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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St John 1st March, 1844.

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

The Minerva Life Assurance Company,
84, King William-street, Mansion House, London.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Shaw, ex. Jun. Esq.; Claude Edward Scott, Esq.; Francis Mills, Esq.; James Walkinshaw, Esq.;

DIRECTORS.

Francis Mills, Esq. Chairman; James Walkinshaw, Esq. Dep. Chairman.
Wm Chippindale, Esq.; Thomas Heath, Esq.; Thomas Morgan, Esq.; Edward Sept. Codd Esq.; Edwin Leaf, Esq.; John Stewart, Esq.; John Harvey, Esq.; William Lyall, Esq.; J. J. Zorolin, Junr. Esq.

AUDITORS.

John L. Bennett, Esq.; Robert W. Eyles, Esq.; William Scott, Esq.

The first Quinquennial Valuation has just been made and Division of the Profits of this Company declared at the Annual General Meeting held on 23rd June last, when FOUR-FIFTHS of the accumulated profit were appropriated to the Policy holders entitled to participate, enabling the Directors to add a reversionary bonus *averaging 31 per Cent. on the Premiums paid during the last five years*, or, to give an equivalent reduction of premium of *nearly 17 per Cent. on the premiums payable during the next five years*.

Tables and every Information can be obtained at the Office.

W. F. ROBINSON, *Actuary and Secretary.*
RANNEY STURDEE & CO.
St. John, N. B. 23d July, 1843. *Agents.*

General Agency and Commission Office,
No. 18, CORNHILL, LONDON, opposite the New Exchange.

To Merchants, Commercial News Rooms, Public Libraries, Agricultural Societies, Officers of the United Services, Printers, Publishers of Newspapers, & Colonists generally.

P. L. SIMMONDS, General Agent and Commission Merchant, in offering his services to his friends and the Colonial Public in general, begs to acquaint them that he is ready to receive orders for supplies of any kind and quantity, and goods of every description of first rate quality, at the very lowest market prices of the day, and to transact business upon the most liberal terms, provided he is previously furnished with funds or drafts, at either long or short dates, or a reference to some London or Liverpool house for payment.

P. L. Simmonds will receive consignments of any description of Merchandize to be sold on commission and accounts of sales for two thirds of the amount, on receipt of the bills of lading. Consignments entrusted to his care will meet with every possible despatch in their disposal, and sales be conducted with the greatest attention to the interests of the Consignor. An extensive knowledge of general business, acquired during a long residence in the West Indies and subsequent extensive courses of business with all the British Colonies, the experience of several years in London as a Colonial Agent, coupled with promptitude, attention, and judgment, will, he trusts, enable him to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their commands.

N. B.—Parents sending home their children for education may with confidence entrust them to the care of Mr. Simonds, who will undertake to see them placed in first rate and respectable establishments, where every attention shall be paid to their health, morals, improvement, and general comfort.

Cash Only.

M. O'DONELLY, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

WOULD beg to acquaint his friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced manufacturing Boots and Shoes, on the corner of Prince Wm. and Princess streets, adjoining the Grocery Establishment of Mr. J. O'Donelly, and having for many years previous to 1836 conducted the operative part of his Brother's business in the same line, (then established where the Commercial Bank now stands,) which with strictly adhering to the *cash system*, and a punctual attention to all orders intrusted to him, he hopes will receive for himself a share of public patronage.

June 2. 1843.

J. B. White & Sons,
MILLBANK STREET, WESTMINSTER,
Patentees of
Keene's Marble Cement.

THIS CEMENT, which exceeds in hardness any yet offered to the Public, is intended for the Interiors of Buildings, and is of two kinds: *fine* and *coarse*.

The *fine* quality is delicately white, and is susceptible when properly worked of as high a polish as Statuary Marble. Incorporated with colours to form Scagliola, the imitation of variegated marble is effected with greater certainty, and less cost, than in any other material; and from the facility with which one colour is inlaid with another, very beautiful mosaic work for Tables, and architectural decoration, can be produced at small expense.

The *coarse*, or second quality, is available for Stucco in situation where peculiar strength and durability are desired. Its adoption in place of wood, for skirtings, architrave and panel mouldings, with other internal fittings, is attended with a very considerable saving in expence; renders buildings so stuccoed, to a great extent fire proof, and unassailable by vermin or dry rot; added to which Rooms finished with this Cement may be painted or papered at once, and thus fitted for immediate use.

KEENE's Cement forms a beautiful in-door paving. For the floors of entrance halls, offices, churches, &c., it will be found to combine the durability and the appearance of Portland Stone at half the price.

RANNEY STURDEE, & Co
Oct 13. Agents for St. John, N. B.

To Retailers.

CONFECTIONARY of the best quality, and of every description, may be had at the *Hibernia Hotel*, in lots of five pounds weight and upwards at 1s. 9d. per pound. As every kind is made from the pure loaf sugar, the Public will find them far superior to those imported; as some unwholesome stuffs are often used in colouring, the most simple Herbs have been procured and used in those manufactured by him, for that purpose, and every care taken in the manufacturing to insure satisfaction.

Please call and see.

JAMES NETHERY.

November 17.

In the "Prince Albert," from Liverpool:—
200 BOLTS Bleached Gourock CANVAS.
12 Coils BOLT ROPE, from 2 to 4 inch.—For sale by
15th sept. J. R. CRANE.

THE

Weekly Chronicle.

Terms—15 shillings per annum:] "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." [12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

VOL. VIII. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1844. No. 29.

THE CHRONICLE

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

FEB.		H. SUN.	H. MOON.	H. W.
23 Saturday,	- -	5 56 5	4 11 15	1 39
24 Sunday,	-	5 55 5	5 Morn	2 19
25 Monday,	-	5 53 5	7 0 9	3 5
26 Tuesday,	-	5 52 5	8 0 53	4 0
27 Wednesday,	- -	5 51 6	9 1 42	5 12
28 Thursday,	-	5 49 6	11 2 21	6 31
29 Friday,	- -	5 48 6	12 2 25	7 43

New Moon 18th, 7h. 38m. evening.

Public Institutions.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq. President.—Discount days, Tuesday and Friday. Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 1 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the discount days. Director next week: C. C. Stewart.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—John Duncan, Esq., President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: A. W. Whipple, Esq.†

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. (St. John Branch.)—A. Smithers, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.—Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.—Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days. Director next week: James Kirk, Esq.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—John Boyd, Esq., President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock.—[All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

SAVING'S BANK.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesdays. Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

MARINE INSURANCE.—I. L. Bedell, Broker. The committee of Underwriters meet every morning at 10 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.)

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—James Kirk, Esq., President.—Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

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

Life Assurance.

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

Blanks furnished gratis, and every information given as respects either department, by application at the Insurance Agency, Melick's Brick Building, Market square.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

Dissolution!

THE Business heretofore carried on by the Subscribers under the Firm of SANCTON & CROOKSHANK, is this day Dissolved;—all unsettled accounts they request may be arranged as speedily as possible with GEORGE P. SANCTON, at the *old stand*—York Point, at which place only all applications on business must be made to him.

GEO. P. SANCTON.
A. G. CROOKSHANK.

May 17, 1843.

Blacksmith Business.

THE Subscriber grateful for former favours, has the pleasure of informing his Patrons and the Public, that he has again resumed his labours at the Anvil. His place of business is at the lower end of Peters' Wharf, where every article in his line will be made with despatch and satisfaction to his employers. Orders from an Anchor to a Nail, thankfully received.

HENRY NICHOLL.

September 29, 1843.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Business at present conducted under the Firm of ROBERTSON & MARSHALL, as Blacksmiths, dissolves by mutual consent on the First day of May next. All unsettled accounts connected with the Firm, will be closed by JOHN R. MARSHALL, who is duly authorised to perform the same.

DAVID M. ROBERTSON.
JOHN R. MARSHALL.

St. John, April 27, 1843.

THE Business formerly conducted under the Firm of Robertson & Marshall, as Blacksmiths, &c., will be continued by the subscriber on his own account, at the old stand South side North Slip.

JOHN R. MARSHALL.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE—
60 AORTED ANCHORS; Edge Tools of all descriptions constantly on hand.
Also, to Let for One or Three Years—The TANNERY establishment in Union street, formerly occupied by George Whittekir, junr., apply as above.
April 28.

Mail Accommodation Coach between St. John & Fredericton.

THE subscribers beg to inform the Public that they have commenced running a Coach between Saint John and Fredericton for the Winter, which will leave the Saint John Hotel every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock and will leave Fredericton at 6 o'clock on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, and on Saturday at Five o'clock, a. m.

Extra Coaches will be furnished at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms, on application to Mr. Scammell, at the Saint John Hotel, or to the subscribers.

Books kept at the Saint John Hotel, St. John, and at the Fredericton and Albion Hotels, Fredericton, where Passengers can enter their names.

☞ Baggage at the risk of the owners.

JAMES BRADLEY,
JAMES HEWITT.

November 17, 1843.

RIVER STAGE,
AND ACCOMMODATION SLED
to Fredericton.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he intends running a *Stage and Sled* between Saint John and Fredericton during the Winter. The stage will leave the city on Tuesday mornings, and Fredericton on Thursdays. The sled will leave the city on Saturdays, or oftener if occasion requires, and will take such Freight as may offer. The stage is very commodiously fitted up for passengers, to whom comfort the utmost attention will be paid. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Books are kept at the Saint John Hotel, the Commercial Hotel, and at Mr. James Howard's, (Barlow's corner,) in this city; and at Mr. Robert Welch's, and Wm. Segee's, Fredericton.

W. H. WILLIAMS.

Saint John, Jan. 5, 1844.

Mail & Accommodation COACH,
between St. John and Fredericton.

Coach 'Perseverance.'

THIS COACH will commence its regular trips about the 18th instant, three times a week, by the Nerepis, during the winter—leaving Saint John every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at 6 o'clock, and Fredericton every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the same hour.

Persons travelling by this Line will find good Coaches and Horses, and an experienced Driver, and every exertion used to make Passengers comfortable.

Extra Coaches furnished at the shortest notice by applying to the subscriber at St. John.

There will also be a Coach once a week on the River as soon as the ice is sufficiently strong.

Stage Book kept at the *Commercial Hotel*, Saint John, and at the *Fredericton Hotel*, Fredericton.

The subscriber in returning thanks to the public for the very liberal support he has received for the last nine years, still solicits a share of that patronage which he has ever endeavoured to merit.

JOHN WINTERS.

☞ All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

November 10, 1843.

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

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

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

☞ Office in Melick's Brick Building, Market square.

September 16, 1843.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS and BOOKBINDERS.—Wood and Sharwoods, of 120, Aldersgate-street, London respectfully inform Gentlemen connected with the business of Letter-Press and Copper-Plate Printing, and Book-binding, that they publish a Printed Specimen Book of the Types cast at the Austin Letter Foundry, and also a Priced List of the Columbian and Albion Printing Presses (*which are now manufactured by them*), and of *every article* connected with the business. The Types and Presses and every article supplied by Wood & Sharwoods are warranted of the very best description, *and at a considerable reduction in price*. Priced Lists and Specimens of the Austin Types, and of Bookbinders' Brass Tools, will be forwarded through Mr. P. L. Simmonds, Colonial Agent, 18 Cornhill London, who will be happy to receive Orders, accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment to London or Liverpool Merchants upon shipment.

The Austin Letter Foundry, Columbian and Albion Press Manufactory, 120 Aldersgate street London, Feb. 16.

Simmonds'
COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

ON the 1st of January was published, to be continued monthly, Price 2s 6d—No 1, of *Simmonds' Colonial Magazine and Foreign Miscellany.*

CONTENTS:—

1. Our Colonies, which and where are they.
2. The Navies of the World.
3. Schomburgk's Discoveries in British Guiana.
4. Lord Elgin's Prize Essay on West Indian Agriculture.
5. Van Dieman's Land in 1842 3.
6. Recollections of Algeria.
7. The Oregon Territory.
8. Our Note Book.
9. Reviews, Colonial, Home and Foreign Intelligence.

London:—Published by P. L. SIMMONDS, 18 Cornhill, where Communications and Colonial Newspapers are requested to be addressed to the Editor. Agent for New-Brunswick—Mr. W. Till February 16.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

AN excellent assortment of Men's, Women's & children's **India Rubber Shoes**, of various styles and qualities. For sale cheap at

FOSTER'S SHOE STORE,
Feb 23. King street.

COAL.

FIFTY CHALDRONS Scotch COAL—on board ship 'Agnes & Ann, now lying at Robertson's Wharf, for sale at 22s 6d. per chaldron—*Cash.*

Feb. 16. WM. CARVILL.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE BELFAST NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY—LORD ROSSE'S TELESCOPE.

On Wednesday evening last, the first public meeting this session of the Natural History and Philosophical Society was held in the large upper lecture-room of the Society's buildings in College square. William Thompson, Esq., President, in the chair; on which occasion Professor Stevelly (one of the vice-presidents) gave an account of "The discoveries and processes of the Earl of Rosse in constructing large reflecting telescopes," to a very numerous and attentive auditory, who, during the hour and a half that these details were being delivered, seemed deeply interested, and absorbed in the contemplation of the persevering and successful struggles of this most ingenious nobleman, against difficulties previously deemed almost insuperable, and which would have remained insurmountable to a person not so fully master of the scientific principles by which the various processes had to be regulated, or who possessed less mechanical skill in contriving and practically working out the several details; or whose character combined less energy with less calm and persevering determination. Upon commencing the address Professor Stevelly exhibited a beautifully neat model, constructed by Richard Connery, Esq., of the telescope which stands on Lord Rosse's lawn, of 3 feet aperture and 27 feet length; the model exhibited the observing stage, ladders, supporting frame, and motions of the telescope, and was made (as nearly as possible) on a scale of half an inch to a foot. Also a working model of the grinding and polishing machine used by Lord Rosse. This model was constructed by the chief engineer of Messrs. Mulholland and Hind at the expense of these kind and enterprising gentlemen; Messrs. M'Adam and Carrell giving such assistance as brought the construction of the model in time for the meeting, within the range of possibility. The model showed the motions perfectly, and when finished, will be capable of actually grinding and polishing a speculum of 14.5 inches aperture. At the close of the address, the thanks of the Society were, at the instance of the President, given to those gentlemen for the efficient aid they had given in bringing this most interesting subject intelligibly before the meeting. The model of the telescope was made within three days, Mr. Connery having only returned from England last Friday week; that of the engine within five working days, the Council having only determined on last Wednesday week that this should be the subject of the opening address of the session, as a hope had been indulged in, to a very late day, that Dr. Robinson, of Armagh, could have made it convenient to open the session, and thus give the *eclat* of his splendid talents to the advancement of that scientific ardour of Belfast.

At the commencement of his address, Professor Stevelly gave a succinct description of the essential parts of the telescope—the object glass or speculum, and the eye-piece, which is simply a microscope.—He then exhibited the coloured image of a lighted candle, formed by a lens of large aperture, showing how this gave origin to the great defect of the telescope discovered by Newton. This great philosopher perceived the way in which this defect could be remedied, but failed in effecting it, by drawing a general conclusion from a single well-conducted experiment, in which the effect was not produced which would have given the correction which he from thence too hastily concluded to be a physical impossibility. Upon this he turned his attention to the construction and improvement of the reflecting telescope, and soon discovered the best metallic alloy (tin and copper) for the speculum, as well as the best substance for polishing it—putty or oxide of tin placed on a thin layer of pitch, brought while warm to the form to which the reflector had been previously ground. He then briefly described the discovery of achromatic object glasses by Dollond, and the circumstances which impeded the advance towards perfection which this promised. He then gave a sketch of the laborious researches of Sir W. Herschel, and the result of his efforts to construct long reflecting telescopes. He then described the advances made in the production of achromatic object glasses, by Munich opticians, and the tantalizing defects which still retarded the advance of the achromatic refractor towards perfection. In this state of matters, about eighteen or twenty years since Lord Rosse (happily for science) turned his attention to the subject, and by a process of cautious experimental research, analytically tracing out the source of each defect and difficulty as it occurred, and then patiently, and with most ingeniously simple and practical skill, devising remedies and, at the same time, inventing rules easy of application, and with almost mathematical precision and certainty leading to the required result; he has brought the instrument to what may be considered as the limit of perfection attainable, surrounded as man must ever remain in his present state by an atmospheric envelope acting upon light as our air does. Mr. Stevelly stated, that some idea of the extent of this gigantic instrument, almost completed, could be formed when he informed them that he had walked from end to end of the tube of this telescope, as it lay on the lawn of Birr Castle, with his umbrella over his head as in a shower of rain; that the speculum—a circle larger than the largest circular tea-table of our drawing rooms by over one fifth part—lay ready ground in the workshop waiting for the polishing process, which could be completed in about six hours, when required; and the massive cut stone piers or buttresses on which the simple machinery for supporting, and moving, and directing this gigantic instrument was to repose, was all that retarded its completion, when he with many other members of the British Association was honoured by partaking of the hospitalities of Birr Castle, and the kind attention of its truly noble owner, as well as enjoying an intellectual treat of the very highest order, after the meeting of the Association at Cork.—The steps by which these difficulties were overcome, and wonders achieved, were explained by Mr. Stevelly in detail, under the following heads:—

METAL FOR THE SPECULUM.

The metallic alloy for the speculum consists of four atoms or chemical combining proportionals of copper to one of tin, or by weight 126.4 copper to 58.9 tin. This alloy which is a true chemical compound, is of a brilliant white lustre, has a specific gravity of 8.811; a twelfth of a cubic foot, or 144 cubic inches of it weighing, therefore, a little over 453lbs. avoirdupois, or to allow for all waste when casting, 5cWts in 144 cubic inches, which is the rule by which Lord Rosse estimates the weight of metal he requires. This alloy is nearly as hard as steel, and is yet almost as brittle as sealing wax.—The alloy in use when Lord Rosse began his researches, when of a sufficiently good colour and brilliancy, and cast, and polished by the best then known processes, had the following properties which rendered it altogether untractable in larger masses, than five or six inch aperture, and three quarters of an inch thick. 1. It was, and is, very brittle. 2. It was porous in grain. 3. It was apt to cast with a spongy texture which, when ground, often gave a surface somewhat like pumice-stone. 4. Very apt to crack in cooling. 5. Very apt to fly or splinter in grinding and polishing, and by changes of the temperature when finished and in use. Of this most unpromising material, Lord Rosse has cast ground, and has ready for polishing, a circular mass 6 feet in diameter, 5¼ inches thick, and weighing upwards of three tons, with a surface perfectly free from crack or flaw, and quite homogeneous. The next process is

CASTING.

One of his first castings having flown into pieces; finding that the fragments no longer fitted each other in their former places, he perceived that they had been in a state of violent strain arising from the cooling and setting of the outer parts, while the inner parts, yet fluid, were also largely expanded by the heat; this, and the porous surface, led him by many stages and trials to the remedy, which is simple and complete. The bottom of the mould is made of a ring of bar iron, packed full of slips of iron hoops set on their edges, which lie in parallel chords of the ring. These, though packed very tightly together, and so closely fitting that the melted metal cannot run between them, yet allow any air that is carried down to the bottom of the mould, when the metal is cast, to pass out through the interstices. After the ring is packed it is secured in a lathe, and the face, which is to be the bottom of the mould, turned true to the convex shape to fit the concave speculum required. It is then placed flat on the ground by spirit levels (between the furnace in which the metal is melted, and the annealing oven), and the mould completed at the side with sand, in the way practised by founders, but left open at top. The metal is then melted in cast iron crucibles; wrought iron would be corroded by the speculum metal and injure its properties, while fire clay crucibles will not answer. Unless the crucibles be cast with their bottoms downward they will be porous, and the melted alloy will run through their fine pores. When the metal is melted, and still much too hot to pour, the crucibles are brought by a crane, and set firmly each in a strong hoop iron cradle, which turns on gudgeons, and so arranged round the mould that when the handles of the cradles are depressed they pour out their molten mass direct into the mould. An oxide forms rapidly on the surface of the metal, while too hot—this is rapidly reduced back to the metallic state by constantly stirring it with a pine rod; as the temperature sinks, the instant this reduction of the oxide begins to cease, is seized on as the proper moment for pouring. The liquid mass descends with a few fiery splashes, and after waving back and forward for a few seconds, the surface becomes still. The setting process begins at the hoop iron bottom, where a thin film first sets—the process extends upwards in horizontal layers, and at length the top, though red, becomes fixed in form; the mass is then so tough as melting glass, and being turned out of the mould upon a proper truck, with the face upwards, is drawn into the oven to undergo the process of

ANNEALING,

Or very slow cooling. Here it is built up into the oven, previously heated red hot, and a fire is kept up under the floor of the oven for some days; when the fire-places are then stopped, and all left for weeks to cool down to the temperature of the air. The six feet speculum was left here sixteen weeks. Here the particles of the alloy slowly arrange themselves into the arrangement in which the aggregating forces are in equilibrium, or natural and equal antagonist tension. When the oven is opened, the speculum is removed to the worship, to undergo the progress of

GRINDING.

Which process was illustrated by working to model. In the workshop it is placed on a circular table, in a cistern filled with water, of temperature, say 55deg. Fahrenheit, with the face to be ground upwards. The circular table is turned round by the motion of the grinding engine. At first, the edge is made truly cylindrical by being surrounded by many pieces of deal board set in an iron ring pressing against the edge; emery being introduced as it turns round soon grinds it cylindrical; it is then placed in the box in which it is to be used; here it is firmly secured by a ring of iron brought to embrace, firmly, yet gently, it now truly cylindrical edge. The receive pressure upon the bottom is also uniformly distributed by a number of small plates, each provided with a socket at the speculum by a ball which passed a socket at the centre of gravity of the plate; the mechanism by which this is accomplished, though simple, required much thought and calculation, and could not be understood without diagrams or a model. The box and speculum, with the face to be ground placed upwards, is now again placed on the circular table in the cistern of water. Emery and water being placed upon it, the grinding disk is laid on, which is a cast iron plate turned at one surface to the shape to fit the speculum when ground; and grooved on that surface with many annular grooves concentric with the plate, and with many straight groves running across at right angles to each other each system being cords to the circular plate. The back of this grinding plate is ribbed with six or eight radial ribs to give it stiffness. This plate sits rather loosely in a ring of iron a little longer in diameter, which is driven back and forward by the motion of the grinding machine. This ring has two motions, longitudinal and transverse. The engine causes it to make 24.57 strokes for one turn of the speculum on its axis under the grinding disk, about 80 strokes taking place in a second; the length of this is one-third of the diameter of the speculum being ground. This motion is produced by an excentric pin. The transverse stroke takes place 1.72 times for each turn of the speculum, and its extent is, at the centre of the speculum, 0.27 hundredths of the diameter of the speculum; it is produced by an excentric fork. A fourth motion takes place by the grinding disk, while for an instant it hangs free of the ring at the turn of the excentrics, being carried round a little by the speculum, on which it is then lying as it were free; this causes it to turn once for about 15 turns of the speculum. Emery and water being constantly supplied, the surfaces of the grinding disk and the speculum in a few hours grind each other truly spherical, whatever be their original defects of form. The process is finished when upon drawing off the grinding disk with one steady long pull the surface of the speculum is left everywhere uniformly covered with the fine emery arranged in uniform lines, parallel to the line in which the disk was drawn off. A slight polish being now given to the speculum, its focal length is tested by a very simple process. The floors of the loft above the workshop in the tower of the castle contain trap-doors, which are now opened, and a mast erected on the top of the tower is exposed to view; the mast carries at its top a short cross-arm, to the under surface of which a watch-dial is fastened; the divided face of the dial at a distance of 97 feet. A temporary eye-piece erected in the upper floor of the tower, soon finds the place of the faint and still imperfect image of the watch-dial, the proper place of which is a matter of simple calculation, if the speculum be ground to the expected focus. If it be found incorrect, the grinding disk is rendered a little more convex, and the grinding process is renewed, and so on, until the spheric shape of the speculum is given its proper length of radiums.—When this is accomplished, the brilliant reflecting surface, and true form for producing a good image is given to the speculum, by the final process of—

POLISHING.

In this two matters require attention, the polishing powder, and the surface of the polisher. The powder used by Lord Rosse is not putty of oxide of tin, as used by Newton and his followers, but red oxide of iron procured by precipitation from green vitriol or sulphate of iron by water of ammonia; this is to be heated carefully in the iron crucible for it has a tendency to take fire, and thus run many particles into one and render the polishing powder too coarse. The surface of the polisher used by Newton was pitch in a very thin layer. At first this would seem to require for an accurate performance of its functions opposite or inconsistent properties. If hard the polishing powder will not get embedded in it, but run loose, and grind, not polish; also the abraded matter will soon collect in masses and thus destroy the form of the polishing surface. If soft, although it will permit fine polishing particles to imbed themselves, it will not hold them fast, and although by a lateral spreading it will allow the abraded matter to assume its place as part of the general surface, yet by accommodation itself to the inequalities of hardness of the surface of the speculum, it wears away the soft parts fast and leaves the hard parts projecting in knobs and cords. This defect Lord Rosse illustrated by drawing attention to the iron ball of the pump handle outside the workshop door, which, by the long continued action of the soft hands of those using it had been worn in vein-like cords. If the polishing surface be thick it is too apt to lose its form, and also soon converts the polishing process into one allied to grinding.—If thin, it wears away, and if hard enough, cracks away before the polishing is completed. These opposing effects were all removed, and apparent impossibilities accomplished, by the genius and persevering industry of the noble chemist, mechanic, mathematician, and astronomer. Instead of pitch, which he found too full of gritty impurities, he uses rosin tempered with spirit of turpentine. A large quantity of rosin being melted, the spirit of turpentine poured in, and well mixed and incorporated, about a fifth by weight suffices. The proper temper is known by taking up a little on an iron rod, and putting it into water until it acquires the temperature say of 55deg. Farenheit. Then if the thumb nail make a slight but decided impression, it is rightly tempered, if not, more rosin or more spirit of turpentine is added until the proper temper is attained. The tempered resin is now divided into two parcels: to the one parcel a fourth part by weight of wheaten flour is added to give it tenacity and diminish its adhesiveness. This is incorporated by stirring until it becomes clear. To the other parcel an equal weight of resin is added, which makes it very hard. Upon this, when cooled to 55deg. the nail will scarcely make an impression. The at the same time melted parcels are then united up is now heated by fire underneath, and the resin rendered by flour laid on with a brush in a thin even coat about 150 Farenheit. This coat and the grinding drill are then allowed to cool down to about 100 Farenheit, when a thin coat of the hard tempered resin is laid on as evenly and thin as possible. The seventh ground concave speculum is now covered with a creamy coat of fine polishing powder and water, and the warm polishing surface turned down upon it at about 80deg. Farenheit when it soon takes form of the speculum as in a mould; care must be taken not to put on the polishing plate too hot for fear of cracking the speculum, which the creamy polishing power interposed helps to protect; nor too cold else it would not take the proper figure. The grinding engine now gives the same motions to the polishing plate as before, but its weight is much diminished by counterposing it. The soft tenacious coat below, the grooves on the surface of the grinding disk, permit the proper lateral expansion, while the hard outer coating retains its form and holds firmly embedded the particles of polishing powder. The polishing now proceeds rapidly, and as soon as what is technically called the black polish is attained, the defining power is judged of by examining the minute divisions of the image of the watch dial under an eye-piece of high power. The true form is known to be given as the polishing proceeds if the focal length slowly increase in a tabulated proportion to the time. The six feet speculum it is expected will be finished after six hours polishing; its truly figured surface at the outer edge will be only the 10.000th part of an inch distant from the surface of the sphere which is equally curved as the middle of the speculum, or this is all that the polishing process has to rub off, at the edge more than at the centre.

The lecture concluded its most interesting details with a description, illustrated by Mr. Conney's model of the suspension, and adjustments of the three-foot telescope, with a notice of some striking appearances in the moon as seen through it, as also of some of the nebulæ, double stars, and satellites of Saturn.

AN IRISH SPECIAL COMMISSION.—O'Connell, at once bowing to the Judges and saluting Baron Pennefather with the most marked and respectful courtesy (which was cordially returned), apologised for not having appeared in a more professional costume, and craved permission to refresh himself in court. A bowl of milk and some bread and meat were sent in to him, and while at either side of him a young barrister filled each ear with all that was done, and how the case of the accused stood, O'Connell gratified his appetite for breakfast with evident relish after his long morning drive. 'Twas rather a contrast—the big massive agitator slabbering his meal in a court house and the graceful aristocratic Mr. Doherty talking in the most refined manner to the jury. What led to the enmity between O'Connell and Mr. Doherty is not publicly known, but they on that day appeared to be enemies with no ordinary hatred and animosity. As the Solicitor-General laid down a doctrine of law, O'Connell, with a marked contempt, cried out in the middle of his breakfast, "That's not law." The Bench was appealed to and the point ruled with O'Connell, who, as the pugilists say, "drew first blood." The Solicitor-General resumed his statement but he had not gone much further, when O'Connell jumped up—"The Crown cannot make such a statement as that—it has no right to put in such evidence to the jury"—and again the Bench decided with O'Connell.—*Ireland and its Rulers since* 1823.

MEDICINE.—There is a great error committed every day, in flying to medicine at all when the functions of the stomach and liver are disordered, the secretions unnatural, and the food imperfectly digested. Instead of using purgatives day after day, to carry off diseased secretions, we should lessen and simplify the food, in order to prevent the formation of those bad secretions. In doing this we have great prejudice to overcome. The patient feels himself getting weaker, and thinner; and he looks to nourishing food and tonics for a cure. But he will generally be disappointed in the end by the plan. From four ounces of food every six hours, he will under many states of indigestion derive more nutriment and strength than from half a pound of animal food and a pint of wine. I have known dyspeptic patients gain flesh and strength on half a pint of good gruel three in the twenty-four hours. The invalid will acquire a greater degree of strength and firmness, if not fatness, of muscle on this quantity, (half a pound of food at dinner,) which will in time surprise his friends as well as himself.—*Doctor Johnson.*

AGRICULTURE.

The *Analysis of the best pasture Lands* shows that they contain from 8 to 12 per cent. of organic matter mostly vegetable; from 5 to 10 of alumina, and from 1 to 6 of lime. If but a 10th part of the grass dies annually on the soil, in a state of roots and stubbles, vegetable matter must increase, in time, to a very considerable amount, while arable land cannot improve from this circumstance, as it is constantly turned up with vegetable remains. The leaves and roots of the grasses contain ignorant and salino matter; and dry hay, when burned, yields 8 or 10 per cent. of its weights of ash, so that, beside the vegetables left in the soil, a fine earthly power is formed, which is the cause of the fineness of the surface of old grass fields consisting mostly of lime and silica, and differing from the clay soil originally and now below. Clay soil is also modified by the roots of grasses penetrating it and opening a way for the rains, which carry down the clay with them. Thus changes in the character of soils constantly take place. Soils which are light contain little clay, and the grasses therefore thrive more rapidly, and a thicker sward is soon formed; but the rains wash the clay and they do not form permanent pasture lands, as with clay soils. If the old pasture lands are ploughed up, many years will be required to effect the same condition as that before, as the lower soil is mixed up with the fine mould of the surface, and the vegetable matter disappears by rapid decomposition. At first the sowing down of natural grasses on heavy land will often disappoint expectations; and on light and loamy lands, a thick sward cannot well be expected; but in time both soils may be improved.

Irrigation of the Soil is another mode of improving or manuring it. This is extensively practised in South America and the East, though for no other purpose generally than to moisten a dry soil. But in more northern climates, it washes out the acid and the other noxious matters generated in the soil. Its favourable effects are seen in peat soils, which contain much matter unfavourable to vegetation, and in subsequent drainings. The deposits also of productive organic and inorganic matter in the form of mud, in addition to the soluble matter, prove generally of great advantage to plants. They absorb from the water the salts which, as we have noticed, are so valuable in their growth. Draining and burning of pure soils is also much practised.—When the vegetable matter of the sod is burned the ash of the plants is left to blend with the calcined earth. The ash supplies the soil, like dressings, with inorganic matter, and the carbonaceous matter at the same time contributes to increase and improve the soil. The advantages of burned clay are not that it contains any organic matter useful as the food of plants, but that it will crumble into a friable substance, it becomes communicated and equally diffused, so as to give a due consistency to the soil. Thus it will render even clay soils more open and mellow; the texture of most others, not chemically but mechanically. Burned bricks render soils more porous, and are supposed to imbibe and condense air, which facilitates the decay of vegetable matter and aids the early growth of plants. They are thus believed to imbibe ammonia and nitric acid from the air. Charcoal has a similar effect, though the entire operation of this as well as of burned clay is to be further and better understood by repeated experiment.

Communications.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

MEPHITIC AIR.—No. 3.

"Be precepts God has us enjoined
To keep his wondrous works in mind;
His works for greatness are renowned,
His wondrous works with ease are found.
By those who search for them aright,
And in the pious search delight."—Psalm III.

When a gentleman leaves home, intending to perform a long journey on horseback, he, previous to setting out, fastens up his dog. If that is necessary, to prevent the animal following him. The moment, however, that by any means the dog gets loose afterwards, and no change has taken place in the elements to obliterate his master's movements, he will take to following his master by the help of the mephitic air or gas-carpeted path; and by the help of that, go in pursuit of him as straight as if he had travelled over the strange ground a hundred times before; for he can see his master at first starting, through his telescopic powers, far, very far away; besides, in this instance, the dog enjoys a double advantage—he has the advantage of a more extensively constructed road than in common, for he would have the mephitic air precipitated from both the gentleman and his horse, laid down to

the fumes of alcohol and tobacco, to enable them to search for them aright.

Reader, whenever you behold one of the canine species of animals, do not cease to contemplate and admire their economy and capabilities; and always bear in mind that they each, one and all, carry telescopes, with which they can see objects further off than you are able to do; with them they are also enabled to view objects short round a corner, or over a large curve of the earth, which is more than any astronomer can do with the most magnificent instrument.

Among the earliest instructions recommended by the Humane Society, for the recovery of drowned persons, was for some healthy person then present to inflate the lungs of the patient with warm air, by breathing into them through the nostrils. Now, it ought to have been known to the Members of the Humane Society, that no much worse operation could well have been suggested or recommended; because no man can breath into or inflate the lungs of another, until the air that he is enabled to do it with, has been robbed before hand, by him, of the oxygen or vital principle, until it has become mephitic, unfit for respiration, and totally unfit for maintaining or supporting life in the healthy, much less for resuscitation of suspended animation, or restoring it in the inanimate. Now I must take leave to digress a little:—Besides these opinions on the deleterious quality of mephitic air, I am inclined to believe that even the purest air which persons do inhale, never occupies but one half of the capacity of the lungs,—the other half being reciprocally and simultaneously occupied in juxtaposition by the sanguous flood.—both enter and are withdrawn like a baker's batch,—neither of which ever meet in closer contact through the tissues of the organ than what the fire does with the water in a steam boat's boiler, or rather as around the tubes of a locomotive engine boiler.—or even the impossibility there is of actual contact of the naked fingers of the human hand, when the hands and fingers are interlocked, with gloves upon them both. The tissues of the two lobes of the lungs are most likely composed of one half air cells, and the other half blood cells, or cells for receiving fluids; and that it is in this contiguity only, or rather the interlocking of the tissues of these cells, that the lacteal fluid or chyle which has been recently received through the duct thoracic and combined with the impoverished blood from distant parts of the body returning to be renewed enters,—that these elements there joined, become elaborated or churned, and so by forming fresh fuel, produce combustion, or some such heating process by instantly flashing into heat, through absorbtion, but not by contact. Heat it is that forms the necessary vacuum no doubt, however that is accomplished in the lungs, and a regular succession of that, mechanically produces a continued organic motion of 20 breathings to about 60 pulsations in the circulation per minute, and performs the motion very similarly, if not precisely, in the same manner that a steam engine is made to move by a vacuum:—without a vacuum is formed in connection with the atmospheric air in the lungs, there can be no motion from organic or inanimate matter.—In the construction of the steam engine, man has, step by step, unconsciously imitated his own source of life and locomotion.

Somewhat corroborative of the fact that the air never comes into actual contact with the blood in the lungs, while it produces heat there, I shall merely observe what I once witnessed in the case of the master of a vessel, who had the misfortune from an accident, or piece of carelessness, to have the right lobe of the lungs perforated by a pistol ball that passed completely through the body; and who, very soon after the accident began to complain dreadfully of the loss of heat or of suffering from cold; and up to the time I had to part from him, all the blankets and bed clothes that could be piled upon the sufferer afforded him no heat, although it was a warm summer day. From this lack of heat from injury to the organ, it appeared that the function of that one lobe of the lungs which remained uninjured, was not sufficient to furnish the body with the necessary supply of heat, now that the other was leaky—leaking out both the air and the sanguous flood, and losing that source of heat. Whether he did or could recover, or what his fate was, I never was able afterwards to learn, but hope, from the successful issue of another similar subsequent accident, that he did recover. This other was the case of a person who had one lobe of the lungs ruptured, from accidentally falling upon the spike of an iron railing; but the spike did not, it would appear, pierce quite through the organ, as in the above case of the bullet. This patient's life was saved by merely keeping the orifice of the exterior wound in the abdomen open, for the breath, &c. of the leaky organ to escape through, till nature herself performed the cure. Whoever saw a pair of lungs collapsed, that had once been inflated at birth, and in use? Will they ever collapse? or can they be collapsed without great violence?

Among all the most popular works written on the processes of oxygenating the blood, and generating heat and motion in the lungs, that have come within my reach, not one of them satisfactorily explains in what manner it is that the wonderful change produces the heat and organic motion by the contact of the air. The effect produced is plain enough, but the supposed and presumed manner of contact or function of generating heat and motion out of air and the newly prepared food, is not.—This connection of matter with mind—of heaven with earth—of the presence of the Almighty in every breath we draw, yet remains unexplained; and as far as the writings go, are unsatisfactory to me; they are all slavish copies, with little variation, of one author from another, which keeps science only standing still. The doubts in my mind that the blood and atmospheric air ever come into actual contact, have arisen from the facts of the cases above stated, and from knowing that if ever the lungs get partially ruptured or strained within, from over exertion or excessive coughing, that they will sometimes become leaky, and the sanguous flood will escape into the windpipe; and hence the spitting of blood, for which quiet or repose is one of the best curatives.

(To be concluded next week.)

Extracts from "Animal Magnetism, and Homœopathy," by E. Lee, Esq.

Various definitions of the nature of animal magnetism have been proposed by those who have treated upon the subject. The best is, perhaps, that which considers it as an influence depending upon a certain state of the nervous system presenting phenomena which may be caused in some persons by other individuals performing certain actions with the intention of producing this state.—This influence of the nervous power of one individual over another, is supposed to bear an analogy with that of the magnet upon iron,—hence the term. I do not purpose entering into the early history of animal magnetism, which is said to have been manifested from the earliest periods, but which was first introduced into France from Germany as a specific power about the middle of the last century, by an individual of the name of Mesmer, (from whom the term "Mesmerism," which is frequently used synonymously with "animal magnetism," is derived.) who practised the art differently from the magnetisers of more recent times, and to whom many of the phenomena which have subsequently occurred were unknown.

The practice was for a long period in high repute for the cure of various complaints, and its originator realized a large fortune, having refused a pension of thirty thousand francs, which was offered him by the minister to induce him to made public the mysteries of his art. After its examination, however, and condemnation in the report of the Academie des Sciences and the Academie Royale de Medecine, it lost much of the consideration it had previously enjoyed, until it sank by degrees into comparative disuse.

About five and tenty years ago, public attention was again drawn to the subject in France: several works were published upon it; some physicians of professional and scientific attainments declared themselves believers in the powers of animal magnetism, and numerous experiments were made upon the state of magnetic sleep or somnambulism.

The phenomena most commonly presented by persons subjected to magnetism are varied and numerous: frequent winking of the eyelids, spontaneous paleness or flushing, a feeling of heat or cold in the head, epigastrium, or extremities; partial or general pricking, muscular contractions, spasms, an accelerated or retarded circulation, palpitations; some experience an indescribable sensation of calm and well being: others, a general feeling of indisposition, a state of somnolency for a longer or shorter period analogous to coma.

When, in magnetic somnambulism, the individuals are, to a greater of less extent, insensible to external stimuli, as noises of all kinds, pungent substances (as summonia) applied to the nostrils, pinching, pricking, or other mechanical irritation of the skin, but at the same time are mostly able to hear when addressed by the magnetiser, (or by persons placed in connexion en rapport with them,) answering questions and performing various actions ordered by him. These effects are not equally obtainable upon all, and several have been subjected for hours to action of a powerful magnetiser without experiencing any, or only slight, effects. Certain individuals experience effects altogether different from those which are manifested upon others. "Some," says M. Ricard, "are endowed with surprising sensibility, others are but little impressionable. One may, however, easily convince oneself that the same persons, who in a state of perfect health experience nothing from the action of magnetism, may be easily effected by it when they are attacked by disease. Some individuals who experience no effects from the action of one magnetiser, would feel very marked sensations from the action of another. Climate, the condition of the atmosphere, the temperature of living or inert bodies which surround us, and the physical and moral dispositions of the magnetiser, and of the subject likewise, exert a very positive influence."

The above mentioned are, however, merely some of the more common effects, and, according to the magnetisers, are sometimes the precursors of much more wonderful phenomena; such as the transposition of the senses to other than their natural organs: clairvoyance, or mental vision, in which, though the eyes be closed and bandaged, objects can be distinguished by the somnambulist when before him—or even if placed on the epigastrium occupit, or other parts: the power of predicting probable events, of ascertaining the nature of diseases of individuals presented to them, of describing unknown persons at a distance, &c. &c.

In 1825, M. Foissac proposed to the Academie de Medecine, to produce a somnambulist in whom the members of that body might witness the extraordinary phenomena caused by animal magnetism. The proposition gave rise to violent debates, which terminated in the appointment of a committee to determine as to whether the Academie ought or ought not to take cognizance in the subject. The committee decided in the affirmative upon the following grounds:—*First, that the judgment pronounced by the Academie in 1784, was not founded upon reasons sufficiently conclusive*: and secondly that the magnetism now proposed for examination differed from the Mesmerian magnetism, inasmuch as its effects were producible without actual contact between the magnetiser and the magnetised, and without the employment of metalic rods, magnetic chairs, and other similar means. After strong opposition, a commission was appointed, composed of twelve members, to examine into and report upon the experiments about to be made. The commission pursued its investigations till 1831, when it presented a report of the Academie, containing an exposition of its labours.

The following is an abstract of some of the cases, from which the commissioners inferred, that the phenomena were produced by the action of magnetism alone.

A child aged twenty-eight months, subject to epileptic attacks, was magnetised by M. Foissac. Almost immediately after the beginning of the passes, it rubbed its eyes, leaned its head upon one of the cushions, yawned, was agitated, scratched its head and ears, and seemed to struggle against the tendency to sleep.

A deaf and dumb boy, aged eighteen years, subject to epileptic attacks from a long period, was magnetised fifteen times; the epileptic attack was suspended, and only returned after an interval of eight months, which was unprecedented in the history of his disease; he experienced besides, during the experiments, heavyness of the eyelids, general torpor, the inclination to sleep, and sometimes vertigo.

M. Itard, one of the members of the commission, who had previously been magnetised without any effect resulting, again subjected himself to the experiment after nearly a year's interval, and experienced languor without sleep a marked excitation of the nerves of the face, convulsive movements in the nose, the muscles of the face and jaws, an accumulation in the mouth of saliva, having a metallic taste—a sensation similar to that which he had experienced from galvanism. This phenomena recurred on subsequent occasions, when he was magnetised; the two first sittings produced headache, which lasted several hours, at the same time his habitual pains had diminished.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, March 8.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The House went into a Committee of the whole on Ways and means.—Mr. Taylor in the Chair.

Mr. Partelow moved for a protecting duty of 1½d per pound on foreign leather.

Mr. Boyd said that tanning being a profitable business, it had quite enough protection, and he would oppose any measure brought forward to levy an additional duty on foreign leather.

Hon. Mr. Simonds said it would be better to change the duty from an *ad valorem* to that of a specific duty, for it would take away the inducement to import a bad article; and he would also recommend the House to adopt the same plan with regard to boots and shoes.

Mr. Hannington said he was willing to give ample protection to the people of this Province, so he had no objections to a duty of 1½d. per pound on leather.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said he thought 1½ per pound a very moderate duty, and he would be willing to go for even more than that.

Dr. Earle said that in the United States they paid a protective duty of six cents per pound on sole leather, eight cents on upper leather, eight cents on upper leather, and five dollars per doz. on calf skins, and some hon. members were against the small duty of 1½d per pound being established in this province; and they could not compete with foreign countries unless protected.

Mr. Brown said he thought it absurd that the States should be always held up by some hon. member as an example for that house to follow; they had nothing to do with the States, nor did he wish they should. There was a protective duty of four per cent on foreign leather already, which together with the 1½d per pound they wished to add to that, would make in all a protective duty of about twenty per cent, which he thought would be rather much. The people of this Province had all the materials for tanning that they had in Great Britain or in the United States, and he was willing to go for what he thought would be a fair protective duty—not a prohibitory one.—Every person had to wear shoes, and if such a duty was put on foreign leather, it would be a general tax on the people, and almost prohibit any from being imported into this Province, and they would have to take to wearing moccasins like the Indians. If the House put a duty of 20 per cent on leather, they should also increase the duty on foreign boots and shoes and not be taking the profits off the shoemakers to add to that of the tanners. He was willing to go for a specific duty of 1d per pound.

Hon. Mr. Wilmot did not agree with the hon. member who had just spoken; it was his opinion that there should be protection given the Province, and that too as high as possible: suppose they put a duty of 4d. per lb. on leather it would raise the price of hides, and consequently improve the condition of the farmers; it would tend to create a competition between the tanners, which would ultimately make the leather here as cheap as they could import it from the United states. They could afford to give a little more for the leather tanned in this Province than what was imported, for the money paid on the Provincial produce was circulated here, while for foreign produce they had to pay hard cash. He would go for 1½d per lb. and in his view of the case it was a very moderate duty, and would not be a burthen to the people.

Mr. End said they were but wasting the time of the House by going into the most minute particulars, for they would have to go over the same ground when the Revenue Bill came up. One hon. member wanted a high protective duty, while others again wished for a rather low duty; now he (Mr. End) was for neither, but for a moderate duty. He wanted to class the different kinds of leather, and not have an equal duty on all sorts; say 1½d per lb. on sole leather, 3d per lb. on upper leather, 2d per lb. on harness leather, and 10s. per dozen on calf skins and Morocco. There was little imported from Great Britain in comparison with what was imported from the United States, and he wished to see still less imported from any country. In the present state of things all the world was working for them; and if they did not give protection to the Manufacturer, they would soon drive the operatives from this Province to wherever they would be best remunerated for their work, and the consequence of that would be that they would have to import still more than they did at present. Hon. members often spoke of Great Britain and her glory, and in what he would ask, did that glory consist? It was in her manufactures. Bonnaparte when wishing to cast a slur on Great Britain called her "a nation of manufacturers," and he (Mr. End) would rejoice to see the day arrive when as much could be said of this Province. He did not wish to give protection to trades that did not require it, but to those that did—he did not wish to "grease a fat sow." They were called upon to protect the manufactures of their own Province, and that would not interfere with the interests of Great Britain, but with the States; and they should put as high a duty as possible on goods imported from the States, if it were only for the sake of retaliation, for they did all they could to cheat this Province, but he thought little of that, for it was the "nature of the ———." All the trades in the Province say that if they had protection they would be enabled to compete with the states; and he would be willing to give them a moderate protection.

Col. Allen said that by putting high duty on foreign leather, it would tend to promote smuggling, and that was carried to an alarming extent already.

After great deal of desultory conversation, the following duties on foreign leather was agreed to:—sole leather, 1½d. per pound; upper leather 3d per pound; harness leather 2d per pound; calf-skins and Morocco, 10s per dozen; and sheepskins 4s per dozen.

Mr. W. H. Street moved that there should be a duty of 10 per cent levied on hats of foreign manufacture.

Mr. Partelow said that an ad valorem duty of 7½ per cent. was sufficient protection.

After some debate Mr. Partelow's amendment on the motion of Mr. W. H. Street was carried.

Mr. Partelow moved for duty of 1d per pound on candles imported into this Province, with the exception of wax and sperm.—Agreed to.

Mr. Hannington moved for a duty of 3s 6d per cwt. on all fresh meat brought into this Province.—Agreed to.

Mr. Hannington said that as their revenue was below their expenditure, by putting a small duty on flour, they might considerably increase the revenue.

Hon. Mr. Simonds said it would be better to have the expenditure reduced, and not be laying an additional tax on the people, which would be the case if they put an additional duty on flour.

Mr. Fisher thought it would be better to select something else, on which to levy a tax, and not take flour.

Mr. Hannington said that after they had given protection to the manufacturer, they should not overlook the interest of the agriculturist, for if a greater protection was given to the farmer, it would act as a stimulant to call forth his greatest energies in the proper cultivation of his land, and there would shortly be enough wheat raised for the consumption of this Province, and perhaps have some to export.

Col. Allen hoped the motion of the hon. member for Westmorland would not be passed.

Mr. J. A. Street said that wheat flour might come under the head of luxuries, and should be taxed. Oats was and could be raised in this Province, for some parts were peculiarly adapted for growing that sort of grain, and when properly ground it made good wholesome bread; and it was his opinion that they should encourage the consumption of that sort of grain which the country was best adapted to produce. Thus by levying an additional tax on flour imported into this Province, the tax would come off the rich, and have no effect on the poor, therefore he would support the hon. member's motion.

Mr. Fisher said he could not agree with the hon. member who last spoke, for it was his opinion that by laying an additional tax on flour, they would add the more in proportion to the heavy burthens already borne by the mechanic; and if wheat flour was to them a luxury, he saw no reason why they should be deprived of it.

Dr. Earle hoped the hon. member for Westmorland would withdraw his resolution.

Mr. W. H. Street said that as far as the revenue was concerned he would go for the additional duty, but when he considered the burthen it would be to the people he would go against it.

After considerable discussion the question was put from the chair, and the motion was negatived.

Hon. Mr. Wilmot moved for a protective duty of 2d per bushel on oats imported into this Province.—Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Wilmot said he wished for a protective duty of 10 per cent. on all piano-fortes imported into this province, there being a person who manufactured that instrument here and that too in a style which reflected great credit on him.

Mr. End would willingly support the motion of the hon. and learned member for York, for all luxuries and superfluities should be taxed. He had received a return of the sums expended on pianofortes alone in this Province, and found it amounted to the enormous sum of £80,000. The hon. member for York spoke for protection to the manufacturer, but that was not his (Mr. End's) motive for levying an additional tax—it was that the rich might pay for their superfluities; nor did he wish to encourage the manufacturer, but he thought he would be better employed in making thrashing and churning machines, than in making pianofortes. He would go for a duty of ten per cent. on them.—Agreed to.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the further consideration of the act for repealing the present Militia Law.—Mr. Hannington in the Chair.

Mr. Rankin moved that the reconsideration of the bill be postponed for 3 months.

After some few arguments, which had been bro't forward before on the same subject, the question for the postponment of the bill was put from the chair and carried in the affirmative, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, March 13.

Read a second time—A bill to vacate the Seats of Members of the House of Assembly in certain cases.

Mr. Partelow moved for leave to present a Petition from John Pollock, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of the Port of St. John, praying that no further Act may pass this present Session to regulate the Inspection of Timber and Lumber until an investigation be had during the recess, touching the defects in the present Law.—The order of the house, limiting the time for introducing Petitions, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted, and the petition then read.—*Ordered*, that the said petition be received and lie on the table.

Mr. J. A. Street, from the committee to whom was referred the subject of the Acts relating to Insolvent Debtors, submitted their report: and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

The select committee appointed on the first instant by Resolution of the house, to take into consideration the present state of the Laws for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in this Province, report—

That they have had the subject under consideration, and from the present Laws being confined altogether to affording sustenance to confined Debtors, unable to support themselves, and to their discharging of their persons from prison in certain cases, leaving their future property still liable: the committee have turned their attention mainly to the devising of some measures by which relief may be afforded to persons unfortunate in business, where their conduct has been such as to induce a certain proportion of their Creditors to agree to discharge them upon certain terms,—and have therefore prepared a bill, by which the remainder of the creditors may be compelled to come in such terms, under the Title of—"A bill to afford relief to persons unfortunate in business in certain cases;"—which they now submit with this report.

The great object of the committee in preparing this bill has been to afford relief to the honest unfortunate Debtor, by the most simple and least expensive process, as being better adapted to this new Country than the cumberesome expensive machinery of a Bankrupt Law.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Thursday March 14.

Read a second time—A bill to afford relief to persons unfortunate in business in certain cases; and a bill for the consolidation of the Departments of Revenue in this Province, and to provide for the collection and protection thereof.

A message from the Legislative Council.

Mr. Dibblee, Master of Chancery, informed the house, that the Council had agreed to the bill explanatory of an Act, intituled "An Act for erecting a Parish in the city of saint John, and incorporating the Rectors, Church Wardens and Vestries of the Church of England in the several Parishes in this Province."—With amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

The following rate of duties, in addition to those under Imperial Acts, was agreed to by the House:

Apples, 6d. per bushel.
Brandy, 2s. per gallon.
Rum, 1s. 6d. per gallon.
Coffee, 1 1 2d. per lb.
Clocks, 25s. each.
Oxen & Neat cattle, except Cows, 20s.
Cows, or cattle under 3 years old, 10s. each.
Horses, Mares, and Geldings, £2 do.
Malt Liquor, in bottles or otherwise, 3d. per gal.
Dried Frut, 5s.
Sugar, refined and loaf, 1d per lb.
Crushed, 5s. per cwt.
All kinds except the above, 2s. 6d. per cwt.
Tea, 1d. per lb
Wines, all kinds, 2s. 6d. per gallon.
Candles, 1d. per lb.
Leather, Harness, 2d. per lb.
Sole, 1½ "
Upper, 3d "
Calf, tanned or dressed, 10s. per doz.
Sheep Skins, do 4s.
Meats fresh, 3s. 6d. per cwt,
Agricultural Implements, 10 per cent.
Bricks and Tiles, 10 per cent.
Boots and Shoes, 10 per cent.
Chairs, and prepared parts of and for chairs, 10 per cent.
Clocks, Wheels, Machinery & materials for clocks, 25 per cent.
Household Furniture, except the property of persons and emigrants not intended for sale, 15 per cent.
Iron Castings, except such articles as are usually designated hollow ware, 10 per cent.
Looking Glasses and looking glass plates, silvered, 15 per cent.
Looking Glass Plates, unsilvered and Frames, 5 per cent.
Nails, cut, 10 per cent.
Wooden ware of all kinds, including, matches, 20 per cent.
Hats, 7½ per cent.
Piano Fortes, 10 per cent.
Whale and other Fish Oil, except return cargoes of vessels, fitted out in the Province, 10 per cent.
Cloaks, Dress, Frocks, Surtout and Great Coats, except P. and Monkey Jackets, made of Pilot Cloth or Flushings, 7s. 6. each.
Pantaloons made of cloth, of which wool shall form a component part, except Pilot cloth and Flushing, 2s. 6d. each.
Silk, Velvet or Satin Vests, 5s. each.
All other Goods, Wares and Merchandise, that shall not be declared free, 4 per cent. on every Hundred Pounds value thereof.

The following articles were included in the table of exemption:—

Anchors. Ashes. Baggage and Apparel not intended for sale. Barills. Bibles and Testaments. Burr stones. Coin, Bullion and Diamonds. Cordage and Oakum. Chain Cables and other Iron chains for ships' use. Carriages for Travellers not intended for sale. Cusk. Cocoa. Copper in sheets, bars or bolts for ship building. Composition nails and spikes for ship building.

TO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Gentlemen,

I receive with the highest satisfaction your Loyal and Patriotic Address and thank you cordially for the assurance which it conveys of your determination to uphold me in maintaining the Prerogative of the Crown, against the attempt of certain Members of the late Executive Council of Canada, to extort stipulations which would have prostrated the Authority of Her Majesty's Government, and destroyed Monarchical Institutions in this Province.

It is the peculiar advantage of the British Constitution, that the Honor and Dignity of the Sovereign are in unison with the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and that no true Friend of the People seeks the degradation of the Crown.

I hail the sentiments expressed in your Address with the greater gratification, because I am sensible that they are poured forth from British hearts, which would resist any invasion of the Liberties of the People, as firmly as they now reprobate a daring attack on the Royal Prerogative; and I should receive with shame the support which you afford, were I not conscious that in defending the Prerogative of the Crown, I am no less resolved to uphold the Rights of the Subject, and to maintain inviolate the Institutions established in this Province, with an anxious desire to see them accomplish the welfare of the Community.

C. T. METCALFE.

March 16.

Mr. End, from the Committee appointed on the twenty third day of February last, to take under consideration an application from the Saint John Water Company, in reference to the extension of the operations thereof, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:

"The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Saint John Water Company, praying 'that an Act may pass to authorize an assessment for a limited period on certain parts of the said City, to enable the said Company to maintain and extend their operations,' having attended to that duty, and having had before them the Petition of the Corporation of the said City, against the prayer of the said Petition, and the Petition of E. L. Jarvis, Foreman of the Grand Jury, with thirteen more of that Body, —and the Petition of John Kerr, Esquire, and thirty-two others, Magistrates, Merchants, and Freeholders, in favour of the same; Report—

"That the claim of the St. John Water Company to be authorised (under proper restrictions) to levy a small assessment on property, the value of which is greatly augmented by the Works of the Company, ought not, in the opinion of Your Committee to be considered unreasonable; and Your Committee have prepared a Bill for this purpose, which they respectfully submit to the House.

"Respectfully submitted,

"W. H. Street,
William End,
D. Hannington,
James Boyd,
Alex. Rankin,

Ordered, That the report be accepted.

The Bill, as reported by the Committee, under the Title of—"A Bill further to facilitate the means of supplying the City of St. John with water;"—being then handed in at the Clerk's Table, was read a first time.

On Consignment:

Received ex "*Peruvian*," from London:
3 TONS Manilla CORDAGE, from 1¼ to 3¼ inch. 20 bolts No. 2 & 3 Greenock Bleached CANVASS, 50 iron bound Barrels COAL TAR, 14 Tons COAL. For sale by
March 8. J. R. CRANE.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 22, 1844.

Public Meeting.—Yesterday at 12 o'clock, an adjourned meeting took place at the Court House, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature for a Bill to establish a City Police, (independently of, and irresponsible to the Corporation.) The necessity for such protection, having grown out of the late violences committed on the public indiscriminately. As expected, it was numerously attended, and many speeches *pro* and *con* made on the occasion. The necessity for an efficient Police was so strongly urged by one portion of the assembly, as it was opposed by the other. The principal argument adduced was the impossibility of the citizens in the present depressed state of things, to support such an establishment, which argument, being one of the pocket, had its due effect, and was successful.

This is a question which has engrossed a good deal of attention of the Public; the result of which has proved very unsatisfactory to a number of persons actuated by no other motive than that of establishing public tranquility. We have looked at the question in all its phases, and we acknowledge that we cannot fall in with the opinions of those who suggested the movement, for sundry weighty reasons. First, we cannot see how the Legislature could *Legally* take one step in the business, admitting the petition had reached them, inasmuch as this City possesses a Charter, which gives the Common Council the Sole Power, to regulate and appoint all such measures as may be required for the proper Government, and peace of the City. We would ask the question, what would the Livery of London, (who possess a Charter, of which we are informed ours is a transcript,) do with a Parliamentary enactment, regulating their Civic matters, and passed without consulting them? Why, act like wise men, and disregard it. Now in our humble opinion the remedy lies within a nut shell.—Let the Citizens return men to Common Council who will do their duty, by protecting the lives and properties of the Citizens. This is the only cure for outrages committed on the public peace. There is no Legislative enactment required in the business, and if the Citizens will not do this, why let the public submit to what may befall them. There are two persons now in their hands, the wounded man, and the man who wounded him; both are accused of having produced the Riot: Let the right horse be saddled, and the aggressor be punished. We urge this particularly upon the Magistracy—that a searching investigation take place, and the guilty party receive punishment to the extreme penalty of the law.

Domestic Manufacture.—It affords us much pleasure, to notice the line of conduct adopted by our fellow citizen, S. R. Foster, Esq., who since the establishment of the Provincial Association, has discontinued to import Boots and Shoes, and has employed the workmen of the city; all his stock therefore will in future be made here, and of a quality and price which he says, under the present protection, will defy American competition.

Concert, again.—The *St. John Sacred Music Society*, intend giving a Concert, in the Mechanics' Hall, on the first Wednesday in April next.

More Taxes.—We regret to learn that the Bill for taxing the City for the benefit of the Water Company, has met the approval of the Committee, who were appointed to report on it: their Report has been accepted by the House, and read a first time. If ever a public meeting was required to express indignation at an outrage on the pockets of the citizens it is now. If we are to be taxed to pay for the failures and miscalculations of others, surely we are entitled to the "Works" when we have paid for them, but that a private company should be allowed to prey upon a starving community for their especial benefit is not to be thought of. Let the Citizens bestir themselves, 'ere the die be cast, and a remedy be immaginable. Even if it were thought necessary to levy this unlawful tax, there are many less objectionable ways of doing it than that contemplated by the present Bill.

We have been anxiously looking for the English Mail, for the last two days, but regret to say it had not arrived up to the time of our going to press. Our latest European dates are by way of the United States, and up to the 11th March. The State Trials had progressed so far, as to the delivery of the charge of the Chief Justice to the Jury, which we learn was anything but favourable to the Traversers. What the result will be, we shall probably receive by the Mail. One of two things must happen: the punishment of the guilty parties will either make a finish of the disaffection, or an open outbreak by that deluded people, may be expected; the Government firm in their purpose, are prepared at every point.

Lord Morpeth has not been returned to Parliament, as stated last week in the papers.

The balance-sheet of the public income and expenditure for the year 1843, has been published by order of the House of Commons. It exhibits for the past year an income of £52,582,817, and an expenditure of £51,139,515.

The radicals have lately been busy circulating a report that her Majesty is considerably in debt.—Mr. Bewlit, M. P. for Monmouthshire, had the delicacy to ask the question in the House of Commons on the 5th ult., when Sir Robert Peel denied that there was any truth in the rumor.

There have been terrible gales off the coast, and a number of sad disasters are recorded. The Zeener, a Dutch Government frigate, Capt. Abrahams, was lost on a shoal in the North sea. The loss was between £30,000 and £40,000, fully insured in London. A schooner, the Emile, from Bordeaux, was wrecked on the night of the first, and it was feared all on board had perished. The brig Sterling was wrecked at Yarmouth, and eight or ten of the crew were drowned. A great number of minor disasters are recorded.

Gen. Bertrand, the brave and devoted friend of Napoleon, died very soon after his return from his visit to the United Sates, on the 31st of January, at Chateauroux, his native town. His death excited great feeling throughout Paris.

Spain continues in a disturbed state, and her affairs occupy much attention of the British and French governments.

Letters received from Varna, mention the total destruction of that city, by which a loss of four millions of piastres has been caused.

China.—Some Americans, as if courting a cause of quarrel with the Chinese had ventured upon excursions into the interior; this practice had procured from the British Plenipotentiary a declaration to the Chinese Commissioner that he should by no means countenance such proceeding and that orders should be given to the consuls to have all such foreigners arrested and sent to Hong Kong.

Copper Coin.—Is it not a singular circumstance, that while the inhabitants of St. John are complaining of the *superabundance* of the Provincial Copper Coin in circulation there, there is not one to be seen in this quarter? The copper coin current here is composed principally of counterfeit Canada, and Nova Scotia penny and half-penny pieces.—There is ample field in this county and neighbourhood, for the circulation of a portion of these rejected coins.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

A seizure of ninety-six American Clocks, was made on the 9th instant, in Foster's Barn at Tower Hill, St David. This is the most effectual method of putting an end to the system of smuggling, swindling, and extortion, which has for some time past been carried on under the name of "Clock Peddling."—*St. Stephen's Courant.*

North American and West India Stations.—We are informed that it was reported in the Naval circles at home, previous to the sailing of the last Steamer, that Sir Graham Eden Hammond, K. C. B. Vice Admiral of the Red, was to succeed Sir Charles Adam, K. C. B in the Naval Command of the West India and North American Station, and that he would hoist his flag on board H. M. S Hastings, 72. It was also currently rumoured that the Stations would be seperated again, and that one of the commands would be conferred upon Rear Admiral C. B. Ross.

The Garrison.—Lieut. Charles R. Binney, of the Royal Engineers (a Novascotian), has been appointed to serve in this command under the orders of Lieut. Colonel Calder.—*Acadian Rec.*

BISHOPRIC OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Amount of Provincial Subscriptions already published, £3852 8 0

SUBSCRIPTIONS AT KINGSTON.

Rev. W. E. Scovil,	10	0	0
Samuel J. Scovil,	10	0	0
Justus S. Wetmore,	15	0	0
William Peters,	10	0	0
Wm. William Peters,	5	0	0
James Stewart,	1	0	0
LeBaron Drury,	5	0	0
John Britain,	2	0	0
David Pickett,	4	0	0
Samuel Hoyt,	2	0	0
James S. Northrop,	2	0	0
George Raymond,	1	0	0
James Peters,	2	0	0
Elijah A. Perkins,	1	10	0
Samuel Foster,	1	[illegible]	0
William Pyewell,	2	0	0
E. B. Smith,	2	0	0
Jarvis Hoyt,	0	10	0
Charles P. Hoyt	0	10	0
John Chalmer,	0	5	0
Mrs. Stephen Crawford,	0	10	0
Seymour Pickett,	1	0	0
William Whiting,	0	15	0
Miss Perry,	1	0	0
Admo Paddock	1	3	4
Wm. Ezekiel Flewelling,	0	5	0
D. W. Flewelling,	0	5	0
James White,	0	5	0
David C. Williams,	0	5	0
George Whelpley,	1	0	0
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St. Patrick's Day falling this year upon Sunday, the Charitable Irish Society postponed the celebration of the Festival to the day following (yesterday,) when they attended to hear Mass at St. Mary's Chapel. After service they paraded through several streets of the City, headed by the Temperance Band, returning to the Chapel, where they separated. The splendid banner and other insignia of the Society had a capital effect though the bad weather detracted much from the effectiveness of the spectacle. In the evening the Society dined together at the Hotel, where the mirth and festivity was kept up to an early hour this morning.—*Halifax Times.*

Prince Edward Island, March 5.—The House of Assembly in Committee last evening on Ways and Means, decided that the following articles of importation here should not be subject to Colonial Duty:—Lumber, Staves Barley, Oats and Oatmeal, Potatoes, Cattle, Horses, Fresh Meat, raw Hides Tallow, Burr Stones, Hemp and Flax, Salt, Lime, Gypsum, Building Stone, Fish, Pig Iron, Live Stock, Implements of Husbandry and Textiles. We have heard it reported that the New Brunswick Legislature intend to impose a tax on our produce. We trust that there is no foundation for this rumour, but if there should be the slighest disposition in that province to that effect, we hope it will be dissipated by the friendly movement on our part and that reciprocity will be fully and fairly carried out.

Quebec Feb. 16—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal has dispensed the people of his Diocese, for the present year, from the usual rigid observance of Lent. The use of one meal of meat a day is allowed on Sundays, Mondays Tuesdays & Thursdays, Palm Sunday excepted. The reason assigned is the dearness and scarcity of Fish, and the unusual privation among the people of his Diocese.—*Gazette.*

NEW ORLEANS, March 2

DREADFUL STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

We have just received the distressing intelligence that yesterday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the steamers De Soto and Buckeye came in collision in what is called Old River, just below Atchafalaya, and that the latter boat was sunk to her hurricane deck in less than five minutes.

The Buckeye was ascending the River with upwards of three hundred souls on board, white and black—of this number between 60 and 80 are estimated to have been lost!

A gentleman who was on board the De Soto describes the whole scene as heart-rending beyond description. The passengers were all asleep at the time of the accident, and such as were saved only escaped in their night clothes. Mothers rushed frantically about in search of their children—husbands in search of their wives and sisters.

Of the deck passengers on board the Buckeye, but few were saved, so suddenly did she go down.

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THE ANSWER

To the Inhabitants of Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, Subscribers to the Address from that Province, to Sir Charles Metcalfe.

I beg you, gentlemen, to accept my warmest thanks for the honour conferred on me by your address.

It is highly gratifying to me to be assured that my conduct in resisting unconstitutional demands has your approval.

A compliance with those demands would have reduced the authority of Her Majesty's Government in this Colony to a nullity, and would have rendered the Governor a mere Tool in the hands of a Party.

Such a subversion of the Constitutional Government conferred on this Province could not be effected without the total destruction of the supremacy of the Mother Country, and can never therefore under any circumstances be submitted to by Her Majesty's Representative.

It is cheering to observe that an abundance of Loyal feeling prevails throughout the North American portion of the British Empire, which will it may be hoped maintain those ties of affection that bind the Mother Country and the Colonies together, notwithstanding the extreme views of independence partially entertained in Canada, which would utterly prostrate Her Majesty's Government, and obviously tend to sever a connexion that is replete with mutual benefit: and in which the perfect liberty of the subject, Provincial Legislation, and Administration, adapted to the interests, wants and wishes of the people, and every privilege compatible with allegiance to the British Crown, are combined with the fostering care and powerful protection of Imperial supremacy and strength. It is lamentable that those real advantages should be brought into jeopardy by aiming at an object involving the extinction of Her Majesty's Government, which can only be attained at the sacrifice of the connexion that produces those blessings.

In addressing these sentiments to you, I am confident that I am communicating with gentlemen who are determined as any in the world to maintain the just rights, liberties and interests of the people, and who value and uphold the Prerogative of the Crown as conducive to that end. It is the happy effect of the operation of the British Constitution that the true friends of the people are also the most loyal supporters of the Crown.

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In addressing these sentiments to you, I am confident that I am communicating with gentlemen who are determined as any in the world to maintain the just rights, liberties and interests of the people, and who value and uphold the Prerogative of the Crown as conducive to that end. It is the happy effect of the operation of the British Constitution that the true friends of the people are also the most loyal supporters of the Crown.

The number of journeymen shoemakers in the United States is estimated at 150,000!

The St. Louis New Era truly remarks, that all these have a deep interest in the protective tariff, for if the shoes made by the pauper labour of Europe were permitted to be introduced, free of duty, nearly all the shoemakers of the United States would be thrown out of employment. The actual working men have a deeper interest in the maintenance of a fair protective duty on foreign articles than any other class of people. The heavy establishments of Europe, who hire their workmen at ten cents per day, could crush all our infant establishments, if the protective arm of our Government were withdrawn.

Insurrection in Matanzas.—By an arrival in New York, intelligence from Matanzas to the 20th ult. has been received. On the 19th, an insurrection broke out among the slaves on the plantations in the neighbourhood of that port, and it was supposed that their plan of operations had been concerted throughout that part of the island. The people from the country were hastening to the city for protection; great numbers had already arrived. An engineer on one of the plantations had been thrown into one of the sugar boilers and scalded to death. The inhabitants of Matanzas were seriously alarmed. One planter at Matanzas having 400 slaves on his estate, had put 300 in irons. Several hundred soldiers had started in different directions to quell the disturbances.

Consular Establishments.—A bill is before Congress relative to United States Consuls, embracing very important alterations in the system. It proposes to appoint none but citizens of the United states. Consuls are to be paid a certain salary for their services, and where there is no accredited agent in a foreign country, the President may invest the consulate at his discretion with certain diplomatic powers.

GAME LAWS—CANADA.

TORONTO, Feb. 29.—It is but right the public should be reminded that the Act for preventing deer and game, from being killed during the breeding season, is in full force as the Law of the Land; and that any person violating its provisions is subject to a heavy penalty.—No person to take or kill in any manner, any red or grey Deer, or any Moose, Elk, or other Deer, or Fawn, after the 1st February, until the 1st August, in each year.—No person to take hunt, shoot, kill, destroy, any red or grey deer, or any Moose, Elk, or other Deer or any Fawn, between the 1st of August, or any wild-Turkey, Prairie-Hen, or Grouse, Pheasant, Partridge or Quail, between the 1st of February, and the 1st September, or shall sell, offer for sale, buy, receive or have in possession any Venison or Game aforesaid, between those periods—(such venison or Game having been killed after the 1st February, in any year, the proof to the contrary whereof shall be on the party charged)—nor shall any person take, shoot, kill, or destroy, nor sell, offer for sale, buy, receive or have in possession any Woodcock between the 1st February and 15th July, in any year, nor shall any person erect, make or set, either wholly or in part, any pen, trap, gin, net, or snare for taking any wild turkey, &c.: on pain of being brought up and fined before the justice of the Peace, in a Penalty not exceeding £10, nor less than 10s. and all costs.—The act not to extend to Indians; but no person is to have, receive, purchase, or take from them any Venison or Game killed out of season, under the penalties aforesaid.

Patent Horse Power Saw Mills.—Mr. John Norcross, of Putnam, Ga., says the Milledgeville Journal, has obtained a patent for a horse power saw mill, on the plan of the inclined tread wheel and adhesive pulley, the saw running in guides. From the different certificates we have seen, it appears that Mr. N. has built several mills, and that all of them work well, sawing from five hundred to one thousand feet of lumber per day, with three mules or horses. The cost of building one of these mills is comparatively small, and requiring no water to propel them, they will no doubt be of the greatest advantage to persons living far from water courses, or those residing in the prairies.

The Lake of Como.—Bulwer describes the Lake of Como in his (and Macready's) Lady of Lyons as a very beautiful place, and so it is; but one little circumstance he has forgotten to mention, viz: that the vicinity is infested with *scorpions*. They are so plentiful that they drop from the chamber walls, thereabouts, into the beds and dishes of the inhabitants. The poisonous tarantula spider is also plentiful in the same place. The still life may be charming, but the animated nature is wofully uninteresting.

Deaths in Boston.—During the twenty-four years ending 31st December, 1843, thirty-seven thousand five hundred and forty deaths occurred in Boston, of this number six were over 100 years of age; 107 were aged between 90 and 100; 628 were between 80 and 90; 1235 between 70 and 80; 1553 between 60 and 70; 8966 between 30 and 60; 6013 between 10 and 30; 15,513 under 10; 967 unknown and 2572 stillborn—total 37,540—Females 17,065; males 17,903. The sex of the stillborn is not designated.

From the Fejee Islands.—A letter received from the captain of the brig Gambia, at this port, from the Fejee Islands, states that in the month of June last, a boat which he had employed was taken by the natives and robbed of 70 pounds of tortoise shell and about £25 dollars of trade, and Thomas Jones (who had been left by the Gambia on her previous voyage) was killed, together with four natives belonging to the Island.—*Salem Gazette.*

January, 1844.—The Coldest on Record.—A letter from a gentleman residing in Hampden, Maine, to a friend in Baltimore, which is quoted in the Baltimore American, states that the first month of the present year was probably the coldest January experienced in this country for more than one hundred years—certainly the coldest within the memory of the oldest people. Deep, rapid tideways in the vicinity of Hamden, which had been clear of ice for more than sixty years, were frozen over sufficiently to bear an ox-team.

Atlantic Steamers.—It is stated that the steamers Great Western and Great Britain will make two trips to New Orleans during the next summer.

New Machine for opening Ice Bound Harbors.—There is a new machine just brought into existence in New York, by which, it is said, harbors and rivers can constantly be kept in navigable order. It cuts through the ice and pushes the blocks away at the same time, thus leaving a clear passage for ships or steamers. It will be ready for service early next winter.

Married.

On Thursday 21st instant, by the Rev. William E. Scovil, Mr. Richard Howlett, of Queen's County, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Doctor Adino Paddock, of Kingston, King's County.

On Thursday the 14th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Walker, Mr. William Crawford of Hampton, to Adelaide, second daughter of Mr. Samuel Hodgkins, of St. Martins.

On Tuesday morning, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Henry Rider, of the Parish of Brunswick, to Miss Elizabeth Curry, of Kingston, (K.C.)

At Salisbury, Westmorland County, on Thursday 14th March, by Robert Scott, Esquire, Mr. J. Forsyth, of Cornwallis, N. S., to Miss Abigail, third daughter of Mr. John Davidson, of Sussex, King's County.

On the 6th Feb. by Alexander Goodfellow, Esq. J. P., Mr. Samuel Sutherland, of Bathurst, to Margaret, second daughter of Mr. George Taylor, sen. of Chatham, Miramichi.

Died.

On Wednesday the 20th instant, at his residence in Germain street, in the 48th year of his age, Doctor Henry Cook, leaving a wife and young family to lament the loss of a kind parent.—Dr. Cook was a native of Hamilton, Scotland—came to this city in the year 1822, since which he has discharged the duties of an extensive practice, and will long be lamented in this community for his strict integrity and moral worth in private life, and usefulness in public.—Funeral to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock, when the friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

On Tuesday evening last, in the 26th year of her age, Abigail, wife of Mr. Elias Flaglor.

At Portland this morning, Catherine, wife of Mr. John Tobin, aged 35 years.—Her end was peace.

On Friday, the 8th instant, after a long illness, which he bore with Christian patience, fortitude and resignation to the Divine will, deeply deplored and lamented, Mr. William Bourke, a native of Mallow, County of Cork, Ireland, aged 30 years.—He was a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and an ardent friend.

On Thursday morning, Mrs. Ann Nepton, in the 55th year of her age, wife of Mr. Charles Nepton.

At the Wesleyan Academy, Sackville, on Monday morning, the 19th inst., Mrs. H. M. Pickard, A. M. Principal of that Institution, and daughter of E. Thompson, Esq. Boston, U. S. aged 39. The sudden death of this amiable, talented, and godly-minded lady has thrown a deep and sorrowful gloom over the minds of her attached relatives and very numerous friends, by whom she was greatly beloved for her varied excellencies, domestic, intellectual, and religious. Her education and habits were of essential service in carrying forward the household designs of the Academy, to the interests and prosperity of which she was ardently devoted, and the success of which formed one of her highest earthly enjoyments. Inscrutable, indeed, are the decisions of such a Providence,—admonitory and instructive the lessons designed by its visitation to be imparted.

At Pembroke, Upper Canada, on his return to Byetown, where he resided, on the 20th January, very suddenly, John Young, Esquire, for many years a Justice of the Peace, and a resident of the County of Gloucester, New-Brunswick.

At Montreal, on Friday, 23d ult. Mr. Richard Perceival Robinson, aged 26 years and 6 months.

At Cienfuegos, in November last, of fever, after an illness of four days, Mr. Charles W. Umphray, aged 20 years, son of the late Mr. Alexander Umphrey, of Windsor, (N. S.)

On board brig Tadmour, at Sea, of fever, Benjamin Bryant, aged about 26—son of Mrs. Roop, of Digby, N. S.

On the 27th January, at Ealing, Lady Carr.—Her Ladyship, previous to her union with Sir H. Carr, was the widow of the late Spencer Percival, who was shot in the lobby of the House of Commons, in 1812, by Bellingham.

On the 26th ult., at the residence of Mr. Joseph Carlee, Grand Lake, in the 93d year of her age, Catherine, relict of the late Alexander McPherson of St. John.—Mrs. McPherson was a native of the West of England, and migrated first to Quebec, then to st. John, and lastly to the Grand Lake, from which place her happy spirit took its flight to the regions of bliss, which she had long anticipated.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived, 18th—ship Fileshire, Hume, Savannah, 13—J. Wishart, ballast and staves.

Enchantress, Phillips, London, 51—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Brig Argent, Moran, New Orleans, 30—Master, flour and pork.

Brigt. Wasp, Leavitt, New York, 12—T. Leavitt & Co., assorted cargo.

19th—Brig Peggy, smith, Matanzas, Crookshank & Walker, rum and molasses.

20th—Brig Eliza Ann, Greenwood, Cuba, 18—N. S. Demill, molasses.

Schr. Fame, Crowell, Philadelphia, 12—J. & R. Reed, flour.

Meridian, Savanagh, Boston, 15—Master, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

March 14th—schr. Calypso, Hilton, Halifax limestone, &c.—G. Salter: Clyde, Crosby, Halifax, lumber, &c., G. Salter.

15th—Brig Peruvian, Grant, Cork, deals—John Wishart.

16th—Brigt. Merchant, McLean, Philadelphia, salt Wm. Hammond; schr. Lucretia, Spates, Eastport, ballast—Master.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Evans, hence at Halifax, 9th inst.—Eleanor Jane, Fields, at Alexandria, on the 3d, had been ashore below the harbour.

Brique Brother, Daniel, 50 days from Liverpool and Halifax, arrived at New York, 11th inst.

Arrived at Mobile, 29th ult., ship Thetis, Vaughan, London; Sophia, Pecck, Greenock.

Cleared at New Orleans, 24 inst., brig Addington, Delaney, for this port.

The ship John, Dennison, from Greenock, for Mobile, was lost on Cape Antonio on the 11th ult.

Arrived at New Orleans, 25th, ship Bona Dea, Brown, Liverpool; 26th, Caledonia, Wishart, London.—At Philadelphia, 7th inst., schr. Woodlands, Johnston, of this port.

Cleared at Mobile, Feb. 27th, Pearl, Brickley, Liverpool.—At Philadelphia, schr. Fame, Crowell, this port.

Sailed from Dartmouth, 4th Feb., ship Elizabeth, Bentley, McGregor, savannah.

Valuable Real Estate in the City of Saint John, FOR SALE.

THAT handsome and commodious STONE BUILDING and Premises, belonging to the Estate of the late Henry Wright, Esq., comprising four Lots, forming together a front of 200 feet on Prince William Street, and extending back the same width 200 feet, with a perpetual right of way in rear, 30 feet wide, to Germain street. In the centre of this block stands the Dwelling House, containing twelve large, and three small, rooms, on the first and second stories; with Kitchen, Pantry, Laundry, and Offices; besides a spacious Hall, and other passages. Nine cellar apartments, well finished and lighted; a large Root house, and Pump room, with a never failing well of excellent water; the Kitchen is fitted with Range, Hot Hearths, Oven, and other conveniences. The house is so constructed as to admit of its being occupied either by one or two families, and has for several years been held as two distinct tenements, but may with ease be restored to its original plan as one Dwelling. The space in front on Prince Wm. street is used as a Lawn, and in rear is a commodious yard, with a large wood shed, and other out buildings.

In addition to the above property, the following Lots, which have hitherto been held with it, and used as a Garden and Stables, &c., will be offered for sale, viz:—Two Lots, No. 1111 and 1112 fronting 80 feet on St. James' street, and thence extending back the same width 100 feet, together with a Lot 50 by 40 feet in extent, connecting those Lots with the Block on which the Dwelling House stands.

Should the above properties not be disposed of by private sale before the 15th day of May next, they will then be sold at Public Auction, either in one Block, or in separate Lots.

The Premises may be viewed at any time, and further information obtained, by application to the Subscriber.

March 22. WM. WRIGHT.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has received from London, his Spring supply of GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS, all of which are of the very best quality, and warranted the growth of 1843.

JOHN G. SHARP.
March 15.—6w. { *Corner of Dock-street & North Market Wharf.*

CHEAP NAILS,

Cut Nails, Brads and Tacks, &c., OF PROVINCIAL MANUFACTURE.

ONE HUNDRED TONS CUT NAILS, ass'd. from 3dy. to 30dy.

Now on hand and are offered at the very low price of 2¼d. per lb. by the Keg:

Cut, Finishing, and Floor BRADS of all sizes; Cut TACKS and BRADS—in 1M. papers;

—ALSO—

Cut *Iron* and Zinc Sheathing NAILS, of any size, furnished at short notice.

WM. H. SCOVIL.
March 1. *South Market Wharf.*

STORES TO LET.

TWO Stores on Waterberry's Wharf, recently occupied by Messrs. Ratchford; also the Wharf and Bridge connected with the stores, will be let together or separate as may be required.—The premises are too well known to require further description. Possession will be given immediately or on the 1st day of May next.

Feb. 2. DAVID WATERBERY.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of MISS MARY REBECCA CLARKE, late of Gage Town, in the County of Queens deceased, are hereby requested to present the same, duly attested, within *Six Calender Months* from the date hereof, and all those who may be indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

NATHANIAL HUBBARD.
Burton, 18th March, 1844. *Sole Executor.*

NEW AND CHEAP Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the Inhabitants of this Province generally, that in connexion with his Retail Shoe Store, he has commenced an establishment for the manufacture of every description of BOOTS and SHOES that may be required for City and Country wear, and has now on hand ready for sale—A large variety of Gentlemen's Dress *BOOTS*, Walking & Boat *BOOTS*, &c.

Light Pump Soled BOOTS, Heavy Boots for Lumbermen; Pumps, Walking Shoes, Boy's shoes and Boots, Women's Shoes of various qualities, &c. *with a general variety of New Work stored daily*

All of which, together with any sort which may be manufactured hereafter, the subscriber offers for sale at the *Same Prices* for which the *same quality of Goods* can be purchased, either at *Boston or New York.*

N. B.—Country dealers supplied on Favourble Terms.

S. K. FOSTER.
March 22. *King & Germain Streets.*

PAPER HANGINGS.

JUST RECEIVED, per *Meredian*, from Boston—2 Cases New and Fashionable **Paper Hangings**, BORDERINGS, &c. at the lowest Cash prices.

JOHN LEITCH.
March 22. [eonr. 5in.] *Prince Wm. street.*

JAMES T. HANFORD, GENERAL AGENT AND Commission Merchant,

NO. 56, LONG WHARF, BOSTON.
March 22.

TO LET,

For one or more Years, or for the Summer Months:

A Pleasently situated HOUSE, with ten Acres of LAND, a good Barn and out houses in the Parish of Kingston, (King's County,) two miles from Hampton Ferry. For particulars apply to JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.
March 22, 1844

Staves, Lathwood & Salt.

25 M. Oak and Ash STAVES, 20 Cords LATHWOOD, 4000 Bushels SALT.
For sale by the subscriber,
March 22. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER

City BOOT AND SHOE STORE, No. 1. King street,

BASEMENT STORY—ST. JOHN HOTEL.

THE subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the kind patronage he has hitherto received, begs to inform them and the Public in general, that he still continues to get up his work of the best materials and neatest workmanship the city can produce.

A large supply of BOOTS AND SHOES constantly on hand.

N.B. All orders punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

A general assortment of Shoemakers findings constantly on hand.

NATHANIEL ADAMS.
St. John, March 22, 1844.
[Loyalist.]

Cheap Room Papers.

THE Subscriber has on hand upwards of *Five Thousand Pieces of ROOM and HALL PAPERS and BORDERINGS*, which he offers for sale at lower prices than the same qualities can be purchased for at any other place in the City.

S. K. FOSTER.
March 22. *Corner of King and Germain Streets.*

Oranges, Figs, &c.

Received ex "Charlotte" from Boston:

ORANGES, LEMONS, Figs, Almonds, &c.
—CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
FRESH GROUND CORN MEAL.
(Domestic Manufacture.)
March 22. JARDINE & CO.

Morocco Skins, &c.

The subscriber has lately received a large assortment of

CURRIED Morocco SKINS; Lining Skins, of all colours; Bindings;
SEAL SKINS; CORDOVANS, and other Grain Leathers: which he offers for sale cheap.

March 22. S. K. FOSTER.

Teas, Indigo, Cordage, &c.

By the Brig, Peruvian, from Liverpool, on Consignment:—

55 CHESTS *CONGOU TEAS*,
20 do. BOHEA do.; 5 do. HYSON do.
4 do. Madras INDIGO,
3¾ tons Cordage, 2 1-2 in. down to 9 thread,
30 bolts Gonrock *CANVAS*,
372 bundles SHEET IRON, No. 20, 21, 22 & 24,
80 boxes IC TIN PLATES,
10 do. IX do. do.
10 do. CD do. do.
4 pipes Linseed OIL; 80 bags SHOT,
30 bundles IRON WIRE, No. 10 to 15,
18 gross pot EARS, A. B. 0 and 1,
30,000 Tinned Rivets, assorted,
12 boxes polished PLATE GLASS,
2 cases Double and single-barrel *GUNS*,
11 hogsheads common TUMBLERS,
3 bales large size WRAPPING PAPER.
☞ For sale at low prices, for Cash payments.
March 15. 6i. JOHN KINNEAR.

Thomas Hanford

HAS removed his *Auction and Commission* Establishment to one door south in Sands' Brick Building, next door to the Wine Store of Wm. H. Street, Esq., where he proposes to have a positive Sale on Saturdays, throughout the season. Cash advanced on all descriptions of Furniture and Merchandize intended for immediate sale.
March 15.

Brandy, Tea, &c.

The Subscriber has just received on consignment:

48 HALF Chests SOUCHONG; 6 Hhds. BRANDY;
7 Quarter Casks Terragona WINE:

Also, in Store—
100 Bags **Coffee**, of very fine quality.
For sale low by
March 15. W. H. STREET.

TO LET—from 1st May next:

TWO new HOUSES in *Elliot Row*, well adapted for genteel families. Also, the HOUSE formerly owned by the late Wm. Andrew, Britain street, with well of water, Garden, stabling, and a Bakehouse, attached thereto. Application to
March 9 JOHN HASTINGS.

AUCTION SALES.

☞ The Sale of Valuable Leasehold Property, on the corner of Princess and Charlotte Streets, is postponed until Monday next, at 12 o'clock. March 22.

On WEDNESDAY next the 27th current, will be sold at the Subscriber's Warehouse, at 11 o'clock,
W. D. W. HUBBARD, Auctioneer:

40 HALF Chests Souchong TEA; 8 boxes Cavendish TOBACCO;
50 Bags Porto Cabello COFFEE;
A few Packages Pickles and Maccaroni; Squashes.
7 Qr. Casks Tarragona WINE—*of excellent quality.*
6 Hhds. BRANDY;
5 M. best Principe CIGARS;
6 Barrels Rum Colouring;
50 Boxes SOAP;
30 Dozen Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, &c.
6 Casks London BROWN STOUT;
6 Dozen fine still WHISKEY.
March 22. W. H. STREET.

Valuable WATER LOTS BY AUCTION.

The Subscriber will offer at Auction, by *Messrs T. L. Nicholson & Co.*, on TUESDAY the 2nd of April next, at 12 o'clock on the premises, in Carleton—

THREE VALUABLE WATER LOTS, 50 by 100 feet, situated between Mr. Rhodes's Wharf and Lots owned by James Kirk, Esq., and fronting on Wellington Slip, being one of the most valuable Blocks on the Carleton Flats.

Persons wishing to purchase the above property by private bargin, previous to the sale, may do so by application to the subscriber, or at the Counting House of T. L. Nicholson & Co.

SAMUEL STRANGE.
Carleton, March 22.

To be sold at Public Auction, in the Market Square in the city of Saint John, on the Second day of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon:

THE following LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, belonging to the Estate of the late Patrick Cain, being the House and Premises or part of a Lot of Land, in the city of Saint John, commencing on the south of land owned by the Estate of the late Samuel Nichols, and running southerly on Saint John street twenty feet, leaving Saint John street forty feet wide, thence west forty six feet, thence running northerly twenty feet to Samuel Nichols property, and thence easterly to Saint John street. The same being sold by virtue of a certain covenant contained in a mortgage from the said Patrick Cain to Messrs. William P. Ranney and Henry P. Sturdee. Any further particulars may be had by applying at the office of Ranney, Sturdee & Co. or to W. & G. Ritchie.
January 5.

FOR SALE.

To be Sold at Public Auction on Wednesday the first day of May next:—

ALL the Real and Personal property belonging to the Estate of the late MISS MARY REBECCA CLARKE, of Gage Town, deceased, (to wit) that well situated large and convenient Dwelling House and comfortable out buildings thereto belonging, in the Town Plot of Gage Town, recently built on a piece of Land containing one acre and ninety six rods, more or less:—Also a certain piece of LAND situated on the Lower Eastern side of the front street of Gage Town, aforesaid, directly opposite to the premises above described, being eight rods in front and rear extending from the front street aforesaid to Grimrose Creek:—Also another piece of Land Five Acres, more or less, situate on Grimrose Neck in said Parish:—And also all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of every description.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
NATHANIAL HUBBARD.
Burton, 18th March, 1844 *Sole Executor*

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Election of Charter Officers.

AT a Common Council, holden at the Council Chamber, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1844,—*Ordered*, That the time for assembling, to hold the annual Elections of Aldermen, Assistant Aldermen, and Constables, to serve for the respective Wards in the City of Saint John, for the ensuing year, be ten of the clock in the forenoon, of TUESDAY, the 2d day of April next; and that the said Elections be holden in the following places in the respective Wards, viz:

King's Ward—In the building belonging to Mr. Jas K. McKee, formerly used as a Watch-house.

Queen's Ward—In the City Court Room.

Duke's Ward—In Mr. P. Comeford's house, near Reed's Point (so called).

Sydney Ward—In the Sydney Ward Market-house.

Guy's Ward—In the Guy's Ward Market-house.

Brook's Ward—In the School house, at Sand Point.

Also ordered, that the following persons be appointed Commissioners, for holding the said Elections, in the respective Wards, viz.

Charles Ward and Leveret H. Deveber, Esq'rs. in King's Ward.

Benjamin L. Peters and Walker Tisdale, Esq'rs. in Queen's Ward.

John Kerr and Isaac Woodward, Esquires, in Duke's Ward.

John Sandall and Robert Robertson, Esquires, in Sydney Ward.

William Olive and Robert Salter, Esquires, in Guy's Ward.

Joseph B. Whipple and Seth Wheeten, Esq'rs. in Brook's Ward.

And *all persons*, entitled to vote at such Elections, are hereby called upon, and notified, that they must be prepared with a receipt or certificate from the Collector of Taxes, within the City, shewing the payment of all prior rates or assessments imposed on or required of them by Law; and they are further notified and informed, that no vote will be received at the Poll, in either of the said Wards, without the production of such receipt or Certificate.

By Order of the Common Council,
JAS. PETERS, JUN., C. C.
[One insertion in each of city papers.]

20th December, 1843.

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. Adams,

Have just received per *Charlotte*, from Liverpool—

FOUR casks Patent SHOT, in 25lb. bags;
1 case Circular & other Saws; 1 cask Files;
Which, together with their usual stock of Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Hair cloth, and Curled Hair, Fishing Lines and Twines, Banks' best and common bar and bolt Iron, steel, &c. now on hand, they offer at low prices for good payment.
No. 2, North Market Wharf.

LUMBER YARD.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at his LUMBER YARD, (Deveber's Wharf,) Northwest end of Nelson street, an assortment of Clear, Merchantable, and Refuse Boards, Scantling and Sawed Laths. The whole of which will be sold low for Cash.

N. B.—Builders are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOHN W. CRAIG.
St. John, January 26, 1844.

TO LET,

From the first day of May next:

A TWO story Dwelling House in Princess street, at present in the occupation of Mr V. H. Troop; a part of which is used as a small Grocery. For particulars enquire of the subscriber.
1st March. W. R. M. BURTIS.

Warranted equal to anything ever Manufactured.

JOHN A. MACE, *Boot and Shoe Maker, Foot of Duke Street, South Side,*

KEEPS constantly on hand an excellent assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of every description, manufactured by competent Workmen, and of the best Materials, which he offers at liberal prices *for Cash.*—Gentlemen and Ladies leaving their orders will have them punctually attended to, and executed in the neatest Style.

Saint John, N. B. February 23d, 1844.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

March 1, 1844.

Prince William Street.

The Subscriber has received per brig "*Peruvian*," from Liverpool, a quantity of NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS—and he will sell them at the lowest rates for *Cash only.*

RICH Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS; Barathea, Zephr, crape and Bandanna Handkerchiefs; Orleans and Coburgh CLOTHS; Aprons; Droggets; CARPETINGS;
Irish Linens, Linen Cambric, Lawns;
Brown Holland; Huckabuck;
Plain, bordered and filled SHAWLS;
Jaconett, fancy, mull and window Muslins;
Muslin and other Dresses;
GLOVES and HOSIERY;
300 Pieces PRINTS—new styles;
Navy Blue and Regatta, Do.;
Tweeds, Vestings, Moleskins;
White and Brown COTTONS;
Cheap Plaid CLOAKINGS;
German VELVETS; Gymps, Fringes, &c.
Linen Shirts and Collars;
Worked Muslin Collars; Velvet Collarettes, &c. &c. &c.

C. W. KETCHUM.

Wanted Immediately,

A MAN who understands working a Garden, Planting Trees and Shubbery, laying out Grounds, &c.—Apply at this Office.
8th March.

Mill Saws and Files.

Just received at Gordon's Hardware store,

2 CASES, 5 & 5½ feet, best cast steel *GANG SAWS*, 20 to 24 inch do do do.
Circular saws, made to order of an improved pattern. Frame saw files, from 4½ to 7 inch.
Mill saw *FILES*, from 7 to 14 inch.
Also—on hand—a good assortment of other files, RASPS, &c.
March 8. T. R. GORDON.

Notice to Defaulters.

ALL Defaulters for Taxes, as well for Road as other Assessments, are hereby Notified to pay the same without delay at the Office of the Collector of Taxes, Vernon's Brick Building, corner of King and Germain streets, as the returns will shortly be made up, and proceedings at Law must be instituted against such Defaulters.

JAMES GEROW, JR.
March 8. *Collector.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to remove his HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT in April, to the store at present occupied by Mr. A. Fraser, in the Market square, will let his STORE in Dock street from 1st of May. T. R. GORDON.

TO LET, from 1st May next:

THAT pleasantly situated *HOUSE*, on the corner of St. James and Germain streets, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Fenety and Raymond. For terms and particulars apply to Thomas Raymond, in the adjoining premises, or to
March 8 JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

TO LET,

From the 1st of May next.—

THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling HOUSE, with out-Houses, large and excellent Garden, &c., attached, in Princess street, opposite the residence of James Cudlip, Esq., and now in the occupation of Miss Williamson. It commands excellent views of the Bay, Patridge Island, Carleton, &c.—Apply to
Feb. 16. SAMUEL BUSTIN

TO LET—from 1st May next:

THAT well finished Dwelling House in Water street containing four rooms on the second flat, three rooms on the third flat, with a large well finished Store on the ground flat, and now in possession of Mr. James Finn, being well adapted for a Boarding House and retail or wholesale Store.

Also to let—One Flat of a newly finished House in Cesernarthen street; rent moderate. Apply at the Hibernian Hotel to
Feb. 16. JAMES NETHERY.

TO LET,

THE Upper Flat of the house in Horsefield street, occupied by L. W. DUNAPT. Apply at this Office. March 8.

TO LET,

A WELL, finished two story Dwelling House in *Sewel street*, opposite the residence of Daniel Scovil, Esq. Apply to
Feb. 16. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

TO LET—from 1st May next:

THE HOUSE in Prince Wm. street, near the Market square, occupied by Mr. Anderson, as a Boarding house, over the store of Mr. Wm. Hammond. Also the Shop occupied by Mr. Venning, Watchmaker. Apply at the office of this paper. March 1.

TO LET—from 1st May next:

THE Subscriber's BRICK Building in Water Street. The Premises comprise a Shop and back Room in the first flat, Parlour Kitchen and bed Rooms, on the second flat, and the same on the third flat, with well finished atticks over the whole. The premises are well adapted for business, and will be rented either wholly, or in apartments, as may best suit the taker. Application to be made at the workshop of the subscriber, Peters' Wharf.
March 1. H. NICHOLLS.

To be Sold.

THAT Pleasantly situated NEW HOUSE at the East end of Queen Street; it contains a Parlour, two Drawing Rooms, six Bed Rooms, with Closets; Kitchen, and Frost-proof cellar.

There is also on the premises a large BARN and Cow-house, an inexhaustible well of Water, which may realize to the purchaser £50 a year—Apply to THOS. BALDWIN.
Feb. 16.—3in.

FOR SALE.

THE Trustees of the Estate of the late William P. Ranney, Esq., offer for sale the following Valuable Properties, possession of which will be given on the 1st of May next:

That LOT OF LAND, with a *HOUSE PREMISES* thereon, situated on the West side of Prince William street, in the said city, formerly occupied by Messrs. Thompson & Wallace, and next adjoining property owned and occupied by Mr. Wm. Mayor—

Poetry.

Hidden Things.

Hidden gems are in the sea,
And hidden music in the air;
Beauty which we mortals see not,
Thrills around us every where.
Hidden thoughts, how bright, how many!
Break like bubbles in the sky,
Where the stream unseen of any,
Underneath wild flowers doth run.
Hidden loves and hidden dreamings,
Treasures never brought to light,
Live and vanish like the gleamings
Of bright meteors in the night.
Hidden faith and hidden worship,
Oh, how strong, how pure, how deep!
Swell and flow like secret fountains,
Where the wild birds dream and sleep,
Why are these, if not to tell us
That these broken links unite
In a chain for ever sparkling
In eternity's deep light!
Oh, how desolate and dreary
Would this world of sorrow be,
God! if thou hadst never whispered
'Tis the path that leads to THEE!

[*New-York Ladies' Companion.*]

"STAY NOW THINE HAND."

1 Kings xxiv. 16.

Whene'er a just and righteous God
Waives o'er a land His chastening rod,
The nations all their sins bemoan,
Till every hope is fled and gone!
Pat when in deep distress they cry,
To HIM who sits enthroned on high,
His loving kindness lends an ear,
Revives their hope, dispels their fear;
And MERCY bids the AVENGER stand—
Sheathe the bright sword, and—'*stay his hand.*'

LONDON AND ITS EXTENT.—London, which extends its intellectual, if not its topographical identity from Bethnal green to Turnham-green (ten miles); from Kentish-town to Brixton (Seven miles), whose houses are said to number upwards of 200,000, and to occupy 20 square miles of ground, has a population of little less than 2,000,000 of souls, or rather mouths. Its leviathan body is composed of nearly 10,000 streets, lanes, alleys, squares, places, terraces, &c. It consumes upwards of 4,369,000lbs. of animal food weekly, which is washed down by 1,400,000 barrels of porter annually, exclusive of other liquids. Its rental is at least £7,000,000 a year; it pays for luxuries it imports at at least £12,000,000 a year duty alone. It has 237 churches, 207 dissenting places of worship, and upwards of 5,000 public-houses, and 16 theatres.

27th October, 1843.

No. 2. North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have just received per ship "Wolfeille," from Liverpool:—

18 CASKS HARDWARE—consisting of Gardenter's patent, improved and common RIM LOCKS; Mortice Locks with and without ebony furniture; stock Locks; patent and common BOLT HINGES, SCREWS; chest, cupboard, Desk, Till, Pad, and Trunk Locks, H. HL. T. Table, strap, Plate, Hook & Eye and Venetian shutter HINGES; Norfolk, Run, and Lancashire Latches; French Latches; French Latches, 2, 3, and 4 keys; Brass and Iron Night Latches; japan'd and brass Door Bolts; Coffin Furniture; Percussion Caps; brass, copper and iron SPRINGS; Heel Plates, cut and wrought Brads & Tacks; Bed screws, Wove Wire; Paint, Dust, scrubbing, shoe, Hearth and Black Lead BRUSHES; Skates, Joiner's Tools; counter weighing Machines, with copper and tin scoops; Riddles; Seives; brass, japan'd and Iron Candlesticks; Japan'd LAMPS; Brass blind roller Ends and Rock Pullies; pierced Iron and Green wire FENDERS; silver plated Candlesticks and Snuffers; tin'd, unin'd and enamelled Tea Kettles, Saucepans and Basins; spittoons, Perry's Inkstands, Thrums, Gimblets, Steelyards, Fire Pans, Hat pins, Gun Flints, Tea Trays, Bread knife and snuffer Trays; trout and cod Hooks, spring, rat and fox Traps, House and Horse Bells, &c.

1 cask Harness Mounting, assorted, &c.
25 tons "Banks' best" Refined IRON.

Per ship 'William Ward,'

2 Packages Pocket and Table CUTLERY, SAWS, &c.

SHARP'S COMPOUND
Concentrated Alkaline
Infusion of Sarsaparilla.

SARSAPARILLA Has of late years been much used, and with great success in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, as an alterative in Scrolulous affections, Scurvy, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Indolent Ulcers, diseases of the Periostrum and bone, attended with obscure pains, wasting of the flesh, tenderness of the parts, tumours and nodes unconnected with Syphis, and in that state of the habit known among medical men under the term *Cachexia*, but which it is not easy to define; in such cases Sarsaparilla proves a most valuable remedy, and often effects a cure when all other remedies have long been administered in vain, and when the diseased state of the system has been of many years duration.

It is also considered by the most eminent surgeons of the present day, to be the best medicine for re establishing the constitution after it has undergone the effects of mercury.

The infusion contains all the properties of the Sarsaparilla, in a highly concentrated state, together with the addition of an alkali, which is strongly recommended by the late Abernethy, also by professor Brande, who in a late edition of his valuable work on Pharmacy, says, "the addition of an alkali in the preparation of Sarsaparilla, seems greatly to facilitate the extraction of the saluble matter, and may be used with great advantage."

Amongst the advocates for this medicine may be mentioned the names of sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., sir James Clarke, the late sir A. Cooper, Bart., Drs. J. A. Paris, M. Ryan, Grahame, Marshall Hall, M.D. F. R. S. &c. &c. Prepared and sold in bottles, in 3s. 9d. each, by J. G. SHARP,
October 28, 1842. *Chemist.*

The Subscriber,

HAVING determined to clear out the whole of his Fall importation, begs to call the attention of City and Country customers to his prices, which will well repay their examination.

His stock is entirely new, and comprises large assortments of—

FANCY and heavy DRY GOODS,
Grey and White Cottons,
Red and White Flannels, Kerseys, &c.
Plaid and Damask Closkings; Cloths;
Tweeds, Doeskins, Moleskins, Homespuns,
Rich Vestings at 1s 6d per pattern,
Orleans, Lustres, Parisians, &c.
Striped Cashmeres, Princettas, &c.
Chine Chusans and Amoys,
German and plain Velvets, silks, Muslins,
Shawls of every description,
Gloves and Hosiery; French Ribbons;
Neck and Pocket silk Handkerchiefs,

A valuable lot of Muffs, Boas, Capes, Shawls, Gloves and Gauntlets, far below the market prices.

The whole of his large assortment of fancy articles, Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Lacas, Rouches, Cap Borders, &c. &c.

All of which are offered at unprecedented low prices.
Dec. 15 C. W. KETCHUM.

NEW
Hardware Establishment,
CORNER DOCK STREET AND MARKET SQUARE,
(Store recently occupied by Messrs. M'Avity.)

G. T. WILEY

HAS received and offers for sale at very moderate prices, a New and Generally assorted stock of HARDWARE—consisting of:

SILVER AND PLATED WARE—Teapots, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Dinner Castors, silver mounted Glasses, Revolving Ditto, high and chamber Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, &c. &c.

IMPERIAL WARE—Tea and Coffee Pots; Beaits' patent ditto, Tea and Table Spoons; Pram Bottles, &c. &c. &c.

BRASS & LAQUERED LAMPS—Superior London, Liverpool, hanging, table, sideboard, night, and other Lamps; extra Patent Reflectors for do;

CUTLERY—Ivory haft, Table and Dessert, Buck, Bone, Horn and other haft; Table, Desk, Pocket, Pen, &c., Knives; Carvers and Steels, Butchers, Farriers, and Shoe ditto; Razors, Scissors, &c. &c.

BRASS WARE—Bell mounting, Door knobs, Plates and rappers, Curtain Bands, Pins and Rings, cornice Pole Ends and Rings, commode Knobs & Rings, Flush Bolts, hat pins, cabin hooks, table catches, castors, cupboard Turns, stair Rods and Eyes, Pullies, Jack chain, racking Cocks, &c.

BRASS and IRON LOCKS—Wolverstons patent, Carpenter's patent Scotchspring, sliding door, mortice, sash, upright, closet, chest, desk, till, pad and other LOCKS.

BRASS and IRON—Night, Rim, Norfolk Thumb, French, &c. LATCHES.

BRASS and IRON—Wood, Lock, Thumb, sash &c. Screws, Brass, jap'd, Ebony, Zebrawood, Mahogany, door and Commode Knobs, Backflap.

BRASS and IRON—Butt, T, H, HL, strap plate, pew, desk, table &c. Hinges.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS—Hand, Frame, tenon, compass &c. Saws, Bench and Moulding Planes, Firmer, socket, framing and mortice Chisels and Gouges, Rules, Compasses, Gauges, Spokeshaves, Drawing Knives, Hammers, Braces, Augers, Turnscrews, bench and other Axes, etc. etc., Nippers, Plyers, Pinchers, Callipers.

RASPS and FILES—Double and single cut, flat, half round, rat tail, mill, hand and whipsaw Files, Horse, Wood and shoe Rasps, &c.

BRUSHES—Telescope and other hearth Brushes, Plate, Paint, Whitewash, Nail, Shaving, Tooth, Blacklead, Scrubbing, Shoe &c. Brushes.

Counter and Spring Balances, scale Beams, steelyards, Grocers' Box and Flanch Coffee Mills; Crimping Machines, Italian sad and Box Irons Enamelled, Tin'd and Untin'd Tea Kettles, Saucepans, &c. Tea canisters, Dish Covers; Stew Pans, Griddles, Frying Pans, Gridirons—assorted Hollow ware, Garden and ditching spades, Hoes, round and square shovels, horse Traces—Rolls of sheet Lead, &c. &c. &c.

Ladies' Rosewood Dressing Cases and work Boxes; work sets; Needle Books; Thimbles, &c.

Gent's Rosewood Dressing Cases; mock Russia writing Desks, card cases, Fly and Pocket Books. Percussion and Flint Guns, Pistols and apparatus: regulation Swords, Sashes, &c. &c.

☞ Further supplies daily expected from Sheffield, Birmingham and Wolverhampton.

PER BARQUE PURSUIT,

100 BOLTS of the very best quality of NAVY CANVAS—bleached—
Nos. 1 and 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.
Nov. 24.

MEN'S STRONG BOOTS,

At FOSTER'S Shoe Store, Corner of King and Germain streets.—Just received,

500 PAIRS of Men's, Youth, and Boys' Strong BOOTS and BOOTTEES —For sale Cheap.
Dec. 1 S. K. FOSTER.

CORDAGE, CANDLES, &c.

Now landing ex schr. Emily, from Halifax:

14 COILS Patent CORDAGE,
50 Boxes Russian Candles (Moulds.)
14 Quintals POBLOCK,
234 Boxes BLOOM RAISINS,
For sale by
Dec. 8. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

Pork, Beef, and Navy Bread.

50 BBLS. Nova Scotia PORK; 50 do. do. BEEF; 75 do. NAVY BREAD—for sale low by WM. CARVILL.
January 26. Nelson street.

Lard & Lard Oil & Candles.

Just received from the Manufacturer for sale on his account.

Per schr. "Flora," from Boston:

25 KEGS Hogs LARD;
5 Tierces and 11 bls. LARD OIL;
42 Boxes steariane (or Lard) CANDLES;
4 barrels Hickory NUTS.
January 5. [6i.] JOHN KINNEAR.

SUPERIOR LAMP OILS.

1200 GALLONS Pale SEAL,
300 PORPOISE,
300 SPERMACETI, 500 WHALE.
For Sale by W. O. SMITH.
Dec. 8, 1843 [cour.] North side Market-square.

Cordage, Brandy, &c.

Per Barque "Woltville," from Liverpool.

11 TONS CORDAGE, assorted, viz:—5 and 3 yarn Spun Yarn, 6 thread Cordage to 6 inch Standing Rigging, Hawsers from 4 to 7 inch. Manilla Point Line 1¾ to 2 inch, Marline and Houseline;
6 Hhds. best French BRANDY;
120 Bags SPIKES, 6, 7 and 8 inch.
For sale by J. R. CRANE.
Oct. 20. North M. Wharf

Farm and Stock for sale,

And immediate possession given—

AN excellent LOT OF LAND, containing 700 Acres, one hundred of which is cleared and under cultivation; cuts about thirty tons of Hay annually. It is situated about 40 miles from this city, and the main road passes through the centre of it. There are on the premises 4 cows, 1 yoke of oxen, several head of young cattle, eight sheep, &c. &c.; also, farming utensils, plough, harrow, cart, scythes, &c. together with two Dwelling Houses and two frame Barns It would be sold together or in part, and freehold property in the city taken in exchange or in part payment.

☞ There is sufficient provender in the barns for the cattle this winter. Please apply at the *Hibernian Hotel*, to
Dec. 1. JAMES NETHERY.

Received per Prince Albert,
[LAST WEEK.]
Corner of Dock-street and Market-square:

FRY Pans; Sieves; IRON WIRE; Flint and Percussion GUNS; Percussion Pistols; Gun Nipples; Nipple Wrenches; setts of Gun Furniture; Bullet Moulds; sword Canes;

Smith hammers; sash Weights; sad Irons; Iron Weights; Traces; shovels; 1 bundle shoe Thread, Waggon Boxes; Nails; Tea Kettles; shot; codlines and Twines; shoe bills; ships' scrubbing Brushes; spiders; Griddles, with

4 large casks of assorted useful articles.
22d sept. G. T. WILEY.

Musical Instruction.

MR. JAMES ALDCROFT, late Serjeant of the 30th Band, begs leave to state that he has taken Rooms over the store of Mr. George Taylor, *King Street*, next door to the St. John Hotel, where he intends opening a class on MONDAY th 4th inst., for the purpose of teaching young Gentlemen on the Violin, Flute, Clarionet, or any wind instrument.

☞ Terms Moderate and made known on application to Mr. A.
Dec. 8.

Phœnix Building,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

HORSFALL & SHERATON

Have just received per "BELMONT," and other recent Arrivals, a supply of **Goods** for the **Fall Trade**—consisting of—

BLACK & col'd superfine BROAD CLOTHS, Pilot and Beaver ditto,
Buckskins, Doeskins, and Tweeds,
Valencia, Satin and Velvet Vestings,
Orleans, Parisians, and Britannia Cloths,
Lastings Camlets, and Paramatta do.
French Merinos, silk Orleans, Lustre Cloths, Chenie Chusans, and Crape de Amoys,
Brown and White Cottons,
Printed and Furniture do.
Shirtings, Stripes and Regattas,
Tickings, Osnaburgs, Canvas,
Duck, Table Linen, and Cloths,
Irish Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, Towelling, Huckabacks, & Muslins of all kinds.
Lot cheap Scarlet Stuffs, for Cloak and Fur Linings,
Blankets, Red and white Flannels,
Kerseys, Fleadings, and Baizes,
Damasks, and Watered Moreens,
Diorannic and Gothic Blinds,
Black and col'd Silk Velvets,
Printed and Black Cotton do.
Black and col'd Ducapes, Sarsnets and Parisians,
Rich striped, Fig'd and Chenie Silks,
Satin and Ducape Handkerchiefs,
Col'd Bandannas, Stocks, &c.,
Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs,
Rich French and English Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Figured Satins, &c. for Bonnets,
Blonds, Laces, &c.,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c.,
FURS and Fur Trimmings,
Carpetings, Druggets, and Padding,
Hassocks for Pews,
Haberdashery, Tailors' Trimmings,
Small Wares, &c.

☞ Daily expected, a supply of silk Fringes, Gimp, Trimmings, &c.
October 6, 1843.

CUT NAILS

Of Home Manufacture, at "GORDON'S" Hardware Store—Dock street, Wholesale and Retail—

CUT NAILS, from 3dy to 24dy; Flooring BRADS, 3 3d and 4 inches, and 6dy and 8dy Finishing NAILS—all manufactured at the Factory of Messrs. HARRIS & ALLAN, by experienced Workmen, from the best English double refined Iron, and will be found well worthy the attention of Mechanics, &c.
31 November, 1843. T. R. GORDON.

GORDON'S
Hardware Store, Dock-St.

Per "Lady Sale," from Glasgow:

553 PIECES HOLLOW WARE—consisting of Pots, from ½ to 35 gallons, BAKE PANS and Covers from 10 to 17 inches; SPIDERS, from 10 to 16 inches; Griddles and Frying Pans, bool'd and swivell'd, assorted to 17 inches;
1 case 'Thompson's' ACONS, assorted;
1 bale cotton COTTIN CORD, assorted, White, Black and Mixed.

Per "Wolfeille," from Liverpool:

3 casks of best Sheffield GOODS viz:—SAWS of every description; Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, with Sugar Basin and Cream Ewer to match; Hot Water Jugs; URNS, Candlesticks, SPOONS, RAZORS, Razor CASES and STROPS; *Cheap* Pocket, Jack and Pen KNIVES; Table CUTLERY in great variety, with and without Forks; German silver FORKS and SPOONS; a few RAZORS and KNIVES of *Rodgers'* best make; *Cams'* best Cast Steel Edge TOOLS.

12 casks assorted **Hardware**—consisting of Carpenters' patent and Scotch Rim LOCKS, from 5 to 12 inches; Mortice Locks; dead and circular Bolt Locks; Butt, chest, T, strap, HL, H, hook & eye table, back, flap, dove tail and lath HINGES; Norfolk, rim, French, patent and Night LATCHES; brass, Brass head and Iron SCREWS; SQUARES; silver Plate and Block Tin Goods, and a variety of other articles.

1 crate Coal Scoops and Hods, Dust Pans, &c.
1 bale Shoe Thread; 1 case SLATES;
1 cask Cart and Pipe BOXES;
1 cask Horse TRACES Back and Breeching Chains, &c.; Plough share Moulds;
69 bags and 5 kegs cut and wrought NAILS.

Which, with a general assortment of HARDWARE, Cutlery, Shoemakers' Findings, Carpenters' Tools, Fancy Goods, &c. will be sold at very low prices for *Cash*.
Nov. 3. T. R. GORDON.

Iron, Tin Plates, Sheet Iron,
&c. &c.

The subscriber has just received per ship Agnes & Ann:

TWO THOUSAND Bars and 100 Faggots common IRON; 1500 bars "Banks" best Refined IRON;
200 Bundles Sheet Iron, assorted, Nos. 16 to 26;
100 Bags SPIKES—5 to 9 inches;
40 boxes Tin Plates—CW. IC. DC. DX.
80 Dozen Farmer's SPADES;
3 Casks steel pointed Miner's Shovels;
500 bundles best OAKUM, 1 Iron Plough;
200 bolts best Navy CANVAS, nos 1 & 6;
Also—100 chaldrons Steam COAL, which will be sold very low while landing.
February 9 WM. CARVILL.

Drugs, Perfumery, Brushes,
&c. &c.

The subscriber has received from London, by the brig Mayflower—

A supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, Patent and common TRUSSES; tooth, nail, hair, flesh and clothes BRUSHES;
—ALSO—
the following choice PERFUMES in handsome cut glass toilet bottles—Ess. of HONEY SUCKLE, SWEET BRIAR, Sweet Pea, Spring Flowers, Lavender, Verbina, &c. &c.

Paris's original Brown WINDSOR SOAP; Rogg's military SOAP, sultana SOAP, &c.
JOHN G. SHARP.
Dec. 22. *corner of North Market Wharf*

Just Received,

Per the Ship "Charlotte," from Liverpool:

SAND BOILERS with spouts, Dish Kettles, Skillets, fire dogs Bar Weights, Andirons, fire Irons, Iron and copper coal scoops, brass Fire Guards and Fenders, enamelled stew Pans, &c.

Smiths' BELLOWS, hammers, Vices, &c. Cut and wrought NAILS, Boat nails, Horse traces, spring STEEL, Rolls lead and lead Pipe, Saddler's Tools, Harness Mounting, Whips, spurs, Patent Leather &c. CURLED HAIR, Girthwell, &c. Footbaths, Italian Irons, Writing SLATES, Shoethread, Hearth and scrubbing Brushes, counter Balances, and *VARIOUS OTHER MERCHANDISE.*
December 27. G. T. WILEY.

On Consignment:

Received per schooner *Richmond*, from Boston, an Invoice of—

10 CASES MACCARONI;
1 case, 10 canisters SARDINES;
4 boxes, each 1 dozen (half gall.) Girkins;
4 do. each 1 doz. (half gall.) ass. Mixed Pickles,
4 do. each 1 doz. (qr gall.) ditto,
2 cases, each 1 dozen, LEMON SYRUP;
2 ditto, each 1 dozen, Tomato Ketchup;
2 ditto, each 1 dozen, pints, Pepper Sauce;
1 case, 2 dozen, Concentrated Mustard.

Which are offered for sale low by
Feb. 16. W. H. STREET.

CANVAS.

Received per *Prince Albert*, from Liverpool:

10 BALES, containing 150 Bolts assorted No. 1 to 6 best boiled and bleached Navy Canvas. WM. CARVILL

NEW FALL GOODS,
at the St. John Clothing mart.

F. NEILL,

Has just received his Fall Supply —consisting of—

20 BALES and CASES of superfine Diamond, plain Beaver and Waterproof CLOTHS;
Superfine Dress CLOTHS—of all colours and textures;
Ditto TWEEDS, MOLESKINS, FLANNELS
Saxonys, Orleans, CASSIMERES, printed and plain CALICO of every description.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

12 Bales of London SLOPS—of the latest fashion; consisting of—
Diamond and Plain Beaver, Pilot, Waterproof, Kersey, and Duffield COATS;
Superfine, Dress, and Frock COATS;
Superfine PANTALOONS—of every description and texture;
Silk, satin, Valencia, Velvet, and Tweed VESTS.

SEAMEN'S OUTFITS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMES—*consisting of—*

Monkey and Pea COATS; JACKETS and PANTALOONS of every description and texture;
Red, Blue and White flannel SHIRTS, Lambs wool ditto; Regatta striped and white ditto;
Flannel Drawers of every description;
Blankets, Counterpanes, Rugs, &c. &c.
4 Cases of Beaver HATS and CAPS; Cloth, seal skin, and fur ditto; Glazed Hats and Caps;
Umbrellas; Travelling Bags and Trunks of all sizes;
2 Cases assorted HOSIERY; Fur, worsted, cheanes, and kid Gloves; Fur Capes; Muffs & Boas;
Silk, worsted, striped, and Rob Roy Shawls and Handkerchiefs; silk and cotton Neck Ties and Pocket Handkerchiefs, and a great variety of other articles in his line are now selling off at very low prices for CASH only.

Gentlemen leaving their orders, will be directly attended to, and executed in the neatest manner, and with quick despatch.

☞ Twelve Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately, to whom the highest wages will be given.
November 17.

Spruce Saw Logs.

The subscriber will contract with parties for—

8,000,000 Superficial feet Spruce SAW LOGS.

To be delivered in the spring.
10th Nov. W. CARVILL.

PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c.

Per Lady Caroline, from London:

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of TOYS, consisting of Drums, Guns, Pistols, swords, Tops, Marbles, Whistles, Trumpets; leather, wax jointed, and Alabaster DOLLS, in great variety; Horsemen; Ladies's Rosewood Work Boxes and Reel stands; transparent slates; Battledore and Shuttlecocks; Gentlemen's Oak, Cherry, Holly, Crab and Black Thorn WALKING STICKS; 1 case white and brown Windsor SOAPS; shaving and fancy Soaps; Hair, tooth, nail, cloth, and shaving Brushes; Dressing and fine tooth Combs; Pocket Combs; Perfumes; Rose Oil; Ambrosial shaving Cream; 1 case containing 56 dozen Highlander, Mogul, and Harry the Eighth PLAYING CARDS.

Toys at Wholesale or Retail.
October 20. WM. MAJOR.

Port, Sherry, Marsalla, Claret, Brandy,

Geneva, London, Brown Stout and Pale Ale.

Now landing ex 'Alexander Edmond' from London:

21 PIPES and 2 Hhds superior old PORT WINE;
7 Hhds. superior Pale and Brown SHERRY.
2 Pipes do. MARSALLA;
2 Hhds. superior Claret, (*Chateau Latour.*)
2 do. do. do. (*Chateau La Rose.*)
5 Puns. finest Cognac BRANDY, (Martell's)
20 Cases finest bottled Pale do. do.
10 hds. do. Pale GENEVA, (Schiedam,)
6 do best London Brown Stout, (Barclay, Perkins & Co's.)
6 do. Best London Pale ALE, do. do.
20 Casks (each 8 doz. pints) London Brown STOUT. For sale by
Oct. 20 RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

CHEAP SLEIGH HARNESS, COLLARS, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a number of setts of *Sleigh Harness, Collars, &c. &c.* of various qualities, which he offers for sale cheap for cash.
Nov. 16. S. K. FOSTER.

SEARS PICTORIAL WORKS

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THESE Works can be procured at the Hat and Fur store of Messrs. G. & E. SEARS, King treet. An allowance made to Booksellers.

COAL! COAL!!

THE subscriber will sell Pemberton, Sydney, and Grand lake COAL, at unprecedented low prices for Cash.
Oct. 20. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

25 CHALDRONS Sydney, 100ds. Pemberton; 50 do. Smith's;
100 very superior Grand Lake, suitable for house use. For sale low, apply to
December 8. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

OAKUM.—Just received per ship *Charlotte* from Liverpool—1 Ton OAKUM, for sale by
Dec. 22. J. R. CRANE.

Pickles, Sauces, Spices, &c.

Just received per Mayflower, from London:—

MIXED Pickles, Girkins, Onions, Cauleflower, Wallnuts, French Olives, French Capers, Mushroon Ketchup, Harveys' Sauces, King of Oude do., Mogul Chetna do., Essence of Anchovies, Anchovey Paste; Double S'fine Durham Mustard in ½lb to 1lb Bottles.
—ALSO—
Candied Citron, Lemon, & Orange Peel, Jordan Almonds, Butter do., Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, &c.
JOHN. G. SHARP,
Dec. 22. *Chemist, Corner N. Market Wharf.*

Flowering Bulbs.

THE ubscriber has received per steamer from Liverpool via, Halifax, a choice assortment of BULBOUS ROOTS, consisting of fine Double HYACINTH, (to flower in water, or pots) Ranunculus, Anemonies, Crocus, Polyanthus, sweet scented Jonquils, Gladeolus, Amaryellis, &c. &c.

☞ The above Roots are in fine order, and will be sold low. JOHN G. SHARP.
Dec. 15. Corner of North M. Wharf.

CHEAP SHOE STORE,
GERMAIN STREET.

Just Received,

WOMEN'S kid, seal, and morocco Slippers, for sale at 2s., 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 2s. 9d. a pair; Girls' kid, seal, and morocco shoes, for sale at 1s. 9d., 2s., and 2s. 3d. a pair.
3000 pairs of Children's Boots and shoes;
1000 do. Youths' and Boys' ditto ditto.
Aug. 18. FOSTER & CO.

September 22, 1843.

FALL GOODS.

Just arrived per *Rotschild, Evergreen,* and *New Zealand,* from Liverpool, the following Articles—

PLAIN and Figured ORLEANS;
Printed Saxony and Plaid Camlets;
Woollen SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs;
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Grey and White shirting Cottons;
Checks, stripes, and homespuns;
Blankets and Counterpanes; Flannels, serges, and Baizes; Printed Saxony Flannel;
Twilled striped shirtings;
Cotton Warps; Woollen Tweeds; Moleskins; satinetts and Drills;
Knitting Worsteds and Yarns;
Linens, Lawn, Diaper, Hollands, sheetings, Canvas and Osnaburgh;
Muslins of all kinds.

—ALSO—

Per ship "British Queen" from London:

A large assortment of MUFFS, Boas, & Capes;
Black and coloured VELVETS;
Silks, satins, sarsnetts and Crapes;
Ribbons, Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Orleans, Saxony and Parisians;
Netts, Laces, Blonds and Grillings;
Lambs Wool and Worsted Hosiery;
GLOVES—of every description;
Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes;
Gents' Hats, Scarfs, Hand'kfs. stocks, Gloves,
Braces, Lambs Wool Vests and Drawers;
Valencia, satin, Valencia Toilenette, and Cashmere Vestings;
Pilot, Beaver, Diamond Beaver, Kersey, Cassimere, Buckskin, Doeskin, Tweeds, Broad Cloths and Fancy Cloakings.

Which together with a large stock of sundry small wares, are offered at very reduced prices for Cash only.
W. G. LAWTON.

Cheap Hat and Cap STORE.

Per 'Lady Caroline'—FROM LONDON—
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED:

31 CASES HATS, Cloth & Fur CAPS, &c., comprising an excellent assortment, of which the following are some of the descriptions:

HATS—Best Paris, Satin Beaver, Gossamer and Silk;
FUR CAPS—Nutria, Sable, Hair Seal, Spanish Hat shape, Skulls and Jockeys;
SEALET CAPS—*Trim'd with Fur,* Brown and Black, plain and figured;
CLOTH CAPS—Youths' and Men's Navy and Fancy;
BOAS—Squirrel Tail and others.

Per recent arrivals:

English and American best Beaver, plated, and best Paris, with tissue cloth rims, felt, children's with tassils, and low crown'd **Hats;**
LEATHER CASES, Threshers, Children's Belts, Oil Covers for HATS, CAPS and TABLES;
Tinsel Lace, Peaks, Brushes, and superior Glazed HATS.

All which the subscriber is determined to sell at the lowest rates on the Cash system.
E. E. LOCKHART.
October 30. *corner Market square & water st's.*

Brandy, Geneva, Wine, &c.

Landing ex *Cannore,* from Glasgow—

2 HHDS. best Isla MALT WHISKEY;
2 Puncheons ditto;
4 Pipes punish RED WINE;
10 hhds. BRANDY: 5 do. GENEVA.

Also—Just received on Consignment:

10 Barrels ODA; 12 Boxes Glasgow OAP;
14 Barrels. 9 bags PEARL BARLEY;
6 Kegs BLACK LEAD;
12 Boxes India Rubber Blacking;
12 casks Rice; 20 M. Principe Cigars.

All which are offered for sale very low for cash.
22d sept. W H. STREET.

OAKUM.

The subscribers have just received per ship Severn
2 TONS best Patch Picked OAKUM.
Oct. 6 C. & W. H. ADAM.

MORE
Cheap Boots & Shoes,
JUST RECEIVED AT FOSTER'S SHOE STORE,
Corner of King & Germain streets.

Per ships 'Portland,' 'Lady Sale,' and 'William Ward,' from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow:

LADIES' Fine Black Cloth BOOTS, from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9d.; Ladies' black Prunella Boots, from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9d.
Ladies' black Prunella Boots, from 4s. to 4s. 6d.
Do. Snow BOOTS of every description;
Girls', Boys, and Children's Cloth Boots;
Gentlemen's Black, and Drab Do.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilett SLIPPERS, in great variety;
CARPET SHOES of every quality;
Ladies' Kid Slippers, best sort, from 3s.
Misses and Children's Kid Shoes, from 2s.
Do. seal Slippers and Ties, all qualities;
Children's Boots and Shoes, from 9d. a pair;
Boy's, Youth's, and Children's strong SHOES, Boots, Bootees, &c., in great variety.

☞ Further supplies expected at stated periods through the season.
Oct. 27. S. K. FOSTER.

Brandy, Dublin Stout, Cherry Brandy, Sperm Candles and Vinegar.

Now landing ex Portland, from London:

10 HHDS. finest COGNAC BRANDY; [*Martell's*]
6 ditto Guinness' Dublin Brown Stout;
10 cases (en. 2 doz. pints) sup'r. Cherry Brandy;
10 boxes London Sperm Candles;
2 hhds. London VINEGAR: for sale by
October 20. RANNEY, STURDEE & Co.

Sugar, Tea, &c.

Landing this day, from the schr. *Eliza Ann,* at the North Market Wharf:

39 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
25 Chests Hon. East India Company's Fine Congou TEA (a superior article.)
20 Bbls. Prime BEEF.

In the 'Prince Albert' arrived this day.

200 Bolts Bleached Greenock CANVAS;
12 Coils BOLT ROPE, 2 to 4 inch.
For sale by JAMES R. CRANE.
September 15.

Port, Cordage, Canvas, Chains.

Just received, per recent arrivals:

50 BBLS. Prime and Clear PORK;
30 cases TOBACCO;
50 Tons IRON, assorted;
200 Bolts best Navy British CANVAS;
50 ditto Brown do;
30 Pieces Osnaburgs;
8 tons cordage, spunyarn, hamberline, houseline;
1 chain Cable, 1⅛ in.; 20 do. from ⅝ to 1⅛ in.;
A quantity of short link CHAIN.

The above will be sold low, on application to
22d sept. JOHN ROBERTSON.

22d September, 1843.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have just received per *Belmont,* from Liverpool:

40 BOXES IC TIN; 8 do. IX ditto;
5 do. DC do.; 55 bundles sheet Iron;
20 bags spikes, 3½ to 4½ inch;
3 rolls sheet ZINC; 4 ditto sheet LEAD;
257 bars common IRON, well assorted;
30 bundles ditto ½ and ⅝ round and square.

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

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

The Directors of the company are Eliphalet Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.: Albert Day, Samuel Williams, P. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. R. Ward.

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

The subscriber having been duly appointed as Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city, and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given, on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, 1st March, 1844.

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

The Minerva Life Assurance Company,

84, King William-street, Mansion House, London.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Halliday, Jun. Esq.; Claude Edward Scott, Esq.; Francis Mills, Esq.; James Walkinshaw, Esq.;

DIRECTORS.

Francis Mills, Esq. Chairman; James Walkinshaw, Esq. Dep. Chairman.
Wm. Chippendale, Esq.; Thomas Heath, Esq.; Thomas Morgan, Esq.; Edward Sept. Codd Esq.; Edwin Leaf, Esq.; John Stewart, Esq.; John Harvey, Esq.; William Lyall, Esq.; J. J. Zornlin, Jun. Esq.

AUDITORS.

Jonn L. Bennett, Esq.; Robert W. Eyles, Esq.; William Scott, Esq.

The first Quinquennial Valuation has just been made and Division of the Profits of this Company declared at the Annual General Meeting, held on 23rd June last, when FOUR-FIFTHS of the ascertained profit were appropriated to the Policy holders entitled to participate, enabling the Directors to add a reversionary bonus *averaging 31 per Cent. on the Premiums paid during the last five years,* or, to give an equvalent reduction of premium of *nearly 17 per Cent. on the premiums payable during the next five years.*

Tables and every Information can be obtained at the Office.
W. T. ROBINSON, *Actuary and Secretary.*
RANNEY STURDEE & CO.
St. John N. B. 22d July, 1842. *Agents.*

General Agency and Commission Office,

No. 18, CORNHILL, LONDON, opposite the New Exchange.

To Merchants, Commercial News Rooms, Public Libraries, Agricultural Societies, Officers of the United Services, Printers, Publishers of Newspapers, & Colonists generally.

P. L. SIMONDS, General Agent and Commission Merchant, in offering his services to his friends and the Colonial Public in general, begs to acquaint them that he is ready to receive orders for supplies of any kind and quantity, and goods of every description of first rate quality, at the very lowest market prices of the day, and to transact business upon the most liberal terms, provided he is previously furnished with funds or drafts, at either long or short dates, or a reference to some London or Liverpool house for payment.

P. L. Simonds will receive consignments of any description of Merchandize to be sold on commission, and accept bills for two-thirds of the amount, on receipt of the bills of lading. Consignments entrusted to his care will meet with every possible dispatch in their disposal, and sales be conducted with the greatest attention to the interests of the disposer. An extensive knowledge of general business, acquired during a long residence in the West Indies, and subsequent extensive courses of business with all the British Colonies, the experience of several years in London as a Colonial Agent, coupled with promptitude, attention, and judgment, will, he trusts, enible him to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their commands.

N. B.—Parents sending home their children for education, may with confidence entrust them to the care of Mr. Simonds, who will undertake to see them placed in first rate and respectable establishments, where every attention shall be paid to their health, morals, improvement, and general comfort.

Cash Only.

M. O'DONELLY, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

WOULD beg to acquaint his friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced manufacturing Boots and Shoes, on the corner of Prince Wm. and Princess streets, adjoining the Grocery Establishment of Mr. J. O'Donelly, and having for many years previous to 1836 conducted the operative part of his Brother's business in the same line, (then established where the Commercial Bank now stands,) which with strictly adhering to the *cash system,* and a punctual attention to all orders intrusted to him, he hopes will rece