SAINT JOHN, N. B. — FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1846.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 16. — "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." — Number 52.

THE CHRONICLE

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DERBY & 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.

Aug.		R. Sun.	s. Mons.	R.	H.	W.
29	Saturday,	5 27	6 31	10	46	3 19
30	Sunday,	5 28	6 32	11	38	4 2
31	Monday,	5 29	6 31	morn		4 57
1	Tuesday,	5 30	6 30	0	29	6 9
2	Wednesday,	5 31	6 29	1	46	7 36
3	Thursday,	5 33	6 27	2	58	8 58
4	Friday,	5 34	6 26	4	13	10 0

☞ First Quarter, 29th day, 5h. 35m

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. Wells, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntington, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.

ELPHALET 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, 1841.

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

"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.*

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

Minerva Life Assurance Company,

King William street, London.

ALL Persons assured at the above Office, are requested to take Notice, that in future no Extra Premium will be charged on their Policies for residence in British North America, as heretofore; nor will such Extra Premium be charged on any Assurance hereafter effected. All applications for assurance to be made to

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Agents for New Brunswick.

Medical referee, JOHN PADDOCK, Esq., M.D.

January 30, 1846.

☞ *NOTICE.*

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late CYNTHIA SMILER, (Widow,) deceased, are requested to hand in the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL C. SMILER.

St. John, Oct. 7, 1845. *Administrator.*

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 SATURDAY at 12, noon; and Fredericton on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

ROBERT WYLIE.

April 3, 1846.

☞ **NOTICE.**

THE subscriber having resumed Business in the old Stand, King street, offers to the Public a general assortment of GROCERIES, FLOUR and MEAL, of the best quality and at the lowest prices, and respectfully solicits a share of Public patronage. Also, a variety of TRUNKS, for sale low.

☞ *Always on hand*—HORSES and CARRIAGES of a superior kind, for Hire. Application at the store, King street.

19th June. JAS. E. M'DONALD.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 sterling.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Edward L. Jarvis, Esquire, Chairman.
Edward Allison, Esq. Wm. Wright, Esq.
John V. Thurgar, Esq. Robt. F. Hazen, Esq.

Solicitor—GEORGE WHEELER, Esquire.
Physician and Medical Examiner—WILLIAM BAYARD, Esquire, M. D.

This society continues to effect Assurance on Lives, Joint Lives, and Survivorships in this Province—and the public are invited to examine the distinguishing principles, the table of Rates, the distribution of Profits, and facilities afforded by the Loan Department of this society, before insuring elsewhere.

Premiums payable annually, semi-annually, or Quarterly. Pamphlets and every information as to Rates of Premium, &c. may be had on application to

W. J. STARR,
Manager and Agent,
St. John, May 29, 1846. Nelson street.

☞ NOTICE.

MR. F. A. KINNEAR has Removed to an Office on the North side of Sands' Arcade, on Prince William street. June 5.

Mr. A. Mackenna,

Attorney at Law, and Notary Public.

OFFICE up stairs in the Brick Building corner of Church and Prince Wm. streets.

June 12, 1846.

MR. G. BLATCH,

Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and Conveyancer.

OFFICE in Mrs. Price's new Brick Building, adjoining that of W. H. Street, Esquire, on the Western side of Prince Wm. street.

June 12, 1846.

PRACTICE OF THE LAW,

Conveyancing & Notarial Business,

&c. &c. &c.

Office directly opposite the Bank of New Brunswick

JAMES WM. BOYD,

Barrister, Notary, Conveyancer, & General Agent.

Health for All !!!

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 Abbey, May 31, 1842.

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

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

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

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

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

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

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

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

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthmas,	Inflammation,
Bilious complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the skin,	Liver complaints,
Bowel complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Costiveness or 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, Gagetown; James Beck, Beaubassin; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E. White, Belleisle.

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

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

May 8, 1844.

Ladies' Benevolent Society.

REPORT, &c.

of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Ladies' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Committee of the LADIES BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, in laying before their subscribers their Annual Report, beg to offer their thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received. The bounty of the Church Wardens of Trinity Church, and the great and successful exertions of those ladies who so kindly got up a Bazaar for their benefit are gratefully acknowledged; and have been the means of enabling the Committee to give a liberal supply of the comforts which it is the object of this Society to dispense to the sick and aged. Bags containing loans of clothing have as usual been lent to every applicant—yet the number of those who have had them has been few from the circumstance that their husbands having obtained employment during the past year, which was not to be presumed during several preceding ones. In consequence of this the sick and aged have even been more carefully attended to than before, and the Committee intend taking into consideration the propriety of ceasing to lend clothing and bestowing more, for which purpose they would anxiously press upon the public the necessity of continuing and increasing their subscriptions, and also taking an active part in the objects for which this Society was instituted, by recommending decent persons to their notice, when they will without delay make the requisite enquiries, and relief will only be withheld in cases where positive unworthiness is proved. All subscriptions and donations received by the Treasurer and Secretary.

I. KINNEAR.

Number of persons receiving the aid of the Society—

Roman Catholics,	59
Methodists,	8
Presbyterians,	13
Baptists,	4
Episcopalians,	19
Bags lent to	8

Of this number 17 are receiving the relief yearly.
Articles of Clothing given, 31.

Subscriptions to the end of 1845:—

A		**M**	
Mrs. Allison,	5s	Mrs. Morrison,	5
Mr. W. H. Addams,	5s	Miller,	10
B		T. Millidge,	5
Mrs. Bedell,	5	J. McKay,	5
Burns,	5	**P**	
Botsford,	10	Mrs. Paley,	10
Burrell,	5	Parker,	10
Mr. J. G. Barr,	5	R. Parker,	10
C		Patton,	5
Mrs. Chipman,	10s	Paddock,	5
W. Chipman,	10	Puller,	5
Crozier,	10	Pettingell,	5
Miss Copland,	5	J. R. Partelaw,	20
D		Judge Parker,	20
Mrs. A. H. Deveber,	5s	**R**	
Dewolf,	10	Mrs. Ratchford,	5s
Duvernet,	10	B. Robinson,	10
J. Doherty,	10	J. M. Robinson,	5
Frith,	10	Rawleigh,	5
Miss Dewolf,	5	T. Reid,	5
Mr. L. H. Deveber,	10	J. Robertson,	5
Daniel,	20	C. G. R.	5
W. Deniel,	5	J. M. R.	5
Frith,	15	**S**	
A Friend,	3s 6d	Mrs. Sturdee,	5
do.	3s 6d	Scovil,	10
G		W. H. Scovil,	5
Mrs. H. Gilbert,	11	Simonds,	10
Grant,	5	Sears,	10
Galloway,	5	C. C. Stewart,	10
Gillies,	5	A. Stewart,	5
J. H. Gray,	5	Stephen,	5
Mr. T. R. Gordon,	5	Stevenson,	5
G. G. Gilbert,	5	Miss Simonds,	10
H		Mr. Benj Smith,	6
Mrs. R. L. Hazen,	10s	A. Shives,	3
T. Hanford,	5	Smellie,	5
Howe,	5	J. DeW. Spurr,	5
J. M. Hamilton,	5	Rev. A. Stewart,	5
Hersey,	5	**T**	
Miss Hopkins,	10	Mrs. J. Thompson,	5
Hazen,	20	Thurgar,	5
Mr. J. H. Hartt,	20	Tilton,	5
J		J. V. Troop,	5
Mrs. Irvine,	5s	Miss Thompson,	10
H. Johnston,	10	Victoria House,	20
Jack,	5	**W**	
Messrs. Jardine & Co.	20	Mrs. White,	10s
L		R. D. Wilmot,	5
Mr. Lang,	20	Wm. Wright,	5
Lawton,	5	Whitney,	5
A. G. Lordly,	6	Dr. Walker,	5
J. W. L.	5	Worster,	5
		F. Wiggins,	5
		Mr. White,	5

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Ladies Benevolent Society, up to 1st January 1846.

Dr.			
Balance due Treasurer on 1st January 1845, per last account,		7	0 6
Expended for Groceries,		53	7 6
Do. Wood and Carriage,		4	10 10
Do. Bread,		8	8 0
Do. Clothing,		4	19 0
Balance remaining in hand,		19	5 8
		97	11 6
Cr.			
Donations per list,	9	15	6
Subscriptions for Do.	22	6	0
Donation by Church Wardens of Trinity Church,	7	10	0
Do. by Mr. Robert Sears, of New York,	1	0	0
Do. from the Bazaar in aid of the Funds,	50	0	0
	97	11	6

ST JOHN, 14th August 1846.

☞ Editors of papers disposed to publish the above, will confer a favor on the Ladies' Benevolent Society by so doing.

Miscellany.

PETER THE GREAT OF RUSSIA.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)

Peter the Great was one of the most remarkable men who ever appeared on the theatre of public affairs. He was nothing by halves. For good or for evil he was gigantic. Vigour seems to have been the great characteristic of his mind; but it was often fearfully disfigured by passion and not unfrequently misled by the example of more advanced states. To elevate Russia to an exalted place among nations and give her the influence which her vast extent and physical resources seemed to render within her reach, was throughout life the great object of his ambition; and he succeeded in it to an extent which naturally acquired for him the unbounded admiration of mankind. His overthrow of the Strelitzes, long the Prætorian guards and terror of the czars of Muscovy, was effected with a vigour and attended by a cruelty similar to that with which Sultan Mahommed a century after destroyed the Janissaries at Constantinople. The sight of a young and despotic sovereign leaving the glittering toys and real enjoyments of royalty to labour in the dockyards of Saardam with his own hands, and instruct his subjects in shipbuilding by first teaching himself, was too striking and remarkable not to excite universal attention. And when the result of this was seen; when the czar was found introducing among his subjects the military discipline, naval architecture, nautical skill, or any of the arts and warlike institutions of Europe, and in consequence long resisting and at length destroying the terrible conqueror who had so long been the terror of Northern Europe, the astonishment of men knew no bounds. He was at once the Solon and Scipio of modern times; and literary servility, vieing with great and disinterested admiration, extolled him as one of the greatest heroes and benefactors of his species who had ever appeared among men.

But time, the great dispeller of illusions, and whose mighty arm no individual greatness, how great soever, can long withstand, has begun to abate much from this colossal reputation. His temper was violent in the extreme; frequent acts of hideous cruelty, and occasional oppression, signalised his reign. More than any other man he did evil that good may come of it. He compelled his people so, he thought, to civilisation, though, in seeking to cross the stream, hundreds of thousands perished in the waves. "Peter the Great," says Mackintosh, "did not civilise Russia; that undertaking was beyond his genius, great as it was; he only gave the Russians the art of civilised war."—The truth was, he attempted what was altogether impracticable. No one man can at once civilise a nation; he can only put it in the way of civilisation. To complete the fabric must be the work of continued effort and sustained industry during many successive generations. That Peter failed in rendering his people on a level with the other nations of Europe in refinement and industry, is no reproach to him. It was impossible to do so in less than several centuries. The real particular in which he erred was, that he departed from the national, that he tore up the national institutions, violated in numerous instances the strongest national feelings. He clothed his court and capital in European dress; but man do not put off old feelings with the cut of their fathers. Peter's civilisation extended no further than the surface. He succeeded in inducing an extraordinary degree of discipline in his army, and the appearance of considerable refinement among his courtiers. But it is easier to remodel an army than change a nation; and the celebrated *bon mot* of Diderot, that the Russians were *rotten before they were ripe*, is but a happy expression, indicating how much easier it is to introduce the vices than the virtues of civilisation among an unlettered people. To this day the civilisation of Russia has never descended below the higher ranks; and the efforts of the real patriotic czars who have since wielded the Muscovite sceptre, Alexander and Nicholas, have been mainly directed to get out of the fictitious career into which Peter turned the people, and revive with the old institutions the true spirit and inherent aspirations of the nation.—The immense success with which their efforts have been attended, and the gradual though still slow descent of civilisation and improvement through the great body of that people, prove the wisdom of the principles on which they have proceeded. Possibly Russia is yet destined to afford another illustration of the truth of Montesquieu's maxim, that no nation ever yet rose to durable greatness but through institutions in harmony with its spirit.

THE PEOPLE.—There is, in truth, an extensive amount of cant afloat just now, both here and elsewhere, on this subject of The People. It is the staple commodity of your newspaper-mongers, and the eighpenny song of the streets. Agitators feed upon it, politicians play upon it, our needy brethren of the quill pay out standing debts with it. It is one of the few things that pay at all in an age of fearful competitions, and one that always will pay whilst poor human nature holds the purse-strings. The wretched beggerman of Ireland famishes for a crust, yet he has his farthings to spare for the greedy hypocrite who flatters his vanity, and heaps laudations on his social importance. John Howard made four pilgrimages to Germany, five to Holland, three to France, two to Italy, with the simple object of mitigating the physical sufferings of his fellow creatures; he visited Spain, Portugal, the United States, and Turkey, with the same practical and praiseworthy purpose. He passed days in post-houses and lazarettos, finally laid down his life in the blessed work of charity at Cherson in the Crimea. *Nous avons change tout cela.* Philanthropy is a luxurious creature now a days. She is passive rather than active; she does not work—she *talks*. Her disciples take no journeys, unless it be to Italy for their pleasure; they sit at home in satin dressing gowns, supported on velvet, feeding on turtle. They tell the laboring classes—whom they style the bone and sinew of the land—that though they talk prose, and lead prosaic lives, they are nevertheless first-rate poets; that though rough at the surface, they are the gentlest of creation "at the core;" that though dull, they are quick; though ugly, handsome; though stupid, vastly clever; though commoners in the last degree, yet nobles of God, and nature's grandees of the very first class. It is gratifying to believe all this, and the charge is only threepence a week, or a shilling a month. Open as we are to flattery, who would not pay so trifling a sum for the pleasure of so sweet a dream? If you cannot relieve our sufferings it is something to create an inordinate self esteem. If you cannot afford us a shilling from your pockets, it is much that your goose quill can convert us into birds of Paradise. The successful writers of the day are those who have nauseously fawned upon the million for the sake of their "sweet voices" and their half pence.

There is not one of these popular members who has had the manliness to suggest, supposing that he has the head to discover, a remedy for the evils which every honest mind perceives in the social condition of the humbler classes. The most they have done is to drag further into the light miseries which every one saw without their aid—to point out exultingly distinctions of rank, which have always been, and can never cease to be—to remove bonds of sympathy, that united for mutual benefit one class with another—and to widen as far as possible the breach that has arisen between the governed and the governing of this great empire. We do them injustice—they have accomplished more. In seasons of difficulty and trial, in those periods of convulsion and danger, to which all great societies are liable, and a large mercantile community like our own is especially subject, they have assuaged alarm and appeased hunger by writing books with a *moral!*; such a moral as that upon which The Chimes was founded, and which the snarling author of Mrs. Caudle's Lectures loves to inculcate: we mean the moral that teaches the loveliness of all that lies in the hovel, the hatefulness of all that dwells in the palace; the sublimity of vulgarity, and the ridiculousness of high birth; the innate virtues of ignorance and poverty, and the equally essential wickedness of wealth and rank. Such are the exertions of modern philanthropy! Such are the self-denying, humble, and glorious achievements of the successors of John Howard!

There are two classes of philanthropists very busy just now on this side the English Channel: viz., that composed of men who are particularly anxious that no laws whatever should be passed for the effectual punishment of the midnight assassin in Ireland; and that which stands up for the murderer in England, denying the right of the legislator to punish any man with death, and the expediency of the punishment, provided the right be conceded.

EFFECT.—Mr. Lee, the barrister, was famous for studying effect when he pleaded. On the circuit at Norwich, a brief was brought to him by the relatives of a woman who had been deceived in to a breach of promise of marriage. Lee inquired, among other particulars, whether the woman was handsome? A most beautiful face, was the answer. Satisfied with this, he desired she should be placed at the bar immediately in front of the jury. When he rose, he began a most pathetic and eloquent address, directing the attention of the jury to the charms that were placed in their view and pointing in glowing colours, the guilt of the wretch who could injure so much beauty. When he perceived their feelings worked up to a proper pitch, he sat down under the perfect conviction that he should obtain a verdict. What, then, must have been his surprise, when the counsel retained by the opposite party rose and observed, that it was impossible not to assent to the encomiums which his learned friend had lavished on the face of the plaintiff; but had forgot to say that she had *a wooden leg!*—This fact of which Lee was no means aware, was established to his utter confusion. His eloquence was thrown away; and the jury who felt ashamed of the effects it had produced on them, instantly gave a verdict against him.

PADDY GO-EASY.—When his father, for instance, got up in the morning, the first thing he did was to go to the fire that had been raked over night, and turning aside the greenshagh with the *mudâhka bristhie*, or wooden tongs, which consisted of a piece of stick broken *near* the middle, so as to allow one side to be about three or four inches longer than the other, and taking a half-burnt turf by the end, crush his pipe against it, and thus commence the proper business of the day. His wife, on the other hand, no sooner got out of her bed, than she planted herself on her hunkers at the aforesaid fire, and lifting a coal in the tongs, that is, about half-way up near the centre of it, sat there applying it to her pipe, which she sucked with a degree of earnestness and zeal that did her honour; her head all the time leans a little to the one side, to betoken the pure luxury of her enjoyment. From this until the hour of going to bed the said pipe was mostly in the jaws of either one or other of them; for at that period there was never more than one pipe used in a family at the same time. There was generally a *dudeen*, or short cutty pipe, which circulated from hand to hand, like the old Irish mether that went much in the same cleanly way from mouth to mouth.—*Library of Ireland.*

THE TRUE ESTIMATION OF RANK.

The two great mistakes which men of limited capacity are apt to fall into when for once in their lives they chance to be brought into contact with men of exalted rank, are these:—either to set too high or too low a value upon distinction and nobility both which errors arise from one and the same source—a secret feeling of innate inferiority.

It is a sight degrading to human nature and the inborn dignity of man, when one witnesses a base, slavish, truckling disposition to lie prostrate in the dust before the very shadow of coming greatness.—What a stern, cruel, significant lesson was that when the minister, who, in his slavish professions swore that he would obey Cambyses in everything that he should command, was desired to shoot his own son. The wretched father seized the presented bow, and with horror stricken hands was compelled to pierce his son to the heart.

Setting aside, however all considerations of the undignified nature of this Behoptile behaviour, it should be remembered that it must appear quite as contemptible and repulsive in the eyes of those to whom it is addressed. What opinion can that prince be supposed to form of the qualification of a man whose good sense he perceives to be entirely dazzled by the contemplation of greatness?

The greatest mistake, which these well-meaning folks are apt to fall in, is a habit of constantly repeating the title of nobility which may be borne by the magnate in whose company they chance to be.—"My Lord" this—"Your Grace" that is constantly falling from their lips.

Take it for an invariable rule, that no peer, but a mere parvenu, likes to hear the title thus constantly blurted out. His noble carriage, his dignity of conversation, is supposed to be a sufficient patent of nobility in itself. His dignity wants no asserting—it speaks for itself, and is hurt rather than elevated by a constant reminding of the *artificial* barrier by which he is separated from the rest of the society.—The Kings of Persia were so conscious of insolence which distinction and power are apt to excite in the best-regulated breast, that they carried constantly with them a slave, whose duty was in the midst of their most magnificent triumphs to remind them that they were mortal—mere dust—and that all such distinctions were temporary.

The other error—that of depreciating nobility—is far more general, and for this reason: the first must be in a measure, confined to those who are in some degree conversant with great men, whilst the other can only be felt by those who never were brought into contact with those distinguished individuals whom they profess to hate. Take one of these democrats—dissect the fellow—fresh, fume, superficial bluster, all—he is a man sufficiently insignificant in himself; a man of no mean acquirements, and absence of moral dignity, that he never can hope to befit himself, or find any degree of ease in the society of his superiors. Of this he is painfully conscious, and revenges his mean passions upon that moral and physical nobility which awes him, and which is the inseparable attribute of our higher orders, by dissembling a hatred and contempt for both. There is a remarkably graphic description of one of this class in the First Book of Homer's Iliad. That wonderful poet who, indeed, seems to have included in his writings every sort of men to be found under the sun, paints, with the touch of a master, the following picture of a fanctious demagogue:—

> Thersites only clamoured in the throng,
> Loquacious, loud, and turbulent of tongue;
> Awed by no shame, by no respect controlled,
> In scandal busy, in reproaches bold:
> With witty malice studious to defame;
> Scorn all his joy and, laughter all his aim;
> But chief he gloried, with licentious style,
> To lash the great, and monarchs to revile.
> * * * * * *
> Spleen to mankind his envious heart possessed,
> And much he hated all, but most the best.

The sage Ulysses seems to me to have adopted by far the most prudent course of taming this monster; a wholesome threshing, administered by the wisest of men, proved an excellent remedy—at least it answered its end, by teaching this Attic snob a due respect to his betters.

PAUDD HEMILITY.—I have heard it said, and believe it to be true, that one of the tenets professed by the Society of Friends—and one which they preserve very jealously too—is, that it is not right for a man to humble himself in the presence of a man. With men like these it is right to contend on their own grounds, and surely it can hardly be deemed inconsistent with the practice of that religion, whose very spirit breathes humility and self-abasement, to pay a proper respect to those whom it hath pleased God to make us inferior to. The lowly Nazarene himself has given us a noble example of humility and submission, for, although by virtue of His Godhead, He might well have caused all the potentates of the earth to fall low upon their knees, and offer supplications *to Him*—although when standing before Pilate, and when set at nought by Herod and his mighty men, He could presently—in His own words—have summoned twelve legions of angels, He choose rather to comport himself in unison with His humble condition in the flesh, and invariably paid earthly honour where He conceived that honour to be due—nay, I would remind these precise gentlemen, that in addressing their undoubted ancestors the Pharisees, (for it is unquestionable that this sect was remarkable for the extraordinary breath of their Phylacteries; now whether Phylacteries are supposed to mean *hat trims*, I am not sufficient of a scholar to determine, but I have quite enough judgment to convince me, that what the Saviour intended to animadvert upon here was any affected singularity of dress, by which sects endeavoured to convince men that they were better than their fellows?) He especially exhorts them against indulging in stubbornness, and stiffnecked self sufficiency.—"Let *every soul*" said St. Paul, "be subject unto the higher powers;"—"and of this subject," said St. Chrysostom, "he made much account in other epistles also, making subjects under their rulers, as household servants are under their masters; and this he does to show that it was not for the subversion of the commonwealth that Christ introduced His laws, but for the better advancing of it."

There is no pride so offensively disgusting as an affectation of humility.

HOW THEY TREAT BABIES IN GENOA.—It is not unusual to see, lying on the edge of the tank at these times, or on another flat stone, an unfortunate baby, tightly swathed up, arms and legs and all, in an enormous quantity of wrapper, so that it is unable to move a toe or a finger. This custom (which we often see represented in old pictures) is universal among the common people. A child is left anywhere, without the possibility of crawling away, or is accidently knocked off a shelf or tumbled out of bed, or is hung up to a hook now and then, and left dangling like a doll at an English rag shop, without the least inconvenience to anybody. I was sitting one Sunday, soon after my arrival, in the little country church of San Martino, a couple of miles from the city, while a baptism took place. I saw the priest, and an attendant with a large taper, and a man and a woman, and some others; but I had no more idea, until the ceremony was all over, that it was a baptism, or that the curious little stiff instrument that was passed from one to another, in the course of the ceremony, by the handle—like a short poker—was a child, than I had that it was my own christening. I borrowed the child afterwards for a minute or two (it was lying across the font then), and found it very red in the face, but perfectly quiet and not to be bent on any terms. The number of cripples in the streets soon ceased to surprise me.

The study of nature is ever attended with pleasing reflections, and the study of botany, in particular, independent of its immediate use, is as healthful as it is innocent. It beguiles the tediousness of the road, it furnishes amusement at every footstep of the solitary walk; and above all, it leads to pleasing reflections on the bounty, the wisdom, and the power of the great Creator.

Curious Derivation.—The *Lollards*, those mystic weavers of the middle ages, received their name, because, whilst working, they *lolled*, or hummed in an under tone some nursery rhyme that cheered them in their labour.

British News.

THE MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ACT.—CAUTION TO OWNERS AND MASTERS OF VESSELS.—Since the passing of the 7 & 8 Vict., cap. 112, scarcely a week elapses during which some master or owner of vessels engaged in the foreign trade is not brought up at the Thames Police Court, charged with violating the 18th clause of the act, by neglecting to deal out lime or lemon juice to the crew, after they had been consuming salt provisions for ten days. The clause, after providing that every ship navigating between the United Kingdom and place out of the same shall have and keep a sufficient supply of medicines, &c., goes on to say, "And every ship (except those bound to European ports, or ports in the Mediterranean sea) shall have on board a sufficient quantity of lime or lemon juice, sugar and vinegar; the lime or lemon juice, sugar and vinegar to be served out to the crew whenever they shall have been consuming salt provisions for ten days; the lime or lemon juice and sugar daily, after the rate of half an ounce each per day, and the vinegar weekly, at the rate of half-a-pint per week, to each person, so long as the consumption of salt provisions be continued; and in case any default shall be made in providing and keeping such medicines, medicaments, and lime or lemon juice, sugar and vinegar, the owner of the ship shall incur a penalty of £20 for each and every default; and in case of default of serving out such lime or lemon juice, sugar or vinegar, as aforesaid, the master shall incur a penalty of £5 for each and every default." The law is most stringent, as sailors frequently complain from mere motives of private malice. Masters and owners (where the prime cost of the articles are so light) should make some provision against such contingencies. In the last case heard at the Thames Police Court, although it appeared that a sufficient quantity of lime juice had been provided, and that the stone bottles in which it was contained were broken in a gale of wind, and one-half the juice thereby lost, and that every effort was made by the master at the two ports where the vessel touched, to make up for the deficiency, and also that no cutaneous disease ensued, yet, as the crew were for upwards of thirty days confined to salt provisions, it was decided that the defendant was liable to a fine of £5 for each day as master, whilst, as part owner, he was liable to a fine of £20.—Mr. Ballantine observed that, as the law was so stringent, it behoved masters of vessels to look after their stores of lime and lemon juice with as much care as after their chronometers. Indeed, so strong was the wording of the clause, that he apprehended, if the vessel were boarded with pirates, and these portions of her stores taken away, the master would still be liable.—*English Paper.*

THE NEW ALBERT DOCK AND WAREHOUSES AT LIVERPOOL.

The Dock Committee determined to take advantage of the Royal visit, formally to open the new dock, called after the name of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and accordingly preparations were made on a most liberal scale, under the directions of the talented chairman, J. Bramley Moore, Esq., and an indefatigable sub committee. We know not whether at the time this dock was projected, it received the name of the "Albert" Dock in the hope that the Prince might honour its opening with his presence; but, be that as it may, no Prince, having so deep an interest in the prosperity of this great commercial community as his Royal Highness, could be placed upon to perform so noble, so interesting a ceremony. This arrangement, too, might be said to be indispensable, because any visit to Liverpool must necessarily be incomplete without an inspection of the magnificent pile of warehouses which surround the Albert Dock.

This gigantic work was commenced in 1842 and some statistics of its size and the materials employed may possibly give some of our readers an idea of its vast magnitude, while one of our illustrations, representing the interesting ceremony of the opening, will furnish a correct view of its *tout ensemble*.

The water space of the dock is 7 acres, 2981 yards; its area is nearly square, and its quays are surrounded with continuous ranges of warehouses, 66 feet high. The quays are 40 feet above the pile-heads, and the foundations lie 11 feet below the Old Dock still. The height of the warehouse from the foundations is, therefore, 106 feet. The number of piles is about 14,000; they are made from beech trees of the very best description, and reckoning their length at 36 feet each, they would reach over 48 miles.

In the construction of the warehouses about 24,000,000 bricks have been laid, in 47,350 tons of mortar, of a quality which when dry is as hard as the bricks themselves. The floors of every story are of bricks, turned on pillars and rafters of iron; of which metal the doors, window frames, &c., are all constructed; indeed there is not a particle of wood in the whole of these immense ranges. The quantity of iron used amounts to 10 000 tons; and the number of flooring tiles 1,130,000. The ground floor is opened to the quays, and there are 45 cranes with cranes, the largest of sufficient strength to carry ten tons. The entire floor space is 115,230 yards, or about 24 acres. The roofs are of galvanised iron.

The total cost, including the cut into the Canning Basin, by which it is entered, is £3000 000.

[*From the Liverpool Mail, Aug. 1*]

THE REV. HUGH M'NEILE.

We publish with pleasure the following correspondence upon a subject which has excited much interest amongst all classes of our fellow-townsmen. The letter of the rev. gentleman, who has been so unfairly made the subject of Whig Radical attack, will be read by his numerous friends and the entire Protestant community with heartfelt pride, and may possible excite a thrill of shame in the breasts of not a few of his persecutors. It is calm and dignified—worthy of the character of a christian minister, who feels that he can afford to forgive, though he may scorn the puny efforts of his enemies to injure him.

"TO THE REV. HUGH M'NEILE.

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—We, the Committee of the Liverpool Protestant and Reformation Society, have heard with indignation that our Town Council have resolved not to invite you to the banquet to be given to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on his approaching visit to Liverpool.

"We cannot but regard this as a direct insult to yourself, and to the Protestants of Liverpool generally, who are always wont to regard you as their principal leader, and who would have rejoiced to have had you as their representative on the approaching joyous occasion, to have given expression to their loyalty to the person of our beloved Sovereign, and their firm attachment to those principles which she is called upon, in the providence of God to defend. We feel confident that we express the sentiments of thousands of our fellow townsmen when we assert, that there is no one in Liverpool who has done more for the temporal and spiritual good of the town than yourself, or more entitled to the honour of being present at the approaching banquet.

"But though we regret that the Council have overruled the wish of our worthy chief magistrate that you should be present, we are not much surprised. We know the parties who raised the objection. We know the enmity which lurks in the breast of some against you, because of your bold and faithful protest against popery and the other abominations of the day.

No, we don't much wonder for you know, dear sir, who hath said 'If ye were of the world, the world would love his own; but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world therefore the world hateth you.' But though we are not surprised, we feel it our bounden duty to express our sympathy with you, and to assure you of our unshaken attachment both to your person and your principles; and the more you are evil spoken of, and slandered by the enemies of the truth, the more earnest shall be our prayers for you, that your hands may be made strong by the hands of the mighty God of Jacob.'

Remember, dear sir, the language of the Lord to the prophet Ezekiel, and take courage. And thou, son of man, be not afraid of them, neither be afraid of their words, though briers and thorns be with thee, and thou dost dwell among scorpions; be not afraid of their words, nor be dismayed at their looks, though they be a rebellious house. And thou shalt speak my words unto them, whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear; for they are most rebellious.'

"May the God of all grace bless you with all spiritual blessings in Christ Jesus, and long spare your valuable life, an ornament to His Church, and a blessing to thousands.

"Signed on behalf of the Committee,

"By the Chairman.

"*Liverpool, July 17th, 1846.*

"TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE LIVERPOOL PROTESTANT AND REFORMATION SOCIETY.

"MY DEAR FRIENDS,—I have received your chairman's letter. I have read with lively interest your address. As a testimony of your feelings towards me, it is highly gratifying. To be so esteemed by a large portion of the protestant population of such a town as Liverpool, is a high and honourable distinction—a distinction which it is, I hope, allowable for a Christian minister dearly to prize. I call yourself to witness, that, in this case, it has been won by neither flattery nor faction, but simply and exclusively by the discharge, without fear and without favour, of duties to which I consider myself solemnly pledged as a clergyman of our reformed Episcopal Established Church.

"To you who hear me so often, and know me so well, it would be what we all protest against, viz., a work of supererogation, for me to say how cordially I coincide in your sentiments of devoted loyalty and respectful affection towards the person of our beloved Sovereign, and of attachment to those Protestant principles, which as you remark, she is called upon in Divine Providence, to defend; and, on condition of which alone, as I may add for your remembrance, she holds, as the law still stands, the crown of these realms.

"So feeling, we would, as a matter of course gladly avail ourselves of any legitimate opportunity to give our outward manifestation to our heartstirring loyalty; and I am not surprised by your eager and jealous anxiety (evinced in your address) with reference to the approaching auspicious visit of his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Amidst all the decorating of courtly magnificence and all the demonstrations of loyal attachment, by which his Royal Highness will be greeted in our good old town; no flag will be inscribed with more unfeigned affection, no acclamation of welcome will arise more intelligent from the principles, which, under God, have made England what she is than the flag and the acclamation of our Protestant Society.

"Unavoidably absent from home since the commencement of the month, and not having seen the Liverpool newspapers in the interim, my information as to the present posture of affairs in the town, is necessarily defective. So far as it goes, however I believe it is correct; and you must hear with me while I proceed to point out what I consider your mistake in this matter.

"I fully appreciate the personal kindness of some members of the Committee of Council, who wished me to be honoured with an invitation to the banquet at Town-hall; but I cannot wonder at the objection made to it by others; neither can I agree with you, that the rejection of the proposal was any insult to me personally, or to those Protestants who like yourselves are wont to regard me as their principal leader. I think, indeed, that the details of conference in committee as to who should be invited ought not to have been made public.

"Of absolute necessity, the numbers invited to such an entertainment must be limited, very limited. And how is the selection to be made? The only ground of distinction free from all invidious references, is that of *office*: a ground which, as Britons and Protestants, we cordially recognise. You will remember, then, that the official representatives of our Established Church are invited. Our bishop is unable to attend, but the rectors of the parish, and the chaplain of the Corporation will, I understand, be present. *No other Church, as such, is recognised in the room*; and no objection, as far as I am informed, was, or is, made to this arrangement.

"This is a lingering homage, which Englishmen of all denominations continue to pay to Christian truth, notwithstanding the progress which modern legislation has made in confounding truth and falsehood. In this we rejoice.

"However parliaments and governments may deal with them, truth and falsehood must be forever distinct. The system of the Church of England, and the system of the Church of Rome, cannot both be Christianity. They are essentially antagonistic in their most fundamental principles. Not their interpretations only of a given standard of truth, but their standards themselves are wholly opposed. If the one system be true, the other must be false, and what is false cannot be Christianity. We are firmly convinced, with the writers of our Articles and Homilies, that the system of the Churches of Rome is not Christianity; neither is it in the power of any one or of all the governments of Christendom to make it so. Kings and statesmen may favour it as they please, for present shortsighted convenience, but the KING OF KINGS has condemned it to an everlasting overthrow. That it is not to be intruded in our town upon the notice of our illustrious Prince, is matter of sincere satisfaction to us, and with the arrangements for the banquet, as it now stands, we ought to be abundantly content.

That your affectionate prayers on my behalf may be returned an hundred fold into your own bosoms, in peace and patience, is the sincere desire before God, of your attached friend and brother.

"HUGH M'NEILE.

Ballycastle, 21st July, 1846."

REVENUE.—In 1836 the net receipt of revenue (after deducting drawbacks and repayments) was £52,949,397. The expenditure, including charges of collection, was £50,819,305, leaving £2,130,092. The estimated amount of taxes repealed or reduced in the year was, £1,002,786, and those imposed £3,991. The capital of the debt, funded and unfunded, was £788,398,570. The annual charge of the debt, was £59,213,599, and the balance in the Exchequer at the close of the year was £6,049,372. In 1845, the net revenue was £57,690,704; the expenditure, £53,873,062; the surplus, £2,817,642; taxes repealed (estimated), £4,535,561; taxes imposed, £23,720; capital of the debt, funded and unfunded, £785,053,032; the annual charge of the debt, £28,253,872; and the balance at the close of the year, £8,452,090,—the largest balance in ten years.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The value of the imports into the United Kingdom, in 1836, was £57,296, 045; exports, £97,611,856, of which £85,220,144, was the the produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom, according to the official rates of valuation, whilst the real or declared value was £54,293,979. In 1845 the imports were (official value,) £150,879,986, of which £134,599,116 was the produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom, and the declared value of the exports was £60,111,082. It is observable that in the ten years included in the return the value of the imports and exports had increased.

TIMBER SHIPS.—From a return just issued by order of the House of Commons, relative to the number of ships, their tonnage, and crews, belonging to the United Kingdom, employed in the timber trade with the North American Colonies, it appears that 2,054 ships entered inwards in 1841, having 28,618 men on board as crews. In 1842 the number of vessels entered inwards was 1,223, with 17,494 men; in 1843, 1,955 ships and 26,760 men; and in 1845, 2,608 ships, with 36,489 men on board as crews. Last year 1,564 of these vessels entered once, and 1,044 entered inwards twice, within the year. It is estimated that, in 1845, there were 2,086 vessels employed in this trade, (belonging to the United Kingdom,) irrespective of the repeated voyages. In 1844 there were 1,564; and in 1842, only 978.

The agent of a German manufacturer has been in Sheffield, with patterns of various kinds of cutlery, as well as of saws, files, and edge tools which he has offered to merchants. The quality and price of some of the articles are such as to command a sale.

TESTIMONIALS TO THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.—We have much pleasure in copying the following paragraph from the Sussex Express:—'Preliminary proceedings are now taking place, for the purpose of carrying forward the design of presenting to the Duke of Richmond a testimonial, for his public service in the cause of the British agriculturist. The proceedings will in a few weeks be completed, and we have no doubt that such an amount of subscription will be collected as to confirm us in the opinion we have before expressed, that the farmers are neither ungrateful to, nor unmindful of, the services which his grace has rendered to their cause. In fact, at the opening of the present session of parliament we were waited upon by several leading men of this country to call public attention to the propriety of carrying out their views upon this subject; but at our suggestion, the design was deferred to the present very proper period. Such a feeling, originating with the agriculturists, is truly honourable and deserving of record.'

AMERICAN BUTTER.—Several arrivals, of butter, in a fresh state, have just taken place from America. The Sir Richard Jackson from Quebec brought 54 kegs, the produce of Canada. The Mayflower from Cumberland (Nova Scotia). The Montezuma, from New York brought several packages; and the Elizabeth, which also arrived from New York, had on board the large number of 419 packages, the produce of the United States.

CHINESE MAP.—Amongst the articles brought from China by the Commission who have just returned from that country,—and which are exhibited at the Ministry of commerce,—is a map of the world, presented to the Commission by the head of the Mandarin of Canton. The Chinese geographer has arranged the earth quite his own way. With him, there are no isthmuses, no peninsulas; the Isthmus of Suez is replaced by a magnificent arm of the sea, which detaches itself from the Mediterranean to fall into the Red Sea. We see nothing of the Isthmus of Panama, and the two seas on that side are connected in the same way. There are neither Pyrenees nor Alps, and hardly are the vast mountains of America indicted. On the other hand however, China is liberally dealt with by the geographer; for upon this point it occupies no less than three quarters of the whole globe.—*Galignani.*

During the imprisonment of Prince Louis Napoleon at Ham, the numbers of the *Progres du Pas de-Calais*, edited by his friend Frederic Degeorges, were regularly forwarded to him by the post. After his escape the current numbers were returned to the office of the journal with the usual stamp, 'Gone away without leaving his address.'

A NEW ERA IN OCEAN NAVIGATION.

We yesterday saw, and were much gratified by inspecting a fine large iron built ship; now on the stocks, and nearly completed, in the yard of Messrs. James Hudson & Co., to be called the 'Sarah Sands,' destined to run between this port and New York, and will sail in Sands, Turner & Co.'s line of Packets, and to be propelled by steam, as an auxiliary, as well as by sail. She has been built for Captain W. C. Thompson, long the commander of the 'Stephen Whitney,' and whose experience and merits are well known and appreciated on both sides of the Atlantic. She will be launched on the 8th of next month, and may be expected in New York in about three months afterwards. The following are her dimensions:

Length of keel	188 feet.
Length over figure head and taffrail	224 do.
Beam	32 do.
Depth of hold	19½ do.
Burthen (old measurement) about	1000 tons.
Ditto (new measurement) do.	1350 do.

Being of great length, she will have four masts, the two in the middle square rigged, and the one at each extremity, fore and aft; in other words a barque with a schooner foremast. She will have a screw propeller, with a pair of engines of, in all 200 horse power, by Messrs. Bury, Curtis & Kennedy, in aid of the sails. The screw is upon the approved principle of Mr. Woodcroft, of Manchester; and the engines are condensers, working directly and rapidly upon the shaft, on the patent principle of our townsman, Mr. John Grantham, Civil Engineer and Nautical Architect, who is also the modeller of the ship. The screw is 14 feet in diameter. The engines and boiler will be some feet below the load water line, and though proportionately extremely compact, will be serviceable as ballast at sea and in port.

In model this ship is, in our thinking, very fine and appropriate, being an amalgamation between the steamer and the sailing vessel, but rather inclining to the former. The bow below water is particularly long and sharp; the run not so much so; a principle which has in modern practice (though, as it were, reversing the olden order) been found to be better adapted for speed, with equal safety, in vessels having steam power; and especially the screw. The hull, indeed, though full in the middle presents beautiful lines; so blended as to die in each other with ease and grace, and give promise, even with a heavy cargo, of slight resistance in displacement, and ample stability under canvas. She has a handsome billet head with carvings, and the stern and quarter galleries are decorated in corresponding taste. She is clincher built, or lap jointed throughout,—and double riveted, a plan which we prefer to the flush jointing, both for appearance and strength; and the builders have put her together in a faithful manner in every part.

She has a full spar deck, and a main and lower deck; and is divided into five water-tight compartments by four iron bulkheads. Such is the compactness of the machinery and boilers that her holds will contain about 1500 tons of goods, or greatly exceeding the quantity that can be taken by that leviathan the 'Great Britain.' She will have cabin accommodation on an elegant and superior scale, for 66 passengers, besides large space for second and third class voyagers.

The great advantages presented by this vessel in combining auxiliary steam with sail, are—first, that a much quicker and safer passage may be accomplished than in a merely sail propelled vessel, while in addition to general speed, calms may be got out of, and lee shores in gales (or other damage) be avoided; secondly, that from the engines occupying so small a space, a large and profitable amount of cargo may be carried. Should this first large vessel on this principle succeed (and we entertain no doubt but she will), from her first voyage may be dated the commencement of a new era in mercantile navigation, as many others will be built, and increase and facilitate, to an incalculable extent, rapid and economical commercial ocean intercourse in every part of the world.

No account of the "Sarah Sands" having yet appeared in the English journals, we have thrown these remarks together, before the launch, in the expectation that the announcement will interest our transatlantic brethren, as the fact does nautical men who have become aware of it on this side of the water.—*Liverpool Paper.*

THE PROTECTIONISTS MANIFESTO.

The following circular from the Central Society for the Protection of Agriculture and British Industry to the local associations has just been issued:—

The Committee of the Society for the Protection of Agriculture and British Industry consider it their duty to address to those societies in connection with them some remarks on the present position of affairs, as well as some suggestions as to a future course of conduct.

When, in 1844, protectionist societies were formed they were formed not so much from suspicion of a ministry, as from a determination to resist a class confederacy at that time in active operation. It was rather to strengthen than to censure Sir Robert Peel that the farmers then came forward; and if they had subsequently found the man they placed in office, and strengthened in office, holding office only to betray them, they have at least the satisfaction of knowing that they have done their duty, of recollecting that the most generous and confiding natures are ever those most easily deceived, and of feeling that no man can be blamed for not foreseeing an event which has had no parallel, as we hope it will have none, in the history of our country.

The voice of warning was first raised in Essex by the formation of a protection society; and the last indignant protest was recorded in Nottinghamshire by the rejection of Lord Lincoln. The farmers raised that bold voice, the farmers recorded that famous protest; and however remiss or faithless other classes may have been, the farmers are nobly acquitted of all responsibility for the destruction of our protective system.

Those societies whose members have attended our meetings need not be reminded of the difficulty we have had to encounter.—They were the last either to censure our mode of organization, or to suspect our fidelity to the cause. But while their chairmen and vice-chairmen left in the country nothing but unanimity and determination, they found (it was a subject of reiterated complaint) nothing but dissention and doubt in London: not that those who worked the society were either doubtful or divided, but that the society itself did not received a support sufficiently cordial or general to enable it to carry out its objects.

The greater part of those who ought to have supported us, but who criticised us and kept aloof, were those who for ten years had been labouring to bring Sir Robert Peel into office. Men do not like to admit and are slow even to believe that they had toiled so long for nothing. Every motive of political ambition or personal interest inclined them to support him, and even strange as it may sound now, to trust him. The influence of neighbours or constituents constrained many to join, or at least to contribute to protection societies in the country, who yet entertained no friendly feeling to us in town, and who were so grossly deluded as to believe that change after change, concession after concession, only strengthened the edifice they were desired to undermine. Thus vituperated by the League, discountenanced by the government, and denounced by its supporters; with a construction from which much was anticipated, and yet in a situation where little could be effected; the committee of the central society have often had to acknowledge with admiration the patience and kindness of those friends in the country who allowed for difficulties of whose pressure they could have no practical knowledge, and who were over and over again, contented to receive from us not all the assistance we had the wish to give, but all we had the power to offer them.

Those times have passed, and that event has happened which the protection societies and the Anti-corn-law League foresaw, but which the followers of Sir Robert Peel failed to see—an act has passed for the immediate diminution and speedy abolition of the protection afforded by the corn-laws; and, however much we may lament the renunciation of an ancient principle, the destruction of a great party, and the shock to public confidence in public men, we cannot regret that swift justice had been administered to those who violated good faith, and that the same day which witnessed the consummation of their perfidy witnessed also its righteous chastisement. The ground is clear now, and those who are in office cannot fail to remember that they succeed a ministry brought into office, and thrown out of office, by the representatives of the English farmer—of him who may be deceived, as every honest man may be, and not with impunity, and not more than once.

The English legislature have enacted a law, or rather have entered on an experiment the results of which cannot possibly realise the contradictory prophecies of its advocates, and must therefore entail disappointment on those who have believed them. For ourselves while we have never been committed to the details of any protective law—while we have as in the case of wool, sanctioned the removal of some protective duties as detrimental, rather than conducive, to the efficacy of the true principle of protection—who have ever maintained the truth and value of this principle: we have stood by it—we do now stand by it—we are prepared to stand by it—and we hold that a government calling itself a paternal government, and yet refusing to protect its subjects, can hardly expect those subjects to consider themselves its children, or to feel towards it filial affection. No man living can tell the effect which a free importation of corn will have on agricultural prices. But as for the selfish and cruel maxim of "buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market," yet a little while and that maxim must be proved impracticable, or must prove itself deadly. No private individual can carry it out without sacrificing to it all the domestic affections and all the kindly charities of life—no nation can carry it out without such horrible oppression of the poor as most inevitably be followed by national convulsions. As for the minister who has asserted this maxim, we behold him now without his office and without his party. As for Lord John Russell, our present minister, we expected nothing hostile to us from Sir Robert, we expect nothing favourable to us from Lord John. Our expectations have not been realised in the former case, and therefore, in the latter, let us wait in cautious neutrality, to see whether Lord John believes that the agriculturists of England are without union, without spirit, without power.—All is not lost; many, very many, of those who believed that we must embark on this fearful venture are yet most reluctant to see the agricultural interest lowered from the political or social position it has hitherto occupied, and these men will labour earnestly with us in the maintenance of that position. Do not let us reject their aid—we have formidable enemies, we need all our friends; meanwhile let us support those who have proved themselves true to us, and, where we have been betrayed, let us look for men whose hearts, to use a farmer's phrase, "are in the right place." Pledges we have seen shamelessly violated; and a course of action may, we know, be wise or unwise, according to circumstances; but a stern hostility to a vicious and dangerous system of political economy—an earnest recognition of the rights of British agriculture, and an uncompromising assertion of those rights—these are what our yeomen must now look for, and while it would be at once impertinent and impossible to dictate details of action in your several localities, we have known you too long, and you have trusted us too heartily, to let us for one moment doubt that, when we urge you to bestir yourselves as men of good hope you count on our heartiest co-operation, and in the communication, from time to time, of such suggestions as may seem to us advisable. Meanwhile far from considering the cause of the farmer as lost, we believe there never was a time when a more lively interest was felt in his favour, now that his country beholds him betrayed by the ministry of his choice, and abandoned by so many of those in whom he trusted.

(Signed) RICHMOND.

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 28, 1846.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Family, arrived in this City on Monday evening from St. Andrews, in the steamer *Saxe Gotha*, and on Tuesday morning proceeded through the Falls in the same vessel, and there took passage in the steamer *New Brunswick* for Head Quarters.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—We beg to call the attention of the public to the Annual Report of this Society, on the first page of our present number. A vast amount of distress is relieved by the Committee, and great pains, we understand, are taken to bestow their charity on deserving individuals.

On Sunday last collections were taken up in several of the churches and chapels in this city, for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire in Newfoundland, when the following amounts were collected in the undermentioned places of worship:—

Trinity Church,	18	0	0
St. John's Church,	14	9	7
Wesleyan Chapel, Germain st.	13	2	5
Baptist Chapel,	6	13	3

BARON DEFLEKUN'S CONCERT.—We could not but recognize the promise of better days for music in this Province, when we witnessed at the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday last, a large company attentively listening the whole evening to the performance of selections of the very highest character from the classic works of Rossini, Meyerbeer, Mehul, Weber, Bellini, Auber, and Balfe. The oftener such music is heard, the more it must delight;—those who do not enjoy it at first, will admire after having been benefitted by frequent repetitions of it. The prevalent taste, from want of advantages, has heretofore generally been for a style of composition which is neither sublime, nor beautiful, nor sentimental; but simply frivolous, capricious and extravagant. We hope that an universal taste for really good music will be formed.—Baron DeFleur played admirably, and confirmed our formerly expressed opinion that he is an excellent pianist and a perfect musician. He was very kindly assisted by our principal professors.

MR. BENNISON'S CONCERT.—We were not less surprised than pleased at this performance, which took place at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening last. It was certainly the most interesting of its kind, it has been our good fortune to witness, and reflected the highest credit on the conductor. The performers were composed of, we should judge, over two hundred Youths and Misses, from styles of sixteen years of age down to the yonkers of 24 months; the latter standing prominently in front, taking part in nearly the whole performance, beating the time with his hands, and, at the conclusion shouting at the top of his voice 'God save the Queen.' The 'patronage' on this occasion fell far short of the character of the performance; the singers being as nearly three to one of the audience. Surely the parents of these children ought to countenance by their presence, at least for a few minutes, an exhibition of so interesting a character.

The people of Halifax are split into two parties with respect to an Address to Sir John Harvey.—His presence is much required to restore *Harmony.*

A fine new ship of 720 tons, was launched last week at Saint Stephen; she is called the *Elizabeth Bibby*, and is owned by the Messrs. Porter.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning between the hours of two and three, the barn belonging to Mr. Ephraim Turner, of Turner's Ridge, in the county of Charlotte, was discovered to be on fire, and in a few minutes, so rapidly did the flames spread, was with all its contents reduced to ashes. We are sincerely sorry for Mr. Turner, who is we believe the oldest settler in the district, and a worthy man. The loss is heavy, there being in the building at the time 30 tons of hay, and a pair of fine horses, with carts and farming gear, all of which underwent the same fate.—*Charlotte Gazette.*

New York Markets, August 22.—Flour—Prices have settled to $4 for Oswego and Michigan, and 6d more for Genesee.

Markets at Kingston, Jamaica, July 26.—Cod 5sh in casks 8 to 9s 6d; boxes 12s to 15s—two cargoes unsold. Mackerel, No. 1, 35s; No. 2 and 3 dull at 34s. Alewives, sale of 200 barrels at 10s. No salmon in market. Lumber, no sales. Flour 25s 6d to 27 shillings.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—William B. M'Keel to be Bye Road Commissioner in King's County, in the room and place of John M'Keel, late of Greenwich, deceased.

NEW POTATOES.—Fifteen hundred bushels of this article have been shipped on board the brigantine *Pursuit*, which is about to start on her first trip for the West Indies.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

SYNOD OF NEWBRUNSWICK.—The annual meeting of the Synod of New Brunswick, in connection with the Church of Scotland, will be held in St. James's Church, Newcastle, on Thursday, 10th of September next.—*Head Qrs.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that on Friday last, Mr. Michael Moore, a farmer, in the Parish of Lincoln, in the County of Sunbury came by his death in a sudden and distressing manner. Mr. Moore had been in Fredericton on some business, and having returned home in the afternoon went to the pasture to procure a horse for the purpose of carrying him to visit an acquaintance at some distance. Having secured the animal, he proceeded to comb out and pull some hair from its tail, when the brute kicked him with such violence as occasioned a rupture of the stomach and gall bladder. Medical assistance was procured from Fredericton, but nothing could be done to preserve life, and the unfortunate man expired on the following day, having suffered great torture.—*Ib.*

IMPORTANT FROM THE PACIFIC.—We are indebted to our attentive correspondent at Halifax for the following important news, brought to that port by the Brigt. Maitland, from Kingston, Jamaica. It is taken from the Kingston Morning Journal:—

"We learn on good authority that accounts brought by H. M. Brig Daring, announce the important fact that the inhabitants of Upper California had pronounced themselves independent of the Republic of Mexico, and placed themselves under the protection of the United States. It is said that in consequence of this movement on the part of the Californians, the Officer in command of the American squadron had hoisted the flag of the United States on this portion of the Mexican territory.

"Vice Admiral Seymour had proceeded to the southward, for the purpose, it was said, of collecting his squadron, and we should imagine that a collision must be almost inevitable.

"It will be seen that the Americans, who have been for some time occupying California under the guise of peaceful emigrants, have adopted in the present instance a more bold and decisive step than their brethren in Texas did under similar circumstances. In the latter case, they were content to declare themselves independent, leaving it to a future period, when the powerful nations of Europe should have formally acknowledged their independence, to perfect that which was the original object of the movement—namely, the addition of the district thus fraudulently acquired to the territory of the United States. With respect to California, however, their course is different. Taking advantage of the war between America and Mexico, a circumstance which will render the latter power unable to use its military strength in maintaining its sovereignty over the revolted district, the squatters from the Southern and Western States have not merely declared California independent of Mexico, but have at once handed over the territory to the United States.—In the present state of unwillingness to engage in war which appears to influence the Councils of Great Britain, it seems difficult to conjecture what may be the result of such a step on the part of the United States—but we are convinced that if the principles which have ever influenced European Governments, in similar cases, and which were wont to be considered as the law universal which governed international dealings, are still binding, and if the spirit which was accustomed to influence British Statesmen has not utterly vanished from the bosom of the present generation, such a course of aggression as that now pursued by the United States towards Mexico cannot be continued without endangering the peace of the world."—[New-Brunswicker.

CONVICTION UNDER THE PASSENGERS' ACT.—A FLAGRANT CASE.—Alexander M'Naughton, the master of the Brigantine "Danube," was summoned before B. L. Peters and John Kerr, Esquires, on the complaint of M. H. Perley, Esq., Government Emigration Agent, on two charges—the first for not having a sufficient supply of provisions and water for the passengers' use, and the second, for having brought passengers in the Danube, that vessel not having any lower hold beams, as required by the Passengers' Act. Captain M'Naughton was convicted on the clearest proof in both cases, and was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of Fifty Pounds sterling on each complaint, in all One Hundred Pounds sterling, and costs. The passengers by the Danube were all landed on Partridge Island, in a very wretched state, and many of them with fever, from starvation and want of water. One fine young woman died on the Island last Friday of the fever; the rest of the passengers, though much debilitated, are recovering slowly.

We understand that the Emigrant Agent is taking measures for punishing other parties besides the Master, for the violation of the Passengers' Act in this case.—[Ib.

LATER FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.—By an arrival at New York from Havana, we learn that Ex-President Santa Anna, with General Almonte and Reyon, sailed from Havana for Vera Cruz on the evening of the 8th instant, in the British steamer Arab.

The revolution in Mexico in favour of Santa Anna was spreading, and at Vera Cruz his portrait had been conveyed through the streets, amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

Two battalions of Mexican troops had left the Mexican capital for the north prior to the 25th ult, and Paredes was intending to follow speedily, with the remainder of the army of reserve.

On the 28th, the Vice President, Gen. Bravo, assumed the reins of Government in the Mexican Capital. It was stated that the Paredes Ministry continued in the exercise of its functions until that day. Gen. Bravo was about to appoint a new Ministry.

A letter to the New-York Tribune, dated Vera Cruz, July 31, furnishes the following:

The *denouement*, mentioned in my last, has happened. The portrait of Santa Anna has been carried in triumph through the principal avenues of the city with acclamations, and the approving quiescence of the national troops of the fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa. You may rest assured this movement will go forward, and Santa Anna and Almonte will make a triumphant passage from this to the capital of the Republic. This will cement all defection within the boundaries of the nation, and, as a natural consequence, bring about a more energetic defence of the national honor. A universal sentiment prevails; and the one idea is to repel the invader, and recover ground lost by the inaction of the national forces."

Whether we shall be able to carry out our intentions, or rather intended efforts, must be decided by the future. It is believed here, however, that the government of the United States will soon be sick of their war upon us, and confess it is not so easy a matter as they imagine, to overrun and subdue eight millions of united hearts, stung to madness by unparalleled injustice, perpetrated in for nearly ten years, and terminating in an invasion as a justification of it.

You will discover, by the papers that will now reach you, that *Letters of Marque* are to be issued for the distressing of your commerce; that a decree has passed, unanimously, in the National Junta, for the promotion of all who signalize themselves in future engagements with the United States forces; that a line of circumvallation is to be thrown up around the city of Mexico to an extent of many miles in circuit, and that there is a determination on the part of the whole people to resist whatever forces may appear among them in an offensive attitude.

You will perceive from all this that your forces are now about to realize the difficulties which, had we been more assidious, would have caused, probably, a different feeling among them: a feeling other than that of security.

The decree alluded to above sanctions a change in the formation of battalions that is intended, as you will probably perceive, at once to enable the force to attack those under General Taylor, guerilla-fashion, or small harassing actions: as the forces of the United States are composed, principally, of new levies, attacks, by such small sections, will materially impede their success.

LATER FROM THE AMERICAN ARMY.

The steam ship New York arrived at New Orleans on the evening of the 13th instant. She left Brazos San Jago on the 8th.

The Matamoras Flag of the 5th states that McCullough and Gillespie's Rangers had a fight with a company of Camanche Indians, about 600 in number. In the encounters the Camanches lost 20 killed, and of the 80 Rangers who attacked them there were but 2 killed, the latter bringing off 150 horses.

The Mexicans were fortifying Monterey and calculated to meet the Americans with a strong force. The river was rising again at Camargo.—Eleven steamers had passed up from Matamoras. Capt. Walker is dangerously ill at Matamoras.

According to recent private advices from Mexican citizens living at Monterey, to their friends in Matamoras, there are in that vicinity about 4,000 soldiers, who can be concentrated on very short notice at Monterey. This comprises all the Mexican forces this side of the Sierra Madre. General Taylor's advices, which are not, however, of quite so recent a date, state that there are only about 200 *zapadores* working on the fortifications at the city in question.

[*From the Cape Breton Spectator*]

COW BAY CHIR

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[*From the Cape Breton Spectator, Aug. 7.*]

COW BAY CHURCH.

Sunday the 26th of July will be a day ever memorable along the eastern shores of Cape Breton, for the opening of the first Episcopal Church erected along the coasts, at Cow Bay. The zeal and faith of the small congregation there abiding deserve especial praise; poor in this world's riches, and depending on their own labour for support, they denied themselves many comforts, and even necessaries, allowing their own dwellings to remain unfinished, in order that the House of God might be completed. Proceeding into the forest, they hewed the frame, and procured the lumber requisite, working with their own hands, that the temple of God might be prepared for His worship. At one time, despairing, at another, renewed by hope, aided as the servants of God ever are, by the charity of their richer brethren, whose hearts have been softened from above to feel for the spiritual wants of the poor disciples of Christ,—these noble men persevered amidst much discouragement, until the Building was ready for Divine Service.

A bright and sunny moon cheered the assembled throng, who at an early hour came from the adjoining shores to witness the solemn Festival; Churchmen, Dissenters, and Roman Catholics met at once in harmonious concourse to behold an House of Prayer sanctified by the word of God, and the holy Sacraments. The British flag, the sacred banner of the Cross, as it floated in the breeze, reminded all that they professed one common faith, and that without charity they could not fulfil the divine law. Love being the very essence of Christianity.

At half past ten A. M., the procession left the house of Mr. George Spencer, Churchwarden, and slowly ascended the hill, chanting one of the sweet Psalms of David. Two youths preceded, bearing a banner, on which was inscribed the text, "Built on the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone;" then followed a varied crowd—the aged on the verge of the grave, smiling through their tears, as they saw the portal's of God's House open to receive them, and felt with Simeon, that they could now depart in peace—men and women, in the prime of life, youths and maidens, buoyant and happy children and infant's in their mother's arms, showing how the Church embraces all of every age. After this crowd of worshippers came the Churchwardens with their staves of office; then carried by four boys the banners of our Reformed Catholic Church, containing the following scrolls "Evangelical Truth—Apostolic order.—the bulwarks of the Church; the Bible and Prayer Book borne by a gentleman of Sydney; whilst the Rev. W. Y. Porter, Travelling Missionary, closed the procession, arrayed in the priestly surplus, and stole, the vestments of the Church from the Apostolic age!

The Church was crowded, 150 being present; it reminded us of a country church, the raised platform for the altar covered with a neat carpet, the altar cloth, on which was worked I. H. S. surmounted by a cross, and surrounded by a ray of glory, the simple lectern and the shaded windows added somewhat to the solemnity. When a tower and chancel are erected the resemblance will be complete.

After the prayers, Mr. Porter in an eloquent extempore address from Luke XII. 32, vindicated the Church in general from the charge of Puseyism, and inculcated the doctrine of Christian charity; then followed the blessed Sacrament, whereof about 30 were partakers; and in the afternoon two infants were brought forward for the sacred rite of baptism.

Thus closed this joyous Festival; cheered by hope through faith triumphant, and gladdened by the Divine presence, a scattered flock has now become an household in the Faith. Shall we not hope, and hoping pray that the Lord may send labourers into his harvest, so that the wilderness may blossom as a rose, and these desolate shores so long a forest become musical with the voice of prayer and praise! The true christian, animated by Faith, despairs not of God's goodness; but firmly believes, that when through his Almighty Providence a temple has been erected to His Glory, He will in due time provide a resident minister to dispense the word of Life, and point the way to Heaven.

The members of the Church at Cow Bay takes this opportunity of expressing their gratitude to the Venerable Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the promotion of Christian knowledge; to the former, for a supply of Missionaries, and to the latter, for a donation of £25 stg. to the Diocesan Church Society, and lastly to the *liberal* inhabitants of *Sydney*, and other places, who have aided them in this blessed work, and of assuring them that the Lord will not forget 'their labour of love.'

They would also express to Mr. Porter their deep feelings of respect and gratitude for his ministerial labours among them, and for the untiring zeal, unwearied energy, and firm perseverance, which he evinced in the execution of this pious work, labouring with his own hands, that the temple of the Lord might be rendered meet for his worship. Not an earthly but an heavenly reward will be his, when he listens to the approving sentence, "Well done thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of the Lord."

MONTREAL, Aug. 8th.—In yesterday's *Herald* appears the following letter from Sir Allan Mc Nab, which that paper informs us was addressed to a relative of his in Montreal.

ON BOARD STEAMER BRITANNIA.
Entering Halifax Harbour, 18th July.

I have just seen a *Montreal Herald*, of the 14 inst. in the hands of a fellow passenger, stating that I had resigned the office of Adjutant-General, because I would not act without Colonel McDonald. This is not the case. When I agreed to accept the appointment, it was on the express understanding that I should be allowed to strengthen the Department by the selection of the most efficient men to assist. I selected Dr. Tache, because I felt that he was an honest man, who would give such information as would enable me to do justice to his countrymen—the British population in Lower Canada would soon find that their interests were safe in my hands. I named for Upper Canada, Col. E. Cameron, a distinguished and accomplished soldier, familiar, of course, with all the details of military manners, and whose assistance would not be only valuable but almost indispensable to me. The Governor General *approved, and authorised me to offer Colonel Cameron the appointment. I did so, and he accepted.* The Council not only refused to appoint him but actually appointed another as my Deputy, without even consulting me—the supposed head of the Department. As Adjutant General, I was to have all the responsibility, and the Council the patronage and appointments. This, of course, I could not, as an honest man, submit to,—so I returned the commission, and declined the office. I said not one word against Colonel McDonald—on the contrary, I said I was glad that he had been provided for, although I could have wished it had been some other way—as I did not agree with the Council in thinking that he was the most eligible person for that appointment.

The difficulty has all arisen from the interference of Rowland and George M'Donnell, nephews of Col. M'D., who went about the House, towards the close of the Session, with a kind of *Round Robin*, recommending their uncle—which many members signed, many of whom afterwards told me, that they would not have signed it, had they not been under the impression that the Government would never establish so dangerous a principle as to act upon such a document.

HALIFAX, August 18.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Soon after ten o'clock on Wednesday night, the alarm bell rang, and the cry of Fire resounded through our streets. On hurrying to the scene of disaster, we found the Carpenter's work shops of Messrs. M'Donough an Mahoney, on O'Brien's wharf, in a blaze, while that of Mr. Wisdom, on the Long wharf was just ignited, and like the others was speedily enveloped in flames. The appearance at this time, and for upwards of an hour afterwards was truly alarming, from the mass of combustible materials in the burning buildings, and the quantity of loose lumber in their immediate vicinity, the continued shower of falling brands on the contiguous buildings, and the spreading of the fire upwards, on both wharves, towards Water street. Happily, however, towards midnight by the combined efforts and the untiring zeal and energy of the Engine, Fire, and Axe Companies, the Military, the Navy, and the citizens, a stop was put to the ravages of the destructive element, though not until in addition to the premises already mentioned a range of stores occupied by Messrs. J. & T. Williamson, a building used as a sailors's boarding house, and a wooden store belonging to Robert M. Brown, Esq., had been consumed.—Considerable damage was also done to a stone store belonging to Mr. Brown the roof of which in particular was destroyed; nor did the granite building occupied by Messrs. Charman & Co., altogether escape, the rent and shattered appearance of the wall on the side next O'Brien's wharf, from the conjoint or conflicting operation, we scarce know what to call it, of the fire and water, is especially remarkable. To the resistance offered to the fire, however, by these buildings on the south, and to its progress to the northward being stopped by the stone store belonging to Robert Noble, Esq., may in a great measure, we believe, be ascribed the confining of the work of destruction within such comparatively narrow limits. We should have mentioned that the steamer from Dartmouth was promptly over with a reinforcement of volunteers from that side of the water who we learn rendered good service, though, as we were not in the immediate vicinity of personally witnessing their exertions. The origin of the fire is enveloped in mystery. It is generally believed to have originated in Mr. M'Donough's workshop, who, we understand is from home, and in which we are informed, there has been no work done for two or three weeks.—We have heard various estimates of the value of the property destroyed, but have not been able to learn with any thing like certainty, either the actual extent of the loss, or the amount insured. The list of sufferers by this calamity, we regret to add, must be increased by inserting the name of Mr. Bentley, mast maker, which we find we have inadvertently omitted. Mr. B's workshop, with its contents, being amongst those which fell a prey to the flames. —*Guardian.*

Dreadful Mortality and Sickness on board the Vesuvius—H. M. steamer Vesuvius, arrived from Vera Cruz, on Friday night, having on board a mortal fever, which occasioned the death of one Midshipman and 9 of the crew, on the passage, and 39 are at present ill with it. She went round to Melville Island on Saturday morning, to remain in quarantine, until the fever disappears, and those suffering are restored to health.

REMARKABLE SPEED ON THE OCEAN.—During the passage last homeward of the Great Britain from New York to Liverpool, it was ascertained by accurate nautical observation made on Saturday, June 13th, that this leviathan, propelled by the screw, actually ran no less than 330 knots in the course of 24 hours, producing an average rate of going throughout the day, of nearly sixteen statute miles per hour, a speed never before equalled on the ocean by any paddle wheeled steamer, or by any sailing vessel whatever. Such a velocity, had it continued throughout the voyage undiminished, would have brought her across from New York to England in eight days and a half.

POPULATION.—The estimated population in England and Wales in 1836 was 14,906,000; the number of commitments 20,984; the proportions of the commitments to the population, 1 in 710; and the increase in three years (1836 to 1839) was 59 per cent. In 1845 the estimated population was 16,796,000; the number of commitments, 24,303; the proportion of commitments to the population, 1 in 691; and the decrease in three years (1842 to 1845,) 6 7 per cent.

The man Brady, tried for the murder of O'Rorke, has been acquitted, and that in the face of evidence that would have hanged him a dozen times over had he been tried before an English jury. There is evidently something horribly rotten in our judicial system, and until it is thoroughly reformed and means adopted by which more intelligent juries can be procured, there will be no chance of getting justice in this section of the Province. In Upper Canada things are managed better, and rogues get what they deserve. It is our intention to publish the whole of the evidence given on the trial, in our next publication, if possible.—*Montreal Courier.*

PRINCE EDWARDS ISLAND, AUGUST 11.—On Tuesday night last this Island was visited with one of the most terrific thunder and lightning storms, accompanied with heavy rain, that we ever remember to have experienced. It commenced about 11 o'clock at night, and continued until day light the next morning. We have not as yet heard of any damage being done, with the exception of a horse belonging to Mr. Bryanton, Brackley Point Road, having been killed by the lightning, and setting fire to the fence. The horse when struck was about ten feet from the fence, and the electric fluid which struck the horse on the shoulder, and singed the hair all down his leg, passed to the fence, and set it on fire.—*Gazette.*

AUGUST 18.—We regret to have to record this week, the melancholy death of two individuals, by drowning, on Monday night last, the 10th inst., at nine o'clock, at Grand River, Lot 16. The particulars are as follow:—

A few days previous to the accident, a new Brig was launched, called the *Arion*, and on Monday night, the owner, Mr. *John Malcolm*, together with three other persons, went off in a boat for the purpose of weighing a kedge anchor—it blowing fresh at the time—and just as they had nearly accomplished their object, the boat upset, and, melancholy to relate, Mr John Malcolm, the owner, and a Frenchman, were drowned. Mr. Malcolm who was an expert swimmer, called out to the men to make for the shore, about 100 yards distant, and it is supposed that he was either endeavouring to save the Frenchman, and got entangled with him, or else took the cramp, which he was subject to and the result was as we have before stated.—*ib.*

"*The Church,—the Pillar and Ground of the Truth.*"—The New Episcopal Church at Manawagonish, Parish of Lancaster, will be opened for public Worship, on Sunday 30th inst., at 11, a. m. The Rev. Mr. HARRISON, Rector of Portland, at the request of the People, conveyed through their Pastor, has kindly consented to occupy the pulpit on the occasion. The seats in this building are all free. There will be a Collection taken up at the time appointed by the Rubric, which will be appropriated to the liquidation of the debt still remaining on the building. As many of the friends of the Church of England, in Saint John and Carleton and all others, as can conveniently leave their own churches, are respectfully invited to attend, and earnestly solicited to contribute of their "Lord's Money" according to the full intention of Tobit iv. 7

If the day should prove unfavourable, the above notice will be carried into effect the first fine Sunday following.

☞ We are requested to state that there will be at the Ferry landing, in Carleton, at 9 and 10 o'clock a. m., on Sunday, the 30th inst. three carriages for the purpose of conveying ladies and others who may wish to be present on the occasion.

☞ The Mail for England to meet the sailing of the Steamer Caledonia from Halifax on the 2d Sept. will be closed at the General Post Office in this City to-morrow (Saturday,) the 29th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

MARRIED.

On the 22d inst. by the Rev. Andrew Halket, Mr. Joseph Close, to Miss Susan Mooney, both of the Parish of Saint John.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Andrew Halket, Mr. George Wishart, to Miss Sarah Kirkpatrick, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 9th inst. by the Very Rev. James Dunphy, V. G. Mr. John Gilhooly, to Mrs. Anastasia Kearney, both of this City.

At St. Andrews, on Sunday last, by the Rev. John Ross, Capt. John McCullough, to Miss Margaret Augusta Stinson, both of that town.

At Hampton, King's County, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. W. Walker, Mr. Washington Alden, to Frances Ann, eldest daughter of Charles C. Sherwood, Esquire, all of the Parish of Hampton.

DIED.

On the 11th instant, James, aged three years, only son of the late Mr. James Floy, of this City.

On the 11th inst. after a short illness, Mr. Angus Harrison, aged 28 years, a native of the Parish of Leagh, Queen's County, Ireland, leaving a wife and three children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and kind parent.

On Wednesday, 19th inst. George W. son of Mr. John D. MacIntyre, aged nine months.

On Thursday afternoon, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with Christian resignation to the Divine will, Janet, wife of Mr. Thomas Rankine, jr., in the 44th year of her age, leaving a husband and nine children to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and tender parent.

On Thursday afternoon, very suddenly, Mr. Joseph Calhoun, aged 73 years.

In Portland, on Friday morning, the 14th inst., Eliza, daughter of Thomas W. Smith, Esq., M. D. aged two years and eleven months.

On Monday last, John, youngest son of Mr. Richard Bell, aged 1 year and four days.

On Sunday evening, after a long illness, which he bore, with Christian patience and resignation, Mr. Daniel McCourt, aged 76 years.

On Sunday morning, of apoplexy, after a few hours illness, Mr. Alexander McMurry, aged 53 lately from Dunfocher, Scotland.

On Monday morning, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Almira, wife of Mr. Charles Adams, in the 29th year of her age.

On Sunday morning, Charlotte A. D. wife of Mr. Wm. Coatling, aged 24 years, formerly of St. Stephens, leaving a husband and two children to mourn their loss.

In Portland, on Friday morning, the 14th instant, Eliza, daughter of Thomas W. Smith, Esq., M. D., aged two years and eleven months.

At her place of residence, (Mr. Samuel Fairweather's, in the Parish of Norton, King's County,) on Wednesday the 19th inst. Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Fairweather, aged 79 years, much respected and esteemed while in life. Her end was peace.

At Weldford, County of Kent, on the 26th ult. in the 28th year of her age, Mary, wife of Mr. Alexander Glencross, and daughter of Mr. John Carruthers, leaving several children and relatives to mourn their sad bereavement.

At Greenwich, King's County, on Saturday the 8th instant, Albert, fourth son of Mr. William B. Mc Keel, aged one year and eleven months.

In the Parish of Greenwich, K. C. last week, Mrs. Mary Ogden, in the 81st year of her age, relict of the late Mr. Jonathan Ogden, who departed this life on the 14th day of November last, aged 97 years.

At Fredericton, on Monday morning last, Harriet Forde, third daughter of Mr. James F. Gale, aged five years.—Same day, Mr. Andrew Doherty, aged 23 years.

Suddenly, at Port Hood, Nova Scotia, of apoplexy, on the 29th ult., James Turnbull, Esquire, of Arichat, Barrister at Law, and M. P. P. The deceased was in the enjoyment of his usual health, and while transacting some business suddenly leaned his head on his hand, and expired without a groan or a struggle.

At the British Coffee House, Toronto, Canada West, on the 12th inst., Col, Nathaniel Coffin, aged 80 years. He was a native of Boston, U.S., a U.E. Loyalist, and served during the last war with the United States, and was for a number of years Adjutant-General of the Militia for Upper Canada.

At Ramsgate, Eng., on Sunday, July 12th, Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth Tonna, well known in this country as well as England, as the popular authoress, under the signature of "Charlotte Elizabeth." A painful and lingering disease has terminated her useful career, but the productions of her pen will long remain as a monument to her worth.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Saturday—Barque Sea Nimph, Vasey, London—John Hammond, ballast.

Steamer North America, Brown Eastport—James Whitney, passengers and merchandise.

Sunday—Schr. Peruvian, Sheridan, Boston, 5—order, assorted cargo.

Flora, Scott, Boston, 2—order, do.

Brigt. Mary Hibbert, Michener, Sydney—T. L. Nicholson, & Co. coals.

Tuesday—Schr. Acadia, Barnes, New York, Master—wheat, &c.

Thursday—Ida, Smith, Philadelphia—Thomas Leavitt, flour & corn.

Ship Chester, Maxwell, Liverpool—Eaton & Ray, general cargo.

Thomas Vaughan, Newry—Thomas Vaughan, ballast.

Armeda, Kinney, Halifax—master, rum, wine, oil, &c.

Maranham, Jimeson, Hull, 49—S. Wiggins & son, coal.

Barque Agnes & Ann, Bowie, Dublin, 37—Wm. Carvill, ballast.

CLEARED.

21st—Ship Mountaineer, Bogart, Cork timber and deals—James Kirk; Brig Rover, Purdy, Dublin, deals—James Kirk.

22d—Ship New Zealand, Frye, Newry, timber and deals—Wm. Carvill; Barque Pearl, Rowles, Southampton, timber and deals—S. Wiggins and Son; Caroline, Marsh, Kirkaldy, timber and deals—John Robertson; Schooner Elizabeth, Henneberry, Cork, railroad sleepers and deals—T. E. Millidge.

24th—Ship Britannia, Coulthart, Liverpool, timber and deals—John Wishart; Brig Evelina, Owen, Halifax, assorted cargo.

25th—Ship Pomona, Ball, Liverpool, timber and deals; Schr. Isabella, Doyle, Newry, deals; Brig Hornet, Hedigan, Limerick, deals.

26th—Barque Novascotian, Ryerson, Dublin, deals and staves; Sirion, Cann, Greenock, timber and deals; Emerald, Smith, Glasgow, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Avon, Johnson, Liverpool, timber and deals—J. Ward and Son, & C. McLauchlan; Ambasadress, Bannerman, timber and deals—John Hammond.

27th.—Ship Emerald, Smith, Glasgow, timber & deals—S. Wiggins & son; Ambasadress, (new,) Bannerman, Liverpool, timber and deals—John Hammond; Brigt. Danube, Brier, Belfast deals—Wm. McDonagh; Candia, (new) Feran, Glasgow, railway sleepers—S. W. Cock.

28th—ship Rolla, Keighly, Hull, deals—Allison & Spurr; Avon, Johnston, Liverpool, timber, battens, and staves—J. Ward & son.

Carleton Union Lodge,

NO. 767 on the Registry of England, meets at Masons' Hall, Carleton, on Thursday Evening next, at 7 o'clock.—R. N.——By order of the W. M. *Aug. 28.*

Wholesale Confectioner and Lozenge Manufacturer.

A. MARTIN begs to remind his Wholesale Customers that he has always on hand a large Stock of CONFECTIONS and LOZENGES of first rate quality, which he will sell at moderate prices, at his Establishment, in Prince William street, a few doors South of the Bank of New Brunswick, same side. May 29.

STEEL.

BY the *Chester*, the Subscribers are now landing an assortment of Cast, German, Coach spring and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Aug. 28. (Her) JARVIS & CO.

Chain Cables, Glass, &c.

[*By the Chester from Liverpool*]

2 7-8 CHAINS, 2 13-16 do, 2 5-8 do } each 60 Fathoms;
70 Boxes containing 5000 feet assorted sizes Window GLASS, 9x13 to 14-20;
30 bags 12-4 to 3 inch Cut NAILS.
Also to arrive—47 Crates Ground & Cut Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, Castards, Jellies, &c., in convenient packages, and first quality Glass.
JOHN KINNEAR.
August 28. *Prince Wm street.*

MUSIC.

JOSEPH PRICE, (late Musician in her Majesty's 33d Regt.) begs to acquaint the inhabitants of St. John, that he purposes giving instruction on the following instruments—Ophicleide, Cornopean Clarionet Key Bugle, Flute, Horn, and other wind instruments. Terms will be made liberal.
Gentlemen attended at their own residence if required.
Reference to Carleton Mechanic's Band, whom he is at present instructing, and at the Chronicle Office.
Carleton, Aug. 28, 1846.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Has received per ship *Oregon*, from Liverpool:—
5 Hhds. Crushed SUGAR,
Which will be sold as cheap as any in the market for satisfactory payments.
Aug. 28. ARCH'D HEGAN.

AUTUMN PRINTED CALICOES—Just received at the Manchester House, Market square, per ship *Oregon*, from Liverpool.
August 28. WM. HOWARD.

ROOM PAPER.—1000 Pieces of English Room Paper, 112 yds length, assorted patterns, will be sold cheap. Aug 28 WM. HOWARD.

Shawls, Cachmere Dresses, &c.

On Consignment—for sale by the Undersigned:
2 CASES Royal Maude SHAWLS; printed Cachmeres, Cachmere Dresses, & check'd Woollen Shawls, all suitable for the Fall Season; and will be sold at a moderate advance on the invoice. Aug 2 RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Wine, Brandy, Geneva, &c.

Expected to arrive per *Gowris*, and other vessels from London:
30 HHDS. Old Pale and Brown Cognac BRANDY, *Martell's, Henessy's, &c.*
25 Hhds. Fine Pale Schiedam GENEVA;
5 Pipes } London Particular MADEIRA;
10 qr casks }
10 Hhds. 10 Gr. Casks choice OLD PORT;
20 Cases Peter F. Heering's Cherry BRANDY;
Maraschino and other Liqueres;
100 Casks each 4 doz. Byass's best London PORTER and Double BROWN STOUT;
—IN STOCK—
Old Pale and Brown Cognac Brandy, Geneva, Jamaica and other West India RUM in Puncheons and hogsheads; choice Old Port (now bottling); Pale, Gold and Brown Sherry; East India and L. P. Madeira, together with a choice selection of French, Rhenish and other Wines, in wood and bottle; London and Dublin Porter; Double brown stout and Pale Ale; Burton, Edinburgh, and other scotch Ales in pints and quarts; finest congou and souchong TEA; London sperm Candles, &c &c.
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Wine Merchants, Prince William street.
28th August, 1846.

Pine and Spruce Scantling WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to contract for Two thousand tons of Pine and Two thousand tons of Spruce.

SCANTLING,

from fourteen to fifteen inches square, in lengths of twenty feet and upwards, to be delivered this autumn or next spring. Parties wishing to contract for the whole or part of the above can obtain further particulars on application to
Aug. 7. *THOMAS CORAM.*
of J. C. LITTLEHALE, Carleton.

FOR SALE,

THE whole of the Machinery for the manufacturing of CLOTH, which is nearly new and in good order; will be disposed of immediatly by the subscriber for satisfactory payment.
SEYMOUR PICKETT.
Kingston, (K. C.) August 7.

MR. DEUCHAR

WOULD inform his Friends and Patrons that he has taken that House lately occupied by Mr. C. Inches, on the corner of Prince Wm. and Queen streets, and is now ready to take Pupils either in Classes or private, at any hour from 8 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. Mr. D. Will not go out to teach, as private classes can have his Room to be taught in. 3in. Aug. 7, 1846.

Co-partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have this day entered into Copartnership as IRON MERCHANTS, under the Firm of JARVIS & CO., and will transact business in the premises lately occupied by E. L. Jarvis, Robertson's Buildings, Nelson street.
EDWARD L. JARVIS,
G. MURRAY JARVIS.
August 1, 1846.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public generally that he has a few good HORSES and CARRIAGES, which he will let on very reasonable terms, at his stable in *Charlotte Street*, opposite V. C. Troop's Store. All letting for business or pleasure dispensed with on the Sabbath, (except in cases of emergency.) No charge for Sunday to those wishing to spend that day with their friends out of the City, leaving on Saturday, and returning on Monday. The patronage of all who approve of the above, will be gratefully received.
GEORGE N. ROBINSON.
St. John, N. B., July 17, 1846.

Removal.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public that he has removed to Foster's corner, King street, where, in addition to his former Stock, he will have constantly on hand a choice collection of *New Music and Musical Instruments*, which will be offered for sale at the lowest prices.
On Hand—A superior SERAPHINE with 5½ Octaves, and Octave of Pedals, Venetian Swell and Soft Pedal—cost when new £75; will be sold at a great reduction. The above is well suited for a small Church or Chapel.
☞ PIANOFORTES and all other Musical Instruments tuned and repaired in the neatest manner
SAMUEL STEVEN.
17th July, 1845.

LONDON HOUSE!
Market Square.

SPRING GOODS!

Per ships Juno, Bowyer Smith, Maranham, Queen Pomare, and Lady Caroline, from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde—

THE regular fully assorted Spring supply of SILKS, WOOLLENS, COTTONS, SHAWLS, Dresses Ribbons, Gloves, Hose, Lace, Parasols, &c.
June 5.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
BY AUCTION.

On the 1st day of September next, the Subscribers will sell by Auction on the premises—

THE unexpired Lease of the LOT No. 1154, at the corner of St. James and Carmathan streets, together with the improvements, consisting of:—
The deal and House now occupied by Mr. Geo Taylor, fronting on Carmathan street completately frost proof.
The House occupied by Mr. Andrew White, containing six rooms, with Woodhouse, and a commodious yard.
Each house is subject to a ground rent of Two Pounds per annum—the house renewable at the expiration, with the usual covenants. The sale will be without reserve, the owner being about to leave the Province.
Terms at sale.
July 31. T. L. NICHOLSON & CO.

GAS FITTINGS, &c.

JUST received per ship *Chester*—A large and choice selection of GAS FURNISHINGS, consisting of Lamps, Pillars, Pendants and Brackets with Glasses to suit, which will be sold as low as any in the market. T. R. GORDON.
August 28.

SALT Afloat.—1500 Bushels Turks Island coarse SALT, for sale low while landing from Brig *F. L. Vail*, at North ship.
14th aug. J. & S. FAIRWEATHER.

SALT AFLOAT.—6000 Bushels Liverpool SALT; 500 bags Table ditto. For sale low while landing, from ship *Emerald*.
14th aug. J. & S. FAIRWEATHER.

Sugar and Barley,

Received per schr. Emily, from Halifax—
55 HHDS Porto Rico SUGAR
100 bags Pot Barley. Landing this day at the North Market Wharf. For sale by
August 12. J. R. CRANE.

Oil! Oil! Oil!

IN store:—3000 Gallons PALE SEAL OIL, in small and large packages;
2000 gallons boiled and unboiled PAINT OIL;
No. 1 LONDON LEAD, in 28, 56, and 112lb kegs; also, colored PAINTS.
For sale cheap for cash by
14th august. W. & SCOVIL.

Coffin Warerooms.

Second door North Trinity Church, Germain street, St. John, N. B.

THE subscriber would beg leave to acquaint the public, that he keeps constantly on hand MADE COFFINS, of every size and quality, which will be sold at very reduced prices, from what has been formerly charged in this City, and as the subscriber has spared no pains in getting up a well finished article, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
☞ A Hearse may be obtained on application as above.
August 14. M. N. POWERS.

12th August, 1846.

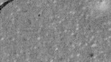
Iron, Spikes, Sheathing Paper, &c.

C. & W. H. ADAMS have received from Liverpool per the ship *Oregon*, an additional supply of 68 Tons "well assorted" common and refined IRON;
106 Bags SPIKES; 5 bags 3¼ inch Sheathing NAILS; 6 Bales Sheathing PAPER;
19 best Blacksmith's VICES;
ON HAND,
150 bags SPIKES;
10 tons well assorted HOLLOW-WARE;
250 dozen steel point socket Shovels.
Received per Mountaineer:
GAS PENDANTS and BRACKETS, bronzed and bright.

STOVES! STOVES!!

NEW Cooking STOVES, Franklin Stoves Air Tight Stoves, and Fancy Stoves, completely fitted up, and equal in weight to any in the city, are now being received, and a supply of which will be kept on hand during the Fall Months. Apply to
JOHN KINNEAR,
August 7. Prince Wm street

DAILY STAGE,
BETWEEN
St. John and St. Andews.



THE subscriber desires to tender his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal share of public patronage he has received on this route, and begs to inform the public that he will in future run a DAILY STAGE between Saint John and Saint Andrews every morning at 6.
Books kept at the St. John Hotel, St. John, and at Ross' Hotel and at McAlevy's store, St. Andrews.
No exertion or expense which may contribute to the comfort or accommodation of Passengers will be wanting.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.
May 23. *Royal Mail Contractor.*

Cabinet and Upholstery WAREHOUSE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the premises formerly occupied by the late Joshua Hughson, in Princess street, where he has fitted up a shop, together with a FURNITURE WAREROOM, and will be most happy to receive orders in his line, which will be executed at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
☞ FUNERALS carefully attended to, and charges moderate.
ROBERT KIMPSON.
WANTED—One good Cabinet Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. R. K.
14th august, 1846.

Shafts and Angle IRON.

BY the *New Zealand*, the subscribers are now receiving an excellent assortment of SCRAP IRON SHAFTS, 5 to 8 inch, round and octagon, Angle and flat hammered Bars.
August 7. JARVIS & CO.

Wanted Immediately.—Two good Journeymen CABINET MAKERS. None need apply but superior workmen.
July 11. J. S. HUNT,
Piano Forte Manufactory

CARD.

THE subscribers, whilst they avail themselves of the present opportunity grateful to acknowledge the many favours which they have received from the public, would intimate that they are now prepared to execute CASTINGS, and Mill, Ship, and Machinery Work, as formerly.
HARRIS & ALLAN.
Portland, July 17.

Daguerreotype Portraits.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Messrs. Poolis & Melick have removed their establishment for taking Daguerreotype Portraits from the premises occupied by them in Prince Wm. street to those rooms in the Market Square over J. G. Sharp's Drug store, lately occupied by C. Johnston, Esq. Entrance No. 2, Dock Street.
July 3.

GEORGE WOODS,

MANUFACTURER of Improved Waxed Wick MOULD CANDLES, *highly approved*, and warranted superior in brilliancy of light, and length of time in burning, to any Stearin, Marjorine, or other newly invented lard or oil, candles ever imported.
Also—Dipt Candles, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 16 to the pound, at lower prices than can be had from any part of the world.
The Trade supplied on accommodating terms, for approved payments.
May 8. No. 18, *Dock street, St. John.*

Cheap Clothing.

JOHN BOWES, Water street, St John, would beg leave to call the attention of purchasers to his present Stock, consisting of a general variety of SUMMER CLOTHING, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, Kerseys, Russel Cords, Cantoons, Gambroons, an excellent assortment of Vestings, Gents Stocks, and Small Wares, with every article necessary for SEAMEN'S OUTFITS.
Doing business for Cash only, and being determined to sell as low as any person in the trade, those who call may expect good value.
July 31. JOHN BOWES.

If you want to purchase Clothing,
Go to Anderson's,
South side of the Market square.

WHO has on hand one of the most select and extensive stocks of CLOTHING in this city, and his determination being *not to be undersold*, parties desirous of purchasing will please call and examine, and they will find that there is no *bombast in saying* that this Establishment takes the lead for style of Workmanship and lowness in price.
June 19.

Sands' Arcade,
Prince William Street.

THE subscribers have this week received by the *Wm. Ward, Caledonia, Robert Hankin, North America*, and *Ida*, Twenty Three Packages and Nine Bundles of English and American
HARDWARE,
containing a large and varied assortment of useful articles in furnishing Ironmongery, and an extensive supply of the very best
TOOLS AND FILES,
AND a GOOD STOCK of FIRST RATE SAWS, all which have been purchased from Makers whom they *know* to be of the highest standing as Manufacturers, and which they can *therefore* confidently recommend. Inspection is respectfully invited.
☞ CUTLERY to arrive per *Coronation*.
June 12. MARSH late DRURY.

NAILS, &c.

130 BAGS, 4 kegs Rose—35 bags, 11 kegs, Clasp—NAILS, assorted sizes, from 3d'y to 40d'y;
24 bags Spikes, 4, 4½, 5, and 5½ inches;
6 kegs Rivets, assorted sizes;
11 kegs countersunk Nails, from 1 to 3 inches;
5 kegs Boat Nails, from 1½ to 2½ inches;
5 kegs Slate Nails, assorted;
78 Double Ploughshare Moulds;
130 single ditto ditto;
200 Fathoms half inch CHAIN;
120 Fathoms three-eighths do; 150 do. ¼ ditto;
75 Fathoms nine sixteenths ditto;
For sale by
July 10. J. R. CRANE.

JUST RECEIVED per brig *Ida* from New York
6 Travelling TRUNKS of superior quality;
also a fresh supply of all kinds of SHOE THREADS of English manufacture, which will be sold low on application to N. & J. ADAMS,
July 10. King street.

INDIGO and TEA.—The subscriber has now on hand: 25 chests of superior INDIGO, and 50 chests very best CONGO TEA, which will be sold at the lowest market price.
June 26. WM. HOWARD.

☞ To Let, and possession given immediately if required, the lower FLAT of a House in Dorchester street: terms moderate: apply to
July 17. J. FAIRWEATHER.

Commercial HOTEL,
Head of King Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to his numerous Friends and the Public generally, that he has re-Leased the above Establishment for a term of years. This Hotel has recently undergone a thorough repair, and neither pains nor expense have been spared to render it equal to any in the Province. The walls of the old part have been torn down and new ones substituted; beside which very extensive additions have lately been made to the Establishment; fourteen entirely new rooms have just been thrown open, finished and furnished in a superior style.
Thankful for the patronage heretofore received the subscriber pledges himself that no effort on his part shall be spared to render the stay of those visiting the "Commercial" pleasant and agreeable.—The travelling Public and others are respectfully invited to call and make trial for themselves.
Families visiting this city can always be accommodated with Private Rooms, &c. &c.
Commodious stabling for Horses, and a superior hostler always in attendance.
ROBERT WETMORE,
10th July. *Proprietor.*

SUMMERS & HICKS,
Tea Dealers and Grocers,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Prince William Street, opposite Sands' Arcade.

Ex Lady Caroline from London, and Sophia McKenzie:—
2 CASKS PICKLES & SAUCES;
1 box French Olives and CAPERS;
1 case French Mustard and Anchovey Paste;
1 case DURHAM MUSTARD;
6 casks Day and Martin's BLACKING;
3 boxes London Sperm CANDLES;
1 case Robinson's patent Barley and Groats;
20 boxes London Pale Yellow SOAP;
4 casks ass'd Shoe, Scrubbing & patent Brushes,
3 ton Brandram's No. 1. WHITE LEAD;
6 casks sundry *DRY PAINTS*;
1 do London Copal Varnish; 1 do bright do.
May 29, 1846.

Landing ex 'Corfu.'

60 DOZEN Griffin's N. E. Scythes, 38 to 46 inches; 100 dozen Sickles and Reaping Hooks;
22 Casks and cases containing a general assortment of HARDWARE;
1 Patent Iron Weighing Machine;
20 Dozen Barn Shovels;
5 Casks Horse and Ox NAILS.
In Store: 75 chests fine Congou TEA;
3 cases Madras INDIGO;
6 casks Raw and Boil'd OIL;
150 Bbls. superfine FLOUR.
June 26. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

J. HUTCHINSON, Dentist,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has recently returned from the United States, where he has had an opportunity of gaining every information in the line of his Profession; and is now prepared to furnish Teeth on the most approved plan, at his Office in Mr. P. Reed's premises, head of King street. Aug. 21.

TEA & INDIGO.

208 CHESTS fine CONGO TEA.
10 cases Madras INDIGO.—daily expected ex ship *Gowrie*, Captain Falconer, from London, will be sold low on arrival, by
August 21. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

Sydney Coals and OIL.

Daily expected per brig "Mary Hibbert" from Sydney, Cape Breton

The British

Clothing STORE,

Water Street—opposite Sands' Arcade.

Just received at the above establishment, per ship, 'Maranham,' and 'Lady Caroline,' from London, and 'Wm. Ward,' from Liverpool, a large assort of Fashionable

SUMMER CLOTHING,

Consisting of—

FROCK and Dress COATS, latest cut; 30 doz of Summer CASTS, from 4s to 50s;
25 Dozen of Cloth, Tweed, Drill, Moleskin, and Duck JACKETS, from 4s 6d to 35s.;
40 Dozen of Satin, Buff, White, and all kinds of VESTS, from 3s. to 30s;
20 Dozen Pairs of all kinds of PANTALOONS, from 2s 9d. to 27s 6d.;
A fancy assortment of satin Stocks and Ties;
White and coloured Shirts; shirt Fronts; Collars, Braces, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, silkand cotton; Braces, Cloth and Glazed CAPS, silk Handkerchiefs; knit Shirts and Drawers, in lambs' wool and cotton; Hose and half Hose; Gloves; with a large stock of

SEAMEN'S OUTFITS;

Youth's Coats, Jackets, Vests, and Pantaloons;
1 Case of genuine MACKINTOSH COATS, only two months made, and warranted good.

May 22. C. M. GARDNER

Coal, Coke, &c.

100 CHALDS. Gosforth Wallsend COAL, 64 chaldrons COKE,
240 casks Lamp Black; 33 ditto WHITING,
150 boxes 7x9, 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass,
1 crate Cylinder Glass; 50 kegs White Lead,
2 hhds. Green Copperas; 1 hhd Blue Vitriol,
3 casks Epsom Salts,
32 reams imperial Wrapping Paper.

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

June 5. JOHN KINNEAR.

Summers & Hicks,

TEA Dealers and Grocers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Prince William street,—opposite Sands' Arcade

Ex William Ward, from Liverpool—

6 CAROTEELS Zante CURRANTS;
2 cases soft shell and Jordon Almonds;
6 kegs Ground Ginger; 2 chests Florence OIL;
1 cask Cream Tartar and Tartaric Acid;
1 cask Carbonate Soda;
1 box Sim's Brown Windsor and Castile Soap;
6 kegs Thumb and Button BLUE;
1 cask Copal and Bright Varnish;
1 cask shell and soluble COCOA;
1 box Spanish Chocolate; 1 hhd. Table Salt;
French White Wine Vinegar;
2 hogsheads Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL;
40 dozen N. E. pattern Scythes.

Ex Bowyer Smith:—

22 bales Wrapping Paper;
1 do. Writing and Foolscap ditto;
10 barrels Pot BARLEY; 4 ditto Pearl ditto;
2 do. split Peas; 10 do. Ayrshire Oatmeal;
20 boxes Pipes. *May 15*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of acquainting his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed from the South Wharf to SANDS' Fire Proof Brick building, Water street, where he purposes carrying on the *Auction and Commission* business, and will feel much obliged to receive a share of their patronage, assuring them his best endeavours shall be used to give satisfaction.

June 12. THOMAS RAYMOND.

NEW GOODS,

Per 'Wm. Ward' from Liverpool, and 'Lady Caroline' from London:

JAMES HOWARD, TAILOR, King street, begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just returned from London and Paris, with the best assorted Stock of BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, VESTINGS, SCARFS, GLOVES, &c., ever imported into the Province—to which he invites attention.

N. B.—Three months credit.

☞ J. H. during his stay in London and Paris, made arrangements with the first establishments whereby he will be regularly supplied with the Paris and London Fashions, every quarter.

June 12, 1846.

Just Received,

Ex *Yarmouth Packet*, Clements, Master, from St. Thomas:

70 BAGS superior Green COFFEE;
100 Demijohns GIN;
2 Hhds. RUM;
227 Dried OX HIDES. For sale by

10th July. 36. C. M LAUCHLAN.

S. K. Foster's SHOE STORES, Foster's Corner.

Just received per ship Themis from Liverpool, and Saint John, from Glasgow:—

AN elegant assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen, Misses, Youth's, Boys, and Children's, best quality

Boots and Shoes,

together with a great variety of cheap Boots and Shoes, of every description. For sale CHEAP.

London make TRUNKS, of all sizes, for sale.—

June 26. S. K. FOSTER.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY to the Premises in Prince Wm. street, situate between the Commercial Bank and the Bank of British North America.

The Subscriber, having enlarged his establishment, will shortly have on hand a variety of Instruments, which, for equality and purity of tone, he flatters himself that ladies and gentlemen (*Pianists*) will pronounce satisfactory, and which he can safely *warrant* to stand the climate. He begs, also, to invite the attention of the public to the celebrated IRON FRAMED PIANOS manufactured by him, which he recommends as possessing decided advantages over other Instruments, both for increased durability, and remaining unaffected by the frequent changes of the weather.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine.

☞ PIANOFORTES Tuned, Repaired, Exchanged and Let on the most reasonable terms.

References given to gentlemen of the highest respectability, by whom he has been patronized.

St. John, May, 1846. J. T. HUNT.

26th JUNE, 1846.

C. & W. H. Adams,

RECEIVED per *Corfu* and *Samuel*, from Liverpool, a further supply of HARDWARE amongst which are:—25 dozen tin'd and untin'd Tea Kettles; 4 doz. tin'd Wash Basins; 10 dozen tin'd Saucepans; 1 dozen Glue Pots; Wood screws; Brass case Locks; Cabin Door Locks; carpenters' and coopers' Compasses; Gimlets; Kitchen Shovels and Tongs and Hand Irons; brass cocks; Patent ball door Locks; shoe Pincers; hook and eye Hinges; plate ditto; Kent and shoe hammers, &c. &c.; Griffin's SCYTHES, Sickles, and Reaping Hooks.

ALSO—*Hoole Stamforth & Co's* edging and trimming circular, gang, pit, cross cut, and hand Saws, with a sample of a few dozen each of their superior FILES—mill, cross cut, and hand.

HARDWARE, &c.

T. R. GORDON

Has received per *William Ward, Queen Pomare, Coronation*, and other vessels, a good stock of

Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

24 TONS HOLLOW WARE,

—CONSISTING OF—

21 BOILERS, assorted, 25 to 50 gallons; 1535 Pots, ½ to 35 do.
958 Ovens and Covers, 651 extra do.
Fire Dogs; Cart Boxes; Fry Pans; Spiders Griddles, &c.
25 Barrels fine GUNPOWDER;
1 Bale chalk lines, and Coffin MOUNTING;
1 Keg good RED CHALK;
2 Cases best Scotch Screw Augurs;
1 Case Chisels; Hammers; Hatchets; Plane Irons, &c.
1 Cask Planes—O. G., Grecian Ovalve, Bead Reed, Table, Plough, &c.
3 Casks Vickers & Marsh's and Shepherd's Files, Rasps etc. 6 rolls sheet LEAD,
1 Case Sheet COPPER;
2 Casks Shot and Balls 3 cases cast Steel;
1 do. sheet ZINC; 1 case sheet Brass;
10 Bundles Blister Steel; 10 do. do. spring do.;
100 Bags Nails and Spikes assorted;
15 Cwt. Ox and Horse Nails;
300 TEA Kettles tin'd and untin'd, assorted;
12 Dozen long handled FRY PANS;
100 do. socket shovels, 300 pairs horse Traces;
1 cask Ox chains, Backbands, cart hames, &c.;
100 Doz. scythes, 200 do. sickles & scythe hooks;
1 Basket smiths' Vices; 8 Anvils;
12 Smiths' Bellows 22 to 36 inch; 3 cask Borax; sledge & hand Hammers; stocks and Dies screw plates, &c.;
1 Ton IRON WIRE, assorted;
2 cases Mill, circular, Pit and cross cut Saws;
1 cask strap Hinges; 1 case Tea trays;
25 Dozen spades & shovels; 20 do. Irish spades;
2 Bales Wire Riddles, Rat and Mouse Traps;
2 Baskets sand & rag Stones;
1 cask *Water of Ayr* do.;
3 do. Block Bushes, assorted;
6 Bags Rivets and clout Nails;
1 case school SLATES & PENCILS;
1 cask patent enamel'd sauce and stew Pans; Preserving Kettles and Wash Basins;
1 case B Metal Ware and stone Pitchers;
3 do. Gons and PISTOLS;

Locks, hinges and screws in great variety; carpenters' tools; Norfolk, rim and night latches; *Harness* mounting; saddle trees; girth and straining web; chair web; curled hair; hair seating; lamps, candlesticks, snuffers and trays; fenders; footmen; foils and masks; fire irons; shot, paint, scrub black lead and other brushes; urns; plated candlesticks, castors, snuffers, bottle stands, &c.; brass and bell metal preserving kettles; mortars; coffin furniture; slop pails; foot baths and water cans; coffee mills; coal scoops and sifters; dust pans; weights and scales; fish hooks; hoes; rakes; toy spades; curry combs; trowels; brads and tacks; copper bont nails and pump tacks; bellows nails and pipes; smoothing and italian irons; box irons and heaters; stair rods; curtain bands and pins; brass and japanned knockers; bell mounting; cow bells; powder flasks and shot belts; liquor flasks; percussion caps; fishing reels; dish covers; tea and coffee pots; socket castors; sheep shears; carriers' knives and steels; patent and common steelyards, etc.

A great many other Goods in the Hardware line all of which will be sold as low as possible.

May, 1846.

EXTENSIVE MILL PROPERTY.

To be sold by Private Bargain.

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

The Saw Mills are capable of containing as many Gangs as there are now single Saws, which could be substituted at little cost; they are in perfect order and some of the Gangs could be driven throughout the entire year, as there are always several of the Saws kept going during the entire Winter; and the Grist Mill has the same advantage. The Draw is perfect and complete order, having been completed at very great expence, and runs entirely across the river Nashwaak thus securing the whole waters o 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, and 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 cultivation, and precluding any interference by other establishments on the river. These valuable Properties will be sold along with the Mills, and reasonable accommodation will be given to the purchaser. There can scarcely be found within this Province such a valuable Water privilege, and it is therefore well deserving the attention of any party wishing to embark in the Lumber trade; the whole can be seen at any time, and full particulars given on application to W. J. Bedell and Co. Fredericton, Charles Perley, Esquires, Woodstock, or to the subscribers at St. John. ROBERT RANKIN & CO.

March 21, 1845.—tf.

Victoria House.

First Spring Importations.

Per Bristol—

BROAD CLOTHS, in blues, blacks, browns, &c. &c.; Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins and Tweeds; Marseille, Valentia, cashmere and satin Vestings; Turc satins, Gros de Naps, Orientals, &c; Ottomans, Organdies, Balzarines and De Laines; SHAWLS, in Paisley, canton, Lama and cashmere; French and British Garment and Furniture Prints; Twilled and Plain Regatta shirtings, &c.; Irish Linens, Lawns, Diapers and Hollands; Grey and White cottons, sheetings and Warps; Youths and men's cloth caps; Ladies straw Bonnets (newest shapes); Parasols, Umbrellas, &c.

April 17. J. DOHERTY & CO.

French and American PAPER HANGINGS.

The subscriber has just received from France, via New York, per schooner Dolphin—

A VERY large & beautiful assortment of French PAPER HANGINGS, with BORDERS to match.

ALSO—Just received per *Robert Rankin* from Boston, and *Albert Fearing* from Philadelphia:—A very fine assortment of American Paper Hangings, &c. &c. For sale very cheap.

JOHN LEITCH.

Melick's Brick Building, Market square.

17th april, 1846.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT *of Rich* French Paper Hangings.

Just received from France, via New York, per schooner Dolphin:

A VERY large and varied assortment of French PAPER HANGINGS, of the newest and most elegant Patterns, suitable for Dining and Drawing Rooms, Parlours, Chambers, Halls, Entries, &c &c., with Borderings of all widths to match—For sale very cheap. S. K. FOSTER.

17th april. *Foster's Corner, King street.*

LUMBER.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their Lumber Yards, Nelson street, and Lower Cove Market Wharf:

500M. feet Clear and Seasoned Pine LUMBER.
500M. „ second quality ditto,
200M. „ third quality. ditto,

All of which is gang-sawed, and was manufactured at the *Acadian Steam Saw Mills.*

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE—Sawed Laths, Scantling, Refuse Deals, Boards, &c. &c.

JOHN W. CRAIG & CO.

Saint John, 11th March, 1846.

Just received by 'Themis' and for Sale:

MILL SAWS, Whip saws; Cross cut, Web, Hand, Tenon and compass Saws; Curriers' Knives, Shingling Hatchets, Drawing Knives; Adze, Hammers, Chissels, Gouges, Table and other CUTLERY, Files, Combs, Brushes, &c.

26th sept. G. T. WILEY.

No. 2, NORTH WHARF.

Hardware, Powder, Iron, Spikes, &c. &c

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have received per ship "William Ward," from Liverpool:—

30 CASKS and 8 Cases, containing a general assortment of Wolverhampton, Birmingham, & Sheffield HARDWARE, amongst which are—Horse Traces, Ox Chains, Pump Tacks, and Irons, Hoes, Grocers Coffee *Mills and Scales & Weights*, Rim, Mortice, and stock Locks; Hinges of all descriptions, and screws; Patent Harness LEATHER; steel Yards; patent Waggon Axles; Iron Squares; Pew Hinges; Fire Irons; Limerick Hooks, Borax, Red Chalk, Brushes ass'd. Bench and Moulding Planes, Rules, Compasses, Hammers Hatchets, Braces with from 10 to 48 Bits; Hand, Tenon, Cross-cut, Whip and Buck SAWS; Files of all descriptions, Chissels, Plane Irons, Trying squares, &c.; Tea Trays, Cow bells, brass and Iron Candlesticks, Coffin Mounting, Rack Pullies and Roller Ends, Curtain Bands, 1 Garden Engine, Imperial and oblong block tin Dish Covers, Copper Binnacle Lamps, silver plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Castors, Japanned Cruet Frames, brass and enameled Preserving Kettles, shot Belts and Powder Flasks, brass Sinir Rods, Weights, Socket and Trencher Castors, Butt Hinges, Latches, &c.; Copper Nails & Tacks, Hair Cloth and Curled Hair, Lamp Chimnies and Hemispheres, Percussion Guns and Pistols, assorted, Percussion Caps, &c.; Bronzed Fenders, &c. &c.

2 casks Block Bushes and Rivets;
3 cases Cast Steel; 214 bags cut & wro't Nails;
11 pairs Blacksmith Bellows; 20 Anvils;
1 pkage Vices; 10 doz. long handle frying Pans,
2 bundles and Riddles; 1 ton Block Tin & Zinc,
1 cask sheet ZINC; 5 casks shot;
1 case sheet Copper, assorted sizes;
1 cask Copper Sheathing Nails;
1 bale deep sea and Cod Lines;
6 rolls Sheet Lead; 1 bale Pump Leather;
7 bales Sheathing PAPER;
184 bags Spikes, from 3½ to 10 inch.
130 tons Common, Refined, and Swedish IRON, assorted.—

Which they will sell as low as can be purchased in the City. June 5.

MARSH, LATE DRURY,

Prince William Street,

Have received by late arrivals, extensive importations of

HARDWARE,

INCLUDING:

TABLE CUTLERY.

Ivory handled, in sets of 51 pieces, in dozens and knives only; buck horn, tip and white bone, tables and desserts; table and butchers' steels; shoe and butchers' knives; Pallette and Putty knives; nut picks; toy knives and carvers, in great variety.

SPRING CUTLERY.

1, 2, 3 & 4 bladed pen, pocket and jack knives of every style and finish; gardeners' knives, with pruning and budding blades and saw, fitting one handle; patent pen makers, by the use of which an excellent pen is made in a single operation.

SCISSORS AND SHEARS.

New York and English best tailors' shears; embroidering, cutting out, button hole and other scissors—of every price and quality.

SPOONS AND FORKS.

German silver and Britannia metal table, dessert and tea spoons; German silver table and dessert forks; soup ladles; gravey spoons; fish slices; sauce ladles and sugar tongs.

BRITANNIA-METAL WARE.

Tea and coffee pots; sugar and cream jugs, of choice patterns, in sets or separately; urns; hot water jugs; dram bottles; cruet frames; mustard pots; pepper boxes; egg cups; shaving and snuff boxes; table and chamber candlesticks; snuffer trays, &c.

PLATED WARE.

Cruet frames, 3 to 8 glasses, assorted plain and cut bottles, of beautiful design; handsome candlesticks of Sheffield and Birmingham make; coasters; toast racks; snuffer trays; snuffers, &c. &c.

TIN AND JAPAN'D WARE.

Tin; planish'd and patent tin tea and coffee pots; kettles on stands; dish covers; sets of toilet service; foot baths; potatoe and cheese steamers; spice and cash boxes; tea caddies; sugar boxes; toast racks; snuffer trays; snuffers; nursery lamps; candle boxes; gravy strainers; patty pans; pannikins; basting ladles; fish and egg slices; dust pans; wine cannisters; lanthorns, &c.

POLISHED STEEL GOODS.

Fenders; fire irons; shovels and tongs—separate shovels; snuffers; nut cracks; sugar breakers, &c.

SAWS.

Hoole & Co's Gang Mill Saws; Circular Saws; first and second quality cross cut and whip saws; hand ripping and back saws; *Groves'* buck saws; turning webs; compass saws, &c.

FILES.

Vickers' mill saw files various sizes; Marshes' and Shepherds' do., and flat and ½ round Blacksmith's files, horse, shoe and wood rasps, whip and hand saw files, &c.

TOOLS.

Of *Cam's* celebrated made and of every description. PLANES OF ALL KINDS.

Locks, hinges, screws, bolts, latches, and hardware generally used in building of every sort.

BRUSHES.

Hair, hat, shoe, shaving, tooth, hearth, stove, horse, whitewash and scrubbing.

Hair seating; curl'd hair; gimp; tassels; tufts coffin cord and mounting; and all articles commonly used by cabinet makers.

Patent candle lamps and candles to suit; and a great variety of fancy articles, too numerous to name in an advertisement.

Opened this day, a case of patent hermetically sealed *chamber pails*; which may be mounted in a chair, stool or box at the option of the purchaser.

May 1.

WHISKY,

Brandy, Wines, Loaf Sugar.

Per "Queen Pomare" from Clyde, and Lady Caroline, from London.

By the above vessels, the subscriber has received his usual supply of Liquors, &c. comprising:

15 PIPES BRANDY, (*Martell's*);
30 Hhds. do. do.
15 puncheons SPIRITS;
4 puncheons MALT WHISKEY;
20 hhds. GIN, (*Schiedam*);
39 casks Port, Sherry, and Madeira WINE;
95 dozen 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 16. THOMAS PARKS.

Coffee, Tobacco, &c.

LANDING this day, ex schr. *Flora*, from Boston:—42 Boxes TOBACCO, 8's and 16's; 100 Barrels TAR; 25 Bags Java COFFEE; 1 CHAISE, (Lancewood.) For sale by

July 10. J. R. CRANE.

PATENT FELT.—Sheathing, Roofing and Boiler FELT—For sale by

June 5. ALLISON & SPURR.

Come and See the New-Brunswick

BOOT & SHOE ESTABLISHMENT,

corner of Union and Charlotte streets, a few door North of the Country Market.

THE subscribers beg to call the attention of their Customers, and the public generally, to their choice stock of LADIES' and GENT'S.

BOOTS and SHOES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Gent's Fine Boots with *Patent Elastic spring Shanks*, which for neatness and durability are not excelled by anything of the kind in the Province.

☞ The Public are requested to call and judge for themselves.

The Stock will be sold at the lowest possible rates for CASH; and all orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

A few first rate Workmen will find constant employment.

June 12, 1846. WM. M'AFEE & CO.

REMOVAL.

DAVID PATERSON would acquaint his Customers and the Public that he has removed his BOOT and SHOE *ESTABLISHMENT*, to the Premises lately occupied by Messrs *McCully & Carvel*, Saddlers, next door to Mr. *Thomas Sime.*

North Side of King Street,

where he offers for sale a large assortment of Boots and Shoes at *very Low Prices*:

Gent's fine Boots, 13s 9d and upwards,
Youth's do. 9s to 11s.
Boy's do. 6s to 7s.

Bootees & Shoes equally low, Childrens Shoes, &c.

Having lately visited New York and selected a very fine assortment of French, Calf, and Morocco *SKINS* suitable for Gent's Boots, together with sets of *fashionable Lasts*,—he is prepared to make to measure Gent's Boots of above material, with *Steel Shanks*, 31s 3d per Pair, in point of style and quality shall not be excelled.

☞ N. B. the above are *cash prices.* May 22.

City Boot, Shoe, & General Finding STORE.

No. 1. King street, next door to the St. John Hotel.

THE subscribers would call the attention of the Public to their present stock of BOOTS and SHOES, of all sizes and descriptions, which they will sell at the lowest possible prices, knowing that small profits and speedy sales are better than high prices and long credits. Those wishing to get a serviceable article, would do well to give them a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

—IN STORE—

A general assortment of Lining, Binding, and Morocco SKINS;
A general assortment of all kinds Shoe Threads, Pegs, Lasts, and Cramps;
2 setts New York BOOT TREES; a few pairs patent Screws for Cramps.

Just received from New York—An additional assortment of Lining Skins. All which they will sell to the trade for the lowest possible profit.

June 25. N. & J. ADAMS.

HARDWARE, Cutlery, &c.

THOMAS SANDALL,

No. 10, Water Street.

Has received per *Wm. Ward, Sophia McKenzie* and *Wm. Penn*, from Liverpool, *Lady Caroline* from London, and *Nautilus* from Clyde:—

10 TONS POTS & BAKE PANS;
6 casks PAINTS assorted colours, Brandram, No. 1.;
2 casks PUTTY; 1 cask GLUE;
10 casks Raw and Boiled OIL;
50 coils Marlin, Houseline and Amber LINES;
1 bale Pump Leather; 1 basket Smiths Vices;
40 dozen Shovels and Spades; 3 casks SHOT;
50 kegs Gun and Blasting POWDER;
150 bags Wrought NAILS and SPIKES;
20 kegs Boat Nails; 2 cases Guns and Pistols;
3 casks Tea Kettles, tin'd and untin'd.;
2 do. stew and Saucepans, Glue Pots, &c.
2 do. Enaml'd Tea Kettles, stew and sauce Pans, Preserving Kettles, &c.;
100 dozen Scythes; 1 bale Woollen Thums;
1 bale log, hand, lead, and deep sea Lines;
1 cask white wash, scrub, paint, shoe, deck scrubbers, and Tar Brushes;
10 smiths Bellows; 6 Anvils;
2 casks Ox Chains and Horse Traces;
2 do. Miners shovels; 10 kegs Block Rivits;
20 kegs scupper and countersunk Nails;
2 casks curled Hair and Hair Seating;
2 cases circular, cross cut, whip, hand, and tenant Saws, Groves & son billet Webs;
1 keg BORAX; 1 keg Red CHALK;
4 *casks CUTLERY, containing*—Table Knives and Forks, Carvers' Steels, Butcher and shoe ditto, Pen, Pocket and Jack Knives, Scissors, Razors, a small assortment of Rodgers Pen and Pocket Knives;
20 casks containing—Patent, rim, mortice, sash, stock, pad, chest, till, and trunk Locks, brass and iron butt Hinges H. HL. strap, chest and other Hinges, in great variety; Whip Thongs, spy Glasses, Copper Binnacle Lamps, brass and iron Weights, socket and plate Castors, Mending Links, and Shackles, Rack Pulleys, Roller Ends, curtain bands, jack, smoothing, plough, trying, & molding Planes, powder Flasks, shot Belts, Percussion Caps, Rules, Compasses, Hammers, Gridirons, Cabin Hooks, Handcuffs, Turkey Oil Stones, brass and japan'd Candlesticks, brass and japan'd Knockers, Gun Nipples, Nipple Wrenches, Cod and Trout Hooks, Tea Trays, new patterns; which will be sold at low prices. *June 26.*

19th June, 1846.

The subscriber has received per shooner Areal, and other recent arrivals, the following Goods:—

15 TIERCES HEAD RICE;
40 barrels PILOT BREAD;
50 packages Biscuit, assorted;
10 bags Hazel, Hickory, and Castana NUTS;
10 bladders and 10 jars Maccaboy SNUFF;
2 brls. round Peas; 5 boxes sperm Candles;
100 doz. Corn Brooms; 100 gross patent Matches;
20 do. painted Pails; 10 Nests Tubs;
1 do. sets Measures; 10 do. hickory axe Handles,
10 do. Hay Forks; 5 do. Manure Forks;
50 boxes 7x9 and 8x10 GLASS;
20 doz. Bed Cords; 3 doz. Jute Matts;
4 bales cotton Batting; 10 do. cotton WICK;

with a great variety of other goods will be sold as cheap as any in the markets for satisfactory payments. ARCH'D. HEGAN.

HARDWARE,

Per *Douglas* and *Demerest*:

FOUR casks now open, containing an assortment of Britannia Metal Candlesticks, Tea Pots, Snuffer Trays, Table and tea Spoons, Egg Cups, &c; a variety of Painted and Japann'd Tin Ware and chamber Candlesticks; best German silver Spoons and Forks, sauce Ladles, Sugar Tongs, &c.; a few first rate hand, ripping, and buck Saws; Chisels, Drawing Knives, shingling Hatchets, Box wood Rules, Iron Braces with and without Bits, Caulking and cressing Irons, Brace Bits, Whip saw Files, Sailors' sheath Knives; brad, moulding sash, plow, and match Planes; Brass Taps, Percussion Caps, Powder Flasks, shot belts, canister Powder, &c. &c.

MARSH, late DRURY.

April 3. *Prince William street.*

GOODS,

Received per *Bristol*, from Liverpool:

TEA TRAYS and Tea Kettles, Curled HAIR, Hair Seating, Hair Sieves, Locks, Hammers, Corkscrews, Slop Pails, Wood Screws, Hat Pins, Gimblets, Trout Hooks, Heel Plates, Brads, Brass Shoebills, Sadirons, Tailors' Irons, Clinchrings, Smiths' Anvils, Bellows and Vices; Glue, square Shovels, Cut and Clout Nails, with various other HARDWARE. G. T. WILEY.

24th april *Dock street and Market square.*

Irish shovels and Spades.

300 DOZEN steel point Irish Socket SHOVELS; 30 dozen long handled Irish SPADES. For sale cheap by

17th april. THOS. R. GORDON.

Brandy, Geneva, Wines, &c. &c.

Daily expected 13 arrive per ships *Lady Caroline, Maranham*, and *Ocean*, from London, *Spartan* from Liverpool, and *Nautilus* from Glasgow:

5 PUNCHEONS and 20 hogsheads best Old BRANDY, Martell's and Hennessy's;
20 hhds. finest Pale Schiedam GENEVA;
2 do. very choice Old Jamaica RUM;
10 do. and 10 Quarter casks Madeira;
5 do. and 4 Quarter casks PORT;
15 do. and 10 Quarter casks Pale, Gold, and Brown SHERRY;
2 do. best London VINEGAR;
100 casks London Brown Stout, in pints and qts.
50 casks Falkirk Ale; 54 do. Edinburgh do.

Daily expected ex *Ocean* from London, & *Nautilus* from Glasgow:

4 hhds. } Choice Old PORT WINE.
10 quarter casks }
50 casks, ex. 4 doz., London Double Brown Stout,
29 do. each 8 doz. Pints ditto ditto,
54 do. each 4 doz. Edinburgh Ale. For sale by

RANNEY, STURDEE, & CO.

15th m. WINE MERCHANTS, *Prince Wm. street.*

SUGAR.—20 Hhds Bright Porto Rico SUGAR received per schooner *Charlotte* from Halifax. For sale by J. R. CRANE.

April 9.

MANCHESTER HOUSE. New Spring Goods.

THE subscriber has received by the Maranham and William Ward, part of his SPRING SUPPLY of staple and Fancy Goods, which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

15th may. WM. HOWARD.

Patent Hair FELT.

Per Saint John from Greenock:—

300 SHEETS of the very best description of PURE HAIR FELT, received on consignment, and for sale at cost o importation by

June 19th, 1846. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Geneva, Pickles, Sauces, &c.

Now landing ex 'Maranham,' from London:—

20 HHDS. fine Pale Schiedam GENEVA;
6 cases *PICKLES, SAUCES, MUSTARD*, &c.;
1 case Marking INK. For sale by

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

May 8. *Prince Wm. Street*

McKibben's Improved Roofing Felt.

3000 SHEETS, Ex Demerest—of much better quality than that which we had before, for sale by

March 27. ALLISON & SPURR.

CLOTHING.

The CHEAPEST CLOTHING ever offered to the Public is to be had at the

St. John Clothing MART,

Water Street—Old Stand, Stephens' Brick Building.

The subscriber has just received per recent arrivals from London and Liverpool, his SUMMER supply, consisting of—

WEST of England Fine and superfine BROAD CLOTHS, in wool dyed black and fashionable shades;
Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, Gambroon & Orleans CLOTHS, various shades, textures and latest style;

A Large and varied assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

in fine and superfine Frock and Dress COATS, in black, blue and mostly colours.

The following is a List of the many articles that can be found, with the prices annexed, at this Establishment:

Fine and superfine Frock and Dress COATS from 35s. 0d. to 55s. 0d.
Tweed, Gambroon, Cassinet, and Orleans Coats, 5s. 0d. to 35s. 0d.
Jackets—fine and superfine blue, black, brown, and invisible green, 17s. 6d. to 30s. 0d.
Pants.—blue, black, brown, &c. 16s. 3d. to 25s. 0d.
Tweed Pants, in all variety. 7s. 0d. to 17s. 6d.
Satin Vests, plain, black, and figured, 7s. 6d. to 16s 3d.
Cloth Vests—blue, black, brown, & invisible green, 7s. 6d. to 11s. 3d.
Light Summer Vests, all patterns, 4s. 0d. to 10s. 0d

SEAMEN'S OUTFITS,

of every description, suitable for all climates and seasons;
Lambs' Wool Shirts and Pants.; White, Red, and Blue Flannel SHIRTS;
Twil'd and Plain White Cotton Shirts, with linen fronts;
Gents. silk and satin Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c.
Satin Stocks—plain and figured; Travelling Bags; Trunks; silk, india rubber, worsted and cotton Braces;
HOSIERY—in great variety;
1 Case of Silk and Gossamer HATS;
4 Cases Cloth, Tweed, and Glazed CAPS; Glengarry and Blue Bonnets;

A large and varied assortment of other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ This is the largest and most fashionable Mart in the Trade, where all can be fitted from the largest man to the smallest boy in every situation of life, at prices so low to defy all competition.

N. B. Gentlemen leaving their orders and selecting their Cloth, can have their garments made at the shortest possible notice.

July 17. F. NEILL.

SPRING GOODS.

Received per ship *Avon*, from Liverpool:

26 PACKAGES, comprising—PRINTED COTTONS and Furnitures; Checks, Stripes and Homespuns; Grey and White Shirtings; Umbrellas, &c.

PER JESO—22 Packages Woollen Cloths and Vestings; Orleans; Saxony Lustres; Coburgs and Fancy Dresses; Damask and Watered Moreens; Bindings and Fringes; a large lot of Fancy Dresses; Red, Yellow, and White FLANNELS; Checked and striped Gambroons; Buttons, Trimmings, &c.

PER BRISTOL—25 Packages MOLESKINS and Fancy Trouserings; Velvets, Velveteens, Satinetts, Drills; White and coloured Counterpanes.

PER BOWYER SMITH—18 Packages Carpets and Druggets; Muslins of all kinds; Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Linens; Duck; Damask, Huckabuck, Diaper; Canvas and Osnaburgs.

Which, together with a large stock on hand, will be disposed of at the lowest Market Prices.

1st may. W. G. LAWTON.

Floor Cloths, &c.

JUST received per *Mary Caroline*, 16 pieces of FLOOR CLOTHS, comprising 3 4, 4 4, 5 4 6 4, 7 4, 8 4, 9 4, 10 4 widths: Also, 1 piece eigh yards wide, to be cut any size that may be required

Per ship *Perseverance*:

An assortment of BLANKETS, *FLANNELS*, Black Velvets, COTTONS, SHAWLS, Muslins, *Boots & shoes*, &c. &c.

Dec. 5. W. G. LAWTON.

Double Brown Stout and London **ALE.**

NOW LANDING ex 'Ocean' from London, & 'Nautilus,' from Glasgow—20 casks best London Double BROWN STOUT, (Byass);
54 casks finest Edinburgh ALE; for sale by

June 12. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Castings, Powder, &c.

Now Landing, ex "Queen Pomare."

20 BARRELS GUNPOWDER;
2 cases *Thompson's* AUGERS;
1 bale Coffin Cord; 100 Pipe Boxes, for drays,

2301 pieces Castings, viz:—Pots, ½ to 35 gallons; Boilers, Ovens, and Covers, 10 to 16 inch; extra Covers for Pots and Ovens; Fire Dogs and Irons; Fry Pans, Griddles and Spiders, for sale low, by THOS. R. GORDON.

June 5. *Market Square.*

Chain Cables, Chains and Nails.

By the Spartan, from Liverpool:—

4 CHAIN CABLES, 7-16, 9-16, 13-16 and 7-8 inch, each 60 fathoms;
20 casks 5 15, 3 8, and 7-16 Chain; 41 casks fine cisap and rose head Nails. For sale by

June 5. JOHN KINNEAR.

English WINDOW GLASS.

By the *Sophia McKenzie*, from Liverpool:—

9000 FEET 7x9 and 8x10.

Also to arrive from Newcastle—
130 tons Gosforth Wallsend House COAL;
64 chaldrons COKE; 10 tons WHITING;
14 tons Green Copperas; 6 cwt. Blue Vitriol;
40 barrels LAMP BLACK;
7500 feet assorted *WINDOW GLASS.*

May 16. JOHN KINNEAR.

Tract Society Books, &c.

Received by the 'Lady Caroline,' from London:—

2 BOXES BOOKS and TRACTS—now open for sale on account of the above Society. JOHN KINNEAR.

May 29. *Secretary.*

HANFORD & SWEET,

(Late Thomas Hanford & Co.)

Auctioneers & Commission MERCHANTS.

HAVE removed two doors south of their Old Stand, to the New Brick Building recently erected by W. H. Street, Esq.

THOMAS HANFORD,
March 20. JAMES R. SWEET.

HOLLOW WARE.

Landing ex Agnes and Ann, from the Clyde, viz:—

14 TONS, ASSORTED,—500 camp OVENS and COVERS, assorted;—591 extra Covers, ass'd.; 1030 POTS, ass'd from 1 2 to 32 gallons; 18 Boilers, with and without spouts, 25 to 50 gals.—for sale cheap by

THOMAS R. GORDON.

June 5. North side Market square.

From SHEFFIELD.

A LOT of MILL SAWS by the Brig Demerest, to G. T. WILEY.

March 27. *Market Square & Dock st*