# The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1845.

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THE OBSERVER,

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

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



## ATLANTIC

*Mutual Insurance Company of Boston.*

Marine Agency at Saint John.

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

August 13. A. W. WHIPPLE.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

THOMAS NISBET.

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

## J. SMELLIE

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

CACHMERE, Delaine, Barege, Organdy, and Persian DRESSES;
Orleans, Coburgh and Alpaca CLOTHS,
Earlstoun and Glasgow GINGHAMS,
Printed COTTONS, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Gros de Naps, Ture Satins, Sarsnets, &c.
SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs, in Crape, Silk, Satin, Indiana, and Wool Net,
Sewed Collars, Habits, Chemizettes, Cuffs, Trimmings and Edgings,
Ladies' and Children's Sewed ROBES,
LINENS, Lawns, Diapers and Damasks,
9-3, 10-4, and 12-4 LINEN SHEETINGS,
Cotton and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
MUSLINS of all kinds,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
BROAD CLOTHS, Tweeds and Doeskins,
Gents' Gossamer and Beaver HATS, &c. &c.

**Prince Wm. Street; 17th June, 1845.**

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

## Spring and Summer Goods.

HORSFALL & SHERATON

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

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

**3,000 Pairs Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.**

Prince William Street, May 13, 1845.

## Powder, Shot, Blacking, &c.

*Ex ship "Severn," from Liverpool:—*

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

IN STORE:

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

—ALSO—

4 Tons SHIP BREAD; Tobacco PIPES, &c.

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

July 15, 1845. JOHN KIRK.

## SOAP, CANDLES, etc.

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

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

—IN STORE—

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

June 24. JOHN KERR & CO.

## *Teas, Tallow, Yellow Corn, &c.*

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

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

July 8. *JOHN V. THURGAR.*

## Pickles & Sauces, Biscuit, &c.

*Per "Duke of Wellington."*

5 CASKS *PICKLES & SAUCES,—well assorted;*
5½ hhds. VINEGAR; 1 case Candied PEEL,
*Per brig "James," from Boston:*
10 bags Porto Cabello COFFEE,
50 dozen Brooms and Brushes,
2 cases *SALAD OIL*,
60 packages Water and Butter *CRACKERS*, Sugar and Lemon *BISCUIT*, &c.

For sale by J. MACFARLANE,
24th June. *Market Square.*

## Irish Shovels.

Just received per *New-Zealand*;

4800 STEEL point Socket Shovels; 120 long handle Irish Spades.

July 8. T. R. GORDON.

## *Silk Handkerchiefs & Thread.*

Just received and on sale by the subscriber:

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

Will be sold low by

July 22. JOHN V. THURGAR.

## New BOOKS and STATIONERY.

V. H. NELSON

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

☞ Agent for the Publications of Messrs. Chambers, and for the sale of Morrison's Universal Medicine. June 17, 1845.

## CORDAGE.

*Just arrived per "Severn," from Liverpool;*

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

July 5. C & W. H. ADAMS.

## OLD PORT WINE.

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

August 5.

## S. K. FOSTER'S SHOE STORES,

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

**MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.**

*Just received, per "Kate," from London:*

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

June 24. S. K. FOSTER.

## REMOVAL.

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

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

May 6, 1845.—2m. JOHN W. McLEOD.

## Geneva, Wine, Brandy, &c.

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

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

For sale low, by JOHN V. THURGAR.

St. John, 24th June, 1845.

## Ship Chandlery, &c.

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

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

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

June 10. (6t) *Nelson Street.*

## CARPETING, &c.

*Per "Caledonia," from Liverpool:—*

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

June 24, 1845. JOHN KINNEAR.

## PATENT HEMP CORDAGE.

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

June 17. ALLISON & SPURR.

## Foundry Cinders, Lamp Black, etc.

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

65 CHALDRONS best quality COKE,
15 Chaldrons best ORREL COAL,
3 Hhds. COAL DUST; 3 bbls. Charcoal Blacking,
8 Casks Chrystal SODA; 5 tons WHITING,
5 Cwt. of SULPHUR; 2 tons Green COPPERAS,
42 Casks LAMP BLACK, in ¼ and ½lb. papers,
10 Bags ditto; 66 small GRINDSTONES,
230 Reams WRAPPING PAPER,
12 Small ANCHORS.

May 20, 1845. JOHN KINNEAR.

## TOBACCO.

*Now landing ex "Ida," from New-York;*

60 SMALL packages best Honey Dew TOBACCO, 5's.—*For sale at lowest market rates.* JOHN KERR & CO.

July 22, 1845.

## Scythes, Sickles, Reaping Hooks, Coffee, &c.

*Per Caledonia, from Liverpool, on Consignment:*

20 DOZEN 40 to 46 inch Patent New-England pattern SCYTHES,
15 doz. No. 4, 5, and 6 BY SICKLES,
10 doz. No. 2 and 3 REAPING HOOKS,

And,—*per schooner Margaret, from Boston:*

5 boxes containing 100 gross Patent Friction MATCHES,
5 dozen New-York Imitation *Griffin* SCYTHES, of the finest material,
2 boxes BRASS CLOCKS,
5 bags Porto Cabello COFFEE,
5 bags Cape Haytien ditto,
10 boxes *Winchester's* Shaving SOAP, in ¼ lb. Cakes,
12 doz. "*Fahnestock's VERMIFUGE.*"
25 doz. "*Dr. Pierce's Indian Restorative.*"—For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.


## THE GARLAND.

### Love Never Sleeps.

Love never sleeps!—The Mother's eye
Bends o'er her dying infant's bed;
And as she marks the moments fly,
While death creeps on with noiseless tread,
Faint and distressed, she sits and weeps,
With beating heart!—Love never sleeps.

Yet e'en that sad and fragile form,
Forgets the tumult of her breast;
Despite the horrors of the storm,
O'erburthened nature sinks to rest.
But o'er them both another keeps
His midnight watch.—Love never sleeps.

Around—above—the angel bands,
Stoop o'er the care-worn sons of men;
With pitying eyes and eager hands,
They raise the soul to hope again,
Free as the air their pity sweeps
The storms of time!—Love never sleeps.

And round,—beneath,—and over all,
O'er Men and Angels, earth and heaven,
A Higher bends! the slightest call
Is answered; and relief is given,
In hours of woe, when sorrow steeps
The heart in pain,—HE never sleeps!

Oh! God of love! our eyes to thee,
Tir'd of the world's false radiance turn;
And as we view thy purity,
We feel our hearts within us burn;
Convinced that in the lowest deeps
Of human ill—Love never sleeps!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Shipwreck of a Dutch Indiaman.---Nineteen of the Crew Starved to Death, and Four Drowned.

One of the most heart-rending shipwrecks that has happened for some time, was yesterday made known at Lloyd's, by the arrival of the ship Chance, Captain Roxby, from Sydney, in the London Docks, having on board a portion of the crew of a Dutch Indiaman, named the "John Hendrick," H. W. Edkelenbury master, which was totally lost on the rocks forming St. Paul's Island, on the morning of the 20th of May, while on her voyage from Amsterdam to Batavia. The manner in which the deplorable occurrence was dicovered is remarkable. It appears that on the night of the 2d of June, the crew of the Chance were anxious to ascertain whether such rocks as were laid down in the chart, forming St. Paul's Island, 45 miles north of the equator, and 20 degrees west, were really to be seen, as many doubts prevailed as to their existence. Captain Roxby informed them that if the same course they were then going was kept up until the following morning, they would come in sight of the rocks. Accordingly, at eight o'clock, they discried them, and at half past nine the Captain was much surprised by observing, through a glass, a Dutch ensign flying from a spar on the Island. It being surmised that a vessel had been wrecked near the spot, no time was lost in bearing up to the rocks, and, on nearing them several persons were noticed on them, evidently in an exhausted state. The Captain ordered the pinnace to proceed to their assistance. About twenty poor creatures were found lying about exhausted, and apparently in a dying condition. The boat not being able to take them all off, the captain, the chief officer, steward, carpenter, two seamen and three apprentice boys were first rescued, the remainder being assured by the boat's party that they would return and preserve them also. The ship was speedily gained, and on the captain learning that eleven persons were still on the island, he promptly ordered the long boat to be lowered, and with the pinnace started for the rocks. Only 12 minutes elapsed ere they had set out a second time for the island, but in the meanwhile a sharp breeze had sprung up, a tremendous sea ran, and a strong current set in to the westward. Both boats kept beating about for five hours, and it appearing evident that if they kept out much later they would be swept away, they returned to the ship, having been unable to render the promised assistance.

It being probable that the gale might in some measure abate, Capt. Roxby kept his ship beating about the island, as it being impossible to anchor, there being no soundings, for ten entire days; and having seen nothing of the poor creatures, who by that time must have perished from the intense heat and the want of water and food, he sailed for England, his own provisions by this time becoming very short. On questioning those whom he had saved, he learned that they belonged to the Indiaman in question; that on the morning of the 20th of May she was running under a press of sail, the watch on deck discovered the rocks ahead, so close as made it impossible to clear them. The helm was instantly brought to, but almost at the same moment she struck, and the succeeding wave pitched her on her beam ends. Every endeavour was instantly made to get her off; her rigging and masts were cut away in order to lighten her, but as the sea kept dashing her against the rocks with terrific force, she soon broke up. The captain succeeded in reaching the rocks with a line, and secured it round one of the loftiest cliffs, in effecting which he was no less than seven times swept down the rock frightfully lacerating his body. The line being also made fast to the wreck, most part of the crew contrived to haul themselves on to the island by it. Four brave fellows attempted to land in a boat with the ship's papers and some provisions, but on nearing the breakers, a heavy sea capsized her, and they all perished. A poor boy, who has been saved, had his arm broken by being dashed against the rocks. On assembling on the frightful spot which they had been cast upon, which presented not the remotest chance of escape, starvation stared them in the face. Of wearing apparel they had saved none, save the few drenched rags that covered them; and of food, the only things they could rescue from the wreck, were a cask of butter, a cask of flour, a small biscuit, and a small keg of gin. Immediately under the line, a burning sun pouring upon them, and not having a drop of water to quench their thirst, the heat was intense, and which they could only allay by wading into the sea up to the chin, and thus remain the whole day. At night time the spirit was distributed amongst them. The single biscuit was broken up and divided equally, and then they commenced scouring the rocks in the hope of finding further food. They succeeded in getting a few wild fowls and eggs; they were almost driven to madness. At dusk a few drops of rain were felt descending; they instantly laid out a kind of sail to catch it, and held their heads up to the heavens with their mouths open. It soon, however, passed over.

On the third day, to their great joy, a vessel bearing American colors hove in sight in the offing. They hoisted the signal on the spar, and in order to make doubly sure, the mate, seven seamen, and a passenger, put off in the only boat they had been enabled to save, with a small piece of wood to paddle along, the oars being lost, to the approaching ship, but she passed onwards, and was not seen afterwards. The poor creatures in the boat then strove to regain the island; the current was too strong for them, and they were speedily lost sight of. That they have perished there can be doubt. —They had not the slightest provision with them —no compass, and no oars, the nearest place being Cape Roque, more than 600 miles distant. The sufferings of those left on the rocks, on perceiving the fate of those in the boat, were tenfold; and on the fourth day they gave themselves up to death. They were rapidly sinking from the effects of the heat, the skin on their face, hands, &c., actually peeling off. On the morning of the fifth day, the Chance hove in sight, and, as before noticed, saved seven. Eleven, amongst whom was the doctor, were left on the island. On the arrival of the poor fellows yesterday, they waited upon the Netherlands consul, who, having relieved their destitute condition, housed them at the Yorkshire Grey Tavern, Lower Thames Street, and they will proceed to their native country to-morrow morning, by the Rotterdam mail steamer. The ill-fated Indiaman belonging to Rotterdam, was 800 tons burden, and had only been built about two months previous to her loss.—To Captain Roxby, the highest commendation is due for the humane and prompt steps he adopted to rescue the unfortunate persons on the island. Those who are indebted to him for the preservation of their lives, declare that nothing could exceed his endeavours to re-make the island.—Night and day he was on deck attempting it. Of the fate of the 11 poor creatures left on the rocks, it is the opinion of Captain Roxby, as also the Dutch captain, that they must have perished in a day or two afterwards; for had they been rescued by any other vessel, she must have been fallen in with by the Chance. The rocks being situated some hundred of miles out of the track of vessels trading to the Cape, perhaps scarcely two out of one thousand ever meet with them.

A Quaker Wedding.—The New-York Tribune thus describes a Quaker Wedding, which took place a few days ago in one of the Friends' Meeting Houses in that City:—

To accommodate the parties and spare the blushing bride the necessity of facing a large congregation, a special meeting was in this instance appointed, which was attended only by a small circle of relatives and acquaintances of the bride and bridegroom, a few elderly Friends and a small number of youth, whose interest in matrimonial scenes would not allow them to be absent.

About three o'clock, P. M. the Senior portion of the audience took their places one after another on the 'high seats,' while the Juniors were scattered in different parts of the house. The fathers looked so grave that a stranger would have been likely to suspect that they had assembled for a funeral rather than a wedding. Soon however the bride and bridegroom came in with their friends and took a seat facing the assembly. The mother of the bride sat beside her daughter, while the bridegroom was supported by a member of the matrimonial committee. After a silence which lasted some 20 minutes, the aged friend at the head of the meeting arose and said; 'I would not interfere improperly in the matter for which we have come together, but I apprehend this to be a suitable time for our friends to proceed.' The bridegroom and bride now drew their white kids, and taking each other by the hand, stood up before the audience. The bridegroom then said in a calm voice, but with evident emotion, 'In the presence of the Lord and these witnesses, I take ——— to be my wife, promising by Divine assistance to be unto her a faithful and affectionate husband until separated by death.' The bride, in tone that bespoke the deep affection of her heart, then made the same declaration in respect to him on whom she had bestowed her hand. —The twain having thus been made one, resumed their seats. The marriage covenant was then placed before them, when they proceeded to ratify their union by affixing their signatures. The friends of the newly married pair appended their names to the document as witnesses, and thus ended the Quaker Wedding.

China.—When Canton was ransomed and the money for that purpose drawn from the provincial treasury, a report was made to the Emperor that it was a debt due to the foreigners by the Hong merchants, who were unable to pay it, and these latter were induced to sign a document to that effect, on the assurance being given them that it should not be used against them. However, after the affair was terminated, various attempts were made to extort the amount from them, but without success. Headed by Howqua's eldest son, who has taken a literary degree, and who threatened to lay the matter before the Emperor, they refused to pay more than $2,000,000, which they admitted to be due by the merchants to the Emperor. The local authorities have at last agreed to accept this amount; and thus has terminated an affair, which has been a source of great uneasiness to the Hong merchants, and was considered sufficiently important to the foreign trade to induce Mr. Cushing, the American Plenipotentiary, to address Keying on the subject.

The following is the amount paid by each Hong merchant.

| Hong merchants. | Pay. | |
|---|---|---|
| Howqua | 550,000 | taels. |
| Poonkeequa | 200,000 | do. |
| Samqua | 200,000 | do. |
| Gowqua | 200,000 | do. |
| Kingqua | 60,000 | dollars. |
| Poonhoyqua | 60,000 | do. |
| Mowqua | 50,000 | do. |
| Footae | 50,000 | do. |
| Mingqua | 50,000 | do. |
| Sowqua | 50,000 | do. |

One third to be paid in four months, and the remainder in ten annual instalments.

In a second communication Keying intimates that the duty on coarse earthenware is reduced to an *ad valorem* rate of 5 per cent.; and the duty on piece goods is to be paid on examination of the articles by the clerks belonging to the Custom-house. —[Hong Kong Register.

We stated a few weeks since, that accounts had been received to the effect, that the Emperor of China had been induced to repeal the edict which prohibited the circulation of the Bible and books on the Christian religion. It appears by the following official document that this statement is not true to the extent reported. A most important step has, however, been gained; the door is opened, and if those in China who bear the name of Christ, and the Church at home, are but faithful to their principles, the gospel of our salvation will ere long have free course and be glorified, and a people formed for the praise of the Divine Redeemer, be gathered out from among the devotees of Buddhism.

"TRANSLATION OF A MEMORIAL BY KEYING TO THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

"Keying, a High Minister, Imperial Commissioner, and Viceroy of the provinces of Kwangtung and and Kwansi, respectfully presents this duly prepared memorial to the throne. I, your minister, find that the Christian religion is that which the nations of the western seas venerate and worship—its tenets *inculcating virtue and goodness*, and reprobating wickedness and vice. It was introduced into, and has been propagated in China since the times of the Ming dynasty, and for a period there was on prohibition against it. Afterwards, because natives of China, who professed to follow its maxims, frequently made use of it, to commit mischief, the authorities made examination and inflicted punishment, as is on record.

"In the reign of Kia-kin, a special clause was first enacted in the penal code, for the punishment of this offence, and hence the natives of China were in reality prevented from committing crime—the prohibition not extending to the religion which the foreign nations of the west worship.

"It now appears that the present envoy, Lagrene (the French Commissioner) has requested that those Chinese who follow this religion, and are in other respects blameless in the eye of the law, be held free from punishment for so doing; and as this seems what may be carried into effect, I, your minister, accordingly request that hereafter all who *profess the Christian religion* be exempted from punishment, and looking up, beseech the Imperial grace. If any should walk in their former ways, or commit other offences, they will be adjudged according to the established laws.

"With reference to the subjects of France as well as of all other foreign countries who follow this religion, they are to be permitted to erect churches for worship *only at the five ports open for foreign trade*; and they are not to presume to enter the interior to propagate their doctrines. If any disobey this regulation, and rashly exceed the fixed boundaries (of the ports), the district authorities will at once apprehend them, and deliver them over to the nearest Consul of their respective countries to be restrained and punished; they are not to be *precipitately punished with severity, or killed.* By this will tender compassion be manifested to those from afar as well as to the blackhaired race; the good and the bad will not be confounded together; and by your Majesty's gracious assent will the laws and principles of reason be displayed with justice and sincerity;—and this is my petition, that the practice of the Christian religion may henceforth entail no punishment on those who are good subjects.

"Wherefore I respectfully prepared this memorial, and looking up, I beg that the Imperial grace do cause it take effect. A respectful memorial."

(On the 9th day, 11th month, 24th year of Tauxwang, the Imperial reply was received, assenting to the petition.) Respect this.

The above mandate was received at Suehan on the 25th day, 12th month, 24th year of Taukwang.

Shanghai, 1845. J. M'D.

*The want of Education.*—For the last half century, perhaps, there is no subject which has occupied so large a share of public attention, on which so much has been written and so many eloquent speeches have been made, as on the subject of national education. The advantage and the blessings resulting from the spread of education amongst the people have been so universally admitted by all parties that to attempt to argue the matter now would be quite as uninteresting as it would be necessarily unprofitable and useless. It is, however, much to be feared that, although a great deal has been said, yet that comparatively but little has been done in the way of spreading education amongst the masses. While philanthropists—and, no doubt, sincere and conscientious philanthropists—have been declaiming at public meetings, as well as within the walls of parliament, about the benefits that would flow from a properly-conducted system of education, the masses have still been left in the same state of dark and hopeless ignorance. It is true that, as far as education is concerned, the country is in a much better state now than it was fifty years ago, when the *Edinburgh Review* first began to enlighten the public on the subject. But what we contend for is, that the means which have *actually* been taken to educate the masses are not at all in proportion to what might have been expected from the earnestness with which the matter has been discussed, the frequency of appeals which were made to the public, and the extraordinary degree of attention which the subject has appeared to excite. On Friday last, Mr. Baron Rolfe, in addressing the grand jury at Durham, made the following observations upon the state of the calender:—"There is, however, one general observation, which I cannot abstain from making, that in a calender containing forty names, or thereabouts, one-half, or more than a half, have not received the most elementary rudiments of education; for about one-half can neither read nor write at all; and, besides that, more than three-fourths have received so slight an education that they scarcely know more than their letters. Now, that observation cannot but suggest to you, and to every one, the expediency of encouraging by all possible means, the general and more extensive diffusion of education, as the means of diminishing crime. It would be absurd to suppose that because all men were educated they would abstain from being guilty of offences; but when one sees the composition of this calendar, and when one witnesses the same thing in the calendars of other countries—that the great mass of offenders are those who have received no education at all—the matter is no longer a mere question of theory, but proves, by a sort of positive demonstration, that to extended education we must ultimately be indebted for any great diminution of crime." These remarks, coming from such high authority, are suggestive of many grave reflections. —*London paper.*

A Dalecarlian Love Story.—Now for a little love story! A young farmer loved, at the same time, two young women, and, though strange enough, loved both, with as nearly as possible the same affection, and they both of them warmly returned his passion. But one of them showed for him an almost boundless devotion; and, perhaps, this might be the cause that at once, with a more determined sentiment he turned towards the other, but she answered him "I will not be married amid the sighs of any unhappy one, and it is now thy duty to wed Kirstin. "To me thou wilt ever remain dear, but now must we part." What a field would there have been here for the French romantic! What agony, ravings, explosions, and explications without end!—Here had been sacrifices and poisonings, and, at last, three corpses. But how simply did the genius of the Dal people resolve this knotty point! The young man obeyed the exhortations of the serious dame,—obeyed that of duty, he married Kerstin; and, as they were both truly good and excellent people, they were happy together. They had lived happily together for four years, and had three children, when the wife died. But as she lay on her death-bed she said to her husband, "I would ask one thing of thee, and that is, that thou, after my death, wilt marry Anna, who was once, and is still, dear to thee, & who, I know, still loves thee, and that thou makest no other the mother of my children." The husband mourned sincerely the loss of his wife; but, when the customary period of mourning had expired, it was not difficult for him to endeavour to fulfil her last prayer.—He went to the still unmarried, the still beloved Anna, and told her the wish of his late wife; and his own. And she answered, "Thou art still as dear to me as formerly, and willingly would I be thy wife, but I fear for thy children. I fear that I could not be to them such a mother that I could answer it to my conscience and to the dead, and that would make thee dissatisfied with me." And by that reply Anna stood fast, spite of all arguments of love and reason that were employed to move her. Quite distracted came the young man one day to me, and implored my counsel, and begged me to talk with the girl, and to endeavor to persuade her to become his wife. "To seek to persuade her I cannot promise thee," I said, "for in so solemn an affair a woman should make a resolve in freedom; but speak to her I will, and tell her what I think and advise in the matter." I sent for the young woman, talked with her of her future duties, and succeeded in pacifying her all too sensitive conscience. Soon afterwards I had the pleasure of uniting the two lovers. A few years afterwards I came on an official journey into the district where they resided. It was a dark autumn evening, and cold and dull without. But when I entered their room, the fire blazed cheerily, and in its light on the floor played four children, full of pleasure.—Husband and wife arose to meet the enterer, but, when they recognised me again, they became deeply moved, and began to weep. "Ask her, ask her," said the husband, and pointed to the wife, "whether she be not satisfied with me!" But I did not ask her: I saw warm & happy tears already speaking.—*Miss Bremer's Dalecarlia.*

New Theory of the Gulf Stream.—Mr. J. A. Parker, of this city, has communicated to the last number of Hunt's Magazine, a theory of the ocean currents which he has learned from Capt. Tilyou, for many years a sea captain out of this port. His theory is founded upon the fact that the water of the gulf stream is some twenty-six degrees hotter than that of any part of the Atlantic ocean under the equator; therefore it cannot be the water of the Atlantic driven into the bay of Mexico by the trade winds. Moreover, it is hotter in deep water, where the current has become regular and strong, than it is in the bay, where there is little or no current, thus showing that it comes, not from the shore or coast, but from the bottom in deep water. It is well known that the volume of the gulf stream is sometimes so great that it extends itself to the south of the island of Cuba, and vessels crossing from Cape Cotoche, on the Yucatan side of the bay, to Cape Corientes, on the Cuba side, are often carried far to the east by the strong current running out between these capes: and Capt. Tilyou infers, that if the gulf stream depended for its supplies upon waters driven in by the trade winds, it would cease or run the other way at such times as there was an outward current south of Cuba, or otherwise these two currents would be sufficient to empty the bay in a short time; yet they have continued without in the least affecting the level of the gulf, the one for ages, and the other occasionally for weeks together.

The floods of the Mississippi and other great rivers emptying into the Gulf, can have little to do in supplying these currents, for the Gulf stream alone, between Florida and Cuba, is a hundred times greater than them all; and as nothing less than an ocean could supply them, the Pacific being known to be constantly higher than the Atlantic, and separated only by a narrow isthmus, a passage under which would necessarily create a constant current into the latter. Captain Tilyou infers that such is the case—first from its necessity, the other facts being considered; and secondly, from the heat of the water, and the known volcanic character of the region through which it must pass. In support of this theory, he states that while sailing in the Gulf of Mexico, he has many times seen bubbles rising, which on reaching the surface spread over it like tar. This has been found to be an asphaltic substance, offensive to the smell, and when dry becoming a hard and durable varnish. He has collected it in sufficient quantities to cover his chain-bolts. The same substance is found washed ashore between Campeachy and Laguayra.

A French man-of-war collected sufficient to varnish the ship's guns, and it is much used by the natives in closing casks and sealing packages. In corroboration of this, Mr. Parker quotes from the manuscript notes of a late traveller in Mexico, to the effect that in the interior of that country are fresh water lakes, in which the water bubbles up in the same manner as in the gulf, producing the same pungent smell an I depositing a similar substance, which is used as a varnish for the bottom of canoes. These circumstances concur in showing that the asphaltic substance of which the mountains of Cuba are composed extends in veins under the gulf, and penetrates into the volcanic regions of Mexico. Mr. Parker suggests, that although the whole may be but a bold conjecture, yet if such a passage exists, the action of the water would necessarily make changes in the region through which it passes, and coming in contact with hidden volcanic fires, would be a very natural cause of the frequent earthquakes of that country. —*Boston paper.*

Parallel between "The Duke" and Lord Lyndhurst.—The influence of Lord Lyndhurst in the House of Lords is almost co-extensive with that of the Duke of Wellington. Popular institutions favour the only legitimate despotism—that of mind; and these two Conservative statesmen remarkably illustrate this inevitable tendency of the weaker intellect to yield voluntary respect, if not entire submission to the stronger. Perhaps it would not be going too far to say, that in the present condition of the House of Lords, if the Duke of Wellington and Lord Lyndhurst resolve upon carrying any particular measure, they have the power to do so. That their proceedings are usually characterised by unfailing good sense and judgment, supplies a sufficient reason why they should wield this influence; and renders it unnecessary to inquire whether they would be able to exercise it in the same degree if they proposed measures which the general common sense of the house would repudiate. Of the fact however, that these two statesmen are now the ruling spirits of the House of Peers, there can be little doubt. The sources of their influence are different. The Duke's power over his obsequious fellow-peers is derived from his great moral weight, his historical reputation, his proved sagacity, and the stedfastness with which he is known to uphold all that can contribute to the consolidation of the national strength. It is a personal influence. Men follow his lead because it is he who leads, not because they have decided in their own minds to go the same road. Lord Lyndhurst's influence, on the other hand, is intellectual—founded upon the evident strength of his mind, his translucent abilities in debate, and the towering proportion of his general character. His contemporaries yield him the precedence because they feel assured that he has brought to bear upon any question before him all the resources of a perfectly organised intellect—that learning, acuteness, experience and judgment, have done their utmost. The Duke, they think, must be right, because a sort of moral instinct directs him to the true policy. Lord Lyndhurst commands their support, because they feel that he has investigated all the bearings and exhausted all the modes of which a subject is capable, and that he will take the right course by the pure preference of reason and judgment.—*Fraser.*

*National Liberality.*—There is no country in the world in which the distressed and afflicted are so certain of finding sympathy and assistance as in England. We are proverbially a charitable nation. Whatever calamity has visited a people, no matter how distant they may be, the hand of England is ever ready to afford them assistance and succour. This feature in our national character is a source of just and honourable pride. It exalts and elevates the English name in the estimation of the world. The proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Thursday night last to vote a grant of £20,000 to be applied to the relief of the sufferers by the late fires at Quebec will be received by the people of the country, as it was by the House, with feelings of cordial and unanimous approbation. Against that liberal grant not a single dissentient voice will be raised. Twenty thousand pounds taken from the English Exchequer is but a drop of water from the ocean; and yet it will be of infinite service to the unhappy sufferers of Quebec. The speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on introducing the motion, was short but appropriate and explicit. He made no laboured appeal to the sympathies of the people, because he justly and naturally felt that no such appeal was required.—*London paper.*

Rectitude of will is the greatest ornament of the mind.

## SUMMARY.

*The Prospects of the Harvest.*—In this neighbothood the weather has been exceedingly unfavourable to the ripening of the crops, during the whole of last week, and judging from the accounts from all other parts of the country, we should fear that it has been quite as bad, if not worse, in other parts of the kingdom.—Wherever the crops are heavy, the fields small or the country at all thickly wooded, the wheat and oats are very much beaten down by the rain, and though this is less the case in large open fields, yet even there the ripening of the crops has been so much retarded by wet and cold, as greatly to diminish the prospect of the grain of the present year proving a good sample. With the most favorable weather from this time forward, the harvest cannot commence until very late in August, and owing to the shortness of the days, the length of the nights, and the decline of temperature as the season advances, it rarely happens that grain gathered so late in the season is good in quality, even when there is, as there promises to be this season, an abundant yield.

The consequence of the present unfavorable prospect of the harvest has been a very considerable rise in the price of wheat in all the chief markets of the kingdom. In Liverpool the rise during the last week was from 3s to 4s per quarter, in addition to a previous rise to about the same extent, and we see that the London average for the last week is not less than 51s 7d. If the present unfavorable weather should continue a week or a fortnight longer, we shall see prices rise still higher, and the duty fall to such an extent as to give an extraordinary stimulus to the demand for foreign corn, and to cause all the grain that can be met with in the nearer ports of the continent to be bought up hastily by English corn-dealers and speculators. There is now no longer any doubt that a certain quantity of old dry grain must be had, whatever it may cost, to mix with the new. Owing to the lateness of the present harvest, the home-grown grain of last years crop will have to feed the country for thirteen instead of twelve months, so that very little of it will be left to mix with the grain of the present season; and as there is not more than a week or ten days' supply of foreign grain in the country, it is evident that the necessary supply, if obtained at all, can only be had from abroad. In the present exhausted state of all the foreign granaries, no considerable supply can be obtained from them, except at an exorbitant price, or without heavy payments in specie, although in the course of last winter excellent wheat was selling at Rostock at 26s the quarter, and very large quantities might have been bought in that and other continental ports, at a few shillings advance on that price. Owing to the ruinous results of previous speculations, few persons ventured to purchase even at those tempting rates; and if any considerable quantity is wanted now, double these prices will have to be given, as the stocks abroad, which were never large, have since been much reduced by the opening of the Russian and other continental markets.—*Liverpool Times, 5th inst.*

*The Monster Railroad.*—The Colonial Gazette has the following announcement—"The Secretary of State for the Colonies, received a deputation recently, comprising Capt. Richardson, Sir R. Broun, and Mr. Bridges, at the Colonial Office, relative to a railway to connect the capitals of Nova Scotia and Canada through New Brunswick, the Company having power to purchase and settle lands upon the line."

*The Visit of Queen Victoria to the Continent.*—A French paper states on the authority of the Augsburgh Gazette, that there will be a complete diplomatic Congress, on the occasion of the meeting of the Queen of England and the King of Prussia, on the Rhine, as France, Russia, and Austria will send representatives there. The Queen will be accompanied by the Earl of Aberdeen, the Foreign Secretary.

FUNERAL OF EARL GREY.—The remains of this amiable and deeply lamented nobleman were interred in the family vault at Howick Church on Saturday. The ceremony, in compliance with the known wishes of the deceased, was strictly private. This celebrated man was followed to the grave by his son, the present Earl, by the Earl of Durham, by the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P., brother-in-law to the late Earl, and by other members of the family, on foot; the only mourner not related was Dr. Wilson, the medical attendant of the deceased Earl through many years. The tradesmen of Alnwick, by one consent, closed their shops between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, and every tribute of respect that circumstances permitted was paid by the entire neighbourhood.

FUNERAL OF LORD CANTERBURY.—The funeral of Lord Canterbury took place at Addington on Monday, where his remains were deposited in the vault near his father, the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

*Dr. Morison, of Banchory.*—We have this week to record the death of Dr. George Morison, minister of the parish of Banchory-Devenick, in the Presbytery of Aberdeen, which took place on Sunday afternoon last. Dr. Morison was the father of the Church of Scotland, having been a minister for the very long period of sixty two years,—his induction into the parish of Gyne, in the Presbytery of Garioch, having taken place in the year 1783. Dr. Morison was the son of Provost Morison, who filled the honourable office of chief magistrate of his native city in the eventful years of 1745 and 1746.—*Fyfeshire Journal.*

*Munificent Collection.*—The new Free High Church, Paisley, was opened on Sabbath for the first time for public worship. The rev. Mr. Macnaughtan, the Minister of the congregation, preached in the forenoon, the Rev. Dr. Wilson of Bombay, in the afternoon and the rev. Dr. Macfarlan of Renfrew, in the evening. We understand that this is the largest of all the places of worship that have been erected by the adherents of the Free Church since the disruption. It contains 1552 sittings, every one of which has already been let. The sum collected at all the services amounted to the munificent sum of £1000 4s. 3½d. half-farthing!—an amount which, we believe, far exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of the warmest friends of the Free Church in Paisley.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

Mr. Pennefather, son of Baron Pennefather, and brother-in-law of the Earl of Glengall, has been appointed under Secretary of State for Ireland, in place of Mr. Lucas, resigned. He is a moderate Conservative in politics.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF PORTSMOUTH.—It is reported that his royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, who has lately been promoted to the rank of Major-General in the army, is to succeed Sir Hercules Pakenham as Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth, and in the command of the South-Western district.

THE KING OF HOLLAND.—Since his Majesty's arrival in this country, he has been *fêted* in all directions, his old friends amongst the nobility vying to do him honour. On Saturday last, after paying a visit to the Queen, his Majesty returned to town and went to the Italian Opera; in the course of the present week he *received* a visit from two strange inhabitants of the Zuyder-Zoe,—held a diplomatic levee, dined with the Duchess of Gloucester and the Dukes of Norfolk and Beaufort, visited the establishment of Messrs Hunt and Roskell in Bond street,—received a deputation from the Consistory of the Dutch Church, and went down to Good wood races, where he remained two days, the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond. Amongst other pleasurable events not the least satisfactory must have been his Majesty's appointment by the Queen as Field-Marshal in the British army. The King of Holland was previously a General in our army, and during the war served on the Duke of Wellington's staff.

*Balloon Ascension.*—On the evening of July 27, at 7 o'clock, Mr. Green, the aeronaut, made his 207th ascent from King's Road, in his royal Nassau balloon, accompanied by two ladies and eight gentlemen. The balloon after rising to the height of about a mile, passed over a great part of the metropolis, after which it was lost sight of. After remaining in the aerial regions two hours and 20 minutes, the voyagers landed safely in a large marsh at Tottenham. Their greatest elevation was 6,500 feet,—the barometer having fallen from 29·85 to 23·90; and the thermometer from 66 to 46.

An alarming and serious accident occurred on the London and Birmingham railway on the 29th, from the running of the mail train, when proceeding at a speed of 30 miles an hour, into a baggage train which preceded it, in consequence of a fog, which was so dense as to intercept the sight beyond a distance of 20 or 30 feet. The train consisted of 10 to 16 cars, including trunks and post office vans, and there were from 60 to 70 passengers. The baggage train was a few minutes behind its time, and the proper agent had neglected to exhibit the red signal to give notice of the fact. A gentleman had his leg crushed, and several other passengers were bruised. The engine was broken to pieces. The enginemen and firemen escaped without injury.

*Health of the Pope.*—Letters from Rome state that the health of his Holiness the Pope is such as to cause very great alarm. He suffers much from a cancer in the nose, with which he has been for some time afflicted. The disease has been latterly somewhat checked, but within the last few days has again acquired fresh virulence. Mauro-Capelli Gregoire XVI., appointed cardinal in 1825, was raised to the apostolic chair on Feb. 2, 1831. He was born in 1765, and is consequently now nearly 80 years of age.—*Paris paper.*

Mr Brunel is said to have devised a new railway engine to run 50 miles an hour, and to work on eight driving wheels.

The patriarch of the Russian army, Jessandl-Jwan-Saporochsky, died lately at Kerch, in the Crimea, at the age of 120 years. He was born in 1725, the year in which Peter the Great died; he entered the Russian army in the reign of the Empress Elizabeth, and served successively under Generals Rumianzoff, Potemkin, and Suvarrow.—He was a prisoner in Turkey during 18 years, and was delivered by the Duke of Richlieu.—(*Prussian Universal Gazette.*)

A return has been published in the Moniteur of the commerce of France during the year 1844. The total value amounts to 2,374,000,000 of francs, which is an increase of 168,000,000 on 1843, and of 265,000,000 on 1842. Compared with 1841, the increase is only 160,000,000. On this return the Debats says that it is in every respect satisfactory, and adds:—

"The commerce of France has not ceased to develope itself. It amounts to-day to two-thirds of that of England; it is nearly double that of the United States; it is double the trade of the whole of the German customs union. It amounts to treble the quantity of exchange effected by the Low Countries, Austria, and Russia, which are each estimated at from 700,000,000 to 730,000,000. It exceeds the Belgian trade four times; it amounts to eight times that of Spain; and nearly ten times that of the whole of the Italian Peninsula."

*The Conflagration at Smyrna.*—The *Echo de l'Orient* of the 9th instant states the loss occasioned by this lamentable catastrophe was estimated at 200,000,000 of piastres. The following is a list of the buildings which had fallen a prey to the flames:—4,000 houses and shops, 40 khans, the Armenian church, the convent of the Capuchins, 4 Turkish convents, 2 mosques, the establishment of the sisters of Charity, the hospital of st. Antoine, the consulates of the Low Countries, Belgium, and Tuscany. Out of 800 beautiful houses, composing the Armenian quarter, but 40 remained.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.—From early youth, young Churchill was distinguished by the elegance of his manners and the beauty of his countenance and figure—advantages which, coupled with the known loyal principles of his father, and the sufferings he had undergone in the royal cause, procured for him, at the early age of fifteen, the situation of page in the household of the Duke of York, afterwards James II. His inclination for arms was so decided, that that prince procured for him a commission in one of the regiments of guards when he was only sixteen years old. His uncommonly handsome figure then attracted no small share of notice from the beauties of the court of Charles II., and even awakened a passion in one of the royal mistresses herself. Impatient to signalize himself, however, he left their seductions, and embarked as volunteer in the expedition against Tangiers in 1676. Thus his first essay in arms was made in actions against the Moors. Having returned to Great Britain, he attracted the notice of the Countess of Castlemaine, afterwards Duchess of Cleveland, then the favorite mistress of Charles II., who had distinguished him by her regard before he embarked for Africa, and who made him a present of £5,000, with which the young soldier bought an annuity of £500 a year, which laid the foundation, says Chesterfield, of all his subsequent fortunes. Charles, to remove a dangerous rival in her unstendy affections, gave him a company in the guards and sent him to the Continent with the auxiliary force which, in those days of English humiliation, the cabinet, of St. James furnished to Louis XIV, to aid him in subduing the United Provinces. Thus, by a singular coincidence, it was under Turenne, Conde, and Vauban that the future conqueror of the Bourbons first learned the art of scientific warfare. Wellington went through the same discipline, but in the inverse order: his first campaigns were made against the French in Flanders, his next against the bastions of Tippoo and the Mahratta horse, in Hindostan.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE RAILWAY MANIA.—All England has been railway mad,—perhaps it is so still; and the present session will be remembered by many members of the lower House as the session of "hard lines." From the office messengers at 18s. a week (we speak what we know,) to hereditary legislators, men of all grades have been dabbling in shares, and we might say, women too; for one distinguished peeress, until this time better known at Almacks' than in the share-market, made 30,000 good pounds by *guessing* cleverly, what lines would be favorably reported on by the Board of Trade. To put down the *roulette* tables at Epsom may be very desirable, but there are larger gambling-booths at home, where Home Secretaries intrude not. Men without money, but with a friend in the "direction," have obtained large allotments, speculating on a rise, and generally with success; indeed, up to this time, it seems tolerably certain that all have benefitted. Let us hope, that before "calls" are made the shares generally may have passed into the hands of men who really have capital to invest, and that thus the difficulty and distress which must otherwise be anticipated may be avoided.—*The Builder.*

*From the Boston Daily Advertiser.*

MEXICO.—Intelligence reached us on Saturday which explains pretty satisfactorily the object of the visit of the Mexican schooner Relampago to New Orleans. It was to bring instructions to the Mexican Consuls in the ports of the United States, to close their official relations, and to convey to Vera Cruz Senor Arangis, the Consul at New Orleans, with his effects. This vessel cleared on the 7th, in ballast, for her return to Vera Cruz.

A number of documents came into the hands of the New Orleans press on the evening of the 6th, which show clearly the hostile purposes of the Mexican Government, and that they were making preparations for the adoption of decisive measures, propably as soon as they should receive news of the definite action of the Texas Convention on the subject of annexation. The notes and circular from the Minister of War and Marine which we give below, were considered by many persons as proving conclusively that war had been actually declared, at the date of the departure of the above mentioned vessel from Vera Cruz. This opinion does not appear to be well founded. Mr. Garcia Conde says indeed, under date of the 16th, that the Government would "to-morrow communicate to Congress the declaration of war." The same vessel brought advices from the city of Mexico to the 19th, when it does not appear that any such declaration had been issued, though it is quite probable that the measure was under consideration, and there was a strong probability that on the receipt of the final action of the Texan Convention on the annexation, it would be issued—or if not a declaration of war, at least some declaration of a hostile character. The following is from the New Orleans Bee of the 7th:—

The El Siglio of the 16th July, contains the proclamation of Signor Garcia Conde, Minister of War, calling upon the Governors of the different Departments to have all the Militia under their commands in readiness to march to any point it may be deemed advisable, and ready to act, in the event of a probable war between Mexico and the United States.

Congress was still in session in the city of Mexico.—Up to the 19th, neither war nor non-intercourse between Mexico and the United States had been declared. The Extraordinary Council, consisting of ex-Governors of the Departments, ex-Ministers, &c., whom the President has the constitutional right to convene and consult upon extraordinary occasions, had been ordered to assemble Before the President would take upon himself the responsibility of recommending or declaring war upon the United States, it was highly probable that he would wait until the assembling of this Council, as in the event of that measure being suggested by them, the President would be relieved from any responsibility, should it, as it undoubtedly must, terminate unfavorably towards that Government.

## OFFICE OF WAR AND MARINE.

SECTION OF OPERATIONS.

CIRCULAR.—The United States have consummated the perfity against Mexico, by sanctioning the decree which declares the annexation of the department of Texas to that Republic.

The injustice of that usurpation is apparent, and Mexico cannot tolerate such a grave injury without making an effort to prove to the United States the possibility of her ability to cause her rights to be respected.

With this object the Supreme Government has resolved upon a declaration of war against that power, seeing that our forbearance, instead of being received as a proof of our friendly disposition, has been interpreted into an acknowledged impossibility on our part to carry on a successful war.

Such an error on the part of the United States will be advantageous to Mexico, because, suddenly abandoning its pacific attitude, it will tomorrow communicate to Congress the declaration of war, and excite the patriotism of its citizens to sustain the dignity of the nation and the integrity of its territory, now treacherously attacked, in utter disregard of all guarantics recognised in this enlightened age.

You will readily appreciate the importance of this subject, and the necessity of preparing the troops under your command to march toward any point which may require protection against these most unjust aggressions.

I am directed by the provincial President to conjoin upon you, as general-in-chief of your division, and as a citizen of this republic, to hold yourself in readiness to repel those who seek the ruin of Mexico.

The government is occupied in covering the different points on the frontiers, and in collecting the necessary means so that nothing may be wanting to those whose glory it will be to defend the sacred rights of their country.

I have the honor to communicate for your intelligence, and to direct your conduct.

God and Liberty!—Mexico, July 16, 1845.

GARCIA CONDE.

I have the honor to communicate to your Excellency the following, to be used as occasion may require. *Garcia Conde.*

God and Liberty—July 16, 1845.

Most Excellent Senor, Minister of Foreign Relations and of Police. Transmit to the authorities depending upon your department.

*Most Excellent Senor*—It being necessary that the troops of the line should cover the frontiers of the Republic, and march toward Texas to conquer that department now usurped by the U. S. his excellency the president ad interim has commanded me to transmit you this note to excite the zeal and patriotism of the governors, that they place under arms in their respective districts all the force which can be collected in defence of the laws, to be ready to serve as a safeguard of their respective departments, according to the decree of the 4th of June of this year, and the regulation of the 7th inst.

Your Excellency will communicate to the Governors this supreme resolution, and will inform them of obligations under which the citizens are to contribute to the defence of their country, and to sustain rights violated by a nation which refuses to acknowledge them, and obliges Mexico to maintain them by force, which it most undoubtedly will, or fall in the struggle.

She will not consent to give up one half of her territory from the base fear of losing the other.—Hoping that your Excellency will furnish me with information as to the number of men which can be devoted to this important object, your Excellency will please to accept my most high consideration.

God and Liberty! Mexico, July 16, 1845.

GARCIA CONDE.

To the most Excellent Senor, Minister of Foreign Relations and of Police.

*The Rail Road.*—The news by the steamship Hibernia, which arrived at Boston on Sunday, in reference to the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road, is encouraging in the highest degree. Letters from Mr. Galt, dated the 4th inst., to the Corporators in this city, convey the information, that he had 9,500 shares of the Stock on the Canada side, to dispose of, and had received applications for 40,000 shares! The price of their shares is $200 each, making the value of the applications to be $8,000,000! Mr. G. stated further that he should proceed to assign the 9,500 shares, and receive the first instalment of $20 per share, which duty might occupy him for three weeks' time. This news will give a new impetus to the stock here, and we trust enable the Corporators soon to announce the subscription of $1,000,000, required by the Charter, before organization.—*Portland Argus.*

# THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1845.

**No intelligence of an actual declaration of War by Mexico against the United States has yet been received, though it appears quite probable that such an event has ere this taken place. The Mexican Government, at the latest dates, were taking active measures for prosecuting vigourously the contemplated war, and the United States were concentrating a large fleet on the Mexican Coast, and marching Troops into Texas.**

CHURCH SOCIETY OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—A Special General Meeting of the Church Society was held, pursuant to public notice, on Tuesday 19th instant, at the National School House.

Present—The LORD BISHOP, President; the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE, Mr. Justice PARKER, the Master of the Rolls, the Solicitor General, and WM. SCOVIL, Esq., Vice-Presidents; WM. J. BEDELL, Esq., Treasurer; Rev. I. W. D. GRAY, Rector of St. John; Rev. C. MILNER, Rector of Westfield; Rev. Dr. ALLEY, Rector of St. Andrews; Rev. F. COSTER, Rector of Carleton; Rev. H. N. ARNOLD, Rector of Sussex; Rev. S. D. L. STREET, Rector of Woodstock; Rev. WM. HARRISON, Rector of Portland; Rev. W. C. SCOVIL, Rector of Kingston; Rev. J. W. DERROW, Rector of Dumfries; Rev. J. M. STIRLING, Rector of Maugerville; Rev. W. SCOVIL, Rector of Norton; Rev. A. STEWART, Curate of St. John; Rev. T. M'GHEE, Curate of St. Andrews; Rev. J. W. ROBERTS, Curate of Fredericton; Rev. A. KING, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop; Rev. W. BULLOCK, Rector of Digby, and Rev. R. ARNOLD, Rector of Parrsboro', in the Diocese of Nova Scotia; together with a large number of ladies and gentlemen, members of the Church.

The Lord Bishop having been called to the Chair on the motion of the Honorable the Chief Justice, his Lordship opened the meeting by an address explanatory of the business to be brought before it.

The following Resolutions were passed:

On the motion of the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Parker—

That this meeting of the Church Society, under the Presidency and superintendence of the first Bishop of the Province, is an event which every Churchman should regard with feelings of great satisfaction and thankfulness to God.

On motion of the Hon. the Solicitor General, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Alley—

That the accession of the important Parish of St. John to the Diocesan Society is received and acknowledged by this meeting with the most perfect cordiality;—this meeting being convinced that great benefits will result to the Church, not only from an increase of the funds of the Society, and of its power of usefulness, but from the co-operation of so large a body of Churchmen.

The Secretary having read the Constitution of the Society, together with the alterations proposed to be made therein, as agreed upon between the Lord Bishop and the Committee appointed to confer with his Lordship thereupon. It was resolved—

On motion of the Hon. the Master of the Rolls, seconded by Robert F. Hazen, Esquire—

That this meeting have heard the alterations proposed to be made in the Constitution of the Society, approves of the same, and recommends the adoption of them to the Annual Meeting.

His Lordship having left the Chair, and the Chief Justice having taken the same, it was resolved—

On motion of James Peters, Junr. Esquire, seconded by the Hon. the Solicitor General—

That the thanks of this meeting be respectfully offered to the Lord Bishop for his kindness in presiding at this Meeting, and for his able conduct in the Chair.

His Lordship having acknowledged this vote of thanks, dissolved the meeting.

F. COSTER, Secretary.

St. John, August 20, 1845.

The following Subscriptions were received:

| | DONATIONS. | SUB'S |
|---|---|---|
| Hon. Mr. Justice Parker. | £25 0 0 | £5 0 0 |
| L. B. Botsford, Esq., M.D. | . . . | 2 0 0 |
| Rev. I. W. D. Gray, | . . . | 3 0 0 |
| F. A. Wiggins, Esq., | 10 0 0 | 5 0 0 |
| George Blatch, Esq., | . . . | 1 0 0 |
| James Peters, jun. Esq. | 10 0 0 | 3 10 0 |
| George P. Peters, Esq. M.D. | 10 0 0 | 2 10 0 |
| H. Boyer Smith, Esq, | . . . | 2 10 0 |
| James Robertson, Esq., | . . . | 5 0 0 |
| Major Poyntz, | . . . | 2 0 0 |
| Noah Disbrow, Esq., | . . . | 5 0 0 |
| John V. Thurgar, Esq., | . . . | 2 10 0 |
| John Paddock, Esq., M.D. | . . . | 2 0 0 |
| John M. Robinson, Esq., | . . . | 2 10 0 |
| Samuel J. Scovil, Esq., | . . . | 2 10 0 |
| Robert F. Hazen, Esq., | . . . | 3 10 0 |
| George Wheeler, Esq., | . . . | 2 0 0 |
| Edward L. Jarvis, Esq., | . . . | 2 0 0 |

His Lordship left the city on Wednesday in company with the Rector, to visit the Parishes of St. Martins and Simonds. Divine Service was performed in Quaco on the evening of Wednesday, as also at the Church in Loch Lomond on the afternoon of Thursday.

His Lordship leaves town for Norton and Hampton to-morrow, (Saturday), where he holds a Confirmation on Sunday; Monday, consecrates the new Church at Upham, 11 A. M., Tuesday, holds Confirmation at Sussex, 11 A. M., and at Studholm in the afternoon of the same day; Wednesday, Confirmation at Springfield, 11 A. M., and at Kingston, 4 P. M., of the same day. His Lordship returns to Fredericton on the morning of Thursday, taking the steamer at the head of the Reach.

We understand that the Rev. Thos. M'GHEE, St. Andrews is to take charge of the Parishes of St. Martin's and Upham, and the Rev. ROBERT ARNOLD, of Parrsboro', N. S. is to be removed to the Parish of Westmorland, in this Diocese.—*Chronicle of Friday.*

BRITISH SCHOOL, ST. JOHN.—A Public Meeting in connection with this Institution, was held in the School Room of the Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday evening last. The chair was taken by the President of the Institution, A. Smithers, Esq., who, after a few preliminary observations, explanatory of the object of the Meeting, introduced Mr. Duval, the Master of the School. Mr. D. has conducted a School on the Lancasterian system, in the City of Bristol, for ten years. For the last year and a half he has been employed by the Committee of the British and Foreign School Society, as an Inspector of their Schools in an extensive district in England. He comes to this City sustained by the highest testimonials from the Parent Institution. The selection of the Master for the School in St. John was left entirely to the discretion of the Committee in England, and so far as their present means of observation will enable them to judge, the promoters of the Institution in this City have every reason to be highly satisfied with the choice which has been made.

[A sketch of Mr. Duval's observations on the principles and objects of the British and Foreign School Society, intended for insertion to-day, is unavoidably deferred until our next publication.]

The Secretary then announced that the School was to open on the following Monday, August 25th, and also stated the terms, which are very moderate. He also observed that one object contemplated by the founders of the School, was the education of Teachers, who might be thus qualified to take the superintendence of similar schools in other parts of the Province.

We exceedingly regret to learn that the Potatoe crop in many parts of this County, as also in some other sections of the Province already heard from, is affected with a ruinous disease, which promises to render them wholly unfit for use. This will prove a serious loss to the Farmers, as well as materially affect the living of hundreds of poor families, who mainly depend on the Potatoe crop for their subsistence. The "Colonial Advocate says:

"The disorder that affected the Potatoe crop in the United States last year, seems to have extended itself to this Province. It was thought at first by the withering of the leaves, and the general brownish color which they exhibited, that it was rust, but it appears now to be something still more deeply injurious to the crop. The tubers themselves in certain localities are strongly affected, shewing a commencing rotting away to such a degree that they smell offensively in the bulk, and in boiling this odour is also very sensibly felt. This will, we fear, be an evil of very extensive magnitude—all farmers depending greatly on this crop, and some almost wholly, for subsistence. It is doubtlessly caused by atmospheric influence, but by what instrumentality we cannot even conjecture."

We also learn that the wheat crop of the Province has suffered very much from the ravages of the Weevil; in some parts proving almost an entire failure.

The Saint John *Regatta*, for 1845, is announced to take place on Friday the 19th September. Entries for the several Races to be made with the Stewards at the St. John Hotel, on Tuesday the 16th Sept. between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—His Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands, (son of the King of Holland,) arrived at St. John's on the 9th inst. in the Dutch frigate Rhine, of 60 guns, of which ship he is commander.—His Royal Highness was welcomed with every demonstration of respect by the Lieut. Governor, Sir John Harvey, and the inhabitants of the town. He had dined with the Lieut. Governor and a large party of gentlemen, at Government House.

COLLECTIONS.—The following collections have been received by the Chairman of the Committee for the Relief of the Quebec Sufferers, since the last publication:—Union Street Church, £6 10s; Baptist Church, Carleton, £3.

STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN.—This monster ship had been visited by about 5000 persons during the first week after her arrival at New-York, and the throng still continued as numerous as ever. Price of admission, 25 cents.—About a dozen persons had entered their names, shortly after her arrival, as passengers for England. She is to leave New-York on Saturday next, 30th inst.

SEARS' NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE for August, has been received by the Agent in this City, J. T. Smith, Esq. It contains a large quantity of interesting matter with several engravings, and the mechanical execution is in the neatest style.

In company with the Magazine, we beg to acknowledge from Mr. Sears, the receipt of a very neat and handsome View of Saint John, just issued by that enterprising publisher, whose energies seem never to tire.

A fine Barque of 257 tons, called the "*Commerce*," was launched last week from the building yard of Mr. Appleby, at Hampton; and is owned by the builder.

Some serious riots have lately taken place among the inhabitants of the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Application has been made to the Governor of Prince Ed. Island for assistance to quell the disturbances. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen.

The Upper Canada Bible Society issued last year 4218 Bibles, and 6309 Testaments. The total receipts for the year were £4,348 14s. 8d.

St. Mary's (Catholic) Cathedral, at Halifax, was broken into on Thursday night last, and a censer, some crucibles, and other articles stolen therefrom. The thief left a blacksmith's chisel and hammer behind him.

The American squadron at present in the Gulf of Mexico, includes eight vessels, mounting over 200 guns. It is speedily to be reinforced.

It is probable that Mexico will issue numerous letters of marque, by which the American shipping will be much annoyed, and the commerce of the country crippled.

HALIFAX, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL RAILROAD.—We learn that a Deputation of highly respectable gentlemen have had an interview with Lord Stanley, at the Colonial Office, on the subject of this Railway, and we have much pleasure in stating that there appears to be a growing interest in England on the subject. The mere fact of a Deputation having been received by Lord Stanley is proof that the parties making the proposal are of good standing and really in earnest, and also that the Government are disposed to listen to them. It cannot but be matter of congratulation to the people of these Colonies, that a subject of so much importance to their future prosperity, has been taken up at this favourable time, and meets with such general concurrence.

Some of the gentlemen composing the Deputation who waited on Lord Stanley are, we understand, in communication with His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of this Province respecting their project, and it is said to be His Excellency's intention to request a Public Meeting at Fredericton very shortly, at which Meeting persons from all parts of the Province, who feel an interest in the subject, will be invited to attend, and express their views and opinions.—*Courier.*

*Railroad to Canada.*—Neilson's Quebec Gazette of the 15th instant, has the following remarks on the subject of the projected Railroad between Halifax and Quebec:—

"If its commencement is to depend on "arrangements to be settled with the Governments of these Provinces," we should fear some delay. The distance from Quebec to Halifax and St John, the principal ports of the Eastern Provinces open throughout the year, is much greater than the distance of the American sea ports from the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes; about double the distance, if Halifax is the port, and one-fourth at St. John.

If the four railroads are opened from the River and Lakes to the nearest sea ports in the United States, Halifax and St. John would hardly be able to stand the competition. Indeed the chief parts of the country exporting and importing produce and merchandize, would be effectually cut off by a *cheaper* conveyance. Every thing above Montreal, and even a great part of the Districts of Montreal, and Three Rivers, would go and come through the United States. There would only remain the surplus of produce and the consumption of merchandise in the lower part of the St. Lawrence, to support the proposed railroad, when the navigation of the St. Lawrence is closed.

That the proposed railroad would be beneficial to the localities through which it would pass is beyond a doubt, by inducing settlement and increasing the value of land; but it is as affording military conveyance, that it would be chiefly valuable to the Provinces and the Empire.

If the British Government sets the proper value on these possessions of the Crown and the preservation of its power and trade in the northern parts of this Continent, it is time that it should be fully prepared to maintain them, in peace and in war. A *cheaper* commercial communication by the St. Lawrence to the Great Lakes in the season of navigation, the command of these Lakes, and a speedier military communication when the navigation is closed, are *indispensable.*

This, after all, would be but a small remedy for the blunders committed by the British negociators of the treaty of 1783 and the recent Ashburton treaty, which gave to the United States the southern waters of the upper St. Lawrence, the head waters of the St. John, and the *direct* line between the sea ports of the Eastern Provinces and Quebec."

ENTERPRISE.—The steam mill of Messrs Rankin, Ferguson & Co., Bathurst, was burnt down on the 17th of April last; its re-erection was commenced on the 12th day of May and it was in full operation on the 12th instant; the whole having been finished in three months.

The original foundation was laid in the bed of the harbour on the 1st of June, 1844; finished and in full operation, burnt down, re-constructed, and in operation within the space of 14 months and 11 days, including an interval of nearly a month after its being destroyed.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

EASTPORT, August 13.—THE LORD BISHOP OF FREDERICTON.—This high dignitary, who has recently been created, and who has just arrived in New Brunswick from England, made a passing visit to this town last week, and on Friday afternoon preached at the North Baptist Meeting House. He was attended by his Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. King, by the Rev. Dr. Alley of St. Andrew's, and by the Rev. Mr. Bartholomew, who is at present officiating at Campobello. The services were in the Episcopal form, and the Lord Bishop was in the full dress of his order. The sermon breathed a most liberal and charitable spirit, and was attentively listened to, as were also some very excellent extemporaneous remarks at its close, on the importance of cultivating liberality of sentiment among persons of different religious sects.

While it gives us great pleasure to notice this instance of friendly feeling on the part of the Head of the Established Church of the adjoining Colony of New Brunswick, we cannot but express the hope that it may serve to increase acts of kindly regard among the people on both sides of the frontier, who, in many of the relations of life, by intermarriage, and connexions of business, are one and the same.—*Sentinel.*

MONTREAL, August 12—The heat has been terrible these three days past, Saturday and Sunday being the two hottest days we ever remember here. On Sunday night at 11 o'clock, the thermometer stood at 80 degrees, having been 96° and 98° at different hours in the day, even in the shade. In the Shn we should think it must have reached 110.—*Courier.*

SHERBROOKE, Aug. 14.—THE POTATO BLIGHT.—We are sorry to say that this disease has made its appearance in this vicinity, in several fields and gardens. The stems assume a sickly and yellow appearance, and the leaves become black and crisped. We have not seen or heard of the tubers being diseased, although it is to be feared that such consequence will soon follow. All other crops in this section promise an abundant yield.

We observe several notices of the potato disease in the United States. Like the wheat fly and other diseases, it is probably destined to have its run and pass off.

KINGSTON, Aug. 12.—The weather for the past week has been very hot, the thermometer ranging from 84 to 88 in the shade. The fall wheat is now all safely harvested in good condition, and is a capital crop. There is yet some spring wheat out in this district. The weavil has done some ravages to the wheat in this vicinity, and as the ravages of this insect increases every year if it be not checked, it behoves our farmers to look out for this new enemy, and especially be careful in preparing their seed wheat, lest they should unwittingly aid in taking the bread out of their own mouths.

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## PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

*Wednesday*—Schr. Ann, Thomas, Boston, 7—C. Waterbery, assorted cargo.

Steamer Herald, Donahue, Eastport—J. Whitney, passengers and merchandise.

*Thursday*—Ship Ann, Holt, Liverpool, 41—James Barber, coals.

Helen, Risk, Greenock, 60—W. Carvill, iron, &c.

Barque William Penn, Stevenson, Greenock, 39—Owens & Duncan, merchandise.

Brothers, Valpey, Liverpool, 36—W. Carvill, merchandise.

Clyde, Halcrow, London, 47—James Kirk, ballast.

Brig Normanton, Robinson, Bordeaux, 50—J. Mackay, ballast.

Brigt. Virginia, Kendrick, Alexandria, 18—H. Gilbert, wheat and corn.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Scott, Boston, 8—Master, assorted cargo.

*Friday*—Ship Thetis, Hall, London, 48—John Hammond, ballast.

Brig St. Mary, Baker, Ross, 27—John Hammond, ballast.

Schr. Ann, M'Fee, Limerick, 35—Allison & Spurr, passengers.

*Saturday*—Brigantine, Redbreast, Redding, Yarmouth, 2—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Schooner Emily, Hilton, Halifax, 10—Adams & Ketchum, rum, wine and sugar.

*Sunday*—Ship Coronation, Hume, Greenock, 42—John Robertson, coals &c.

Barque Columbia, Reid, Ardrossan, 41—order, coals and iron.

Brig Diana, Cowan, Dumfries, 36—order, ballast.

Schr. Pioneer, Dunn, Boston, 3—John Robertson, assorted cargo.

*Monday*—Barque Aldabaran, Turner, Hull, 41—John Mackay, ballast.

Brig John & Richard, Clark, Dundalk, 49—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Frances, Thomson, Newfoundland, 23—R. Rankin, & Co. ballast.

Edward, Patten, Londonderry, 43—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Brigt. Danube, McNaughton, Donegal, 33—McDonough, ballast.

*Tuesday*—Ship Edinburgh, Lawson, Liverpool, 33—James Reid, general cargo.

Charlotte Harrison, McIntyre, New York, 7—order, ballast.

Brig Emerald, Kyle, Leith, 31—W. Davidson, ballast.

Warner, Watt, Ardrossan, 37—James Kirk, coals.

Mary, Bodie, Jamaica, 26—Merritt, ballast.

Brigantine Grace Darling, Calhoun, New York, 10—J. D Purdy, assorted cargo.

Schr. Acadia, Barnes, New York, 10—order, assorted cargo.

Enterprise, Gordon, Hallowell—Master, ballast.

CLEARED.

August 20th—Ship William Ward, Scoullar, London, timber and deals; barque Oromocto, Crook, London, timber and deals; Schr. Magnet, Proctor, Sonderland, deals.

21st—Barque Liverpool, Swinford, Liverpool, timber and deals—C. McLauchlan; Schr. Victor, Murray, Port Antonio, fish and lumber, Jas Alexander.

22d—Barque James, Moran, Dublin, timber and deals—James Moran; Asia, Hannah, Liverpool, timber and deals—W. H. Scott; Schr. Amerun, Harrington, Dublin, deals—John Wishart; Matilda, Spates, Eastport, fish and empty barrels.

23d—Ship Favourite, Leitch, Liverpool, timber and deals—John Wishart; Evergreen, Henry, Greenock, timber and deals—John Hammond.

23d—Brig Jane, Fairburn, Hartlepool, deals—John Mackay; Asia, Woodworth, Boston deals—John Mackay; Woodland Castle, Williams, Tralee, timber and deals—John Robertson; Schr. Meredity, Nickerson, Halifax, limestone—C. McLauchlan; Martha Brae, Martin, Halifax, limestone—Geo. Sliter.

25th—Brig Rebecca, Pickance, Dublin, timber and deals—John Wishart; Brigt. Fidelia, Small, Eastport, salt—L. H. Waterhouse.

26th—Barque Flirt, Cooper, Liverpool, timber and deals Wm. Carvill; Brig Amelia, Crosby, Glasgow—Allison & Spurr; Narcissus, Murr, Drogheda, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son.

Br. ship Calcutta, from Quebec for Liverpool, with timber, was spoken July 20, lat. 47 23, lon. 34 19. She was full of water on her deck, and the planks were starting from her sides. The captain and crew, 25 in number, intended to remain and try to get her into port, having the long boat ready in case bad weather came on. She made 2 or 3 knots when the wind was fair; received a supply of provisions and water. Spoken again 31st, lat. 49, lon. 15, wanting no assistance, but making for the first port.

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

## NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

## MILITIA NOTICE.

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

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

*By Order of the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding City Militia.*

G. W. BUSTEED, 2d LIEUTENANT,
*and Enrolling Officer, City Militia.*

St. John, Aug. 23, 1845.

## MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

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

Application to be made through the Subscriber.

J. W. LAWRENCE,
*Recording Secretary.*

St. John, 26th August, 1845.

## One Penny Reward!

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

WILLIAM B. M'KEEL.

Greenwich, (King's County,) August 20, 1845.—3i.

SOAP! SOAP!!

400 BOXES best Liverpool SOAP, 30 and 40 lbs. each,—Just received by the ship *Brothers*, and for sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
August 25. *Prince Wm. Street.*

## LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET-SQUARE.

AUTUMN IMPORTATIONS.

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

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

Aug. 26. T. DANIEL.

## Autumn Importations.

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

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

26th August. J. & H. FOTHERBY.

*Nails, Chains, and Chain Cables.*

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

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 Do. do. do. | 60 do. | 9-16 do. | do. |
| 8 Do. do. do. | 60 do. | 5-8 do. | do. |
| 8 Do. do. do. | 60 do. | 11-16 do. | do. |
| 8 Do. do. do. | 60 do. | 3-4 do. | do. |
| 8 Do. do. do. | 75 do. | 7-8 do. | do. |
| 2 Do. do. do. | 75 do. | 15-16 do. | do. |
| 2 Do. do. do. | 75 do. | 1 do. | do. |
| 2 Do. do. do. | 75 do. | 1 1-4 do. | do. |

Forsale by H. G. KINNEAR.
August 26, 1845.—3.

26TH AUGUST, 1845.

*C. & W. H. ADAMS*

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

C. & W. H. ADAMS

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

**Pig Iron, Sheet Iron, & Oakum.**

*Landing ex "Brothers":—*

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

*Ex "Helen,"*

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

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

## Government Contract.

TENDERS will be received by Deputy Assistant Commissary General EDWARDS, at the Commissariat Office, Saint John, until TUESDAY the 9th September, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Persons disposed to furnish the Royal Engineer Department at Saint John and Fredericton, with the following articles, at such times and places, and in such quantities, as may be required by the Commanding Royal Engineer, for One Year from the 1st of July, 1845:—

| DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | | Probable Quantities: SAINT JOHN. | FREDERICTON. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Timber, Ton, Pine, | cubic feet, | 156 | — |
| Scantling, Spruce, | superficial feet, | 500 | 500 |
| Deals, " 3 inch, merch. | " | 420 | — |
| Plank, " 2 " " | " | 500 | 250 |
| Deals, Pine, 3 inch, clear, | " | 250 | 250 |
| Plank, " 2 " " | " | 250 | 250 |
| " " 1 1-2 " " | " | 250 | 250 |
| Boards, " 1 inch, " | " | 500 | 250 |
| " Spruce, 1 " merch. | " | 500 | 250 |
| Deals, Pine, 3 " " | " | 50 | 25 |
| Plank, " 2 " " | " | 970 | 300 |
| " " 1 1-2 " " | " | 9 | 17 |
| Boards, " 1 inch, " | " | 7750 | 6597 |
| " " Weather, clear, | " | 100 | 50 |
| Shingles, White Pine, | No. | 2000 | 250 |
| Laths, best quality, | " | 5375 | 6375 |
| Posts, Cedar, 13 feet long, 6 in. diam. | " | 40 | — |
| Sills, " 4 " 5 " " | " | 40 | — |
| Pickets, " 9 " 5 " | " | 530 | — |
| STONE, Granite, Cut, | cubic feet, | 130 | — |
| " Building | tons, | 343 | — |
| " Paving, Pebble, | " | 35 | — |
| " Free, Coping, 3 inch, | feet, | 71 | — |
| BRICKS, best Water, | No. | 2000 | 1700 |
| LIME, White, | bushels, | 345 | 63 |
| Sand, fresh water, | " | 2394 | 183 |
| Hair, Plasterer's, | lbs. | 73 | 85 |
| Whiting, best Paris, | " | 86 | 63 |
| Ochre, | " | 236 | 195 |
| Glue, | " | 65 | 50 |
| PAINT. White Lead, | " | 247 | 5 |
| PAINT. Yellow, | " | 26 | 1 |
| PAINT. Black, | " | 2 | 1 |
| Litharge, | " | 2 | 1 |
| Lamp Black, | " | 10 | 10 |
| OIL, Linseed, Boiled, | gallons, | 6 | 1 |
| " " Raw, | " | 6 | 1 |
| Turpentine, | " | 4 | 1 |
| GLASS, 8 x 10, | panes, | 34 | 16 |
| Putty, | lbs. | 16 | 9 |
| BRUSHES. Whitewash, large, | No. | 12 | 6 |
| BRUSHES. Paint, 000 Ground, | " | 1 | 1 |
| BRUSHES. Paint, Sash, Tool, No. 3 & 4, | " | 1 | 1 |
| Spikes, No. 2, | lbs. | 44 | — |
| Rose, No. 14, 10 lbs. per M. | " | 5 | 15 |
| Rose, 16, 20 " | " | 211 | 157 |
| Rose, 19, 50 " | " | 150 | — |
| Rose, 20, 70 " | " | 4 | — |
| NAILS, " 32, 6 " | " | 16 | 9 |
| NAILS, Clasp, " 33, 10 " | " | 37 | 14 |
| NAILS, " 34, 12 " | " | 38 | 18 |
| Shingle, fine, 3 1-2 " | " | 20 | 5 |
| Lath, " | " | 117 | 127 |
| Screws, from 1 to 2 1-2 inch, | dozens | 6 | 3 |
| Tacks, No. 24, | lbs. | 6 | — |
| Brads, wrought, 3-4 to 1 1-2 inch, | " | 1 | 1 |
| Lead, pig, | " | 84 | — |
| Wire, Grating, 3 feet wide, | yards | 38 | — |
| Hinges, Butt, 2 1-2 to 4 inches, | pairs | 12 | 12 |
| " " Bl., 9 to 12 | " | 6 | 6 |
| Lock, Boxes brass edged, | No | 12 | 12 |
| " " cast iron, | " | 12 | 6 |
| Locks, iron rimmed, 6 inch, | " | 12 | 9 |
| " Stock, 9 & 10 | " | 12 | 12 |
| " Pad, 3½ inch, spring & tumbler | " | 14 | 12 |
| " Latch, | " | 12 | 12 |
| Latches Thumb, | " | 14 | 12 |
| Push Bolts with plates, 9 inch, | " | 9 | 9 |
| Sash Cord, | lbs. | 6 | 6 |

The articles to be all of the best description, to be delivered at the different Stations as may be required, and the Contractor to be bound to supply, in like manner, such further quantities as may be called for during the Year ending the 30th June, 1846.

The whole of the articles to be subject, after delivery, to the approval of the Commanding Royal Engineer, or such Officer of the Department as shall be appointed to inspect the same, upon due notice being given for the attendance of the contracting parties or authorized persons on their behalf.

The rates, in sterling, must be stated in words at length, opposite to each article, and security will be required for the performance of such Contracts as may be entered into.

Payment will be made quarterly, in silver money, at the Army rate.

Separate tenders to be made for each Post.

COMMISSARIAT, NEW-BRUNSWICK,
*Saint John, 20th August, 1845.* [Courier.]

## Circulating LIBRARY!

THE CIRCULATING LIBRARY, in Germain Street, is now open EVERY DAY, and at all hours. About fifty new volumes have just been added, and the Collection will be found to comprise a varied and interesting assortment. New Subscribers received every day.

☞ The following Papers received by the last Mail are now in the Library, for the benefit of its Patrons, viz:—*Illustrated London News; Pictorial Times; Punch.*

ALSO—Several New MAGAZINES have been added to the Library.

A Stock of Books and Stationery have been received, which will be constantly on sale, at unusually low prices for cash. August 19.—2i.

## STEAM NOTICE.

**Reduction of Fares!!**

The Steamers HERALD and SAXE GOTHA are intended to run as follows:

TO DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS on *Thursdays*, at 7, A. M., and return same Evening first high water after 4 o'clock; and *Saturdays*, at noon, returning on Mondays, first high water after 10 o'clock.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fare to DIGBY—Cabin, | 7s. | 6d. |
| Do. do. Forward, | 5s. | 6d. |
| Fare to ANNAPOLIS—Cabin, | 10s. | 6d. |
| Do. do. Forward, | 6s. | 3d. |

To EASTPORT and SAINT ANDREWS, on *Friday mornings*, at 7 o'clock; and on and after the 27th instant, on *Wednesdays* to EASTPORT and BOSTON at same hour.

On and after the 26th instant, to WINDSOR on *Tuesday Evenings*. JAMES WHITNEY.
August. 19, 1845. *Office on Tilton's Wharf.*

*Ex "Ready Rhino," from London:*

20 CHESTS superfine CONGOU TEA, 20 Bags Black PEPPER.—For sale at lowest market rates. JOHN KERR & CO.
19th August, 1845.

*Ex "Ready Rhino," from London:*

35 CASES Looking Glass PLATES, assorted, of small and large sizes.—For sale at low rates.
19th August. JOHN KERR & CO.

## FOR SALE.

THE Property near Reed's Point, formerly owned by John Kerr, Esq., adjoining the Walsall Steam Mill Property, having a front of 48½ feet on Prince William Street, and extending to low water mark, having upon it a convenient BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and Stable; the under part fronting on the wharf being calculated for storing Goods, and the wharf being substantial, and calculated for piling Deals and other Lumber upon it. Apply to P. A. KINNEAR,
Office—1st door, left hand, Sands' Arcade.
August 5.

REDWOOD.

7 TONS *REDWOOD*, received this day, per schr. "Woodlands," from Boston—For sale by [July 22.] J. R. CRANE.

## AUCTION SALES.

In the matter of HENRY BLAKSLEE, Merchant, against whom a Fiat in Bankruptcy, bearing date 6th March, 1844, was issued:

TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on *Wednesday* the 27th inst. at the Office of P. SYMES, Esquire, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in pursuance of an order of the Commissioner of the above Estate, all the OUTSTANDING DEBTS due and owing to the above Bankrupt's Estate, and all the Interest of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt in the said Debts.

JOHN C. CRAIGEN,
*Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt.*

St. John, 19th August, 1845.

## Valuable Freehold Property

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

By JAMES McDONNELL.

*On MONDAY the 1st day of September next, at 11 o'clock, on the Premises:*

The valuable TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE and Premises in Portland, adjoining the property of Mr. Flagherty, and in the occupation of Mrs. McDermott.—The House contains a spacious and well-fitted SHOP, four Rooms, Kitchen, Pantries, Frost-proof Cellar, &c., with convenient Out-Houses attached. This Property, from its central situation, is one of the most eligible stands for business in Portland, and offers a good opportunity for a safe and profitable investment.

All particulars respecting the above will be made known on application to Mrs. McDermott, on the premises, Mr. Francis McDermott, or to JAMES McDONNELL.

Aug. 26 *Auctioneer.*

## Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

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

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

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

## CHANCERY SALE.

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

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

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

J. M. ROBINSON, *Sol. for Compt'l.*

*Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders in the Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company will be held in the St. John Hotel on Monday the first day of September next, between the hours of Twelve and Two o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing Seven Directors for the ensuing year. A statement of the affairs of the Company will be laid before the Meeting. THOS. NISBET, *President.*

St. John, N. B., 2d August, 1845.

## CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM HAMMOND.
WILLIAM E. MOORE.

St. John, 5th July, 1845.

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

St. John, 5th July, 1845.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing two Notes of Hand of £17 10s. each, drawn by the Subscriber, on or about the 13th day of December, 1844, in favour of one William Lee; the subscriber having received no value for the same. GEORGE CALHOON,
Hopewell, Westmorland Co., July 25, 1845.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

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

JOHN B. CAMPBELL,
DUNCAN B. CAMPBELL, } *Executors.*
Parish of Sussex, (K. C.) July 28, 1845.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

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

ROBERT ROBERTSON,
*Sole Administrator.*

Indian Town, June 14, 1845.

**FLOUR, CORN, &c.**

Landing ex *Southerner*, from Philadelphia:—

1100 BUSHELS Round Yellow CORN; 250 brls. CORN MEAL;
120 ditto RYE FLOUR.

Ex *Martha Brae*, from Halifax:—

30 casks Pale SEAL OIL.

Ex *Boundary*, from New-York:—

100 bags CORN,
50 brls. and 25 half do. Genesee Superfine FLOUR.—For sale by JARDINE & CO.
August 12.

**Molasses! Molasses!!**

Received ex Brig "BLUENOSE," from Havana:—

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

Phœnix

## BOOK AND STATIONARY WAREHOUSE,

Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B

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

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

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

JAMES M'MILLAN,
ALEX. M'MILLAN.

August 1, 1845.

**Mr. W. B. Kinnear's Office**

IS in the Buildings next to the Mayor's Office in Prince William street. August 5.

## Fire and Marine Insurance.

THE CROTON
*MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF* NEW-YORK,

HAVING established an Agency in this City, are prepared to take Risks on Buildings and their contents, against *LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE*: and on VESSELS, CARGOES, and FREIGHT, against *Sea Risk*, at moderate rates of premium.

The standing of this Company is of the first respectability, their promptness in adjusting, and paying Losses not surpassed by any other Institution, and being on the Mutual system must insure for it the confidence and patronage of the public.

Blank Forms, and every information obtained on application to

W. J. STARR, AGENT,
*Irish's Buildings, Nelson St*

St. John, May 20, 1845.—3m.

**M. Hayden**

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those kind friends who so kindly assisted him in saving his furniture and effects from the late fire. He would at the same time beg leave to inform the public that he has removed his business to Mr. Merritt's Brick Building, Water street, directly over the store of W. P. Scott. Aug. 5.

## Oranges, Rice, &c.

Landing ex ELEANOR JANE, from Boston:—

12 BOXES ORANGES,—in good order;
6 sacks *HAZEL NUTS;*
5 tierces Head RICE,
6 boxes Scythe STONES,
30 drums Turkey FIGS....fresh.

JUST RECEIVED:

10 bags Havana COFFEE,
200 gallons Pale Seal OIL,
25 barrels Fine *NAVY BREAD,*
25 chests Fine *CONGO TEA.*

J. MACFARLANE,
August 5, 1844. *Market-square.*

RECEIVED,

*Per ships Themis, Mariner, Thomas, and New Zealand—*

14 CASKS HARDWARE,
1 cask HAIR and Hair Seating,
1 do. London GLUE,
1 do. PUTTY; 1 do. White Lead,
2 do. Coach and Waggon Boxes,
2 do. Sad Irons,
2 do. Chain Traces,
3 do. Miners' Shovels,
4 do. Hooks and Hinges,
6 do. SHOT,
2 baskets Blacksmiths' VICES,
6 ANVILS,
6 pair Smiths' BELLOWS,
30 dozen Spades and Shovels,
300 bags Wrought and Cut NAILS,
55 tons Best Refined Bar and Bolt IRON.

ALEXANDER YEATS.
Dock street, July 29, 1845.

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE,
*Prince William Street.*

PARKS & HEGAN

*Have received per "ST. JOHN," from Glasgow:*

70 PACKAGES, being part of their SPRING SUPPLY, consisting of—Brussels, Imperial 3-ply, Superfine, and Common CARPETING; with Persian, Hemp, Back, Wilton, and Brussels HEARTH RUGS and DOOR MATS, to match; LINENS, Muslins, Laces, Ginghams, DRESSES, Shawls, Gala Plaids, Osnaburghs, Sewing Threads; Straw and Tuscan BONNETS, by the Case.

—ALSO—

50 Chests Congou TEA.

☞ For sale low for approved payments.

St. John, April 1, 1845.

## MOFFAT'S MEDICINES.

THE above Valuable MEDICINES are for Sale by—

Messrs. Peters & Tilley, St. John; W. O. Smith, do.; J. H.

## Poetry, &c.

### Libel on the Ladies.

We find the following scandalous slander in the supplement to the *North British Advertiser* :—

Pray what is lighter than a feather?
The dust, my friend, in driest weather.
What's lighter than the dust, I pray?
The wind that wafts it far away.
And what is lighter than the wind?
The lightness of a woman's mind.
And what is lighter than the last?
Nay! now, my friend, you have me fast.

*Gabrielli and the Empress Catherine of Russia.*—"What are we to do for this young beauty?" said the Empress "who comes from Naples expressly for us; or rather, my child, speak—what terms do you expect for your engagement at our court?" "Madame," Gabrielli replied, "I perceive I shall be obliged to be at considerable expence for furs this winter, and as I am but poor, shall I ask your Majesty too much if I say 20,000 roubles?" At this demand the brow of the empress lowered, a slight flush was visible on her cheeks, and her eyes glittered—but it was only for a moment. "Nevertheless, I (continues Gabrielli) was afraid, and I regretted my words; but, woman like, I would not for the world have withdrawn them in the presence of the young officer, who was then gazing on me with such interest." "Twenty thousand roubles!" exclaimed Catherine; "do you know what you ask, child? For twenty thousand roubles I can have ten field-marshals!" "In that case, perhaps, your Majesty will engage two field-marshals that can sing." I replied, in the most deliberate manner imaginable. I do not know what possessed me—it must have been some evil spirit, for as I uttered the words I saw my fate balancing between Siberia and the Hermitage. But my good fortune saved me. "You are bold young woman," said the empress; and then quickly resuming the pleasant smile with which she first greeted me "but go," she said; "go, and consider yourself as two field-marshals."

*The Present Pope.*—"The present Pope, Gregory XVI," says the *Journal des Debats*, "is the 258th successor of St. Peter. He will complete his 80th year on the 18th of this month (August). He was raised to the Pontifical See on February 2, 1831. The College of Cardinals is composed of 55 members, 2 named by Pius VII., 7 by Leo XII., and 46 by Gregory XVI. 6 cardinals are named *in petto*, and there are besides 9 vacant places. The dean of the Sacred College is Cardinal Padini, 87 years of age; Schwartzenburg is the youngest of the cardinals, he is scarcely yet 36 years of age. 62 cardinals have died since the accession of Gregory XVI. The population of Rome, without counting the Jews, is 175,789."

RATHER REMARKABLE.—Capt. Bunker, of New Bedford, a highly respectable shipmaster engaged in the whaling business, in the ship Howard, on a cruise some years since, in North Latitude 30 degrees, 30 minutes, and East Longitude 154 degrees, threw a harpoon into a large whale. The whale was not captured, and the harpoon was lost. An occurrence, which, although by no means pleasant, is not unfrequent.

It was about five years afterwards, that being in precisely the same latitude, and east longitude 140 degrees, he made fast to a noble whale and after a hard struggle succeeded in getting him along side. While cutting him up, a harpoon, rested of at the shank, was found fast anchored in the old fellow's "out-water." Hallo, said Capt. Bunker, here is my old harpoon! And what he said in a joke, proved to be truth. The harpoon was the very one he lost five years before—and had on it the ship's name, and his own private mark!—*Boston Journal.*

*Royal Present.*—Her Majesty has done Robert Bell, Esq., the high honor of presenting him with a truly magnificent vase, in acknowledgment of the promptitude with which he lately surrendered his magnificent seat, Norris Castle, in the Isle of Wight, to the use of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands. The presentation of the vase was accompanied by an expression of feeling most gratifying to Mr. Bell, while it evinced the pleasure the Queen felt in testifying to the politeness of one of her subjects.

*Jeremy Taylor on Calumny.*—"There is no worse devil," says Jeremy Taylor "Than a devilish tongue." Were I a legislator I would enact a law that every man who spoke evil of his fellow-creature, should be condemned to a fine, could he not fully substantiate the charge, and that falsehood should loose his tongue. Then perchance there might be peace in Israel. But in the blessed state of society, it is fearful and heart-sickening to think how entirely one is in the possession of these said tongues.

*Marvellous Letter.*—A letter was put into the Malvern Link post office, last week containing the following articles:—One pair of gloves, one pair of mits, one pair of socks, one pair of slippers, one pair of stays, lady's work bag, child's hood, and a gentleman's night cap, which (including the envelope and note inclosed) weighed less than half an ounce. The whole of the articles, which were of cotton, were made by the orphans of the Orphan School, Bristol, as contributions for the bazaar (which took place in London on the 16th instant) in aid of the funds for the erection of the school-rooms at Malvern Link.

The Christian public of England will be glad to learn that the British government of Ceylon no longer patronizes the Buddhist idolatries of that island. The connection has been severed by orders from home, communicated to a meeting of chiefs and priests at Kanday, by the Governor, on the 17th of April.

MAN'S LOVE.—'And don't you think that man can love as well as a woman.'

Sarah laughed outright.

'What can you mean, Sarah?' asked Margaret.

'Mean,' she replied, 'that when a man finds his house in disorder, and wants somebody to put it in order, he calls this love; when he is alone, too, and things dont go pleasantly, and he wants somebody to complain to, and find fault with, and lay the blame upon, he calls this love. When no one cares for him, and he gets put down in society, and wants to bind himself for life to some being who will flatter him, and admire his very faults, this too he calls love. Man's love, indeed.'

*Taxation of Luxuries.*—"You ought to be taxed," said Miss Lacklord to a resolute evader of the noose matrimonial. "I agree with you perfectly, Ma'am," was the reply;" "for bachelorism certainly is a *luxury*."

April 1, 1845.

## SPRING GOODS.

*The Subscriber has just received per barque "Bristol," from Liverpool :—*

16 PACKAGES, containing CARPETING Draggets, Red and White FLANNELS;
Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS,
Moleskines, Gambroons, and TWEEDS,
Printed FURNITURE COTTONS,
LINENS, MUSLINS and TICKS,
PLAID SHAWLS, &c. &c. &c.

ON HAND—
500 Pairs Ladies' Double Sole BOOTS, suitable for muddy weather

April 8. W. G. LAWTON.

## TOBACCO.

264 BOXES Cavendish TOBACCO, of various fancy brands—landing from the "Iola," on New-York, and for sale at lowest market rates, by
March 18. JOHN KERR & CO

## SUGAR! SUGAR!!

60 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, now landing ex schr. "Scotia," from Halifax, and for sale by
July 19. WM. HAMMOND & CO.

## GORDON'S HARDWARE STORE,

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

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

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

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

June 24. T. R. GORDON.

## RECEIVED

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

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

☞ *Further Supplies are daily expected.*

ALEXANDER YEATS.

Dock-street, May 20, 1845.

## Molasses, Cigars, Flour, &c.

*Landing ex sch'r Ameron, from Matanzas :*

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

*Ex Canmore, from Glasgow :*

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

*Ex Mayflower, from London :*

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

*Ex Sprin, from Philadelphia :*

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

*Ex Vanguard, from Philadelphia :*

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

May 13. JARDINE & CO.

## 10th May, 1845.

*The subscribers offer for sale,—*

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

ALLISON & SPURR.

## Groceries, Liquors, &c.

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

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

*Ex British Queen, from Liverpool—*

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

*Ex Canmore and Saint John, from Glasgow—*

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

IN STORE, OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS—

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

*Daily expected, per Jupiter—*

10 Bales COTTON WARP.

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

St. John, May 20, 1845.

## Spring Importation---1845

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

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

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

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

*For sale at lowest market prices, by*

J. MACFARLANE,

May 13. *Market Square*

## OATS, FLOUR &c.

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

795 BUSHELS OATS,

Ex Demerest, from Philadelphia:
100 Barrels Superfine FLOUR;
100 Do. CORN MEAL.
Ex Matilda, from Philadelphia:
200 Bushels WHEAT; 130 bbls. Superfine FLOUR;
200 Barrels RYE FLOUR; 200 brls. Corn MEAL;

**Will have constantly on hand:**

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

St. John, June 3, 1845.

## Wines, Brandy, Malt Whisky, &c

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

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

—ALSO—

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

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

May 20. JOHN V. THURGAR.

## HAVANA CIGARS.

*Landing ex brig Bluenose, from Havana,—*

35M. CHOICE Havana CIGARS—for sale by
May 20. JARDINE & CO.

## Scythes, Starch, &c.

*Landing ex "Odessa" from Liverpool ;—*

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

May 27. JARDINE & CO

## Brandy, Gin, Wines, Tea, &c.

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

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

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

April 29, 1845. JOHN KIRK.

## Spring Importations.

*Per Ship "SAINT JOHN" from Greenock :—*

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

*Per "CORSAIR," from Liverpool :*

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

*Per "LADY CAROLINE," from London :*

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

J. & H. FOTHERBY,

May 20. *North Side Market Square.*

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

## MORRISON & CO.

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

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

☞ *Remainder of Stock daily expected.*

April 8, 1845

## Tobacco, Tea, Soap, &c.

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

April 8, 1845. JOHN KERR & CO.

## EXTRA SIZED GLASS.

JUST RECEIVED—

EXTRA SIZED LARGE GLASS, suitable for Store Windows, Coaches, Prints, &c. &c.

*Also*—Polished PLATE GLASS (a very superior article,) of large size and not expensive. For sale at G. F. THOMPSON'S

*Looking Glass Manufactory, Dock Street.*

St. John, January 7, 1845.

## STATIONARY, TEA, WHITING, &C.

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

4 CASES and 3 Bales STATIONARY, containing—
50 Reams Wrapping, Demi, Pink Blotting, Elephant Cutting and Superfine White Cartridge PAPER;
200 Reams Writing PAPER, consisting of, Laid Fool's Cap, Fine and Yellow Wove Post, Thin and Thick Wove Fol., Thin and Thick Wove Post, Fine and Wove Fool's Cap, thick laid Post, Fine Blue Wove Post—assorted outsides, Note Paper and Envelopes;
40 Ledgers 3 to 8 quires, broad and narrow FOLIOS;
50 Journals 3 to 8 quires;
40 Day Books 3 to 5 quires,
10 LETTER BOOKS; 15 INDEXES;
34 Fool's Cap broad Folios, with Clasps and Locks for Lawyers' notes;
72 Blotters, 3 to 5 quires;
36 Credit Sales' Books, 3, 4 and 5 quires;
18 Copying Machine Letter Books, with Indexes;
12 dozen Copy Books, with and without Pictures;
2 do. DRAWING BOOKS;
7 do. Fool's Caps, part Clasps;
18 do. 1dy. Memorandum Books;
5 do. Post Quarto's; 15 Bill Books;
440 Medium Post;
13 doz. Dilworth's and Fenning's SPELLING BOOKS
18 do. Drawing Pencils;
5 Gross Blk. Lead, do.; 5,000 Superior Quills, with Wafers, Sealing Wax, and Office Tape;
25 Chests Fine Souchong TEA;

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

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

And Hourly expected ---

1 Chain CABLE, 1 1-4 inch, 90 fathoms;
ANCHORS and Swivell;
3 do. do. 1 inch 75 do. each 4 do. do. do.
2 do. do. 13-16 do. do. do. do. do.;
2 do. do. 3-4 do. do. do. do. do.;
4 do. do. 7-8 do. do. do. do. do.;
3 do. do. 5 8 do. do. do. do. do.;
18 Cask 1-4 to ¼ inch small CHAIN, (2 cwt. each;)
150 do. Wrot assorted Rose, Clap, Boat, Horse, Ox, and Sheathing NAILS;
6 Horse Pipes for large vessels;
50 Casks and Bags Ceiling and Deck Spikes, from 4 to 10 inch; Few Bags LATH NAILS;
3 Small Iron STOCKED ANCHORS;
8 do. Boat Kedges;

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

May 22, 1845.

## NEW BOOKS.

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

## FOR SALE,

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

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

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

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

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

Lot No. 36, in letter C. division of Upland, containing 45½ acres.

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

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

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

For particulars apply to

F. A. KINNEAR,

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

St. John, 17th June, 1845.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

## MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

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

IN ALL CASES OF

**FEVER & AGUE.**

For this scourge of the western country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent. Try them be satisfied, and be *cured*.

**GENERAL DEBILITY.**

**BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER COMPLAINTS.**

In the south and west, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, Farmers, and others, who once use these Medicines will never afterwards be without them.

*Athma.*
*Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.*
*Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.*
*Bilious Cholic and Serous looseness.*
*Bites.*
*Costiveness.*
*Colds and Coughs.*
*Cholic.*

**CONSUMPTION.** Used with the greatest success in this disease.

*Corrupt Humors.*
*Dropsies.*

**DYSPEPSIA.** No person with this distressing disease should delay using these medicines immediately.

*Eruptions of the Skin.*
*Erysipelas.*
*Flatulency.*
*Gout.*
*Giddiness.*
*Gravel.*
*Headaches, of every kind.*
*Inward Fever.*
*Inflammatory Rheumatism.*
*Impure Blood.*
*Jaundice.*
*Loss of Appetite.*

**LIVER COMPLAINTS.**

*Leprosy.*
*Looseness.*

**MERCURIAL DISEASES.** Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

*Night Sweats.*
*Nervous Debility.*
*Nervous Complaints, of all kinds.*
*Organic Affections.*
*Palpitation of the Heart.*
*Painter's Cholic.*

**PILES.**—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of piles of 35 years standing by the use of the Life Medicines alone.

*Pains* in the head, side, back, limbs, joints, and organs.

**RHEUMATISM.**—Those afflicted with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

*Rush of Blood to the head.*
*Scurvy.*
*Salt Rheum.*
*Swellings.*

**SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL**, in its worst forms.

*Ulcers of every description.*

**WORMS**, of all kinds, are effectually expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected.—Relief will be certain.

**THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD**

**And thus remove all disease from the system.**

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

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

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

**A NATURAL REMEDY**

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

*WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS*

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

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

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE.

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

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

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

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

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

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

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

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is radially driven from the body.

*CAUTION.*

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

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

*(Indian Purgative.)*

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH

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

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

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

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT

*Of the North American College of Health,*

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

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

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

H. G. KINNEAR,

*General Agent for the Provinces*

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

## Brandy, Brown Stout, Tea, &c.

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

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

—ALSO—

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

May 6. *North Market Wharf.*

## Boiler Plate IRON, and SOAP.

*Now landing, ex "Albion," and for sale by the subscriber :—*

15 TONS best Boiler Plate IRON; 700 boxes best Liverpool SOAP.

May 13. WM. CARVILL.

## BUILDING LOTS,

*For Sale or to Lease.*

SEVERAL very eligible Building LOTS, situated and fronting on *Waterloo Road* and *Paddock-Street.* The Lots are offered for Sale, or to Lease for a term of Years.—Inqu