these Pills a fair trial, and is not effectually cured or greatly relieved, whatever may be his complaint, shall have at least *half the cost* returned by calling on the Proprietor.

Other medicines may be used with the Pills, in a variety of cases with decided advantage, particularly in Consumption, Asthma, Rheumatism, and some complaints peculiar to Females, still the grand object in all cases is to cleanse the system, remove the morbid or opposing matter and purify the Blood.

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

Also, on hand:—Various other preparations which have been in extensive and singularly efficacious use in the United States for upwards of thirty years, some of which are known by the name of

"*THOMSONIAN,*"

And are thought the best Family Medicines that have ever been discovered by a very large majority of those who have used them.

To you who know the truth; nothing is stated in this advertisement but facts, and facts are stubborn things.

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

April 11

Health for All!!!

PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

MADAM,

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

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abey, May 31, 1842.

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

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

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

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

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

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

THE AFFLICTED need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the Mother of Nostrums, HOLLOWAY'S Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

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

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

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

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

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

May 3, 1844.

Spring Importations.

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

10 HHDS Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL.

1 Ton PUTTY.

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

JOHN G. SHARP,

May 23. *Corner North Market Wharf.*

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

Carson's Patent Salting Instruments,

FOR SALTING AND CURING MEAT.

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

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

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,

May 16. *Agents for St. John.*

VINDICATION OF THE CHURCH.

From the Address of Bishop Henshaw at the laying of the corner-stone of Grace Church, Providence, R. I., April 8, 1845.

The Protestant Episcopal Church, although among us the eldest daughter of the Reformation, has been too often viewed with feelings of distrust and aversion by her younger sisters. She has been too little known in this region of our country, and on this account has been misapprehended and traduced. She has no dread of the most rigid scrutiny into her principles and institutions; for this has uniformly contributed to her elevation in the estimation of the wise and good. She makes no complaint of those who oppose her with the weapons of fair and manly controversy; for they serve only to illustrate the strength of her position and the granite durability of her bulwarks and buttresses. But there is cause to blush for the honour of our common Christianity when, after she has proved impregnable in the warfare of calm discussion and dignified argument, the appeal is changed from reason to prejudice, and she is assailed by the shafts of sarcasm and satire pointed by the wit of grave orators of New England dinners, and the Reverend song-makers of the Tabernacle.

We have reason to be thankful that the day is passed when our good puritan forefathers imprisoned the Quakers, ostracised the Baptists, and forbade Episcopalians to use the Book of Common Prayer, because, forsooth, they had come to the Western world to enjoy religious liberty, and to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences! But we live amongst a portion of public excitement and gross prejudice, unfavourable to the calm investigation of truth. It may not be amiss, therefore, on the present occasion, when we are surrounded by many fellow Christians of other names, to take a brief notice of some of the popular objections to our Church, and attempt to show that it is entitled, at least, to toleration and respect in a free and enlightened community.

1. One of the vulgar objections to our Church is—*that it is* ARISTOCRATIC.

This objection must be made either with reference to the nature of its *ministry*—the character of its *government*, or its practical *influence in society*. And which ever view may be taken of its bearing, an impartial investigation will show that it has its origin in ignorance or misconception.

Does the objection arise from the *disparity* of *order* in the ministry? Our only answer is—that we consider the Christian Ministry as a Divine, not a human institution. We receive it as it was appointed by the authority of our Lord Jesus Christ, and transmitted by His Apostles to succeeding generations. The same orders of the ministry existed in the New Testament Church, under the names of Apostles, Elders, and Deacons. The same orders existed without opposition in the church universal for fifteen hundred years; and the same orders now exist in every quarter of the globe, and are acknowledged by nineteen-twentieths of the Christian world. If the alleged odious nature, therefore, be inherent in the disparity of orders, we believe it to be one which no human authority has the power to remedy. But unless the two lower orders of the ministry universally or generally complain that their Fathers in Christ become their oppressors, lord it over God's heritage, and govern them with the rod of tyranny instead of the law of love; unless the people complain that our ministry is more intolerant, bigoted, and dogmatical—more disposed to entrap or to oppress weak conscience—and more inclined to impose restraints upon liberty of thought and action than that of any other names, we shall view the objection as a nullity; and continue to believe that the rule established by the Head of the Church for the regulation of his household is best adapted to promote the spiritual good and the true liberty of its members.

Does the charge of aristocracy refer to the *system of our Ecclesiastical polity and Government*? It serves only to betray recklessness or want of information on the part of the objector. Let any man examine the Constitutions and Canons of our Church, and he will not fail to perceive the striking resemblance between them and the civil institutions of this great confederation of republices. In our parochial arrangements for the annual primary assemblies of the people to elect their vestries and other local officers—behold the counterpart of our municipal elections. The Bishop, Standing Committee, and Convention of Clerical and Lay Delegates in each Diocese—answer to the Governor, Council and Legislature of the respective states—while the General Convention, composed of the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, representing the various Dioceses, and constituting the Supreme Legislative power of all has an exact resemblance, in its general character and powers, to the Congress of the United States, composed of the senate and House of Representatives. And the presiding Bishop may, to a limited extent, be considered as exercising, in our Ecclesiastical Constitution powers and prerogatives resembling those which pertain to the chief magistrate of the Union. While the rights of the Clergy, as an order of divine appointment, are not infringed upon, the rights and powers of the Laity are sacredly secured. So much so, that in this church, which some ignorantly traduce as a system of priestly domination,—not an election can be made, from the choice of a vestryman, or the licensing of a Deacon, up to the consecration of a Bishop, without the consent and approbation of the people; nor can a canon be enacted, or a rubric changed without their co-operation. The combined powers of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons is held in check by the co-ordinate power of the Laity.

Is the charge of being aristocratic intended to reproach us with the fact that *many of the more wealthy and refined and powerful in society are found numbered in our flocks?* We consider it no reproach to the Church that so many of the educated and distinguished are not slow to acknowledge her excellencies and feel her attractions. But her portals are alike open—and her precious gifts alike offered to the poor and the rich, to the humble and the elevated. They all meet in her courts as upon a level before the Maker of them all; and, in the privileges of a common communion, realize that they are one in Christ Jesus.

It is said that the *influence of our Church is adverse to popular freedom?* We bless God that his kingdom is not of this world. That the ministers of this Church degrade not their sacred calling by mingling in the strife and animosity of party politics,—and her people are left free to choose their own sides and form their own alliances; while the conservative influence of the whole body is felt in strengthening the foundations of order—Heaven's first law,—and cementing the institutions which bind society together.

If there were anything in the principles and institutions of our Church inconsistent with the genius of our free government, it is passing strange that it should have escaped the clear sighted vision of the Washingtons, the Hamiltons, the Jays, the Pinkneys, the Madisons, and the Marshalls of a departed generation, and many of the brightest ornaments of our legislation and jurisprudence in the living one, who while receiving the reverence and honours due to the ablest supporters and expounders of the liberties of the country, deemed it their duty and privilege, to attend upon the services of the Church and contribute to her support.

THE LOCKET.

BY J. E. CARPENTER, AUTHOR OF 'THE ROMANCE OF THE DREAMER,' ETC. ETC.

Chapter I.

It was in the autumn of the year 1800, when the republican army under Ney, Moreau, Lamb, Cyr, and other of its bravest generals was pursuing its victorious career, and laying waste some of the most important towns in Germany, the circumstance that we are about to relate took place.

The frequent want of stores, ammunition, and money, in the republican armies, and hope of plunder then so frequently held out to the French soldiers as the reward of victory, caused no inconsiderable alarm in the breasts of the more peaceable inhabitants of those places which were considered likely to become the theatre of hostilities.

Among these, the inhabitants of a German town of considerable importance—and which for distinction we will call *Erristien*—with ample reason for their misgivings: the daily, almost, hourly approach of the French being expected.

The family of Paul Kinmayer, a merchant citizen of great wealth, was amongst those most agitated by the afflicting intelligence. His household consisted of his wife, an only daughter, and a few domestics in whom he could place confidence. His daughter was the spring which regulated every action of the merchant's life; she was the apple of his eye, the sunshine of his shady places; for her he had accumulated his wealth, that her rare beauty might win with it a station of rank and influence; and now the hope of a whole life-time might be wrecked in a few brief hours.

His wife was the first to suggest a plan for the concealment of their treasures. Their mansion was situated near the extremity of the town, and from it a secret passage communicated with a bower in the garden adjoining; from thence, in the evening, a man might steal unperceived to the adjacent woods; and there she proposed that the merchant should, at night time, bury his treasure; or, at any rate, that *he* should proceed through the forest and deposit it with a relation who was to be trusted, who would not be suspected of possessing so much wealth, and who resided about two days' journey from the place.

For a time, Paul Kinmayer resisted every importunity of his wife. Who would protect them should the anticipated attack take place in his absence? the domestics were old and infirm, and they would be too much alarmed for their own safety to care much for others not akin to them. But when his wife spoke upon the future; when she impressed on him that it was wealth only that would be required of *her*, and that, deprived of that, all for which they had so long struggled would be scattered in a moment, his resolution gave way.

'I go,' he said, 'and I leave you in the trust of one whose all powerful hand will protect you; I leave you, indeed, in his infinite wisdom, he deems it fitting that the innocent should fall as an example and terror to the guilty.'

Collecting all that was most valuable into a small packet, as the evening approached, the merchant was prepared to depart. One jewel only remained behind—it was his own miniature, set in a locket, with diamonds of great value. It was his wedding gift to Amelia, and with it he hesitated to part; and placed it again around her neck with the same fervour and affection that he felt when he first presented it. To her and to his daughter the same care of her mother, he gave some necessary directions for their welfare during his absence, and taking an affectionate farewell, he departed, unknown to any but themselves.

It was in the evening of the fourth day after the merchant had departed that the roll of the drums, the shrill voice of the trumpet calling to arms, and the tumult among the inhabitants without, proclaimed to the inmates of the mansion that the enemy was fast approaching. The town was indeed filled with Austrian troops, but these had been so often and lately harassed and defeated by the victorious arms of the French, that it was not without reason the citizens felt strong misgivings in their prowess.

All chance of the merchant being enabled to reach his home, or even to obtain admittance within the town previous to the termination, was now entirely shut out. The wife had but little doubt that his reputed wealth would not permit the house to pass unmolested; and after causing the doors to be barricaded, and the windows and shutters secured, she proceeded with her daughter to the innermost apartment of the mansion.

CHAPTER II.

On the return of the merchant, the French army was evacuating the place, carrying with them the trophies they had wrested from the conquered Austrians, and a large supply of the stores and plunder from the devoted town. Paul's heart died within him as he stealthily entered the suburbs, and proceeded towards the place of his own residence.

Within the town all was confusion and dismay; here were open storehouses rifled of their contents, the very doors torn from their hinges; there, the trim of gardens of the richer classes broken down and trampled over; in the market places were groups of the middle and lower classes, loudly complaining of the excesses of both Austrians and France. Still Paul stopped not to join in the general outcry; his only anxiety was his own house. At length he reached his dwelling. With what a pang of intense anxiety he rushed through the open portal! the servants had evidently fled; the stairs bore the marks of heavy footsteps. Paul stopped not to examine them, or he would have seen that they were traced with gore.

With the speed of thought he rushed into their accustomed sitting room, and there a horrid spectacle awaited him. On the ground lay his wife, stabbed through the heart; one hand had fallen back as if to protect her from the attack of the assassin, while the other grasped tightly a few links of the gold chain to which had been attached the diamond mounted portrait.

Of his daughter there were no traces. Loudly did he call, and wildly did he seek, first in his own house and then through the whole town, until it was whispered abroad that he was mad; and so, for a time, he was; but anxiety brought weariness, and repose led to reflection.

How deeply Paul Kinmayer reproached himself for not taking the miniature with the other valuables, need not be related since he little doubted that his wife's resistance to part with it had led to the fatal catastrophe. One redeeming thought only flashed his mind, that by its agency—if indeed she had not shared the fate of her mother—he might be enabled to discover the missing daughter. To this end he resolved to devote the whole of his future existence; and after the funeral of his wife, he disposed of his house, the wreck of his household goods, and prepared to travel; whither, he knew not; but anywhere to fly from the scenes where all his hopes of earthly happiness had been blighted by the ruthless hand of the destroyer.

'And these,' he said, as he turned from his native town and house, 'these are the deeds perpetrated under the sacred manner of liberty! Alas! how is the divine attributes desecrated! How little, but the name exists in the blood thirsty dynasty of France!'

CHAPTER III.

Shall we follow the steps of Paul Kinmayer for twelve years? Shall we relate how he travelled in strange lands, ever in the wake of the French army—sometimes in disguise—how minute, but yet how cautious were his enquiries, and, alas! how fruitless? Shall we say how the pale man grew gray and feeble, as though half a century had passed over his head, in scarcely more than a tithe of one? No; for we could relate nothing that would interest the reader—nothing but the patient suffering of a bereaved man; hoping, but hopeless, seeking, but finding not; until it almost seemed that the faculties of the wanderer had ceased to embrace the original object of his mission—but they did not—they only slumbered.

It was something beyond twelve years after the scene related in our second chapter took place, that a French officer was reciting in one of the principal cafes of Paris to an eager crowd of listeners, the particulars of an inglorious retreat from Russia, of which he was one of the survivors. His age could not have exceeded thirty; but the dreadful hardships of the Russian campaign had told fearfully upon his hardened features. War, however, had not tamed, but had evidently added to, a naturally ferocious disposition; for he was detailing with savage satisfaction, the horrid torments of the enemy, already forgetful of the severities he had but just escaped, and to which so many of his comrades had fallen a sacrifice.

Among those who listened most attentively was a a stranger, who sat almost unnoticed, smoking in an obscure corner of the room, an involuntary expression of disgust at length betrayed him, and all eyes were immediately turned to where sat.

'I'll wager a Napoleon,' said the officer, 'that the old German never smelt powder but on a review day; and never saw more smoke than that which proceeded from his own meerschaum.'

'Better if others were like me; who remembering only that they are soldiers, forget that they are men.'

'How!' exclaimed the officer, starting on his feet, 'such sentiments here are dangerous; but you Germans are ever mystical. However, I'll tell you a German adventure, so, garcon, another bottle of cotrroti, and then——'

'Do you happen to know the German town of *Erristien?*' inquired the officer.

The dull eyes of the stranger seemed suddenly lit with a liquid fire, as he answered in the affirmative

It was my first campaign, continued the other; my father had been one of the bravest (he meant, one of the most blood thirsty) leaders of the revolution. His influence obtained for me a commission; and, crowned with every success, I found no difficulty in effecting for myself promotion. In the action I allude to we were allowed but two hours to make what pillage we could in the town of *Erristien* before we proceeded onward to greater and more glorious victories. Well, there was a jewelled of great wealth, whose house, which was pointed out to me by an Austrian prisoner, we entered, but in which neither jewels nor portable value could we find. The servants fled on our first entrance! the wife and daughter alone remained. The latter had locked themselves in a room which we soon burst open; we demanded of them their valuables; the trumpets had already sounded, 'to horse!' and I was preparing to leave the house, when a gold chain around the neck of the elder female, attracted my attention. There was attached to it'——

'A portrait!' asked the stranger, in a tone of ill-concealed anxiety. 'Don't interrupt me,' said the narrator; 'the story is dreller than any would imagine.'

The blood of the stranger came and went rapidly, and putting down his pipe, he was observed, for the moment, feeling about his pockets, as if in search of some missing article.

'You're right, it was a portrait; and in a valuable setting. Provoked at obtaining no booty, I demanded it of her; she should have had the worthless miniature, but she was obstinate. I tried to force it from her, but she resisted; nay, more, she tried to seize a pistol from my belt, and in the heat of my passion—I stabbed her.'

'Have you that portrait still?' asked the German.

'I have; though it has been taken from the setting, in which one of my own now glitters. You know *Erristien.*'

'I did, years ago.'

'And probably the original of this picture?' said the officer, profoundly.

'Well, well!'

'Ah! is he alive?'

'He is—to be *the Avenger.*' And before a movement was observed by the bystanders, Paul Kinmayer had, with fatal precision, levelled a pistol at the French officer, and shot him in the breast.

CHAPTER IV.

Mortally wounded, but not dead, he who had braved the heat of a hundred battles, and whom death had spared that he might make a more suitable atonement for his guilt, was carefully removed to a more private apartment.

Paul, who might have escaped in the confusion, did not attempt to do so; and he was, of course, taken into custody, and incarcerated in one of the dungeons of the police.

The following morning he was led forth for examination; the wife of the fallen officer, he was told, would be his accuser. But he walked with firmer step and lighter heart than usual. One portion of his mission had been accomplished; he had avenged his wife's murder, but he had found no traces of his daughter.

On reaching the place of examination, he was commanded to stand forth: a shriek—a long, agonizing shriek—was heard, and the prosecutrix fell senseless on the floor.

Restoratives were applied, and on her recovery the cause of her agitation was soon apparent.

'It is my father!' she said, and breaking through the crowd, she again fell senseless in his arms.

The impetuousness of her fall caused a locket to drop from her bosom, where it was still suspended by a chain. Paul Kinmayer snatched it up. Yes, it was the same—the same circlet of brilliants: but now it contained the portrait of—whom?—of his daughter's husband—*the murderer of his wife!*

Passing her to one of the attendants, the old man smote his breast, and called aloud in his trouble—

'Was it for this thou wert preserved, my beautiful—my pure!'

In consequence of the state of the witness, the examination was postponed, and the same evening the dying man requested that the prisoner, together with the chief of the police, might attend him.

On their arrival life was ebbing fast. The confession of the officer was brief; he admitted the murder of Paul's wife, and the justice of his retribution, he further confessed that the daughter being almost a child, was carried away by the common soldiers to the rear of the army; that she was forced from the apartment previous to, and knew nothing of her mother's fate; and that, repenting of his act, he had her conveyed to Paris, and educated at his own charge. With her years her loveliness increased; and she knowing him only as a benefactor, at last consented to marry him.

This confession was attested and forwarded to the Emperor. Meanwhile the friends of the officer came forward as prosecutors, his wife refusing to do so. The murder in the latter case was fully proved, and Paul was sentenced to death.

On the morning appointed for his execution he was reprieved, and suffered to enter a monastery, where he soon sunk under a broken heart.

With his wealth, which was considerable, he founded a convent for the 'Sisters of Mercy;' and in the still beautiful abbess, whose piety and benevolence so many have with justice, lauded and admired, may be discovered the unfortunate daughter of Paul Kinmayer.

Important Discovery in Manufacturing Iron.—The extensive demand for iron both in Europe and in this country, not only for railroads and ships, but an innumerable variety of purposes, has stimulated the inventive genius of some American, and the result is as important as it is justifying. Experiments have been made by Mr. W. Green, of New Jersey, at the Boston Iron works of Sherman and Atwater, in this city, whose extensive iron founderies are in New Jersey.

We learn from the New Haven Palladium that Mr. Green's improvement in the process of puddling the iron from the pig in the bar. Instead of using the pig iron, which cost about $35 the ton, he is enabled to use a large portion of the ore which cost but $2 50 per ton, by which he effects in labour and materials a saving of more than 33 per cent. and he gives a far better quality of iron than that which is obtained from the pig; as much better in appearance as china is better than earthenware. We have seen and compared the new specimen with iron made in the old way, and have marked the contrast as very great.

Mr. Green's secret consists chiefly in mixing a composition with his ore and while in a melting state, by which the carbon is more rapidly exhausted than it is under the old process, and the iron is thus in half the time, left tougher and finer.—*Am. paper.*

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Mr. Caudle has been whispering with the Maid—Mrs. C. jealous and indignant.

A pretty pass things have come to, Mr. Caudle. Men won't know who are their own wives by and by. So, your skylarks are not enough to take your attention from your wife, but you must be saying soft things to our maid of all work!—*You say you did not?* I say you did. You needn't think to deceive me, Mr. Caudle. I see it all. I know you too well. It's a burning shame, so it is that you, the father of a lovely family, and the husband of a devoted wife, should whisper to the maid. But you did, Mr. Caudle. I—say—you—did! *You did not?*—Was ever a man so deceitful? what is your word worth, Mr. Caudle, when you lie right into my face? But the maid shall budge. *I won't keep her another day. She shall go long and bagging, if I have to do all her work myself. Lord knows I work hard enough as it is.* But I won't have that wench about the house. *Poor girl!* you say? Well, there now, that is *as much as to own* I. You would not *say poor girl*, Mr. Caudle, if you wasn't in love with her. It's no use. I see how it is. Poor girl, indeed! I should like to know where they belong or how they behave themselves. We women work and drudge just to see our maids of all work do nothing but whisper—not to our husbands. But I'll not endure it, Caudle. *You say hold my tongue?* No, I'll not hold my tongue. A pretty figure I should make holding my tongue, and you whispering all the time with my maid.

I tell you again *it's no use for you to deny it.* I see the guilt in your face; or *I should see it*; if there was a light in the room. *The more shame for you*, for blowing out the candle so long before you got into bed. Men don't blow out candles, unless they have something to be ashamed of.—But I'll not endure it. I'll go home to my mother, Mr. Caudle. No I won't. I'll discharge that maid first. *Poor girl!* again. Do you say that? *Poor girl!* you would provoke a saint. But I'll have my revenge. I'll tear the house down about your ears. We'll see then, who'll whisper to the maid. Nothing good comes of whispering. I should like to know what honest folks have to whisper about. *I don't whisper.* You may well say that. Indeed I don't. I wish I could speak with thunder. You would not pretend to sleep then. I'd wake all sleep out of you.

And next we shall have an elopement. Don't say *fool*, Mr. Caudle. Nobody's a fool except for marrying you. I say we shall have an elopement, and you'll be put in all the papers. Richard Caudle, Esquire, gone off with his servant maid, leaving a lovely and disconsolate wife and three children.—The maid not handsome, either. I say not handsome, Mr. Caudle. Would'nt that be a fine story for the rising generation to read? *You say you will elope if I don't hold my tongue?* I say you shan't elope—and I won't hold my tongue. It's not often that I use it goodness knows. But I will say, I'll follow you.—I'll follow you to the ends of the earth, like a poor, patient, abused wife as I am. But you shan't go. I'll tear the girl's eyes out first. And you shan't go to sleep either. You only make believe sleep. I know when a man's asleep. You need at snore so, for I don't hear it. I don't snore. I do—not—sn—snore—

[Here Mrs Caudle's jaws closed from very weariness, and she slept.]

Mr. Caudle has remained down stairs till past one with a Friend.

A pretty time of night to come to bed. Mr. Caudle. Ugh! As cold, too, as any ice. Enough too give any woman her death, I'm sure. What! *I should'nt have locked up the coals indeed?* If I had'nt I've no doubt the fell

doesn't know you as I know you—fine feelings indeed! to send the poor girl out, when I told you and told you're friend, too—A pretty brute he is, I'm sure—that the poor girl had got a cold and chilblains on her toes. But I know what will be the end of that; she will be laid up, and we shall have a nice doctor's bill. And you'll pay it I can tell you—for I won't.

Wish you were out of the world! Oh! yes, that's all very easy. I'm sure I might wish it. Don't swear in that dreadful way! Aint you afraid the bed will open and swallow you? And don't swing about in that way. *That* will do no good—*that* won't bring back the leg of pork, and the brandy you've poured down both of your throats. Oh, I know it! I'm sure of it. I only recollected it when I got into bed—and if it hadn't been so cold, you'd have seen me down stairs again, I can tell you—I recollected it, and a pretty two hours I've passed away, that I left the key in the cupboard; and I know it—I could see the manner of you, when you came into the room—I know you've got at the other bottle. However there's one comfort; you told me to send for the best brandy, the very best, for your other friend who called last Wednesday. Ha! ha! it was British, the cheapest British; and nice and ill I hope the pair of you will be to-morrow.

There's only the bare bone of the leg of pork; but you'll get nothing else for dinner. I can tell you. It's a dreadful thing that the poor children should go without; but if they have such a father, they, poor things, must suffer for it.

Nearly a whole leg of pork, and a pint of brandy! A pint of brandy, and a leg of pork! A leg of—leg——leg——a pint——

"And mumbling these syllables," says Mr. Caudle's manuscript, "she went to sleep."

British News.

FIRE and LOSS of LIFE in LONDON.

On Tuesday morning a fire most fatal and devastating in its effects, took place at Raggett's Hotel, Dover-street, Piccadilly. It broke out about one o'clock; an alarm was instantly given by the police and several of the inmates speedily made their appearance in different parts of the building; ladders and fire escapes were sent for, but those who were in the lower part of the hotel made their way to a balcony over the entrance; whence they were speedily extricated by the assistance of those below. The persons in the upper part of the house also, with one exception, descended safely, as soon as the fire engines were brought. At a quarter past two, the fire was at its height; but, through the most unceasing efforts on the part of firemen, it was brought considerably under, within half an hour of that time. The destruction has in fact been such, that the extensive pile has been completely gutted, though fortunately, and somewhat remarkably, no material damage has been done to any of the adjoining houses. It is, however, a matter of deep regret that several individuals have perished in the flames, amongst whom are Mrs. Round, the wife of the member for Malton; Mr. Raggett, the proprietor of the Hotel; Miss Raggett, his daughter, (who missed her footing on the escape, fell to the ground with great violence and died soon after,) and Mrs. Jones a servant of Lord Huntingdon. It is feared there may be other bodies in the ruins, owing to the fulness of the house at the time, many persons having come to town on account of the drawing room. The damage done is very considerable amounting probably to nearly £30,000; but it is insured to a large amount in the Sun and Atlas Fire Offices. Some books have been saved, though but little of the valuable furniture has been preserved in consequence of the rapidity with which the flames spread.

The fire originated in the apartments of a Miss King, who accidentally set fire to the bed curtains, and the rapid progress of the conflagration is attributed in a great measure, by Mr. Braidwood, to the throwing open of all the doors. It would appear almost incredible, but is nevertheless a fact that at the time of the fire breaking out, the hotel had not been closed for the night.

The head waiter and cook, as well as Mr. Raggett, junior, were sitting up for those inmates who had not then returned home. Mrs. Round and her daughter had been to the St. James's Theatre to see the French plays, and the Earl and Countess of Huntingdon to the Opera. Mrs. Round and her daughter came home a few minutes after twelve, and retired to their sitting room on the second floor, to partake of supper. They had scarcely sat down when the head waiter, who had seen Miss King whilst going up stairs entering her bed room at the back of the first floor, and who had again descended, was alarmed by hearing screams of fire.—On rushing up to the first floor landing he met Miss King coming down in a distracted state, exclaiming that her bedroom was in flames, and that she feared she had set fire to the bed curtains. He found the whole room in a blaze, and entrance impossible from the dense smoke that issued from it. The screams had attracted the attention of the inmates, and on his rushing up the second floor stairs he saw Mrs. Round on the landing in the same dress she had arrived from the theatre. He told her the house was on fire and to make her escape. He ran down stairs supposing the lady to be following him, and saw no more of her. Miss Round states that she was with her mother at this time, and either from the smoke or fright the lady fell on the stairs, but at the same moment a man caught her up, saying he would save her; and seeing her, as she supposed safe, ran back into the apartment occupied by the attendant, but was unable to proceed down stairs on account of the intensity of the heat and smoke.—She and Miss Raggett again went into the front room, and opened the window; and when the fire escape arrived the fire was coming into the apartment. Miss Raggett was the first to go out but did so before the conductor could get up and fell on the pavement and was killed. Miss Round then got out with her attendant, and effected their escape. A minute or two before this occurrence, a painful sight was witnessed by the crowds which had already assembled. A poor fellow, servant to Mr. King was seen to make his appearance at an adjoining window of the second floor, to that from which Miss Raggett fell. The flames were in the apartment, and in the hope of immediate assistance he got outside, and clung to the window sill for several minutes. The flames bursting through the window burnt his hands so dreadfully he let go his hold, and fortunately fell into the balcony, from which he ultimately managed, with difficulty, to scramble into the street. About two or three minutes prior to the cries of fire being raised, Lord Huntingdon had arrived home, and his lordship states that he had scarcely put his hat down when he was startled by the alarm. His first impulse was to run to the room where his son and servants were. Mrs. Jones, the nurse, heard the alarm, and was preparing to dress the child, but his lordship snatched his son from her arms, and with the countess ran out of the house, telling her to follow him. He believed she did so, but returned for some article, and must afterwards have mistaken the staircase, and got into one of the back rooms, and out at the window, from the position in which her body was found. The person whom Miss Round saw on the landing with her mother, is supposed to be Mr. Raggett, sen, from the fact that the remains of the two bodies, when discovered, were found close together.

The Countess of Huntingdon has lost the whole of her jewels, the estimated value of which was stated to be as much as £3,000; and those of the unfortunate Mrs. Round and daughter, which they intended to have worn at the Queen's Drawing Room are estimated at a much larger sum. Mr. King, who is a merchant from Bristol, had in one of his apartments a large and valuable chest of plate supposed to be destroyed.

Her Majesty had herself witnessed the progress of the flames from the palace, and a messenger was at an early hour sent to inquire into the extent of the damage. In addition to these persons already mentioned, two, if not three other unfortunate individuals are missing, and are supposed to be buried in the ruins.

Up to 5 o'clock late hour on Tuesday evening the general impression prevailed that one of the bodies discovered was that of Mrs. Round, but the impression now is that the body discovered was that of Mrs. Barnes, one of the female domestics in Mr. Raggett's employ, and not that of Mrs. Round, who is still supposed to be in the ruins. Another party supposed to have fallen a victim to the flames, and still to be in the ruins, is a young man, servant to Colonel Bouverie, whom the colonel, who slept out from the hotel on Monday night, directed to be with him at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, but has not since been heard of; and there is also the man whom Miss Round saw rendering assistance to her mother Mr. Raggett himself being stated to have been too feeble to have done so.

(From the Woolwich Gazette, June 4.)

The Erebus, Captain Sir John Franklin, Knt., K.C.H., and the Terror, Capt. Crozier, left Woolwich on Monday, May 12, towed by the African and Myrtle, steamers, for Greenhithe. The Terror having previously tried her screw propeller, on this occasion resolved on trying it again, and made such excellent progress that she cast off her towing steamer and proceeded down the river without any additional assistance whatever. The crews of the Erebus and Terror were paid two months in advance on May 17; but several of the men having represented that they were about to proceed on a long voyage, and that it would be satisfactory to them to be paid for a longer period that they might leave their families as well provided for and comfortable as possible, their request was communicated to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and their Lordships, with the kindest consideration for the crews, promptly acceded to their request, and on Monday, May 19th, they received an amount which made their advance wages equal to six months double pay; and the vessels sailed on the same day with their happy, contented and enterprising British sailors employed for the Arctic expedition.

Two years provision has been taken on board of each of the vessels; and the Barretto Junior, hired transport ships, accompanied them with live stores and various descriptions of preserved meats and other articles most liberally supplied for the use of the officers and men of the discovery vessels, and equal in one year's provisions for both ships. The Barretto junr., is to accompany them to the borders of the ice, and then transfer the stores she has on board to the discovery vessels previous to their entering any opening which may present itself, and be considered worthy of exploration. The Rattler and Monkey, steam vessels, accompanied the Erebus and Terror to render assistance in towing them, should their services be required, and will proceed as far north as the Orkney Islands. Two hundred tin cases were taken on board of each of the Arctic ships, previous to their sailing, for the purpose of holding papers which are to be thrown overboard with a statement of the longitude at the time, and other particulars worthy of record, written in six different languages; and the parties finding them are requested to forward the information to the admiralty.

The anxiety felt by the public for the success and safe return of the members of this enterprising expedition is very great, and the following graphic description of a portion of the Arctic Regions from the "Boston Mercantile Chronicle," cannot fail to be perused with interest, at a period when that part of the world is again to be explored:—

GREENLAND the LOST COLONY.

Greenland is a country situated in a high northern latitude, and noted for the coldness of its climate, and the sterility of its soil. Cape Farewell, the southern part of Greenland, is in North latitude, 59 deg. 48 min. From this point the land widens, stretching on one side in the direction of the north-west, on the other of northeast. This country was once regarded as a vast peninsula, closely united to America; but modern discoveries have shown that it is separated from the American continent by a wide and continuous channel called Davis's Straits after its discoverer, and that it extends to the north a distance which is unknown, but certainly beyond the 78th degree of latitude.

This country, although now consisting of little else than barren rocks, mountains covered with snow and ice, and valleys covered with glaciers—although its coasts are now lined with fleets of ice, and checquered with icebergs of immense size, was once easily accessible, and its soil was fruitful, and well repaid the cultivation of the earth. This country was discovered by the Scandinavians, towards the close of the tenth century, and a settlement was effected on the eastern coast in 982 by a company of adventurers from Iceland, under command of Eric the Red. Emigrants flocked thither from Iceland and Norway, and the germs of European enterprise and civilization appeared upon different parts of the coast. A colony was established in Greenland and it bid fair to go on and prosper.

Voyages of exploration were projected in Greenland, and carried into effect by the hardy mariners of those days. Papers have been published by the Danish Antiquarian Society, which goes far to show that those bold navigators discovered the coast of Labrador, and, proceeding to the south, fell in with the island of Newfoundland, and, continuing their course, beheld the sandy shores of Cape Cod, centuries before the American continent was discovered by Christopher Columbus! It is even believed that these Scandinavian adventures effected a settlement on the shores of what is known as the Narragansett Bay, in Rhode Island, and in consequence of the multitude of grapes which abound in the woods, they called the new and fruitful country, Vinland. Owing, however, to the great number of fierce savages who inhabited these regions, the colonists, after some sanguinary skirmishes, forsook the coast and returned to Greenland.

The colony in Greenland, however, continued to flourish, and the intercourse between the colony and the mother country was constant and regular. In the year 1400, this colony is said to have numbered 190 villages, a bishopric, 12 parishes, and two monasteries. During this period of four hundred years, vessels were passing, at regular intervals, between the Danish Provinces in Europe, and Greenland. But in the year 1406, this intercourse was interrupted in a fearful manner. A mighty wall arose, as if by magic, along the coast, and the navigators who sought the shores of Greenland, could behold the mountains in the distance, but could not effect a landing. During the greater part of the 15th, the whole of the 16th and 17th centuries, Greenland was inaccessible to all European navigators. The whole coast was blockaded, by large masses and islands of ice, which had been drifting from the north for years, and which had at length chilled the waters of the coast, and changed the temperature of the atmosphere, and presented an impassable barrier to the entrance of their ports, of friend or foe! the sea, at the distance of miles from the land, was frozen to a great depth, vegetation was destroyed, and the very rocks were rent with the cold. And this intensely rigid weather continued for ages.

The colony of Greenland, after this unexpected event took place, never had any intercourse with their mother country. They were cut off from all the rest of the world, and by this sudden unanticipated change of climate were also doubtless deprived of all resources within themselves. Their fate is a mystery. History is silent on the subject. All which is known of these unfortunates is, that they no longer exist. The ruins of their habitations and their churches have since been discovered along the coast, by adventurous men who have taken advantage of an amelioration in the climate to explore that inclement and sterile country and establish settlements again on various parts of the coast! and also by missionaries, who have braved hardships and perils to introduce among the aboriginal inhabitants, the blessings of civilization and christianity. No other traces of those early European settlers have been discovered, and we can only speculate upon their fate!

It would require no very vivid imagination to imagine the appaling sense of destitution, which blanched the features and chilled the heart of those unhappy colonists when they began to realize their forlorn condition, when the cold rapidly increased, and their harbours became permanently blocked with enormous ice bergs, and the genial rays of the sun was obscured by fogs—when the winters became for the first time intensely rigid, cheerless and dreary—when the summers were also cold, and the soil unproductive—when the mountains were no longer crowned with forests, covered with snow and ice throughout the year, and the valleys filled with glaciers—when the wonted inhabitants of the woods and waters were destroyed or exiled by the severity of the weather, and their places perhaps supplied by monsters of a huge and frightful character.

It were easy to follow these people in fancy to their dwelling—to see them sad, spiritless and despairing, while conscious of their imprisoned and cheerless condition, and impending fate—to watch them as their number gradually diminish through the combined influence of want and continual suffering—to behold the struggling for existence; and striving, to adapt their habits, their feelings, their wants, to their strangely changed circumstances; but all in vain—to behold them gazing from their icy cliffs, with straining eyes to the eastward, to that quarter of the globe, far distant, where their friends and relations reside in a more genial clime, surrounded with all the blessings of life—but compelled to rest their eyes on a vast, dreary and monotonous sea of ice, a mass of frozen waves, surrounding myriads of icebergs, extending to the utmost limit of their vision!

Fancy might even go further than this, and portray the last of these unhappy colonists, who had lingered on the stage of life, until he had seen all his companions—all, of each sex, and every age—die a miserable death, the prey of want and despair. Poets have described lines of surpassing beauty and sublimity, the horrors which may be supposed to surround "The Last Man," but there seems to be a remoteness, and indeed an air of improbability about the subject, which robs it of half its force and majesty. But here is an event which has actually occurred—and worthy of being commemorated by the ablest pen in the land. Here, indeed, we may imagine, without offending probability, the wild horrors, invading the very temple of reason, and accumulating, until madness takes possession of the mind. Here we may look for the reality of the fanciful picture, presented with so much terrible distinctness by the poets.

DAN O'CONNELL'S DEFIANCE OF THE CALL OF THE HOUSE.

(From the Age.)

My dear friends, my dhe light of Hibgine and M'Hale illuminator your souls! There is a pretty shindy blowing over to our shores just now—may be you have heard of a big whig in the Saxon Parliament House, a sort of pedagogue, whose duty is to keep the big boys in order to grant indulgencies and call out of bonds. Well, there's myself, and Sir Teddy Smith O'Brien, and dear Billy Brown, and Pat Somers, and the small fry of the house of O'Connell—we are all friends, that is, as that Tom Steele has licked the blarney stone. Well, my freinds, "the man in the wig," as old Jack Fuller called little Abbot, threatens to make a call upon us, and if we do not come when he shall call, then he will send his spirit over the great deep to arrest and enforce our attendance. Mighty fine talk that!—Can he transfer the Hill of Howth to the Isle of Dogs—packet our Parliament House—and turn Sergeant Murphy into a straight-haired Puritan? that's moonshine, my lands. A Saxon Speaker might take such liberty with a Saxon serf in his own country, but I deny his power to peel, an Irish potato, unless the said potato be quite agreeable to the operation. The Act of Annexation—falsely called the Act of Union—gives no such right; they might as well send over a warrant to arrest Mr. Justice Burton when he was in a fix with the gout—he could tell them that the Irish Legislative Act of 1832 was yet unrepealed. By that act no power on earth had any authority but the King, Lords, and commons of Ireland—that was the law, and still remained in full force. Well, then, some of the boys would enquire where was the King? Let them see their eyes. As to the Lords and Commons they were mere legal terms—things not real or substantial, they were like John Doe and Richard Roe, only inserted in the statute to swear by—(Great cheers.) Do the Britishers think to bully us with a visit from the Men of the Mace, Sir William Gossett, in his big wig, and silver sword by his side—with old Jimmy Pratt and Frank Wilme, the door-keepers, to recognise us, there would be a parliamentary army to send against the repealers of ould Ireland. May be, some of you might be inclined to behave rudely to them—the divil's fork to you if you do you will spoil the game. Let them execute their warrant as they may, I shall tap me on the shoulder (and Dan) after a fashion that Billy Brown will explain to you; that being done, I shall apply to Court of Exchequer for a *habeas* to bring up my own body. I shall not trouble Lord Denman, he has not read Plunkett or Bush, he has not read Blackstone, he is no Exchequer or Common Pleas for my argument, and retain Howard, the attorney—who beat them in Stockdale's case. There will be another triumph for Ireland, depend upon it. If they take us to England upon the speaker's warrant, they must take us by force—all the members of Dublin are agreed upon that—and I think my importation it will be admitted duty free, no doubt, seeing that Peel beware of the drawback. (Thundering cheering.)—The report says he concluded by reading a letter from Smith O'Brien, reiterating similar sentiments and declaring his intention to resist the call of the house. After this, we shall see if Mr. Hume has the courage to persist in his motion.

FOOT RACES.—The best man out of the Blues and the Life Guards was selected, on Monday last, to run for a purse of £25. The men selected to contest the race were Corporal Mason, of the Blues, and private Miller, of the 2d Life Guards, the tallest man in the regiment, standing six feet six inches and a half. The distance to run was 150 yards. Mason was the favourite at a trifling odds, and eventually beat his opponent by three yards, the distance having been run in sixteen seconds.—On Tuesday last a foot race which excited great interest, was run over the Newton race course, for the sum of £100. The competitors were Barlow, who won the great race in America last year, and Robinson, of Newton. Barlow was the winner by upwards of 20 yards, with ease.

Father Mathew has received £7,000, principally from England, which pays all his debts.

GEO. LOVE, an engineer in the employ of Messrs. Samuda, was tried on Wednesday, at the Central Criminal Court, charged with the manslaughter of five persons, killed by the late explosion at Blackwall, and acquitted.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given directions to construct two small iron steam vessels, of under 200 tons burthen, and of light draught of water, to be propelled by a screw each of them is to carry in midships a long gun to act upon a pivot. It is supposed that they are destined for the suppression of slavery on a particular part of the coast of Africa, where it is now necessary for a look out to be kept in an open boat on account of shoal water.—*United Service Gazette.*

HONOURS TO "PUNCH."—At the Polytechnic Institution of Birmingham's second annual conversazione, Mr. Douglas Jerrold in the chair, a deputation from the working jewellers presented an address to him, with a handsome gold ring, in which was set a fine onyx stone, as a testimony of admiration for his writings, "embodying as they do," said the address, "those sentiments of justice, exposure of tyranny, and defence of that class to which we ourselves belong; expressed, too, in that extraordinary style of satire, pathos, and truth, to which no other writer has ever yet approached.

IRELAND.—O'Connell is doing his utmost to detach himself from the sympathies of England. His conduct almost ever since his release from prison, has shown that conciliation is not his object. Notwithstanding the enthusiasm with which his liberation was received by the English people, almost his first act was to indulge in intemperate language against us, to taunt us with a hatred to Ireland, and to assert that he would win repeal without our assistance. His conduct through the Bequests Acts was equally bad, and nothing but the fear of detaching from him the support of the Catholic Hierarchy, induced him to succumb the measure; the Maynooth Bill is another instance of the same line of conduct on the part of O'Connell; his insulting conduct in reference to the Queen's visit another; and still later, his all but absolute rejection of the Government Educational scheme another. The reason of all this clear—O'Connell sees that if a conciliatory policy is adopted towards Ireland, the staple of his agitation is gone, and with it goes his influence over the minds and pockets of his countrymen. Well, some £20,000 a year 'rent,' added to twenty times the sum for repeal, is worth reckoning, and knowing the mainspring which governs his conduct Englishmen must be prepared for his ingratitude, and resolved to act justly without courting his approbation.

Mr. Emerson Tennent, it is said has been appointed to succeed Sir Colin Campbell as Governor of Ceylon.

LAUNCH OF A FINE IRON STEAM-SHIP.—On Saturday last a beautiful iron steam-ship called the the Prince Earnest, of about 350 tons measurement, and 120 horse power, was launched from the yard of Mr. John Laird, North Birkenhead in the presence of a numerous and delighted assemblage of spectators. She is one of the sharpest vessels ever built on our river, and of a high draught of water.—Engines of the most improved construction are being built for her by the Messrs. G. Forrester and Co., who have long been celebrated in this department. She is built for the South-Eastern Railway Company, to run between Folkstone and Boulogne. She was christened by the hon. Mrs Hall, lady of Captain W. H. Hall, R. N., who is so well known as the distinguished commander of the Nemesis, iron steamer built at the same yard, and which, it will be in remembrance, did this country incalculable services in China during the contest in that quarter of the world. The Prince Earnest is of great length, and on the water, presented a most rakish and pretty appearance.

According to Dr. Chalmers, the Highlanders of Islay alone spends £6,000 a year in snuff.

The steam-ship Great Britain is supplied with life-boats, constructed on a new principle, and capable of carrying four hundred persons.

In Douglas, Isle of Man, the other day, a horse walked up two pair of stairs, and made an attack on and demolished a looking-glass before his retreat was discovered.

Accounts from Stockholm state that a famine is generally apprehended in Upland. The captain general of the district has requested the local authorities to inform him of the necessities of their vicinities.

It is said that the Prince de Joinville proposes to develope his opinions on the steam navy of France in a second note; and that this intention has brought him into collision with the Minister of Marine.

The directors of the East India Company have granted to Lady Nott, widow of the late Major General Sir Wm. Nott, G. C. B., an annuity, during widowhood, of £200; and to the daughters of the deceased, Letitia and Charlotte Nott, whilst unmarried, an annuity of £100 each.

Melvin Lal, whose name is so honorably known to the English public, in connexion with our disasters in Affghanistan, in which country he rendered our countrymen signal service, and was mainly instrumental in rescuing the captives of Akbbar Khan, has been rewarded by the East India Company with a pension of £1,000 a year.

The coroner's jury on the body of a person killed by the Yarmouth Bridge accident have returned in their verdict "that the falling of the bridge was attributable immediately to the defect in the point of welding of the bar that first gave way, and to the quality of part of the iron and workmanship, being inferior to the requirements of the original contract, which had provided that they should be of the best quality.

A Veteran.—The aged sailor, 93 years old, who was recently committed to the Bridewell, Bristol, for begging, was discharged on Thursday, his term of imprisonment having expired. We find that he sailed twice round the world with Capt. Cook, was present at his death, received a spear wound in his defence, and with difficulty escaped with his own life. He was present and wounded in all the important engagements of the last war, with Lord Rodney, Lord Howe, Lord Nelson, Admirals Jervis, Parker, &c.—He was in Egypt with Abercrombie, and in Holland with the Duke of York.—*Somerset Herald.*

Visit of Her Majesty to Germany.—We are enabled to announce, upon authority on which we place every reliance, that Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, contemplate a visit to Germany during the ensuing summer. We understand that the Court will leave London early in August.—*Post.*

According to the report issued on Wednesday, there were 8,922 petitions against the Maynooth Bill, signed by 1,121,470 persons. There had been no petition in favour of the giant since the last report.

A TALE OF HORROR.—The following dreadful and truly disgusting letter lately appeared in a local journal. Few men can have any sympathy with the writer of such an article, and I am told it is the intention of the jury to have him up before them.—"To have him up," in front of the County Gaol, would be the proper exhibition for the callous-hearted writer, who, whatever might be the peril of his own position, could so far forget the affliction of the survivors as to send forth among the sorrowing, heart-broken kindred of the deceased such a heartless, harrowing, and bloodthirsty account of the prolongation of their suffering. This fellow ought to be hung in chains for ever, or if he be not, let him, sleeping or waking, be punished by the ideal presence of the woman, he justly says, whose spirit appears to him in his dreams, and reproaches him with murdering her:—"The chains on the Yarmouth side broke and let it down, only on that side remember, while the other side still hung all right. You will have an exact resemblance by letting the leaf of a table down. Not a timber or bit of the bridge broke, but it shot us all into the water.—There we were—the screams were horrible—they were heard for miles. To supernatural presence of mind and a strong arm I owe my escape. I felt an iron under me, and clung to it in a death grasp, my mouth full of salt water, for the tide was up. I raised myself on the bridge, and got my head above water. I clung up the iron and looked around me; scarcely had I done so (I was not out of the water further than my chin) than a man grasped me round the neck, his head just above water—I drew my arm back, and struck him on the face—I hit him hard for the skin is off my knuckles. A woman next seized me; I was forced to strike her, and her blood spirted from from her nose all over my face, and dimmed my eyes. I was the only one above water but the bridge gave another move, I was under. I rose again, but folks were under the water clinging to me. The case was now desperate. I felt my pocket, and, holding by one hand, I opened my knife with the other, cut all down my legs, but could not make them leave go. A woman seized my waistcoat; she was young, and really handsome a tradesman's daughter. I did not like to strike her, but necessity was imperative—I hit her, she rolled over and was drowned. Never shall I forget her look at me. It seemed to say, 'You murdered me.' I once more used my knife about a man, and jumped to a boat and was pulled in, with two girls clinging to me, and got safe on shore. The presence of mind that supported me during this trial instantly deserted me, and I was carried to the next public house. I drank some brandy, and walked home with my hands and face covered with blood. I went to bed and dreamt of it. I thought the woman whom I last struck came and reproached me for murdering her."—*London Times Correspondent.*

MUTINY—RECAPTURE—BUTCHERY OF THE PRIZE OFFICER AND CREW.

The following letter dated Sierra Leone, April 16, 1845, brought by the barque Adairo, at New York, is said to contain the particulars of the capture and recapture of a slaver, and the horrible butchery of the English brig's officers and crew:—"On the 11th inst. a slaver with 450 slaves on board, entered this port under the command of Lieut. Stupart of H. M. S. Wasp. This vessel, supposed to be a Brazilian and called the Echo, was on her way to the Brazils when captured by Lieut Stupart, who had just captured in the 'Wasp,' an empty slave schooner. Lieut. Stupart transferred himself and some of the crew he had with him to the Echo, leaving a young midshipman, Palmer, with twelve men, on board the other. Scarcely had the transfer taken place when the schooner bore down on Lieut. Stupart and fired three rounds of grape shot into him. Lieut. S. notwithstanding, got away from her, and his fears respecting a recapture on the part of the slavers has been but too certainly corroborated.

"Lieut. Morris, of the Ardent, arrived here on the 15th inst. in the steamer Albert, from Ascension, and gives the following intelligence. Three days after the capture above alluded to, her majesty's ship Star fell in with and recaptured the schooner. The capt of the schr and another volunteered [on the discovery of sundry articles which were soon recognized as having belonged to some British man of war's men,] to give information of the circumstances that had taken place. They deposed the following:—The deponents with some more did not take part in any of the proceedings, but the whole was planned and carried through by the commander of the Echo; promised the crew ample remuneration if they would join him in murdering the Midshipman and the Englishmen, and that they were certain of recapturing the full slaver as she was a dull sailer, and that he had agreed with the boatswain of his own vessel and those of his crew left on board the Echo, to mutiny, the moment they saw the peak of the schooner's mainsail lowered, which would be the signal of their having recaptured the schooner. The details are too horrible to relate, suffice it to say, that none of the captors twelve in number, had any arms, and that twenty five pirates overcame them and butchered them all without an exception. The instant the cook discovered that information was given he jumped overboard and drowned himself. Twelve of his companions are in irons and awaiting at Ascension the arrival of the Rapid, which left this port yesterday afternoon with Lieut. Stupart on board, to convey the prisoners to England for trial."

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

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 27, 1845.

THE PRESS.—It was our intention to have resumed this subject in our last number, but other matters precluded the possibility. We now proceed to redeem our promise, in doing which we will turn the eye of the reader back to the golden days of "HARMONY" and "HARVEY." At that eventful era of our Province's history, the same system of puffing the popular branch was resorted to by the paid press, for the purpose of allowing that body to purport to be a popular one, and to gainsay which, was to call down the thunders of the press; it was in vain to venture on such dangerous grounds. We however did on that occasion draw a bow at a venture, with a design to strike down the monster that threatened to sap not only the best interests of the country, but to destroy also that bulwark of the cause of liberty, the honest, and uncontaminated press, and how it was received, and how it was prosecuted with the people's money,—is it not written in the annals of the Province's downfall. We saw the robberies then committed, we saw the daring, and to the people dangerous attitude then assumed by the Assembly, and we saw the unblushing way in which their inquiries were opened to the public eye. We saw a "Geddes," (a more arrant humbug than whom, never disgraced the Assembly's patronage,) sucking from the public revenues in the short space of four or five years, directly and indirectly, something like the sum of £10,000, and for which the province was presented with a *big Bone*, said to be the antedeluvian remains of a *Mammoth*; but nothing else, if we except the addition to our public stock of "the Doctor," the "Geological Doctor," the "Provincial Geologist," bemoaned his loving friends and patrons of the Assembly. In all public places, in all public houses, in private parties, and in his lectures in the Mechanics' Institute, did this politic parasite stuff to repletion a too confiding public with the praises of a set of men whose hired mouth piece he was. But true, time, the unravelling mysteries has shown in colours no longer to be mistaken the hypocrisy of the one party, and the knavery of the other. Pass we now to the doings of *Sir John "Harmony"*, but it were strange to tell, and long to relate, the iniquities he sanctioned, and the outrages he hoisted the province, and humiliating position in which he placed this province, over which a benignant monarch had entrusted, fatally entrusted him, to preside. And when his derelictions, his disgraceful abandonment of his trust, was made apparent to his Sovereign, and he was recalled as an unprofitable and unworthy servant, here we thought our miseries were to terminate; but no, so if the treasure of their and his iniquities had not yet been completely filled up, two more strokes were to be inflicted. The Contingent fund in which was placed £1,000 for the services of the ensuing year, was sacked; and still worse, (in addition to £500 per annum,) £1,800 currency was voted to that prince of jugglers for the dexterity of his tricks during the most fatal administration that ever this province had suffered under. Have did the Press of this Province act? did it permit those plunderers to escape without notice? did it desert the holy faith reposed in it as the conservator of the public weal? yes, and worse than all that; recreant to the people's cause—the people to whom they looked for support, and whose interests they professed to guard with a jealous eye; they sided and lauded to the skies the actions of men who were paving the way for that disgrace, which, like a cloud of darkness, was about to fall upon an injured and betrayed people. We then foretold the coming storm—we pointed the warning finger to the sirocco that was all but to annihilate this fair and favoured portion of her Majesty's dominions. But our warning voice was unheeded, our timely notice was disregarded.

We again call the attention of the public to the present state of things; the same game is about to be played over again; the same men hold the same cards, and the same results must inevitably follow. We feel it our duty then to warn those who will be the sufferers, (the public,) to stand forth in their own defence, and if possible avert the pending evil. But how, it may be asked, is this to be accomplished? we answer by sending honest men to represent us; by giving the "go by" to those who have so foully betrayed their trust, by not again voting for these men who have *with the people's money* purchased the voice of the press, and by bribery stifled the honest intentions of men who could not withstand the temptations of contamination. A portion of these Esau's have already raised a clamour at our expense, and by dint of billingsgate and falsehood endeavoured to keep the winkers on the eyes of the public a little longer, to enable them again to dip their unholy digits into the public chest; but their opposition will avail them nothing, neither will it deter us from performing a duty which we conceive to be paramount, and above all other considerations. There is however one redeeming trait in the character of these transactions, which we may here notice. At the last session of the Provincial Parliament, when that "Pandora's box" the Contingent bill, was about to pass the house, one of our city members, the Hon. R. L. Hazen, (supported by Messrs. Scoullar, Allan, J. A. Street, and Mr. Botsford,) ashamed of the duplicity and injustice about to be perpetrated by the House, implored them by all that was honest and wise, not to be guilty of such an outrageous misapplication of the public funds, as that of bribing the Press of Fredericton—but his still small voice was drowned in the roar of factious rottenness, and as heretofore, the unholy grant was made. We repeat then, more "in sorrow than in anger," that this state of things is fully calculated to produce and perpetrate on this province all the disasters incident to the worst governed countries. The Province may have natural resources, equal to the wealth of Golconda, but no wise man will venture his capital for their development:—It may have a Commerce exceeding that of the modern Babylon, but it cannot prosper. Who then but must feel the necessity of bestirring himself to aid in cleansing this Augean Stable, and by a bald front, a true heart, and a determined mind, set about the work of reformation, and leave as an inheritance to his children, that best of all blessings a well governed country.

Since writing the above, we have observed an article in the *Head Quarters*, animadverting on our remarks on "THE PRESS." We are extremely sorry that any remark of ours should have given the worthy contemporary so much disquiet, while we tender him our thanks for copying so much of the article as he has done, as it was our wish to give it as extended a circulation as possible. We feel sorry however, that while he took so much pains to inform us that Fredericton had become Ex Officio a City, and that the streets of St. John were occasionally very muddy, the climate very foggy, and York Point a good place for fitting pigs and killing men, (the whole of which we endorse,) that he did not favour us with his opinion of the state of things described by us. But as he has promised to resume the subject, we shall look anxiously for the promised treat.

We learn that the Annual Examination of the Episcopal Sunday Schools of this City will take place To Morrow, (Saturday,) at half past 9 a. m. at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, and the Annual sermon will be preached, and collection made in behalf of the school, on Sunday evening next at Trinity Church.

The first Iron ship that ever visited this Province arrived at Saint Andrews last week from Great Britain via New York. Her name is the *John Garrow*, 349 tons burthen.

WHAT'S A CLOCK? A beautiful machine for pointing out to thoughtless mortals "how fleetly glides this life away."—An instrument of this description has recently been erected in the tower of St. George's Church, Carleton. It has greatly increased the respectability of the appearance of the Church; while it is both creditable to the projectors and eminently useful to the community.

POSTPONEMENT.—The Concert advertised by Mrs. Underwood and Mr. Stevens, to take place this evening, is Postponed until *Friday evening next*, 4th July, in consequence of Mr. Ricks, Band Master 33d Regt. having been detained in Fredericton to assist at the Bazaar on Saturday next.

ATTEMPT TO ROB.—Between Saturday night and Sunday morning last, an attempt was made to rob the Counting House. It is supposed that the thief was concealed and locked up in the building, as no forcible entrance was made from the outside. After forcing himself into the banking room by cutting and breaking a panel out of the door, the rogue set about breaking open the desks, and finding the vault too strong for him, he decamped through the window, getting nothing but his labour for his pains.

The trial of Richard Burke, for the wilful murder of John Carey, on board the brig *Velocity*, was tried yesterday at the Criminal Court, and a verdict of manslaughter! returned against the prisoner.—As we stated at the time, the murder turns out to be a premeditated, heartless, cruel character, and it is needless to add that the verdict surprised the whole community.

ROCKET PRACTICE.—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful engraving, illustrative of "Rocket Practice in the Marshes," from our respected contemporary in England, the Editor of the *Woodstock Gazette*, from whose journal, we are often enabled to enrich our columns.

General Andrew Jackson, late President of the United States, died at his residence on the 8th inst.

The United States Government have issued a General Order, authorising and requiring all officers and persons in the Naval service of that country to afford every assistance in their power to the commanders of the discovery ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, which have again left England in another attempt to accomplish a northwest passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

☞ H. M. Troop ship *Apollo* and the *Spartan*, sloop of war, have both arrived at Quebec, consequently neither of these could have been the vessel reported a fortnight since as having been wrecked at St. Shots, and 60 lives lost. We trust the report may prove incorrect.

Her Majesty's steam frigate *Vesuvius*, from Plymouth, via Newfoundland, having on board the Earl of Cathcart, Commander-in Chief of the Forces in Canada, has also arrived in Quebec. The noble Earl landed under a salute from the Citadel, on the 15th instant, and on the following day left for Montreal.

HALIFAX, June 24.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADMIRAL.—Her Majesty Frigate Vindictive, bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Sir Francis Austen, Naval Commander in Chief on the American station, arrived on Wednesday morning lastin 6 days from Bermuda. Sir Francis landed under a salute from the citadel, and was received by a guard of honour.—*Times.*

OREGON EMIGRATION.—The following paragraph from the Independence, Missouri Expositor, will give some idea of the tide of emigration now setting towards Oregon, and shows how zealously the people are carrying out the directions of Mr. Polk, by quietly possessing themselves of that country, by emigration, while Great Britain is amused in *negotiating* with the President upon the right to the territory:—

"A train of upwards of *two hundred waggons* left our town on Tuesday and Wednesday last for Oregon; others have been departing daily since. Yesterday twenty-eight more passed this town from the neighbourhood of Fort Madison, Iowa Territory. From St. Joseph's we learn that *two hundred waggons* have crossed the Missouri at that place, and its vicinity, and departed for the same destination. Whilst we write, a friend informs us that *fifty* more waggons are crossing at the lower ferry, and will pass onward to-morrow. As the main Company has started at least two weeks earlier than usual, and many intending to emigrate may be diverted from so doing by this fact, we will state that parties will continue to start until June, and that animals, provisions, and every thing for complete equipment, are to be obtained in abundance."

The "St. Louis New Era," says "The whole track from fifteen miles beyond the Big Blue to the State line, is lined with Emigrants for the Oregon; there is at least 500 waggons with the usual proportion of emigrants and cattle. *This is the way to fortify our right to the Oregon.—Actual possession and occupancy*, by the right kind of men, will be the *best guarantee for our rights to the region.*

CROPS IN THE FAR WEST.—We have a letter from a friend, dated at Warsaw, Missouri, the 19th instant. He has been travelling throughout all the counties of the southwest part of the State. He says that rain is much needed throughout that section. The streams are so low that all the water mills are stopped; corn is extremely scarce in the frontier counties, and at many places he was unable to get his horse

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article as he has done, as it was our wish to give it as extended a circulation as possible. We feel sorry however, that while he took so much pains to inform us that Fredericton had become Ex Officio a City, and that the streets of St. John were occasionally very muddy, the climate very foggy, and York Point a good place for fattening pigs and killing men, (the whole of which we endorse,) that he did not favour us with his opinion of the state of things described by us. But as he has promised to resume the subject, we shall look anxiously for the promised treat.

We learn that the Annual Examination of the Episcopal Sunday Schools of this City will take place To Morrow, (Saturday,) at half past 9 a. m. at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, and the Annual sermons will be preached, and collection made in behalf of the school, on Sunday evening next at Trinity Church.

The first Iron ship that ever visited this Province arrived at saint Andrews last week from Great Britain via New York. Her name is the *John Garrow*, 849 tons burthen.

WHAT'S A CLOCK? A beautiful machine for pointing out to thoughtless mortals "how fleetly glides this life away."—An instrument of this description has recently been erected in the tower of St. George's Church, Carleton. It has greatly increased the respectability of the appearance of the Church; while it is both creditable to the projectors and eminently useful to the community.

POSTPONEMENT.—The Concert advertised by Mrs. Underwood and Mr. Stevin, to take place this evening, is Postponed until *Friday evening next*, 4th July, in consequence of Mr. Ricks, Band Master 33d Regt. having been detained in Fredericton to assist at the Bazaar on Saturday next.

ATTEMPT TO ROB.—Between Saturday night and Sunday morning last, an attempt was made to rob the Commercial Bank. It is supposed that the thief was concealed and locked up in the building, as no forcible entrance was made from the outside. After forcing himself into the banking room by cutting and breaking a panel out of the door, the rogue set about breaking open the desks, and finding the vault too strong for him, he decamped through the window, getting nothing but his labour for his pains.

The trial of Richard Burke, for the wilful murder of John Carey, on board the brig *Velocity*, was tried yesterday at the Criminal Court, and a verdict of manslaughter! returned against the prisoner.—As we stated at the time, the murder turns out to be of a premeditated, heartless, cruel character, and it is needless to add that the verdict surprised the whole community.

ROCKET PRACTICE.—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful engraving, illustrative of "Rocket Praise in the Marshes," from our respected contemporary in England, the Editor of the *Woolwich Gazette*, from whose journal, we are often enabled to enrich our columns.

General Andrew Jackson, late President of the United States, died at his residence on the 8th inst.

The United States Government have issued a General Order, authorising and requiring all officers and persons in the Naval service of that country to afford every assistance in their power to the commanders of the discovery ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, which have again left England in another attempt to accomplish a northwest passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

☞ H. M. Troop ship *Apollo* and the *Spartan*, sloop of war, have both arrived at Quebec, consequently neither of these could have been the vessel reported a fortnight since as having been wrecked at St. Shots, and 60 lives lost. We trust the report may prove incorrect.

Her Majesty's steam frigate *Penelope*, from Plymouth, via Newfoundland, having on board the Earl of Cathcart, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Canada, has also arrived in Quebec. The noble Earl landed under a salute from the Citadel, on the 15th instant, and on the following day left for Montreal.

HALIFAX, June 24.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADMIRAL.—Her Majesty Frigate Vindictive, bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Sir Francis Austen, Naval Commander in Chief on the American station, arrived on Wednesday morning lastin 6 days from Bermuda. Sir Francis landed under a salute from the citadel, and was received by a guard of honour.—*Times.*

OREGON EMIGRATION.—The following paragraph from the Independence, Missouri Exposner, will give some idea of the tide of emigration now setting towards Oregon, and shows how zealously the people are carrying out the directions of Mr. Polk, by quietly possessing themselves of that country, by emigration, while Great Britain is amused in *negotiating* with the President upon the right to the territory:—

"A train of upwards of *two hundred waggons* left our town on Tuesday and Wednesday last for Oregon; others have been departing daily since. Yesterday twenty-eight more passed this town from the neighbourhood of Fort Madison, Iowa Territory. From St. Joseph's we learn that *two hundred waggons* have crossed the Missouri at that place, and its vicinity, and departed for the same destination. Whilst we write, a friend informs us that *fifty* more waggons are crossing at the lower ferry, and will pass onward to-morrow. As the main Company has started at least two weeks earlier than usual, and many intending to emigrate may be diverted from so doing by this fact, we will state that parties will continue to start until June, and that animals, provisions, and every thing for complete equipment, are to be obtained in abundance."

The "St. Louis New Era," says "The whole track from fifteen miles beyond the Big Blue to the State line, is lined with Emigrants for the Oregon; there is at least 500 waggons with the usual proportion of emigrants and cattle. *This is the way to fortify our right to the Oregon.—Actual possession and occupancy*, by the right kind of men, will be the *best guarantee for our rights to the region.*

CROPS IN THE FAR WEST.—We have a letter from a friend, dated at Warsaw, Missouri, the 19th instant. He has been travelling throughout all the counties of the southwest part of the State. He says that rain is much needed throughout that section. The streams are so low that all the water mills are stopped; corn is extremely scarce in the frontier counties, and at many places he was unable to get his horse fed. The wheat crop, he says, is every where very uneven; most of it is not more than half the usual height, and nearly all headed out.—This is unusually early for wheat to be in all head, and the heads must be small. We have similar reports from other parts of this State and parts of Illinois.—*St. Louis Republican, May 29.*

Heart Rending Affair.—We learn, says the Cincinati Commercial, that a most heart rending affair took place at Hamilton, Ohio, on Saturday last. A young man at that place was crossing the Miami river on horse back, with his intended wife, a lovely girl, when the latter's horse stumbled and she fell into the water. Her lover hastened to her assistance, when she threw her arm around his neck.—The current carried them both into deep water; both were drowned, while locked in each others arms. On Sunday the body of the young man had been recovered, and between one and two thousand persons gathered to search for the other.

When the Princess Anne, daughter of Charles the first (who died the eight December, 1640,) lay upon her death-bed, and nature was almost spent, she was desired by one her attendants to pray; she said she was not able to hear *long prayer*, meaning the Lord's Prayer, but she would say her short one. "Eighteen nine eyes, O Lord! that I sleep not the sleep of death." The little innocent had no sooner pronounced these words, than she expired. She was not quite four years old.—*Granger's Biographical History of England.*

SUPREME COURT, TRINITY TERM 8TH VIC.

Thursday the ninth day of October next, is appointed for the examination of the undermentioned Students, applying for admission as Attorneys at the ensuing Term; whose certificates have been found regular, viz:—John F. Jones, Edward W. Miller, Jun., Bernard C. Friel, Douglas B. Stevens, Saml. B. Davidson, John Henry Pharr, Charles Watters, and James G. Stevens; such examinations to take place at the House of Mr. Justice Parker at Saint John, and to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

SCENE IN COURT.

The Queen vs. Eliza Donnelly.—Indictment for Burglary.

During the address of the Learned Counsel, Mr. ——, in defence of the prisoner, in appealing to the Jury in behalf of his fair client, he requested them to look at the pretty face of the prisoner and then say whether a girl with such a pretty face could be guilty of stealing. The fair prisoner immediately exclaimed "*The man who made my face would not take you as an Apprentice.*" The whole Court was convulsed with laughter.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR,—I have just finished putting up a Clock in Carleton Church, and as it may not be unacceptable to some of your numerous readers to hear something about it, while the giving publicity to the thing may lead to the introduction of more such Clocks, which are much wanted in all parts of the Province, I will thank you to give insertion to these few lines:

When first applied to to put up a Clock in that Church, I had the curiosity to ask the price, and was quite astonished to hear that including packing, packing cases, insurance, shipping charges, &c., the price was only £50 sterling: but I was much more astonished, when I unpacked it, to find it such an article as it is. As every one may see, the faces, which are of heavy copper 5 feet diameter, are very handsome. The pins of the clock is exceedingly good, and the workmanship equal to any, I can say part with respect to which I entertain the smallest doubt, is the substituting forks for shifting points to allow for contraction and expansion; if this is found to answer the purpose intended, as I dare say it may, though new to myself, it is certainly a very simple and ingenious contrivance. The method adopted for keeping the clock going while it is winding up, is also very good. Upon the whole I have no hesitation in pronouncing it an excellent clock, in every respect well made and likely to last long, and go well, and fully sufficient for the church for which it has been made, or indeed any other in the province. At present it strikes on a small bell, but it is powerful enough to bring out all the sound from a bell of double its size. I am informed that the whole cost of the clock including the putting up amounts to no more than £85 currency, a very much smaller sum than has ever before been heard of for a church clock. The maker is Mr. James Harrison, of Hull, (Yorkshire,) a descendant of the well known John Harrison, the first chronometer maker, a person of great respectability and extensively engaged in the business.

J. G. MELICK.

Married.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. the Rector of this Parish, Mr. John Beaty, to Mrs. Jane Ray, widow, all of this city.

On the same day, by the Rev. A. Stewart, Mr. John C. Smith, of St. John, to Miss Mary Piercy, of the same place.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev George Millar, Mr. Hugh Austin, of this city, to Miss Ann Wisdom, of Portland.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. the Rector, William M. Howe, Esq., of this city, Barrister at Law, to Catherine Louisa, third daughter of James White, Esq., High Sheriff of this city and county.

On the same day, by the Rev. A. Stewart, Mr. John Aitll, of this city, to Miss Ellen Roche, of the same place.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, of the Free Church, Mr. James Dillon, of the ship *James White*, to Matilda Smith, lately from Derry, Ireland.

On the 18th inst., at the Church at Greenwich (K. C.) by the Rev. C. Milner, Rector, Mr. Robert Burgess, to Margaret, third daughter of the Hon. W. M'Leod.

On the 10th inst., at St Stephen by the Rev. S. Thomson, L. L. D. Rector of the Parish, John H. Ovitt, Esq., of H. M. Customs, to Sarah Louisa, daughter of George Abbot, Esq., of the same place.

At Fredericton, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. John M. Brooke, Mr. Archibald Charteris, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. John Jarvis, all of the Parish of St. Mary, County of York.

At Halifax, on Saturday last, by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, Hector J. Macnaby, Esq. Deputy Assist. Com. General, to Mary, eldest daughter of Capt. N. T. Hill, H. P., Royal Staff Corps.

Died.

Suddenly, on Monday last, Mr. George Thomas, President of the African Abstinence Society, aged 50 years.

At Norton, K. C., on Tuesday, the 3d inst., Margaret Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. George Baxter, in the 18th year of her age.

At Nashwaak, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Margaret, widow of the late Mr. Henry Cook, in the 56th year of her age.

At Canning, on the 13th inst., James, son of the late Mr. Elkanah Babbitt, of Gagetown, in the 19th year of his age.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, ARRIVED, 21st—ship Belmont, Carter, Liverpool—Wiggins & son, ballast; brig Brothers, Rowell, Cork, 44—J. Mackay, passengers; Kate, Caddle, London, 49—Jas. Kirk, merchandize; schr. Grace, Parker, Halifax, Master, potatoes.

22d—str. Herald, Brown, Eastport—Jas. Whitney.

23d—brig Samuel Abbott, Gard, Halifax, 6—Wiggins & son, merchandise; ship Thomas, Vaughan, Liverpool, 32—master, goods; brig Eliza, Ballord, Newfoundland, 18—R. Rankin & co. ballast; Barque Sarah, Fletcher, Cork, 32—C. McLauchlan, passengers; Ann, Henderson, 48—order, passengers.

24th—ship New Zealand, Mackie, Londonderry, 48—Wm Carvill, 360 passengers; Enchantress, Phillips, Liverpool, 45—R. Rankin & co., ballast; Barque Woodhouse, Bennett, London, 53—John Robertson, ballast.

25th—Barque Glasgow, May, Liverpool, 39 Owens & Duncan, merchandize; British American, Pritchard, Glasgow, 33—order, merchandize; Brig Undaunted, Foster, Rochefort, 42—Wiggins & son, ballast.

26th—schr. Margaret, Stanwood, Yarmouth—Chas McLauchlan, ballast; Charles, Claridge, Eastport, master, ballast.

CLEARED.

21st—ship Royalist, Price, Liverpool, timber and deals; Brig Coquet, Robinson, Grimsley, deals; Shannon, Bairs, Lynn, timber & deals.

23d—ship British Queen, Healy, London, timber & deals; Lord Fitzgerald, York, Galway, timber & deals; British Tar, Story, London tim. & deals; schr. Scotia, Hennebery, Halifax, sugar.

24th—schr. Martha Lynn Yarmouth, timber and deals; brig Dauntless, Brodrick, Lame, timber and deals—R. Rankin & co; ship Emigrant, Taber, Liverpool, timber & deals; Phœnix, Kerr Greenock, timber & deals. R. Rankin & co.; Velocity, McGrath, Waterford, deals, Allison & Spurr; Champion, Vaughan, Stockton, timber & deals; Eclipse, Duncan, Irvine, deals; Brig. P. I. Nevins Stoop, Baltimore, gypsum; schr. Jane, Crowell, Halifax, salt.

26th—Barque Triumph, Fudge, Waterford, timber & deals, R. Rankin & co.; Pons Elii, Mack, Aberdeen, do., do.; Caroline, Wynne, Dublin, deals, W. Carvill; Sophia, Poock, Cork, timber & deals, John Robertson; Cosmo, Outbridge, Bristol, timber & deals, J. Mackay; Brig Osprey, Cowell, Belfast, do., R. Rankin & co.; Lochinvar, Smith, Liverpool, timber & deals, Jas. Adams.

27th—brig Rose, Finley, Dundalk, deals, William Carvill; Camilla, Shaw, Dundalk, do., R. Rankin & co.; Brown, Tullock, Chester, do., Wiggins & son; Coxon, Morgan, London, do., Allison & Spurr; sch. Ariel, Stewart, Emerick, do. James Kirk; ship St. Clair, Foy, London, tim. & deals, J. Hammond.

Spoken on the 18th, by Capt. Pritchard, of barque British American, off Sable Island, ship St. Martins from the Clyde, for this port.

Spoken, 37st alt., lat. 44 30, lon., 45 15, barque Five Sisters, hence for Cork, 18 days out; on the 16th inst., lat. 42 45, long. 64 41, brig Isadore, hence for Waterford, 3 days out.

Advertised at Boston, schrs. Eleanor Jane, and John Moore, for this port.

NOTICE.

THE Examination of the Episcopal Sunday School in this city will be held at the Mechanics' Institute, to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The Parents of the children and friends of the Institution are invited to attend. The children will meet, as customary at Trinity Church, at the evening service on Sunday next. Sermons will be preached in behalf of the Institution and collections made in aid of its Funds, in the morning of that day, at St. John Chapel, and in the evening at Trinity Church. June 27.

Concert Postponed!

MRS. UNDERWOOD and MR. STEVINS' CONCERT of Sacred Music is unavoidably Postponed until FRIDAY evening next 4th July. June 27.

Per ship Thomas,

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

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

More Boots and Shoes.

Just received per *Kate* from London—LADIES' Fancy Slippers, of the newest and most fashionable patterns;
Misses', children's and babies' fancy Frunella and Valencia Boots in great variety;
Gentlemen's Wellington, Clarence, Albert, Coburg and other Boots;
Dress Shoes, Pumps and Slippers of every style, together with a great variety of cheap Boots and Shoes of every sort and quality that can be named—For sale Wholesale and Retail by
June 27. S. K. FOSTER.

Anchors, Chains, &c.

Ex John St Isabella, from Newcastle—
2 CHAINS, each 15 inch, 90 fathoms; 1 do do 1 inch, 60 do.; 1 ANCHOR, 21 cwt; 1 do. 20 cwt; 1 do 22 cwt; 1 do. 4 cwt 2 qrs 20lbs; 4 tons CORDAGE, assorted sizes; 5 tons Spikes, assorted. For sale by
June 27. J. R. CRANE.

New Clothing Store,
No. 18, Water street,
(Near the Ferry Slip.)

THE subscriber has received and is now offering for sale, a general assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

suitable for the season, which, with a choice assortment of *Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Cantoons, Tweeds, Gambroons, Drills &c.* he is now selling at very low prices, for *Cash only.*
JOHN BOWES.

N. B.—Persons selecting the Cloth can have garments made to order at the *shortest notice*, and in the most fashionable style.

☞ Country orders will be attended to with *dispatch.* June 20.

Spring and Summer Goods.

HORSFALL & SHERATON,
Have just received per *Mayflower* and *Lady Caroline*, part of their supply of Spring Goods, consisting of—
SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Fancy Orleans and Parisians;
Gentlemen's Stocks and Opera Ties;
Cloth and Horse Hair Caps; Bonnets & Flowers;
Parson's and Umbrellas;
Laces, Muslin Dresses, &c. &c.
Carpets and Hearth Rugs to match;
Oil Cloths and Table Mats; Damask Morecens;
Tweeds and small Wares of every description;
3000 Pairs Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes. May 20.

SURROGATE COURT, Queen's County, Tuesday, 3d June, 1845.

NATHANIEL H. DEVEREX, Esquire, Surrogate.
In the matter of the Estate of the late John Stuart, of Canning, Queen's County, deceased.

ON reading the Petition of David Palmer, one of the Administrators of the Estate of the said John Stuart, deceased, this day filed under oath, referring to the Petition of Ann L. Stuart, Administratrix, and the said David Palmer, Administrator of the said Estate, filed in this Court on the fifth day of March last, praying for license to sell a part of the Real Estate of said deceased, for the purpose of paying off the debts of the said Estate,—It is hereby ordered that the order made in the matter on the fifth day of March last be discharged.—And it is further ordered, that the Heirs and all other persons interested in the said Estate do appear before the Surrogate of this Court on the third Tuesday of July next, at a Court then to be holden at the Old Court House, in Gagetown, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why the license so prayed for should not be granted as aforesaid; and in case no cause shall be shewn to the contrary, then such further order shall be made in the matter as to this Court shall seem meet.

Also ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in the *Weekly Chronicle*, Newspaper, published in St. John, and continued therein for three successive weeks, and he likewise posted up in three of the most public places in the County, at least thirty days previous to the return day mentioned in this citation.

By order of the Court,
HENRY S. PETERS,
Register of Probates, Queen's County.

New Grocery and Ship Chandlery
STORE.

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

QUEEN, No. 13.—Will meet in their Lodge Room on Wednesday evening next. R. N.
By order of the W. M. June 27.

EULDON, No. 2.—The brethren of Eldon are requested to meet in their Lodge Room on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock. By order of the W. M. Regular night. June 27

BRUNSWICK STAR, No. 24.—Will meet in their Lodge Room, on Tuesday July 1. R.N.
By order of the W. M.
Springfield, [K. C.] June 27.

Sale by Auction of Valuable Land.

For sale by Auction, on Tuesday the 1st day of July next, by John V. Thurgar, Esquire, at his sales' Room, at 12 o'clock precisely:

A VERY valuable Lot or parcel of LAND, situate and fronting on the Washademoak Lake, in the Parish of Wickham, Queen's County, containing 200 Acres, more or less, formerly owned by William Peters and James Blizzard. The land is of very superior quality, having a good growth of Timber on part, and yielding a considerable quantity of excellent HAY.

Also—1 share Avon (Nova scotia) Bridge Stock.

Further information can be obtained on application to H. P. STURDEE.
June 20. St. John.

FOR SALE,

THE following Lots of Marsh and Wilderness LAND, in the Counties of Westmoreland and Charlotte:
Lot No. 53, in letter B. division, situated in Sackville, County of Westmoreland, containing 82 acres.
Half Lot, No. 28, in same Parish, containing 91 Acres.
Two thirds of Lot No. 28, in letter C. division, containing 222 acres.
Half Lot of MARSH LAND, in letter A division, containing two acres on the Great Marsh in Sackville.
Lot No. 36, in letter C. division of Upland, containing 45½ acres.
Half Lot No. 4 in letter C. containing 90 acres, together with Mills, Mill Privileges, and improvements thereon.
300 acres of Wilderness Land in the County of Charlotte, on New River, about where it strikes the old St. Andrews Road and, about a quarter of a mile from the new line of road.
And upwards of 30 acres of Upland, situated on Deer Island, in the County of Charlotte.
For particulars apply to
F. A. KINNEAR.
Office first door left hand "*Sands' Arcade.*"
St. John, 27th June 1845.

SUMMERS & HICKS,
Grocers & Tea Dealers,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
Have just received per steamer from Boston, and per *Clyde* and *Duke of Wellington* from London:

10 BOXES Oranges; 4 ditto Lemons;
10 Barrels Ayrshire OATMEAL;
300 Kegs No. 1 Beaufoy's WHITE LEAD, in 14, 28, 56, 112lb. Kegs;
150 Kegs Yellow, Green, Red, and Black Paints. [New;]
June 20.

WANTED to CHARTER—A ship of 500 to 600 tons, to take a cargo of Timber, &c. from Magaguadavic to Liverpool. Apply to
June 20 JOHN ROBERTSON.

June 20, 1845.

The subscriber has received, (per late arrivals,) and offers for sale at the lowest prices for cash or approved payment—Wholesale or Retail:

20 CASES containing BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, PRAYER BOOKS, Psalm Books, &c., with a general assortment of well selected SCHOOL BOOKS, LEDGERS, JOURNALS, Day Books, &c.
Also,—1200 Reams Assorted WRITING PAPERS. *WM. L. AVERY.*

Pianoforte Manufactory.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce that he has commenced manufacturing PIANO-FORTES, in the *Brick Building Prince William street, (formerly the Custom House)* where he intends to keep on hand a variety of instruments of superior tone and finish, warranted to stand any climate. The subscriber also manufactures the celebrated IRON FRAMED PIANOS; the advantages of which chiefly consist in durability and preservation of the instrument in tune notwithstanding the sudden changes of the weather, which so frequently affect other instruments.

The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine.

☞ Pianofortes Tuned, Repaired, Exchanged and Let on the most reasonable terms. All orders punctually attended to.

References given to gentlemen of the highest respectability, if required. J. T. HUNT.
St. John, 20th June, 1845

Fresh Supplies.

The subscriber has received per ships 'Britannia,' 'Mary Pring,' 'Eliza Jane,' &c.

20 BRLS. Epsom SALTS; 1 bale Senna;
1 cask Jalapines; 1 case Gum Arabic;
25 casks crushed SUGAR;
4 hhds. double refined LOAF SUGAR;
4 casks Soda Ash, superior quality;
1 cask Chloride of LIME;
1400 lbs Saleratus, first quality;
4 bbls Spirits TURPENTINE;
80 Kegs No. 1 WHITE LEAD;
64 crates black Bottles, pints and quarts.
June 20. JOHN G. SHARP.

Geneva, Brandy, Porter, Ale, &c.

Just received ex Duke of Wellington, from London:—

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

June 12, 1845.

By Emigrant, Mariner & Britannia from Liverpool:

HOOP IRON, Board and Horse NAILS; Locks, Hinges, Screws, Scythes, Sickles, Harness Buckles, Guns, Pistols, and Gun Furniture; Garden Rakes, &c.
G. T. WILEY.

Two Stores

IN the BRICK STORE of the subscriber to be LET; with which may be had the exclusive use of a Hoisting Wheel, and a Door opening to Dock street. June 13. G. T. WILEY.

To Blacksmiths, Shipbuilders, and others.

THE subscriber has for sale about two tons of RIGGING WORK, made of the best refined Iron, at 2½d per lb. in Lots to suit Purchasers.
June 20. W. P. SCOTT.

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

ON CONSIGNMENT.—Now landing ex *Duke of Wellington*, from London—1 case Shaded and Checked Royal Maude SHAWLS, for sale by June 20 RANNEY, STURDEE & Co.

CHAIRS, BATTING, &c.—per brig *James* from Boston: 5 dozen Cane seat CHAIRS; 28 rolls Batting; 3 casks Epsom Salts; 10 brls. Dried Apples, 12 dozen bottles CASTOR OIL.
June 20. JOHN KINNEAR.

PAILS and BUCKETS,
Sole Agency, No. 20, South Wharf.

BY Wholesale Only, at prices less than can be imported, and equal in quality to the best American Pails.
June 20. 6mo. COLIN E. CROSS.

LONDON HOUSE
MARKET SQUARE.

Spring and Summer Goods.

Per ships *St. John, Corsair,* and *Lady Caroline*:—
AN assortment of shawls, Dresses, silks, cottons, Woollens, Linens, Hose, Parasols, &c.
June 6. T. DANIEL.

Teas, Copper, &c.—80 chests superior Congou TEA; 125 Bolts Copper, ⅞ to 1½ in. 5 cases SADLERY; 100 Bbls Calcined PLASTER. Now landing and for sale by
June 20. JOHN ROBERTSON

Summers & Hicks,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Prince William street, St. John, opposite Sands' Arcade,

Beg to offer to the Public, at the lowest prices for Cash, a large and well selected stock of the following Articles of the very best quality—per *Corsair, Emigrant, Frederick, Odessa* and *Britannia* from Liverpool; *Canmore* from Clyde, and *Caroline* from London:—

CHESTS Congou, souchong, Pekoe, Hyson, and Gunpowder TEA; bbds. Double refined SUGAR; hogsheads Crushed do.; bbds Molasses; hogsheads white Wine and Cider Vinegar; chests Indigo; Buttons and Thumb Blue; Keg: Mustard, Root and Ground GINGER; Boxes Hall's patent and Poland Starch; Boxes Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves; boxes Sago, Tapioca; boxes London, Liverpool, and Glasgow SOAP; do shell, Jordon, and Bitter Almonds; bags Pepper, Pimento, Chocolate, Cocoa; 2 cases of Currants; 20 Drums Turkey Figs; Boxes Bunch and Cooking Raisins; barrels Pearl and Scotch BARLEY; split Peas; casks Raw and Boiled OIL; whiting Lump; Ivory Black; casks Day & Martin, Paste and Liquid BLACKING; casks Alum, Copperas, Vitriol; Redwood and Logwood; Roll Brimstone, Sulphur, and Bath Brick; boxes Pipes, Tobacco and Snuff; Kegs Tamarinds, Honey; casks Lozenby's Pickles, Sauces, and Preserves. June 20.

MARSH, late Drury,
Prince William street.
7th June, 1845.

NOW LANDING, and partly opened, ex ships Themis, Britannia, and Mariner:

24 Packages of well assorted HARDWARE, consisting of—
CAST steel HOES and Garden RAKES;
Wrought, clout, and casp Nails;
DRAWER LOCKS in sets;
Flemish and Tinn'd Tacks and cut Brads;
Carpenter's Rim Locks;
Table, butt, and strap Hinges;
Fire Irons, and separate shovels;
Stove Pipe Rivets; Tinn'd Rivets;
Tinmen's Punches and Pliers;
Morrices & Shepherds and Flaherty Files and Rasps;
Carr's warranted Plane Irons, Chisels and other Tools; best Bench and Moulding Planes;
Mast Planes for ship carpenters;
Letter and Figure Punches, for iron and wood;
Glue, Glass Paper, and Cloth;
Cask Lines, and Needles;
Front and Cod Hooks; Brad Awls and Punches;
Carving Tools, in sets;
Gang Mill Saws; Compasses and Plyers;
Wood Coopers' Webs;
Labels for Wine and Spirits, in silver Plate and German silver;
German silver and Plated Sugar Tongs;
Bright Chamber Candlesticks;
Britannia Metal Ware;
Table and spring Cutlery, for wholesale and retail trade; Plated and other Toast Racks & Cruets;
Tea Urns, Pitchers, and Drain Bottles;
Steel snuffers and Snuff Nippers;
Silver Thimbles, German silver Bodkins, and Stilettos; Crimping Machines,
Brass Toddy Kettles; Tooth and Bottle Brushes;
Copper and other Coal scoops;
Shot Belts and separate chargers;
Superior Razor Hones; Hand rail and other Screws,
Linen Provers; Carpet stretchers;
Coopers' Vices and Compasses;
Double Bed Cups and Bed screws;
Looking Glass Knobs; Hair seating & curley Hair,
Wire Cloth for window blinds;
Door Knockers, brass and bronzed;
Loose Keys for Door Locks;
Curtain Bands and Chimney Hooks;
And another other Articles—all which are offered at moderate Cash Prices.

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

The subscriber has received per ships '*Canmore*,' '*Lady Caroline*,' and '*Odessa*:'

30 BALES of fine and superfine west of England blue, black, and medley coloured BROAD CLOTHS;
Superfine Cashmeres, Buck and Doeskins;
KERSEY and TWEEDS—latest patterns and newest styles;
20 Cases and Bales of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of—superfine blue, black, and medley coloured FROCK and DRESS COATS;
4,000 Pairs PANTALOONS, of various shades, textures, and qualities—most fashionable shapes;
2,000 Fancy VESTS, in black and coloured Velvet, satin, silk, valentia, marsalla, cashmere, cloth and tweeds—newest patterns;
800 Fancy SUMMER COATS—consisting of fancy, plain and figured Tweeds, Gambroon Cannon, Drill, Orleans, Velveteen and Waterproof Cloths—Polka, Tagliona, Chesterfield, and Waterford styles—latest cut and newest patterns;

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING,

and Outfits of every description, suitable for all weather and climates;
12 Cases Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of calf skin, seal skin, morocco, and neats leather;
6 Cases cloth, velvet, tweed, glazed, cealette, and plush CAPS;
4 Cases gossamer, felt, India rubber covered and Glazed HATS;
Lambswool Shirts and Drawers, Regatta and striped Shirts; White ditto with linen fronts; blue, red and white do.;
Black and coloured Neck ties, plain and figured satin Stocks, silk, cotton and muslin Handkerchiefs;
Umbrellas, Trunks, Carpet Bags, and Waterproof Coats and Mackintoshes;
40 Dozen Braces in India rubber, worsted, white and coloured cotton;
2 Dozen Lady's Work Boxes and Writing Desks;
Black and coloured kid, thread, and cotton Gloves;
Duck and Canvas Jackets and Pantaloons;
Old skin Suits, Mattrasses, Hammocks and Clews, Blankets, Sheets & Counterpanes, Watches Jewellery, &c. &c.

The above Goods will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

Gentlemen leaving their orders and selecting their cloth can have them executed at the shortest notice in the most fashionable style.

☞ Twenty Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately. None but good workmen need apply.
F. NEILL.
St. John, June 6, 1845.

For Themis.

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

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

41 CASES and 7 Cases **Hats, Caps,** &c., comprising a general assortment, Viz:
Gentlemen's London Superfine Beaver HATS;
Parisian, Satin Beaver, Velvet and Gossamer Do. [with plain and fancy rims;
Black and Drab Merion Silk HATS;
Black and Drab Felt Do.;
Farmers Beaver and Felt Do. (*low crowns*);
Children's Beaver HATS, with Tassels;
Men's and Youth's Cloth, Velvet, Glengarry, and fancy *Caps;*
Glazed Threshers, Alberts, Pilot, (silk under);
India Rubber, (round crowns); and Helifax Glazed HATS;
Glazed Hat and Cap Covers;
Leather Hat Cases; Hat Brushes; Children's Belts; GOLD LACE; Peaks; Straps; Livery Cockades; Scotch Bonnets, &c. &c. &c.

☞ The above Goods were manufactured expressly to the order of the subscriber, by the best Makers and are recommended to be superior in quality, and the most fashionable styles. For sale, wholesale and retail, at usual low prices.
E. E. LOCKHART,
May 23. No. 1, Prince Wm street.

No PUFFING! No PUFFING!

City Clothing Store,
AND GENERAL
OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,
South Side the Market Square.

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

Cloths, Summer Clothing,

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

N. B.—Persons desirous of having their Clothes made to order, can select the Cloth and have them made up at the shortest notice and latest styles.
June 13 1845

The Ladies' Bazaar.

IT is finally arranged to hold the Bazaar in aid of the Building Fund of the School Room of the Union street Church, St. John, in the south wing of the Church edifice, which will be suitably prepared for the occasion, on Tuesday the 1st and Wednesday the 2d of July, commencing each day at one o'clock.

A large number of rich and valuable articles have been contributed by friends in England.

It is requested that all further donations may be transmitted to Mrs. William Robertson, Mrs. Ferley, Mrs. Galloway, Mrs. Joseph Robinson, or Miss Farley, previous to Wednesday, June 25th.

HARDWARE.
C. & W. H. ADAMS

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

31 CASKS and Cases **Hardware,** containing Carpenters and Turners improved Rim Locks, butt Hinges, Scre

New-Brunswick

TOOL Warehouse,

and General Furnishing

HARDWARE STORE,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, SAINT JOHN.

MARSH, late DRURY,

(From Sheffield, England.)

Constantly on hand, a well assorted STOCK of—

MOST superior Table and spring CUTLERY
Britannia Metal and Black Tin Ware,
Waiters and Trays, Cake and Bread Baskets,
Best Sheffield SILVER PLATE,
Elegant Bronze and Brass Fenders,
Polished steel & brass Fire Irons—choste patterns,
Snuffers and Trays, in japan, brass, Britannia metal, polished steel, and silver plate;
CANDLESTICKS in great variety.
Hot Water Jugs—handsome style,
Hair, hat, plate, shoe and shaving BRUSHES,
Dressing and small tooth Combs,
Japan'd Caddies; spice, sugar, and cash Boxes;
Brass stair Rods and Eyes,
Genuine Old English and Cork Razors,
Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Ladies' Companions,
Bronz'd and Lacquer'd Tea Bells, Egg Boilers and Taper stands;
Best Block Tin Dish Covers;
SPOONS and FORKS in various metals,
Flat Irons, French and Italian Irons,
Marples & Shepherd's treble prime Files & Rasps,
Cam's well known Chisels, Gouges, Plane Irons, and TOOLS generally of every sort and size;
Cast steel Mill, Cross-cut and Pit Saws;
Excellent cast steel Hand, Panel, and buck Saws, finished on the plan of the celebrated London maker *Howell*;
Drury's superior Iron Brace with cast steel Bits—a first rate article;
Well seasoned Planes, with warranted cast steel Irons;
Mahogany and black Knobs—Sheffield make,
James' best thread Wood Screws,
Heavy cast Butt Hinges,
Wrought Iron H, HL, Back Flap, Table, T. Hook and Eye, and Chest Hinges;
Carpenter's and Rock's patent Rim and Mortice Locks and Night Latches;
Chest, Pad, Cupboard, Desk and other Locks;
Patent Door Springs—a new and compact article,
Best Turkey Box-Wood Rules,
Common, Twist, and spike Gimblets;
Carpenters' Squares Bevels, Braces and Gauges;
London & other Turnscrews, Reels & Brad Awls;
Measuring Tapes, in black leather & Asses' skin;
Cotton Chalk Lines,
Drawing Pens, Dividers and Pocket Instruments,
Scotch, American, and English Augers;
Axle Pullies, Sash Fasteners, and Roller Ends;
Rack, Wing, and plain Compasses;
Door Latches and Chains; Hat and Coat Hooks
Pincers and Pliers,
Kent, Riveting, and Lathing Hammers;
American and English screw Augur Bits;
Welsh Rag and American Oil Stones,
Steel Drawing Squares; Glue and Sand Paper,
Cut and Wrought Nails and Tacks;
Drury's cast steel Calking and Marking Irons,
And a variety of other Articles, which cannot be included in the limits of an advertisement, and all which can be faithfully recommended.

☞ Daily expected, a further extensive importation, (which will include Hollow Ware, &c. &c.) direct from the Manufacturers, with nearly all of whom the Advertiser is personally acquainted, and which enables him to procure his goods really a first cost.

☞ *A call is respectfully solicited.*

Just Received :—

A few first quality Bake PANS and Irish SPADES, warranted with steel points. April 11.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, etc.

Thomas Sandall,

No. 3, Water street, has received per brig Abigail, from Liverpool, a General Assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. consisting of :

ONE HUNDRED Bundles Sheet IRON, Nos. 20, 22, 24; 20 boxes TIN;
1 cask refined BORAX;
1 cask sad irons; 1 cask Horse Traces;
2 casks Tea Kettles, Saucepans, Stewpans and Round Pots, *Tin'd and Enamel'd*;
2 crates Coal Scoops and Hods;
1 cask Iron WIRE and WIRE CLOTH;
6 bundles Longhandle Fry Pans; 1 cask sheet ZINC; 1 cask Iron, Brass and Copper SHOE BILLS;
General Assortment of Rim, stock, Pad, Till and Chest LOCKS; Black Coffin Mounting: full size Glass Paper; Halter Chains; Iron and British Metal Tea and Table SPOONS: Brass chamber and table Candlesticks; Hearth Brushes; Corkscrews, Whip Thongs; Broom Heads; Door springs; short handle Fry Pans; Percussion and Flint Gun Locks; Weighing Machines; Dog Collars; Chain Web, Bed Keys, Cabinet Keys; Pegging, sewing, and, Bead Awls; Lasting Tacks; Copper Coal Scoops; Bellows; Centre Board, Cornice, Pole End, Jack and Joint Planes; curry Combs; scale Beams; steelyards; 2 casks Britannia Metal and Plated Ware: Britannia Metal and Plated Candlesticks; Plated Waiters, snuffers and Trays; Imitable Alabatea Tea and Table Spoons; Ditto Table and Dessert Forks, a new article bearing so clear and exact resemblance to silver as to deceive many experienced Judges; German silver Tea and Table Spoons; Ditto Metal and Plated Cruet stands; Britannia Metal Urns; Tea and Coffee Pots, hot water Jugs;
1 cask Hair Seating, 18 to 26 inch;
2 bales CURLED HAIR: 1 cask Cams Tools, consisting of ship and Coope Adzes, Broad Bench and narrow Axes, shingling Hatchets, Hammers, Hunters Axes, Drawing and Hollowing Knives; socket, Frames and Trimming Chisels & Gouges;
2 casks Pocket and Table Cutlery. Jan. 1.

January 3, 1845.

The subscriber has received by the *Abigail*, from England, a further supply of

HARDWARE;

Among which are the following articles—

CUT and Wrought NAILS; Horse and Boat Ditto; Horse and Boat ditto; Horse Traces; Ox Chains; Waggon Boxes; Fire Irons; bronze Table Lamps; CUTLERY, Skates, Sadirons, Tea Trays, Locks, Hinges, Gunfurniture, Brass Nails, Glass Hemispheres and Chimnies, Coal Scoops, School Slates, Sparrowbills, Bake Ovens, Cast iron Spiders, Griddles, Refined and Common *IRON, &c. &c.*

G. T. WILEY.

9th MAY, 1845.

The subscribers offer for sale—

60 CASKS fine Canada Rose NAILS, 4dy to 20dy.
15 Tons Spikes from 3½ to 8 inch;
3 Wood-stock Anchors, 16, 18, and 26 cwt.
4 Iron ditto assorted sizes; 20 Smiths' Anvils;
Several Chains of various sizes;
Patent Windlass, Chain Plates, Dead Eyes, Capstan, Ship's Head, &c.
2 Tons CORDAGE, assorted;
100 Barrels No. 1 Herrings;
150 Quintals large Shore Fish; 50 do. Pollock;
7 Cases Linen Thread; 18 do. twill'd Silicias;
10 Bales SHEATHING FELT;
3 Hogsheads BRANDY;
25 Chests Bohea,
100 do Congo,
14 do Twankay,
3 do Old Hyson,
8 do Young Hyson,
5 do Twankay Hyson,
5 do Orange Pekoe,
2 do Pouchong,
} TEAS of the best quality
ALLISON & SPURR.

94 HHDS. MOLASSES in Bond.—For sale by
April 11. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

EXTENSIVE MILL PROPERTY

To be sold by Private Bargain.

ALL that large and extensive MILL PROPERTY, situated about a mile and a half from the mouth of the Nashwaak, nearly opposite Fredericton and consisting of one MILL, containing six saws in single Gates, with a GRIST MILL, in good order, driving two pair of stones.

The Saw Mills are capable of containing as many Gangs as there are now single Saws, which could be substituted at little cost; they are in perfect order, and some of the Gangs could be driven throughout the entire year, as there are always several of the Saws kept going during the entire Winter: and the Grist Mill has the same advantage. The Dam is perfect and complete order, having been completed at very great expence, and runs entirely across the river Nashwaak, thus securing the whole waters of the river for the driving of the Mills.

Connected with the Mills there is a fine large Store, well adapted for the business of the country, also a Blacksmith's Shop, and a good Cottage and Garden attached, well suited for the manager of the Mills besides a number of Houses suitable for the Workmen at the Mills.

There is also a tract of Land on the Eastern side of the river, containing 500 acres, and about 200 acres on the western side, the latter embracing the Holybrooke Farm, and the whole highly capable of enlivation, and precluding any interference by other establishments on the river. These valuable Properties will be sold along with the Mills, and reasonable accommodation will be given to the purchaser. There can scarcely be found within this Province such a valuable Water privilege, and it is therefore well deserving the attention of any party wishing to embark in the Lumber trade; the whole can be seen at any time, and full particulars given on application to W. J. Bedell and Co. Fredericton, Charles Perley, Esquires, Woodstock, or to the subscribers at St. John. ROBERT RANKIN & CO.

March 21, 1845.—tf.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT IN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale—the following parcels of **LAND,** *situated in the Parishes of Wicklow and Andover in the County of Carleton :—*

LOTS Nos. 24, 25, 26, and 28, and part of Lots Nos. 27 and 29: together with a triangular Lot in rear of the above, containing 134 acres adjoining the front line of the second tier of Lots—the whole containing about 650 acres, more or less. This Block of Land fronts on the River Saint John, between the mouths of the Upper and Lower Quisigut Rivers,—with the Great Road to Canada passing through the same is well wooded and watered. The Land is of excellent quality, and will be found well worthy of the attention of Farmers.

Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, containing 1430 acres, more or less, in the second tier of Lots, in rear of and adjoining the last mentioned Block,—intersected by the two main Branches of the Upper Quisgut River.

A Block of Land, as follows:—Lots Nos. 12, 1, 2 and 4, in second tier of Lots; and Lots 1, Nos. 1 2 3 4 and 5, in the third tier of Lots, in Deputy McDonald's Survey of the CAMPBELL SETTLEMENT, in the parishes of Wicklow and Andover, containing 1247 acres more or less; with a reserved Road passing through the centre of the Block between the second and third tier land a front of 250 chains of four poles upon the American Line,—intersected by the river des Chute and the North or main branch of the Quisgut river.

A Block containing 7 Lots, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, in Deputy McDonald's Survey, in the Campbell Settlement, in 1830, containing 1380 acres, more or less, fronting upon a reserved road between the second and third tier, on the East side on the boundary line on the West.

A Block of Land in the fifth tier, in the Parish of Wicklow:—Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, containing 723 acres more or less, fronting on the East, on a reserved Road between the fourth and fifth tier, in Deputy McLauchlan's Survey of the Campbell Settlement, in 1832, and on the West side by the Boundary Line between the State of Maine and this Province.

A Block of Land containing 1442 acres in the Parish of Wicklow—Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in the fifth tier of Lots in Deputy McLauchlan's survey of the Campbell Settlement in 1832. This Block fronts on a reserved road between the fourth and fifth tier, and upon the Boundary Line on the West.

Also a Block of Land containing 561 acres, more or less, in Lots Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, in the sixth Tier, in Deputy McLauchlan's survey of the Campbell Settlement in 1832, adjoining or fronting upon a reserved Road between the fifth and sixth tier on the East, and fronting on the West upon the boundary Line.

The entire of the above Property is situated in one of the most fertile districts in the Province, all heavily Timbered—intersected by several Rivers, with a front on the River St. John on one side, and on the other side a front of between eight and nine miles on the Boundary Line, comprising in all about 7500 acres of the very best Land in the Province, contiguous to the County Town of Woodstock in this Province and Houlton in the State of Maine—affords an opportunity for investment perhaps unequalled from the settlement of the Province.

For plans and other particulars apply (if by letter, post paid.) to CHARLES PERLEY, Esquire, Wood stock; DUNCAN ROBERTSON, Esquire, Barrister at Law; or to the subscriber.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Saint John, 24th January, 1845.

Great Saving in Soap & Labour.

Royal Letters Patent—Granted March 4, 1844.

Patent Washing & Cleansing POWDER.

ONE great advantage which this Powder possesses over others, consists in its not injuring the hands of the persons using it. Other Washing Powders contain Carbonate of Soda in its free state, which by acting upon the skin, inflames the hands, and renders them sore and wrinkled.

Other advantages peculiar to this Powder, may be stated as follow, viz:

A saving of at least one half of the Soap which is necessary when Soda is used.

A great saving in the labour of washing.

The colour of linen and other fabrics turn out far superior in whiteness to that which is given by any other means.

N. B.—Warranted not to injure articles though made of the finest materials.

☞ Sold in packets at 1½d each, by
JOHN G. SHARP, Chemist.
May 2. Corner of North M. Wharf.

The Steamer "New-Brunswick,"

WILL commence running on the opening of the River, on her usual days, leaving Indian Town on TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 10 o'clock, a. m., and on on SATURDAY at 12, noon; and Fredericton on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 9 o'clock, a. m. ROBERT WYLIE.

April 18, 1845.

More Paper Hangings.

Just received per steamer Herald from Boston :—

3000 PIECES of cheap **Room Papers,** for sale at very low prices, JOHN LEITCH,
May 2. *Prince Wm. street.*

Paper Hangings.

Per Brig Syria, from Philadelphia.

521 PIECES, superior article, 21 inches wide, 10½ yards in length;

Also, from Boston :

18 Caddy boxes Hyson TEA;
2 Barrels first quality CLOVER SEED;
1 Barrel BLUE VITRIOL. And for sale by
May 9. JOHN KINNEAR.

WOOL CARPETING, 1000 Yards handsome Patterns 3 Ply Superfine and fine CARPETING.—For sale by
March 28. JOHN KINNEAR.

VICTORIA HOUSE

1st APRIL, 1845.

Extensive Importations OF Spring and Summer Goods.

Just received per barque Bristol, from Liverpool, and ship St. John from the Clyde :

BROAD CLOTHS, in blues and blacks—*Superfine Wool dyed;*
Ditto ditto, in Invisible green, and all *fashionable shades;*
BEAVER CLOTHS, extra stout; in blues, blacks, olives, browns, &c. &c.;
PILOT CLOTHS, Waterproofed and extra heavy;
CASSIMERES, in all colors; superfine double and single Milled;
BUCKSKINS; Doeskins; Tweeds; and the newest styles in Trowserings;
French and British plain and figured VEST VELVETS; and SATINS;
MARSEILLES, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, *Toilinetts, Vestings, &c. &c.*
An Extensive Assortment of the newest styles in Gents' silk and satin SCARFS *and* CRAVATS, *Stocks, Opera Ties and Fancy Muslin Cravats;*
Gents' silk and French cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs;
An immense assortment of the newest description of *BONNETS,* in Plain and Fancy Tuscan; Plain and Fancy straw and chip, &c. &c.
An extensive and elegant assortment of Bonnet and cap French and British RIBBONS—newest styles;
French Flowers, Rouche and Goffed BORDERS;
Rich Brocade, figured, plain and striped French and British *Satins;* Pure Satins; Gros de Naps; Orientals and Persians;
Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS, *of the most elegant and new description;*
PARAMATTA and PATENT CRAPE;
Syrian, Coburg, Llama, Plain figured and Printed ORLEANS CLOTHS & Delaines;
French and British Printed MUSLINS;
Ditto ditto ditto COTTONS;
French New Fancy GINGHAMS;
Fancy CLOAKINGS and PLAIDS—new styles;
Victoria and Bishops' Lawns and Scotch cambric;
Baby's Richly Worked Long Robes and Caps;
A most superb and extensive assortment of quite now designs in Shawls, scarfs & handerchiefs;
Ladies' Neck Ties, Collarets and Bows;
Limerick, Honiton, Canton, Valenciennes, Brussels, Lisle Paris, Gimpure LACES, *Edgings and Footings;*
Black and White *Rich Castilla Veils;*
Blonde; Blonds Quillings; Bobbinnetts *and Fancy NETTS of every description;*
Richly Worked Collars; Habit-shirts;
Capes; Cuffs; Berthas; Caps and Fancy Aprons;
Ladies' French cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Worked Insertions and Edgings;
Parasols, in great variety and newest styles;
Umbrellas ditto ditto;
A most extensive assortment of every description of Gloves and Hosiery;
Rich Chintz; Furniture Prints and Dimity;
Damask and Plain Moreens and trimmings to suit,
German Velvets, in all shades and black for dresses;
Marseilles Quilts and counterpanes; Toilet 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.;
White & Bluy Linen Table-cloths, Towels, &c.;
Irish LINENS; Lawns; Diapers; Ducks; Tickings; Osnaburgs, &c. &c.;
Moleskins; Cantoons; Satteens; and Jeans, printed and plain;
Grey and White Cottons; Shirtings; Sheetings and Warps;
Twilled and plain shirting-stripes; Scotch Ginghams and Checks;
Scarlet, blue, yellow, white, Plain and Twilled

FLANNELS;

Rose and Witney BLANKETS, in all sizes;
Youth's and Men's Oil-case and Cloth CAPS;
Gent's and Boy's silk and gossamer HATS; (newest shapes;)
Millinets', Tailors' Trimmings; and small wares of every description.

Cash only.—NO SECOND PRICE.

April 4. *JAMES DOHERTY.*

☞ Remainder of Spring and Summer Goods per first ships from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

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

SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS.

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

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

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

Steam-Boat Notice.

THE Steam Boat NOVA SCOTIA is now in readiness for TOWING, and may be obtained on application to Captain LEAVITT, or at the store of THOMAS PARKS.

January 24. *Dock street.*

February 22, 1845.

Received by the *Nautilus,* from Liverpool :

MILL saw FILES, Pit Saws, Hatchets, Curry Combs, Planes, Fox Traps, Gun Flints, Bell Carriages, Tenon Saws, Spoke Shaves, Caulking Irons, Mincing Knives, &c.

G. T. WILEY.

IRON, Boiler PLATE, &c.

Per *Oromocto*—

BOILER PLATE—assorted, 4x2 to 6x2, *Also,* a large assortment best

STAFFORDSHIRE IRON,

including scrap IRON 3 to 6 inches square; and 4 to 6½ in diameter.

April 11. E. L. JARVIS.

Slate, Rock Salt, Oakum, &c.

TWENTY THOUSAND Countess SLATE: 5,000 Ladie's SLATE; 20 tons ROCK SALT; 20 Tons CORDAGE—assorted sizes;
5 Tons MANILLA, of the very best quality, from 1½ to 5 inches;
20 Chaldron Pemberton COALS;
Apply to
May 9. JOHN ROBERTSON.

23d May, 1845.

The subscriber has received per ships 'Emigrant,' "James White," and other recent arrivals from Liverpool and Glasgow :

5 HHDS. Crushed SUGAR; 40 Packages GUNPOWDER; 2 Tons SHOT, [assorted sizes:
50 Boxes Tobacco PIPES, a superior quality;
all of which will be sold cheap for satisfactory payments. A. HEGAN.

French and Spanish Leeches.

J. G. SHARP has received from London a supply of fine healthy French and Spanish LEECHES, which will be sold at reduced prices. March 21.

May 31st, 1845.

The subscriber has received per ships Saint John, Canmore, and James White, from Glasgow, Emigrant, and Samuel, from Liverpool, and Mayflower, from London, his SPRING SUPPLY of GOODS:—

50 CHESTS Congou, Souchong, Hyson, and Gunpowder TEAS.
3 hhds LOAF, } SUGARS,
5 do. CRUSHED, }
2 do. BASTARD, }
9 barrels *Day & Martin's* BLACKING,
1 ton London STARCH; 1 ton CINNAMON,
2 cerotoels CURRANTS;
1 chest Indigo; 1 box BUTTON BLUE,
15 kegs S. F. and D. S. F. MUSTARD;
1 case Bottled ditto,
10 kegs Pimento; 5 kegs PEPPER;
2 tons Scotch *SOAP;*
2 do. *Glenfield's* best Brown and White do.
1 box, ex. White, Brown and Windsor do.
150 boxes *Steel & Son's* Liverpool SOAP,
60 do. TOBACCO PIPES;
2 tons Pot and Pearl BARLEY;
250 reams Wrapping and Writing PAPERS;
20 dozen Arnold's INK POWDERS;
2 tons Irish OAT MEAL; 1 ton Scotch ditto,
2 puncheons Golden *SYRUP;*
1 ton SHOT; 40 kegs GUNPOWDER;
1 bale Scotch Bonnets; 1 case Umbrellas;
1 bale Osnaburgs; 2 bales shoe thread and wrapping Twines;
2 bales Carpet Thrumbs;
1 cask scrubbing, grate, and shoe Brushes.

IN STORE—

10 hogsheads Bright *SUGAR;*
20 puncheons prime Retailing MOLASSES;
2 tons Robb's OAT MEAL;
250 quintals Codfish and Pollock;
250 whole, half, and quarter boxes Raisins;
25 firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER;
100 dozen Corn Brooms; 12 tons Logwood;
5 tons Rosewood; 10 tierces Rice;
2 tierces Heaf do; 15 bags Cuba Coffee;
500 bushels Salt; 10 bags Java ditto.

With a great variety of other Goods, all which will be sold as cheap as any in the Market, for satisfactory payments. A. HEGAN.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society.

Office 26, Cornhill, London.

CAPITAL £500,000 sterling.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS Company insures for sums from £100 to £3000 on a single Life. It has the *mutual system,* or distribution of profits—offers advantages while living, as well as to widows and orphans after the death of the insured—loans part of the premiums paid when needed—induces persons to insure the lives of others who may be indebted to them—insures a man and his wife *jointly,* payable to the survivor on the death of either—grants endowments to children on reaching the age of twenty-one years—and conducts its operations upon a most comprehensive and satisfactory system.

Medical Examiner at St. John, N. B.
WILLIAM BAYARD, Esq. M. D.

Agent for Saint John, N. B.
EDWARD L. JARVIS,

May 3, 1845. *Nelson street.*

John Collins, from Liverpool,

(Late of Agnew's, King street.)

Chronometer, Patent Lever, Horizontal, and Vertical Watchmaker.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public, that he has commenced business in the above line, next door to Mr. Frost's Shoe Store, North side of King street. Having been employed in England for twenty seven years as a practical workman in the making and manufacturing of Chronometers, and every description of Watches, and having a perfect knowledge of the business in every department, both philosophical and mechanical, he hopes that from his character and ability as a workman, with strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Mathematical, Philosophical, and Nautical Instruments repaired and accurately adjusted.

☞ Patent Lever and Vertical WATCHES made to order, of superior workmanship, at lowest prices; and Watches, Clocks, and Timepieces of every description, cleaned and repaired at shortest notice on most reasonable terms.

JEWELLERY neatly repaired, *April* 25.

CITY

Boot and Shoe Store,

No. 1, KING STREET,

BASEMENT STORY SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

NATHANIEL ADAMS returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the kind Patronage hitherto given him, and now begs to inform them that he has entered into Partnership with his brother J. Adams. The business will therefore in future be continued under the name of

N. & J. ADAMS

who will at all times be prepared to furnish customers with the best work and materials, and a Lowest Prices.—They will also keep a large supply of BOOTS and SHOES, and Shoemaker's Finding's constantly on hand for sale. [April 11.

Cast Steel, &c. &c.

Per *Frederick,* just received :

SANDERSON'S square Cast STEEL, ⅜ to 1 in.
Ditto best double refined Axe Steel, 1¼x⅜ in.
Mill and Frame saw Files, warranted superior to any other in the market;
300 dozen large Cotton CHALE LINES, suitable for Lumbermen;
A few kegs F F POWDER.

Daily expected per New Zealand—400 doz. Irish Socket SHOVELS.

On Hand—A large and well assorted stock of CUT NAILS, manufactured by the subscriber from the best English Iron, and which will be found much superior to and more economical than the Imported Cut Nails—in kegs of 100 to 200 lbs.

30 dozen Long Handled Irish SPADES.
THOMAS R. GORDON,
May 9. *Market Square.*

NEW

Cabinet Establishment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business in the House lately occupied as MANN'S HOTEL, opposite the residence of George Lovett, Esq., Prince Wm. street, a few doors North of Duke street, where he has on hand a general assortment of

Cabinet Furniture,

made of the best materials and workmanship, every article of which is warranted for neatness and durability, and on examination will be found second to none in this country; all of which he offers for sale at very low prices for satisfactory payments.

St. John, May 2. W. HOGAN.

Bank and Mechanics' Whale Fishing STOCK for sale.

10 SHARES of the Stock of the *Bank of New-Brunswick;* 25 Shares of the Stock of the *Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company;* for sale. Apply to
May 16. JOHN ROBERTSON.

NOTICE.

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

April 11. JOHN J. HOGAN.

CLARK'S Vegetable Universal

Life Pills

Nos. 1, 2, &c.

Suited to every Age and Constitution—Will never fail to give relief, whatever may be your complaint.

TRY THEM!

"He that wants HEALTH, wants everything."

For sale by the Proprietor, at Coffee House corner, Market square, St. John, N. B.

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

"The same medicine, however, will not always have exactly the same effect on different persons, nor on the same individual at all times, and the best remedies partly lose their effect by being continued too long; a change occasionally is therefore absolutely necessary, and purgatives which have a somewhat different action frequently greatly assist each other in performing a cure. Care should always be taken by those who are in the habit of taking Pills, to procure such as are most congenial to nature, as improper purges may, and often do, produce very bad consequences; some of the bad effects produced by them are sore mouths, loose and rotten teeth, violent palpitation at the heart, Piles, nervous and painful disorders, tremors, agitation of mind, &c. Some Vegetable as well as Mineral substances may do much harm.

No Medicine prepared by the Proprietor will produce any such effect. TRY THEM! A single dose of the above named Pills may be had at any time if wanted.

"Any man can tell when a medicine does him good as well as a Physician."—Buchan.

And any one who will give these Pills a fair trial, and is not effectually cured or greatly relieved, whatever may be his complaint, shall have at least *half the cost* returned by calling on the Proprietor.

Other medicines may be used with the Pills, in a variety of cases with decided advantage, particularly in Consumption, Asthma, Rheumatism, and some complaints peculiar to Females, still the grand object in all cases is to cleanse the system, remove the morbid or opposing matter and purify the Blood.

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

Also, on hand:—Various other preparations which have been in extensive and singularly efficacious use in the United States for upwards of thirty years, some of which are known by the name of

"*THOMSONIAN,*"

And are thought the best Family Medicines that have ever been discovered by a very large majority of those who have used them.

To you who know the truth: nothing is stated in this advertisement but facts, and facts are stubborn things.

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

April 11.

New Supply of Boots and Shoes.

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

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

Boots & Shoes,

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

ALSO—*On Consignment;*

2 cases well assorted BOOTS and SHOES, for sale cheap by the Package
May 30. S. K. FOSTER.

NELSON DeVEBER,

Attorney at Law,

Office in the CITY BANK BUILDING.
March 14. (6i.)

GUANO! GUANO!!

Pure Guano.

THE Cargo of the brig "Panope" direct from Ichaboe—for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

Parties who wish to secure a genuine article will do well to apply early.

May 2. WM. H. SCOVIL.

More NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is landing from on board the ship "Lady Caroline," from London:

34 PACKAGES of London GOODS;
75 chests superior E. I. Tea Company's TEAS;
10 Chests Madras INDIGO;

Which, together with his present Stock of Goods, will be sold at unprecedented low prices for prompt payment or good paper. More London GOODS daily expected.

May 10. WILLIAM HOWARD.

COAL.—Ex brig "Richard," N. Parker from Newport; 240 Tons *best Hand Picked Rock Vein STEAM COAL.*—For sale by
May 30. J. R. CRANE.

Boiler Plate Iron and Soap.

NOW LANDING, ex *Albion,* and for sale by the subscriber: 15 Tons best Boiler Plate Iron; 700 Boxes best Liverpool SOAP.

May 30. WM. CARVILL.

Cast Steel, Pipe Axle Boxes, &c. &c.—JUST RECEIVED.

2 TONS sanderson's best Cast STEEL—well assorted;
450 Pipe Axle Boxes, assorted, 7 to 9 inch.

—ALSO ON HAND—

200 bags NAILS and SPIKES;
2 Rolls Sheet Lead, 10 lb. 6 square feet;
3 Tons cast iron Boilers and Pots;
100 Tons IRON of various qualities.

May 9. E. L. JARVIS.

London Eliptic Carriage Springs.

16 PAIRS 32 inch 3 and 4 Plate Superior Improved CARRIAGE SPRINGS. For sale by C. & W. H. ADAMS.
April 25. *No 2, North Market Wharf.*

More Cheap ROOM PAPERS.

JUST received per steamer from Boston at the subscriber's corner store, upwards of *Two Thousand Pieces* of **Cheap Room Papers** which he offers for sale at the uncommonly low prices of from 7½d. to 1s. a piece.

S. K. FOSTER.
April 11. Corner King and Germain streets.

Rum, Logwood & Pimento.

EX 'Jane,' from Halifax—10 Puns. strong RUM, of superior flavour; 5 Tons Logwood; 10 Bags PIMENTO. *Also,* 23 Barrels BEEF, of good quality, for sale low by
May 30. ALLISON & SPURR.

W. H. SCOVIL

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

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

☞ Remainder daily expected per first vessels from London and Liverpool. *May* 16.

TO LET,

THE Principal Flat of a House in Dorchester street, near the subscriber's residence, containing two Rooms, two Bed rooms, a Kitchen, cellar, &c.

May 2. J. FAIRWEATHER.

Morocco Binding & Lining Skins.

N. & J. ADAMS, have just received per Brig *Olive,* from New York—A fresh supply of Boot MOROCCO; French ditto; Binding and Lining Skins; Buckskins; Patent Calf skins; Bronze and Red Morocco; New-York Boot Lasts and shoe Trees; Shoemakers' Kit and [illegible] Ash; which, together with their present stock of PEGS, THREAD, and FINDINGS, they offer to the trade at unusually low prices for Cash.

A few Gentlemen's Travelling TRUNKS, of superior quality for sale. *May* 23. 3i.

FOUNDRY CINDERS,

Lamp Black, etc.

Just received by the brig *Gratitude,* from Newcastle, and for sale:

65 CHALDRONS best quality COKE;
15 Chaldrons best ORREL COAL;
3 Hhds COAL DUST; 3 hhds Charcoal Blacking; 8 casks Chrystal SODA;
5 Tons WHITING; 5 cwt SULPHUR;
2 Tons Green COPPERAS;
42 Casks Lamp Black, in ¼ and ½lb papers;
10 Bags do.; 66 small Grindstones;
250 Reams WRAPPING PAPER;
12 Small ANCHORS.

Also, by the *Margaret,* from Boston:

114 Coils SPUNYARN; 8 boxes Scythe Stones;
20 Jars SNUFF; 7 empty Trunks;
1 COOKING STOVE;
52 Rolls PAPER HANGINGS.

May 23. JOHN KINNEAR.

April 1, 1845.

SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber has just received per barque *Bristol* from Liverpool—

16 PACKAGES, containing—CARPETING Druggets; Red and White Flannels Grey, White, and Printed Cottons;
Moleskins, Gambroons, and Tweeds;
Printed Furniture Cottons;
Linens, Muslins, and Ticks; Plaid Shawls, &c.

—ON HAND—

500 Pairs Ladies Double sole BOOTS, suitable for muddy Weather.

April 4. W. G. LAWTON.

No. 14, Dock Street.

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

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Wares

manufactured at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Ship Work attended to.

Stoves, Stove Pipe, Conductors, Gutters, &c. always on hand.

☞ A Journeyman and Apprentice wanted—a lad from the country would be preferred.

May 2. W. WESTLOTORN.

Brandy, Wines, Loaf Sugar, &c.

Per 'Saint John,' and 'Canmore,' from Clyde, the subscriber has received his usual supply of Liquors, &c. comprising:

16 PIPES BRANDY, (*Martell's.*)
30 hhds. Do. Do.
15 puncheons SPIRITS;
4 puncheons MALT WHISKY;
20 hhds. GIN, (*Schiedam*)
39 casks Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINE;
95 casks LONDON PORTER;
64 dozen Edinburgh ALE;
400 gross BEER CORKS;
64 chests Hyson and Congou TEA;
6 hhds. Refined SUGAR. For sale low for approved payments.

May 9. THOMAS PARKS.

NEW GOODS,

Received per Samuel, from Liverpool:

PLAIN and Printed COTTONS, COBURGS, and ORLEANS;
Mouselin-de-laine, Chali, Plaid, Plain and Printed MUSLINS;
Furniture Dimity, Counterpanes, Velvets, Moleskins, striped shirting and Ginghams.

June 6. HORSFALL & SHERATON

Landing ex Sea Nymph from Philadelphia,

339 BARRELS Beaver Valley superfine FLOUR;
618 barrels RYE FLOUR; 579 do. Corn Meal;
778 bushels round yellow CORN;

Ex "Eliza Jane," from Boston:

50 drums Smyrna Figs; 5 do. Sultana Raisins;
2 barrels Pecan NUTS; 5 bags English Walnuts;
15 boxes scythe Stones; 5 tierces RICE.

For sale by
June 13. JARDIN