SAINT JOHN, N. B. FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1844.

THE Weekly Chronicle

Volume 8. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 16.

THE CHRONICLE

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DUNLAP & 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.

JULY.		H.	Sun. s.	Moon R.	H. W.
20 Saturday,	- -	4 44	7 10	2 57	2 8
21 Sunday,	- -	4 45	7 15	10 24	2 53
22 Monday,	- -	4 46	7 14	10 46	3 49
23 Tuesday,	- -	4 47	7 13	11 21	6 5
24 Wednesday,	- -	4 48	7 12	morn.	6 38
25 Thursday,	- -	4 48	7 12	0 20	8 2
26 Friday,	- -	4 49	7 11	1 17	9 12

First Quarter 22d, 4h 33m. evening.

☞ Notice.

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

R. M. JARVIS,
EDWARD L. JARVIS.

St. John, June 27, 1844.

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.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of Miss MARY REBECCA CLARKE, late of Gage Town, in the County of Queen's 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.

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

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

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

ORNAMENTAL HAIR CUTTING,
and curling Saloon.

Corner of King and Germain streets, St. John, N.B.

W. F. Brooks

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he still continues at his old stand, Foster's corner, where he offers his professional services to them as usual, and every attention will be observed in cutting Hair in the most fashionable style.

His shop has lately been fitted up in a good style for the better accommodation of customers, and as he intends not to be surpassed by any of his profession, and a strict attention to business, he will merit the patronage of the public.

Attention paid to the cutting of Children's Hair

WIGS made in a fashionable and superior manner.

Ladie's CURLS and FRIZETTES on hand.

N. B. Razors put in complete order.

Always on hand an assortment of PERFUMERY and Fancy Goods in his line.

June 21.

CHEAP NAILS.

CUT NAILS OF NEW-BRUNSWICK MANUFACTURE.

TO TRADERS CUT NAILS, assorted, from 3dy. to 30dy. now on hand, and are offered at the very low price of 2¾ per lb. by the keg. at

Gordon's Hardware Store,

A CURE FOR ALL!!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Extraordinary Cure of a Case
ABANDONED BY
GUY'S, THE METROPOLITAN, KING'S COLLEGE, AND CHARING CROSS HOSPITALS.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

WM. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April, 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure there the deponent sought relief at the three following hospitals:—King's College Hospital in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's where sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment had told deponent *that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM!* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "*I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half-a-sovereign: go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and *a perfect cure* effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive it would be without your arm. I can only compare this Cure to a Charm!!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the City of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.

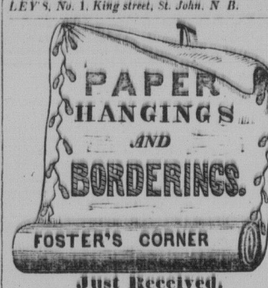
Before me, JOHN PIRIE Mayor.

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stoney and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of moschettoes, Sand flies, Chiego-foot, Yawns, and Coco bay.

Burns, Scalds, Childblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

The Pills are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.—*Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 1, King street, St. John, N. B.*



Just Received,

A NEW supply of superior GLAZED ROOM PAPERS; for sale at the very low prices of 2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. per piece.

May 17. S. K. FOSTER

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, Waking & stout 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 Favourable Terms. S. K. FOSTER,

March 22. *King & Germain Streets.*

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

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

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

London Roman Cement.

Now Landing, ex *Lady Caroline*, Leadbeater, from London;

54 BARRELS best ROMAN CEMENT. For sale by

May 31. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO

Miscellany.

VALUE OF NEWSPAPERS.—A thousand times have we heard this question and answer. Two gentlemen meet:—"What's the news?" asks one; "Nothing but what you see in the papers." They pass on about their business. Has it ever been noticed that, among the thousand benefits of a newspaper, not the least is, that it does away at once with the tittle-tattle gossip, street-yarn exaggerations, scandal, and newsmongering which once took up so much of the time of those who were always hearing or telling some news or new thing.—One real evil of social life is thus ended. The man rises in the morning, looks over the paper, and is satisfied that he knows all worth knowing of the passing history of the world. He has nothing to tell and nothing to hear further. He does not spend his time in giving information which his neighbour knows as well as himself. He is not annoyed in the midst of his business or pleasures by the recital of affairs in which he takes no interest. The same with woman. Curiosity is gratified without loss of time. The scandal of the day has not employed 100 busy meddling tongues in its circulation and exaggeration. Conversation takes a higher tone.—Principles of morals and taste are discussed; the new poem, the last book, magazine, or the review becomes the subject of conversation. Even in the minor matters of life, society owes a large debt of gratitude to the newspaper.—*Macclesfield Courier.*

A TRIBE OF SAVAGE DWARFS.—In Harris's "Highlands of Ethiopia" is the following account of a singular race of beings:—Beyond the extensive wilderness which bounds Caffra on the South are the Dugo, a pigmy and perfectly wild race, not exceeding four feet in height, of a dark olive complexion, and in habits even more closely approximated to beasts that perish than "the husbandmen" of South Africa. They have neither idols, nor temples, nor sacred trees; but possess a glimmering idea of a Supreme Being, to whom in misfortune (such as any of their relatives being slain by the kidnapper,) they pray standing on their heads with their feet resting against a tree. "Hear, if indeed thou art, why dost thou suffer us to be killed? We are only eating ants and ask neither food nor raiment. Thou hast raised us up. Why dost thou cast us down?" The country is inhabited by the Duke, is clothed with a dense forest of Bamboo, in the depths of which the people construct their rude wigwams of bent canes and grass. They have no king, no laws, no arts, no arms; possess neither flock nor herds, they are not hunters, do not cultivate the soil, but subsist entirely upon fruits, roots, mice, serpent, reptiles, ants and honey; both of which latter they lick, like the bear, from off their hands. They beguile serpents by whistling, and having torn them piecemeal with their long nails, devour them raw, but though the forests abound with Elephants, Buffaloes, Lions and Leopards, they have no means of destroying or entrapping them. A large tree, called Loko, is found among many other species attaining an extraordinary height, the roots of which when scraped are red and serve for food. The yeho and meytee are the principle fruits; and to obtain these, women, as well as men ascend the trees like monkeys; and in their quarrels and scrambles, not unfrequently throw each other down from the branches. Both sexes go perfectly naked, and have thick pouting lips, diminutive eyes and flat noses. The hair is not wooly and in the female reaches the shoulders. The men have no beard. The nails, never pared grow both on the hands and feet like eagle's talons, and are employed in digging for ants. The people are ignorant of the use of fire.—They perforate their ears in infancy with a pointed Bamboo, so as to leave nothing save the external cartilidge; but they neither tattoo nor pierce the nose; and the only ornament worn is a necklace composed of the spinal process of a serpent.

[From the Cork Constitution.]

TO THE HIDAITER OF THE CONSISHUSHIN.

"KEEP THE PEACE."

RAVIRIND SIR.—Tho' 'tis a long time since I had the plissure of giving you a line, I hope you will allow me to presint the *follying* conversayshin betwin mysilf and Father *Pat* to 'de boys,' who read your Paper more for spite than likin'.

It happined, as things will that way oftin happin, that I nivir met Father *Pat* since we heered of *O'Connell's* being nonplished, until yesterday evening whin I met him down by the chapel; and who should be standing near us both but a dirty half dozin of thim hairy tick Orangemen, lalling and grinning, like a pack of *monkeys*, I suppose over *O Connell's last flagtriumph*, which no doubt, was sute to them. 'Well, *Thady*,' says Father *Pat*, in a loud voice, 'did you hear the bad news about the grate man?' says he. 'Och! don't minshon it!' says I, drawin' the back o' my hand all along across my two eyes, purtending I was wiping the tears, tho' betwin you an' me and the wall, divil a tear was there to wipe; but as I knew Father *Pat* to be very fond of *Dan* I made the moshun for dacency's sake. '*Thady*,' says the Priest in a very oppressive manner, '*Thady* I tell you what!' says he. 'Wishu, thin do, your Ravirince,' says I, with my mouth ready open to hear what was what. '*Thady*' says he, in a still more oppressive manner, 'I tell you, the nashion's heart is bursting!' 'Murther!' say I. 'Yes *Thady*,' says he, 'it is; but, nivirtheless, you, and the likes of you, must keep the pace.' 'The pace?' says I. 'Yes, *Thady*,' says he, 'tho' you now feel the anger swilling in your buzzom—tho' you feel almost mad whin you think of the Father of your country bein' in chains—tho' you long, aye, burn, like a rasl Irishman, to rush to his rescue—tho' the very fingers on your hands are itching to be up and doing, still, *Thady*, you must keep the pace. I sees indignayshin in your eye; I sees rayvolve on your brow; I hears your heart panting for the battle; but still, *Thady*,' says he, thrusting his big fist out into my face as if he was goin' to knock me down, 'you must keep the pace!' Whin he came as far as this, 'twas mysilf was 'mazed, 'kase as how, *afore I met him*, nivir was man in better humour wid all the world, or liss inclined to break the pace thar my own silf; for, God forgive me! I was thinkin' in regard o' my little field, more the rain, and the mercy of Hivin in sending it, than of either *Connell* or Rappale, and I couldn't help saying to Father *Pat*, 'Yeh, sure, your Ravirince knows as well as I do, that I have no notion in life of braking the pace.' This answer was by no manner of manes plazing to his Ravirince, for no sooner was it spoken than, placing his finger on the tip of his nose in a very maning way, and look from the corner of his eye towards the Orangemen, who it seems, were listnin' to us all the while, he bawled out in a determined voice, 'I tell you, *Thady*, you must keep the pace.' A nod was as good as wink to a blind horse. Cute as a pig, I saw at orce how the wind blew, and did my big best to put myself, forninst the Orangemin, into a taring passion. 'Is it keep the pace, your Ravirince,' says I, 'whin the grate man who manshepated my country—who sprid regineration from pole to pole—who gev liberty to iviry slave between Upper Kinnidy an' the Ingays—to whom the Imperor of Roosia is no more than a babby, the King of the Frinch than an ould woman, and the President of Merriky than a common lackey—when he, I says, the mitey *Liver-ator*, and splindid Rejinny rater, is in a dundeon under ground! Keep the pace! Don't, your Ravirince, don't offer to hould me in.' Whoop! Hurrah for Rappale!' 'Look,' says I, extending my arm towards his Ravirince, 'Look at that arm!' 'Hush,' says Father *Pat*, placing the palm of his hand on my mouth, 'for the honour of your country, *Thady*, keep yourself quiet.' 'Nivir!' says I. 'I intreat you for the sake of humanity and of Hivin!' says he. 'Nivir!' says I. 'I command you in the name of the Church!' says he. 'I'm dumb,' says I, making a nate bow to his Ravirince whin he minshioned the Church. 'Thin,' says he, 'you'll promise me to keep the pace——' Just as we arrived at this part of our colloquny, what should strike up but the sodgers' tattoo in the barrack next which we wor standing. Father *Pat* cocked his ear, and I cocked mine; he looked at me and I looked at him, he gev a wink, and I gev one too. 'Row de dow dow,' says the drum. 'Ha, ha, ha,' says the Orangemin. 'Keep the pace,' says the Priest.—'Be my sowl, that we will as long as thim sodgers are able to keep the step,' says I to my-silf. Saying thie, your Ravirince, we all separated to our respectible designushuns.

I'm your's till death, and further if you want me,
THADY O'BRADY.

(From the Kingston (U. C.) Statesman.)

TO THE ORANGEMEN OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

GENTLEMEN,—You are all aware of the fact that the Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge, was held this year, at Hamilton, in the Gore District; and no doubt many thousands are expecting to hear from me, or from some other source, the result of its deliberations.

In a short time, circulars will be forwarded to all County, District and Lodge Officers, detailing at length, the proceedings of the meeting. In the interim, I hasten to lay before you, the views of the Grand Lodge, upon one of the most important questions submitted to its consideration.

The number of Grand Officers and Delegates present was sixty one; some whom attended from very distant parts of the Province, and by their credentials, represented 22 620 members.

Select Committees being appointed on the first day of the Session, to whom several matters of importance were referred, to consider, and report upon, on the subject of my resignation of the office of Grand Master, and the recommendation of the Council of Advice, to dissolve the Society, was not taken up till the morning of the second day, (June the 12th,) when the Grand Lodge being placed in Committee of the whole, the Grand Master of the County of York in the Chair, the whole subject was very fully gone into, and a most interesting and animated debate distinguished by much eloquence and patriotic and manly feeling, was displayed. It is quite out of my power to communicate to you, more than a very slight sketch of the arguments used on the occasion.

On the one side it was contended that, the days of peril in the field having passed away, by the noble conduct of the members of our loyal Association, and other Britons, in suppressing the Traitors—that the subsequent proscriptive and unwise policy, pursued by the late Government, having been superseded by the equal policy and enlighted administration, of His Excellency Sir Charles Metcalfe; the same necessity did not now exist, which was before apparent, for the banding together of a loyal and protestant Body, by means of secret Signs and Passwords, and under the solemn obligations of an oath—that therefore, from this period forth, the Loyal Orange Society of British North America, should cease to exist as a secret Society—that no Oath, or Declaration in the nature of an oath, should be administered, subscribed or taken, by any Member of the Society, as such Member, or as a necessary qualification or requirement to become a Member—that neither should the members of the society have any private signs, signals, or other methods of recognition, known only to its own members; but that in all matters and things belonging to, or appertaining or connected with, the Society, all its acts and proceedings, should be free, open, and unconcealed. In pursuing this course its advocates urged that, they were actuated by a desire to carry out the wise and generous policy, which has been so frequently enunciated by his Excellency the Governor General, and of contributing to those happy, united and peaceful purposes, which, it is obvious his Excellency has in view; and they doubted not but, that in thus voluntarily abandoning the secret signs and Oaths, by which our loyal society has been so long united, its members would receive, both from the Government and the Country, that favourable consideration, which acknowledged services, and the honor and patriotism of their motives, could not fail to command.—While this view of the subject was most strenuously upheld, it was freely admitted by its supporters, that the maintenance of a strictly Protestant and Conservative Association in these Colonies, was rendered absolutely necessary, in consequence, not less, of the daring attempts that have been made to wrest by force, those great and valuable Dependencies of the Empire from the Crown; than by the events which subsequently followed, and which, were characterised by a heartless and unmitigated persecution, alien alike to justice and liberality, and long since banished from the code of enlightened and civilized nations.

On the other side, it was contended by those, whose views were favourable to the continuance of the Institution upon its present basis, that while they respected those feeling of benevolence and brotherly love, which it has been the constant aim of his Excellency the Governor General to inculcate amongst all classes of the People of this Province; and that while they would consent to forego many matters connected with our Association, with which the most cherished recollections of the heart are interwoven, and to offer upon the altar of their country's repose, the abandonment of all things connected with the order, which could, by any fair interpretation, be calculated to give reasonable offence; such as Processions, Party Tunes, and Public and Offensive Displays of all kinds; that while they were "determined, in all things as far as in them lieth, to live peaceably, if possible, with all men," they could not consent, at the present time, and under existing circumstances, to take any step, that might tend to diminish the ardour of the loyal, divide their Councils, or withdraw their confidence, from those in whom it has been hitherto reposed—they expressed their deep regret that the banding together of large masses of the People, under a Parent Association at Toronto, with Branches now organized, or rapid progress of organization, in almost every section and settlement of the Province, in direct and open hostilty to her Majesty's Government, and with a view to force from the Crown and from the people, those Prerogatives, which the one holds in trust for the preservation of the Liberties of the other; and to effect by the force of combination, that which never could be accomplished, through the fair and legitimate channels, which the Constitution has sanctioned; together with the alarming spread of "Repeal Associations," in direct communication with the Leaders of the Toronto Compact, and openly and avowedly under the direction of "convicted conspirators," who seek the separation and dismemberment of the Empire; would not admit of their carrying out those views and wishes which the Grand Master and Council of Advice had contemplated. They felt that the circumstances which have since occurred, have materially altered the aspect of affairs, and imperatively called upon them, (and indeed upon all loyal and liberal men,) to unite their energies and their resources, so as to enable the Public Liberties to be maintained against the aggressions of a Combined Faction, and to preserve to ourselves and to posterity, the blessings of British Freedom, now sought to be trampled in the dust, by the determined combination of a Party, who makes no secret of their hostility to British interference, and their jealousy of British influence. They expressed their hope that the day might shortly arrive when, through the sense and loyalty of the People, the Orangemen, in common with all other classes of their fellow subjects in Canada, might be enabled to repose in peace and security, and when all seeing their Liberties secured and their Rights protected, might be enabled to withdraw from political and party combinations, and devote their undivided powers to the cultivation of our fertile soil, the extention of our ample roads for commerce, the developement of our mineral wealth, and the promotion of all other matters, connected with our social happiness as a People; the religious and literary education of our youth, and our happy and lasting connexion with the Parent State, as one of its most valuable and prosperous dependencies. They expressed the happiness they should feel, were they indeed enabled to say, that the state of the Province was such as to justify them in abandoning every species of combination; but, they declared, their devotion to Britain—their love of Liberty—their opposition to Party Proscription—their hatred of incipient Treason—their unalterable determination, at all hazards and under all circumstances, to preserve the Great Orange Body untainted and unwavering in their Allegiance, pointed out the absolute necessity of meeting Compact Treason by Compact Loyalty, and of overturning the ramparts of Political and Party Misrepresentation by the steady assaults of Truth and Argument, constantly and fearlessly directed by British hearts and liberal Dispositions—seeking not for themselves the slightest ascendency; claiming no exclusive right, or exclusive privilege; but "struggling zealously and earnestly to preserve the spirit of Unity in the bond of Peace."

The majority of the meeting, I have no doubt, sincerely impressed with such views, adopted the following resolution, by a standing vote.

Resolved.—That the Grand Lodge having had laid before it, the recommendation of the Right Worshipful the Grand Master and the Council of Advice, in reference to a contemplated dissolution of the society, have given to the subject the most serious and deliberate consideration, and having taken into mature consideration, the present state of the country, and the organization of the Anti-British Faction, under the name of the "Reform Associations," "Repeal Associations," and other designations cannot proceed upon the said recommendation; and therefore resolve to continue and extend our loyal and defensive Association.

Thus then, Gentlemen, have I endeavoured to lay before you the determination arrived at by the Grand Lodge, upon this most important subject, together with an imperfect sketch of the grounds upon which that determination was formed. It is but justice to all the Members of the Grand Lodge, who participated in the discussion, to say, that while they expressed their deep regret that the state of the Province was such, as to render the continuance of any species of political combination essential still that so long as it was deemed necessary to preserve unbroken, the unity of that great and influential portion of her Majesty's subjects, enrolled in our Society, they sought not for themselves the slightest countenance or support from the Executive Government, beyond that impartial justice, and that equitable and efficient protection for their lives, liberties and properties, to which all subjects are, or ought to be, entitled, by the laws and constitution of civilized nations. They declared that to them, as Orangemen, it was a matter of indifference, to whom His Excellency might choose to confide the administration of affairs in the Province, provided only that they are conducted by loyal men, in dutiful submission to our Sovereign, and for the good of the people; that they sought not to fetter the Representative of the Crown in the selection of the Public Servants: not even to attempt to influence, in a single instance, the choice, which it is His Excellency's prerogative to make.

Many subjects of great importance to the well being of the Society, were discussed at the meeting. Those I have neither time nor room, now to communicate to you; but the particulars will be shortly transmitted by Circular. I cannot however close, without mentioning, that the malice of our enemies has done more for us, than the kindness of our friends! This may be judged of from the fact, that between the periods of Mr. Baldwin's advent to power and his resignation, *seventy three new Lodges were organized, and four thousand three hundred and eighty members added to the Society!* The rapidity and extent of this increase, is unexampled in this Province, except during the Period of insurrections and Invasions of 1837 and 38, when the great portion of all those brave men, who turned out to uphold the Laws and Constitution, voluntarily came forward, and sought an asylum in our loyal Association.

Nor is it in numbers only, that the slanders of a licentious Press, and the malicious persecutions of our Enemies, have added to our ranks; the description of the individuals may be judged of, when I inform you that out of 12 Grand Officers and 186 Grand Committee men, appointed at the Hamilton Meeting; 6 are Candidates for Parliamentary honors—13 are Barristers at Law—6 are Clergymen—25 are Merchants of the highest grade—14 are Medical Gentlemen—6 are City Aldermen—2 are Bank Directors—8 are Editors of Newspapers—and 31 are District or City Councillors. Out of the entire list, not one man holds the slightest office of emolument from the Crown, except one gentleman, and even that one, but indirectly so. I should wish to add many other matters, but owing to a domestic affliction in my Family, I am obliged to leave for Brockville this day.

I have the honor to remain,
Your true Friend & Brother,
OGLE R. GOWAN.

Kingston, June 18th, 1844.

From the London Athenæum.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

Narrative of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition. Comprising a Description of a Tour through Texas. By G. W. Kendall. [Third Notice.]

At Cuencame the guard was again changed and the party proceeded under the command of one Capt. Roblado. At length they reach the city of Zacatecas, than which, our author asserts, "a more picturesque or grander spectacle can hardly be imagined, as entered from the north":—

"It appears to be hemmed in on almost every side by high and precipitous mountains, and of course has but scanty suburbs. The deep ravine in which it is built is filled with houses, even to the very base of the mountains, which seem in many places ready to slide and fall upon the town below them. The streets are not very wide, but are almost straight, and many of the buildings are of large size, handsome architecture, and costly and elaborate workmanship. Before we entered the city a halt was called, for no other purpose than that capt. Roblado might change his ordinary fatigue dress for a gaudy uniform, and mount a dashing bay horse upon which to 'show off' at the head of a body of ragged Texan prisoners. With a loud blast from the Mexican trumpets we were then ordered to advance. Housetops, balconies, doors, and windows were filled with women and children on either side of us, and a crowd so dense thronged the streets that every exertion of the dragoons was needed to force a way through the ragged, dirty, and squalid mass. On many occasions the lower orders of this city have manifested great hostility towards foreigners, not a few unfortunate heretics, or Jews as they are more frequently termed, having been hooted and stoned from its gates; but latterly this hostility has in a great measure subsided, and not an insult was offered to us by a single individual. It may be that our forlorn and destitute appearance, and a belief that the government would punish as with the utmost severity, chilled any feeling of hostility into silence. Many of the foreigners on the road openly expressed their fears that we might be ill used and insulted at Zacatecas, but such was not the case.—We were taken completely through the city, passing numerous churches, convents, and palaces, besides the mineria, or mint. One of the buildings we passed was a large quartel, filled apparently with convicts destined to swell the ranks of Santa Anna's army; and the wretches gazed at us, as we went by them with malicious looks. After going by the paseo, a large enclosure set with trees, we reached the outskirts of the town, and then, after climbing a steep hill, were marched into an old deserted mining house, and locked up. Two mouldy, dirty rooms were set apart for us, and as these were not sufficiently large to accommodate us all with shelter; but as Roblado would not allow us to go out of the place without permission from the governor, there we were obliged to take up our quarters for the night. To show how uncomfortably we passed our first night at Zacatecas, I will describe the sleeping apartment in which I was allowed such space on the floor as I could cover with my person—no more. The room was about 40 feet in length, by twenty-five in width, destitute of windows, had a broken and uneven tile floor, and from having been long deserted, the walls were damp, mouldy, and fast crumbling to decay. No air found its way into this gloomy hole save through the door, and as the night was raw and cold, even this we were fain to close to protect those immediately around it from the piercing blasts. There were seventy of us in the room, all rolled up in blankets upon the floor; and when I add that many of the men were covered with every species of vermin, others suffering with distressing coughs, and one in the worst stage of that loathsome disease the small-pox, the reader is under no necessity of racking his fancy to imagine that we passed anything but a comfortable or pleasant night. * * Early in the afternoon of January 4th, after a pleasant march, we reached the town of Ojo Caliente. Here we were allowed to ramble about wherever we pleased, and there being a noted warm well on the edge of the town, several of our party visited it for the purpose of bathing. The water boils up in great quantities, and forms a large, deep basin from the very fountain-head. Several of the prisoners immediately divested themselves of their clothing, and dashed into the refreshing element, diving and swimming about in water just warm enough to be comfortable. Before they left the large natural bathing-tub the party was increased by the arrival of several Mexican girls, who, not in the least daunted by the presence of the Texans, immediately joined them in their aquatic sports. With merry and joyous laughter they commenced splashing the water about them; now diving to the bottom, and then rising to the surface, shaking the water from their long hair, and paddling about like Newfoundland dogs. It may not have been generally remarked, and may not be always the case, but nearly all the females I have seen swim—Mexicans, Indians, and all—paddle along after the manner of water dogs, and one of them makes more noise than a dozen of the other sex. In San Antonio, where the women are excellent swimmers, and visit the river regularly once or twice a day, the noise a party of them make might be mistaken for that of so many porpoises or sea horses. That the females living upon many of the rivers and lakes of Mexico take to the water so naturally, and appear upon its surface divested of those loose garments with which our American ladies are wont to array themselves upon such occasions, may be looked upon as betraying a want of modesty by some of my fair readers; but with the girls of Mexico there is an absence of all thought that they are doing wrong, which should fully exculpate them from blame. The customs of the country sanction the occurrence of scenes such as I have just mentioned, and many others which would be deemed highly indelicate in other lands; and however much the foreigner may at first be tempted to doubt their strict correctness, he soon learns that no conventional rules forbid them. True modesty consists in the thought which governs every action; and viewed in this light, there was certainly no immodesty in the girls of Ojo Caliente indulging in a bath, even if they did appear 'right before folks,' as the philosophic Sam Slick would say."

Everything indeed is rude in those parts—only just one remove from a state of nature. Thus for instance,

"The Mexican landlord sets no public table—provides no meal, and very likely keeps no provisions fit for his foreign guests. At the *cocina*, or kitchen, amid the steams of rank and highly seasoned stews, he may esteem himself lucky if he can purchase a bowl of mutton broth, a coarse earthen platter of frijoles, or perchance, a guisado so particularly high seasoned with red pepper that the skin of his mouth is in danger of going down his throat at the first swallow. Ten chances to one if he is fortunate enough to find knife, fork, or spoon—articles by no means necessary in Mexican housekeeping. But what need of these when he has his own good fingers and a plate of those ever-accompanying and never-failing thin cakes, yclept tortillas, to fall back upon? The soup he drinks from the bowl; a spoon he manufactures by tearing off a piece of tortilla and doubling it into a species of scoop, and with this he is enabled to shovel up a mouthful of his frijoles or guisado and carry it to his jaws. Tortilla and all are swallowed, for with every fresh mouthful a spoon is made. Should the stranger happen to swallow a bit of guisado so outrageously hot with red pepper that from very agony a freshet of tears starts from his eyes, some by-standing Mexican exclaims that it is 'bueno por el estomago'—good for the stomach? We may all fume and rage against Mrs Trollope and Dickens, and work ourselves into a most patriotic fury at their strictures; but it can not be denied that too many of us impose terrible taxes upon our digestive

organs by boiling our food in over-haste and half masticated. Too many of us, again, consult but our tastes. We make a hopper of our mouths, feed it to overflowing with the richest dishes until that trough or reservoir called the stomach is running over, stop suddenly in our eating, rush to business as though life and death depended upon our exertions, and spend half our lives wondering why we are troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia!"

It is quite impossible to trace the various adventures which chequered the fate of our travellers.—They were led, as it were in procession, from place place, the objects of admiration and astonishment to the inhabitants, and not seldom of pity and hospitality. The method of their transit gave them opportunities of observing the country, not enjoyed by ordinary pilgrims. The *surveillance* under which they were placed, served sometimes for their protection. At San Luis, they meet with "a regular Vera cruzer":—

"In five minutes after our arrival at the hotel of the equestrians, I found that our Vermont acquaintance was one of the quintiest specimens of the Yankee race I had ever seen, and not a few examples had I met previous to my encounter with him. He had a droll impediment in his speech which gave to his actions and gestures a turn irresistibly comic, and then he told an excellent story, played the trombone, triangle, and bass viol, spoke Spanish well, drove one of the circus waggons, translated the bills, turned an occasional somerset in the ring, cracked jokes in Spanish with the Mexican clown took the tickets at the entrance with one hand while with the other he beat an accompaniment to the orchestra inside on the bass drum, and in short made himself 'generally useful.' After partaking of an excellent supper, we spent an agreeable hour in his room, listening to story after story of his adventures. He 'come out' to Mexico, to use his own words, by way of Chihuahua, accompanying the traders from Jonesborough, on Red River, in the first and only expedition across the immense prairies. They were some six or eight months on the road, and suffered incredible hardships for want of water and provisions. Our Yankee was a stout man when we saw him, but he told us that he was a perfect transparency when he first arrived at the Mexican settlements—so poor, in fact, that according to his own account 'a person might have read the New England primer through him without specs.' When 10 o'clock came we rose to depart; but the droll genius insisted that we should first partake a glass of egg-nog with him, and then help him to sing 'Old Hundred' in remembrance of old times. There are few persons in the New England States who cannot go through this ancient and well known psalm-tune after some fashion, and although neither time nor place was exactly befitting, we all happened to be from that quarter, and could not resist complying with his comico-serious request. He really had a good voice, and, for aught I know, may have led the singing in his native church. After humming a little, apparently to get the right pitch, he started off with a full, rich tone; but suddenly checking himself in the middle of the first line, said that the thing was not yat complete. Taking a double-base from its resting-place in one corner of the room, he soon had the instrument tuned, and then recommenced with this accompaniment. Never have I heard a performance so strangely mingling the grave and the comic. It was odd enough to see one of his profession in a strange land thus engaged—and then the solemnity and zeal with which he sawed and sang away were perfectly irresistible. I did not laugh; but thoughts arose in my mind very little accordant with the earnest and devotional spirit with which our strange companion went through his share of the performance. This curious scene over a scene which is probably without parallel in the history of San Luis Potosi, we took leave of our singular acquaintance, who promised to call at the convent early the next morning, and do everything in his power to assist those among the Texans who were the most destitute. During the forenoon of the day which followed this strange night adventure we were visited at the convent by a large number of foreigners—Scotch, Irish, English, German, French and American. Our Yankee acquaintance also made his appearance, with several of his companions, and for an hour or two the old cloisters rang with merry jokes. That his story-teller of the mad wag had an inexhaustible fund of humorous anecdote, and one great charm about his jokes was that while his hearers' sides were shaking at their recital, his own face was as solemn as that of any of the Yatican idols which grace the volumes of Stephens or Norman. A faint twinkle of humour, enough to show that he felt the full comic force of his story, might be seen lurking about the corners of his eyes; but farther than this he did not indulge in outward expressions of mirth."

After having been more than three months and a half upon the road, they at last approach the city of Mexico, when some of Mr. Kendall's friends were liberated; but he himself much to his surprise, was detained a prisoner, on the erroneous plea of his having been one of the *avant couriers* of the expedition. At length he entered the city:—

"In mere jest, and to cause uneasiness among the more inexperienced, we had frequently, while upon the road, spoken of the probability of our being compelled to enter that city mounted upon asses, as a species of punishment; little did I think, when I was giving all credit and coloring to these stories, that I was actually thus to make my own entrance—ride into the city of the Montezumas upon an unsaddled and unbridled donkey! Than a jackass there is perhaps no animal with a gait more easy; but to see a full-grown man mounted upon the back of one of them, without bridle or saddle, and with no other means of guiding and directing his course than by pulling his ears, is ludicrous in extreme, to say the least of it. The patient animals, however, jog quietly along, their noses close to the ground, ready to pick up any bit of orange-peel or chance blade of grass, and in the situation in which I then was I would hardly have exchanged the sluggish little animal on which I was perched for the proudest charger in Christendom."

They had no general cause for merriment however, for most of the party were suffering under the small-pox in its various stages, objects of compassion rather than mirth. Our author suffered, though slightly; and found himself forced into reluctant companionship with the lepers of the hospital. After a time too he was transported to Santiago, and chained and imprisoned in a convent. After more than seven months' suffering as a prisoner, Mr. Kendall's liberation was effected. On recovering his liberty his feelings were peculiar. He retired at night to rest, but not to sleep:—

"From the 15th of September to the 21st of April (he says) I had been a prisoner—I had performed a toilsome and painful march exceeding two thousand miles—I had seen my comrades inhumanly butchered around me, had seen them die from exposure, from hardship, and from sickness—I had passed through an endless variety of scenes the most exciting; yet all this time I had slept well, except when illness or severe inclemency of weather prevented it. Now I had liberty and every comfort at my command, but sleep would not visit my eyelids. The very quiet around me, instead of being a provocative of slumber seemed to keep me awake. I missed the hard stone or earthen floors, the knowledge that comrades were strewn close around me, the clanking of chains—the very groans of the unfortunate *lazarinos* were wanting. I missed, too, the eternal cries of our guard—the '*centinela alerta!*' the '*quien vive?*' and '*que gente?*' which had rung in our ears until the grating sounds had fairly become so many lullabies. Thoughts of home, of liberty, of once more visiting the friends and scenes of other days, came crowding and jostling each other through my mind in such rapid succession that my head was in a very whirl of excitement. Tired nature at length achieved the mastery, however, and towards morning I fell asleep."

Into the relative politics of Texas and New Mexico, we are of course incompetent to enter, and therefore to decide how far the author of the narrative before us has a clear right to complain of the sufferings he experienced. The narrative itself, however, is interesting, not only on account of its personal adventure, but for its minute descriptions, and voluminous information concerning places and manners, which are almost equally strange to readers on both sides the Atlantic. It is designed to tell to Americans themselves much that is novel, touching a portion of their continent which few have the means of exploring, and which is not indeed to be explored without risking dangers, if not exactly such as are related in these two extraordinary volumes, yet such as make the courage quail, even of a thorough "go-a-head Yankee."

Communications.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

TO THE DESCENDANTS OF LOYALISTS.

The best of books, whilst it treats of the only foundation of the hope of all, contains also a philosophy of the most profound character; and whilst it details the history of the human family, reveals at the same time the wisdom of the infinite mind in the rules which inspiration pointed out as those best adapted for particular ends. Can we from its pages produce an example to guide us, and which by following we may keep alive those sentiments and principles which brought our fathers to a land where they might not only "fear God," but "honor the King." Let us see—treating of the institution of the Passover, it is stated in Exodus c 13, v 14, "and it shall be, when thy son asketh thee in time to come, saying, what is this? that thou shalt say unto him, by strength of hand the Lord brought us out from Egypt, from the house of bondage."—Such instances abound, and they make clear the principle, that events, and the great moral truths connected with them, can be rendered more permanent in their effects upon the mind of a people by institutions commemorative of them. This reason itself, and the experience of mankind were to fail us, we have a higher source than the intellect of man, and an example more convincing than the customs of nations to direct us in this subject.

In 1783 a band of high-principled men landed on these shores, that they might enjoy the blessings denied to them in the land of their birth;—Exiles, they preferred braving the hardships of the forest, to the comfort of cultivated fields that no longer remain under the sway of their sovereign—they became hewers of wood and drawers of water—years of toil and endurance have thinned their ranks until few now remain—the wilderness they entered is rapidly yielding to the industry of their descendants—cities and towns are springing up in the land—strangers, to the sacrifices they made, the sufferings they endured, and the reasons of voluntary exile, are becoming numerous among us. And when the few remaining hoary heads shall have departed, the last visible links will be broken, and the memory of these things shall pass away as a tale that is told. Shall this be permitted—will no effort be made to honor our fathers—can we, the sons of loyalists, let the *spirit* of 1783 thus quietly depart from among us—can we suffer the few remaining worthies to sink into their graves without gladdening their hearts with the knowledge that their principles are not only *not* despised, but that they still live in us, and are deeply cherished by us?

There is one way only in which this can be accomplished, and the good old refugee blood that warmed the hearts of the fathers has not so cooled that the sons will refuse to perform it. A Monument commemorative of the Landing in 1783 must be raised. Less than £3000 will do it, and that sum could be easily collected. Providence has abundantly blessed us with the means, and if this Monument cannot rise, it can only be that some sad change has come over the spirit bequeathed to us by the noble of the earth. The subject has been brought before us—it must be decided, and the result will prove whether we regard the principles that actuated them or prefer that the remembrance of them and their deeds shall perish. The result I cannot allow myself to feel, this monument must rise. The stranger, to your fathers must respect them and their principles if not on their own account, yet in deference to their sons. We are strong in numbers, not less so in the truth, and should any one prove recreant to the spirit that actuated his ancestors, then would we but have to point to the inscription "Fear God Honor the King," and the monument of their glory would be the witness of his degradation. Rejoicing in our liberty we could pity his longing after an Egyptian bondage. Z.

Mr. Editor,—

I send you some further extracts from a letter dated Erzerum, May 16th, 1844, and I do this the more willingly because I have seen it stated in some late papers, that the Commissioner appointed to adjust some important questions between the Turks and Persians, was about to be broken up without accomplishing that object. Those statements it will be seen by this letter, are entirely without foundation:—

"Up to the middle of May the cold has been very severe, and only the last weeks thawing of the snow permitted the peasant to plough his fields, and sow his corn, that is on the plain, for the hills are still covered with their winter garb, and as you may suppose, produces a strange contrast with the busy scene on the plain, where you may see hundreds of ploughs going in every direction, without a single tree to intercept the view!

"The fields are not even divided by hedges, and "land marks" alone indicate the boundaries of the different properties; but land marks will not alone suffice: water is requisite and a rill leads to a common centre from which it is led in succession to each field, and these two causes tend to more lawsuits than all other matters of every day life put together: here then we have the cause of the scriptural curses against removing our neighbours land marks, &c.

In fine if a man were to travel with his Bible in his hand, every step of his journey would convince him of its truths, not only as refers to customs of old, but also to the fulfilment of the prophecies.—Cities once powerful and the wonder of the world for population have passed away and are become the dens of savage beasts. The river as you know which flows past the ruins of Babylon and Ninevah, passes our doors in this ancient city, and forty days journey would enable an enterprising person to make the circuit of Biblical history. I should very much like to return that way, visiting the Tigris and Euphrates and traversing the holy land to the sea coast at Beyrouts; but I fear business will constrain me to return by the road I came.

Affairs with us advance but slowly, I trust however they may be said to go *surely* and altho' they have been the source of not a little anxiety, yet all my acts are approved and I think November will see me at Stambul on my way to England.

W. F. W.

Erzerum, April 7th, 1844.

"Our Winter has been of unprecedented severity, even for Armenia, and many poor travellers have fallen victims to intense frost and deep snow. You all heard of Dr. Wolff's sojourn amongst us on his way to Bokhara. He is a brave old Pilgrim, and I regretted much not being able to accompany him and take care of him; he is the most absent minded man. I ever met! nothing but his courage, his indifference to comfort, and the support his ardent and benevolent mind receives from religion, sustains him in such a perilous undertaking. I have heard from him at Tabrees and Teheran; but I fear his courageous and benevolent attempt to ascertain the fate of those two officers, will meet a bitter disappointment; however, let us try to find hope in the very great discrepancy in the different accounts of travellers from Bokhara.

I am getting on well, and have received entire support from the Ambassador at Constantinople.

Ere this reaches you, all Christendom will have rung the praises of Sir Stratford Canning, for having achieved so great a victory over the Turks, I mean the full abrogation of the bloody law, which dooms to death any man who returns to the bosom of the Church from Islam."

W. F. W.

More Paper Hangings!

Just received per ship *Margaret*, from Philadelphia

3 CASES containing a splendid assortment of fine Glazed

PAPER HANGINGS.

Also, from Boston, per schooner 'Flora,' 8x10 to 11x14 WINDOW GLASS, Brooms: Clothes Pins, &c. &c.

July 12. J. LEITCH. *Prince Wm. street.*

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 19, 1844.

The English Mail, with dates to 4th July, arrived here yesterday morning. It is gratifying to find from our files of papers, that the state of trade generally throughout Britain is increasingly prosperous, and the Timber market continues firm. A summary of intelligence received by this arrival, will be found in our columns.

Counterfeit Notes.—We are informed that counterfeit American Bank Paper has been exchanged in this city and vicinity to a considerable extent within a few days. At Eastport and other places the same imposition has been practiced.—We noticed a few days since in an American paper, that at a sale of the effects of a celebrated Bank note engraver, the necessary implements for carrying on the manufactory of notes, were exposed at public competition. These, no doubt, have fallen into unprincipled hands, and the consequence is, that the Union will be inundated with counterfeit bank notes. It behoves those who are in the habit of exchanging American money, at least, to be on their guard.

☞ We have much pleasure in directing attention to the Advertisement of Mr. Agnew, in this day's paper. His stock of Jewellery is of a splendid description, and comprises such a choice and varied assortment as is seldom offered to the inspection of the public.

MORE RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

This "city of brotherly love" has again been the scene of violence and outrage, by which it would appear that many lives have been lost. The mob armed themselves against the Military, whom they at first overpowered, but at length, after having lost two pieces of cannon, were compelled in turn to give way. The exact number of killed and wounded was not ascertained at the last accounts, but are generally stated to be about thirteen of the former, and from fifty to seventy wounded. These latter riots are stated to have commenced in consequence of a quantity of arms having been found in the Catholic Church of St. Philip de Nevi.

The Philadelphia Editors in remarking upon the recurrence of these disgraceful scenes, attribute them to the imbecility of the Magistrates, and a correspondent aptly says:—"Instead of visiting public outbreaks with immediate and summary vengeance, our imbecile magistrates either run from the scene of conflict, or stand by and coquet with the rioters. Our mobs hitherto have never been put down.—They have always been permitted to rage until they satisfied their monster appetite for arson, robbery and murder. A day or two after a riot ceases, the officers of justice venture out to make a few arrests, but in the meantime the principals fly to some other part of the Union, and there the matter usually ends. Instead of having men of nerve at the head of our city government, who dare teach obedience to the laws with grape and cannister, we are cowed with magistrates who fly from danger and hide in corners when a mob appears. Hence the sanguinary character of our riots."

Let our own city authorities keep this piece of advice in mind, lest the same odium attach to them as to those of Philadelphia.

Rope Manufactory.—Yesterday afternoon we visited the Rope Manufactory of our enterprising townsman, *Mr. Thomas Wallace*, which is now in successful operation near this city, and have not experienced so much gratification for a long time as we did while viewing this extensive and well arranged establishment. Every thing appeared in perfect order, and on the most approved mode of construction. We had an opportunity of seeing samples of Rope which had been manufactured, from nine thread ratline to nine inch shrouding, which looked as well as any imported rope of the kind we have ever seen, and will no doubt be found as durable. This Walk is about 800 feet in length, and there are attached to it commodious buildings for the purpose of carrying on every branch of the business.

Within the last few years many undertakings of a highly beneficial nature have been accomplished by our enterprising Citizens, but we know of none that will prove more generally beneficial than the one to which it is now our pleasing duty to direct public attention, and we heartily wish the spirited proprietor every success.—*New Brunswicker.*

(From the Herald.)

☞ *Missing Vessel!—Probable loss of many Lives!*—The brigantine *Enterprise*, Capt. Alley, sailed from Truro, N. S., for Boston, early in May last, deeply laden with plaster: nearly eight weeks have now elapsed, and no accounts have reached Truro of her arrival at her destined port, nor is there any thing authentic known of her since she sailed. A letter from Truro, to a gentleman in this city, received yesterday, says:—

"All hopes for the safety of the missing *Enterprise* are being changed for despair; there were upwards of twenty-four men, women and children on board, including the crew; she was very much loaded down with plaster—and is said to have somewhat strained herself in the Creek, across the bar before sailing—Many members of some of the principle families in the neighborhood were on board—travelling for pleasure, health and business; deep affliction pervades the breasts of all here at the thought of this supposed melancholy and sudden termination of the lives of so many. No less than four widows, (one of whom is left with six children,) are mourning for their husbands, parents for their children, and children for parents. The owner had a wife and six of his family on board; the passengers were Mr. R. Blackwood, son of the Rev. Robert Blackwood, a young man highly esteemed for his great promise, who was on a visit to his brother in Canada; a son of Major Archibald, Mr. Dill, Barrister at Law, Mr. Tucker, jr., and many others who were universally esteemed and respected, and whose families are thrown into the deepest sorrow. It is one of the most melancholy and heart rending visitations that has befallen our town or its neighborhood for many years; many entertain hopes that they may yet be safe—but I assure you that I have little—very little."

Death of Joe Smith, the Mormon Prophet.—The Mormon Prophet, Joe Smith, has at length come to an untimely end. He had latterly been the cause of great riots and violence which compelled the authorities to keep an armed force constantly in the vicinity of his Mormon settlement; and for some of his offences was lodged in prison at Carthage, where he was left guarded by a dozen soldiers. Here he was assailed by a mob of sixty men, well armed, who overpowered the guard, and broke open the prison door. Joe made for the window, and in the progress of his flight betwixt the window and the ground, received three balls through his body; one of the mob then stabbed him with a sword. His brother Hiram, who was confined with him, shared the same fate—his body being literally riddled with balls. Joe's body was taken to his own city of Nauvoo, at sight of which the Mormons became dreadfully exasperated, and were with difficulty kept from making an immediate attack upon their enemies.—The United States is indeed a "great country."

Fire.—We regret to learn that a new two story house belonging to Mr. James Cother, at Loch Lomond, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last. The house was in course of being finished, and it is supposed that some sparks accidentally communicated to some shavings on the premises. Mr. Cother is an industrious and worthy man, and this accident, by which he has lost about £200, will be severely felt.—[N. Brunswicker.

Sir Charles Metcalfe's official entrance into Montreal was made the subject of a general holiday, when a triumphal arch was erected and a procession formed consisting of the St. George's Society; the Loyal Montreal Lodge of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows; the Loyal St. Lawrence Lodge of Odd Fellows, same unity; the Loyal Prince of Wales Lodge of Odd Fellows; the St. Andrew's society, preceded by five pipers in full costume; the German Society, in like order; the Mechanics' Institute, in like order; Band of Music; Firemen; Hose Company; Phœnix Company; Neptune Company; Alliance Company; Queen's Ward Company; Mutual Company; the Union Fire Engine; Hose Company. Private Carriages; Band of Music; the St. Jean Baptiste society, headed by the Hon. D. B. Viger, and other gentlemen; these, headed by the Band of the 89th Regiment, escorted His Excellency to the Governor's residence. The display is stated to have been the most imposing, in numbers and splendour, ever witnessed in the Province. His Excellency was every where received with the most marked respect.

Agreeably to notice, sermons of a very interesting nature were preached on Sunday last by the Rev. Mr. Bullock, Rector of Digby, in behalf of the Portland Episcopal Sunday School, and the collections amounted to £13: 10.

Halifax, July 15.

COURT OF VICE ADMIRALTY.

THE CREW OF THE SALADIN.

At 11 o'clock, yesterday forenoon, the Court of Vice Admiralty was convened, to take the preliminary steps in the trial of the prisoners detained in custody for the murder of the officers of the Saladin. His Honor the Judge of the Admiralty Court, adjourned that Court till Tuesday week. He announced that the Admiralty Commission had been given to Common Law Judges, to try the prisoners of the Saladin—that it would be opened immediately, and in case of a conviction, the Admiralty Court would then proceed to pass upon the property held in custody.

About 12 o'clock, Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adam, the Chief Justice, and the three Puisne Judges, came upon the Bench. The Commission was then read by Scott Tremain, Registrar of the Crown, and the Commissioners sworn.

The Chief Justice then directed the attendance of a Grand Jury, at 10 o'clock to-day, and adjourned the Court till the hour.—*Saturday's Chronicle.*

The Admiralty Court met on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock; and the Grand Jury was charged by the Chief Justice regarding the Saladin Prisoners. Immediately after, the Court Adjourned till two o'clock. As it was understood that as soon as the Grand Jury returned into the court with the indictment, the prisoners would be arraigned, a vast concourse of people assembled, apparently anxious to gaze upon the faces of men who stood charged with a crime of most horrible character. Meanwhile, a covered carriage had been despatched to the Penitentiary to bring the prisoners thence. At about half-past two o'clock, the unfortunate men reached the Province Building and were immediately placed at the bar. Two indictments were preferred against them—one for *Piracy* and other for *Murder*; so that if acquitted on the first charge, they will remain to be tried on the second. To these indictments, each of the prisoners pleaded "*not guilty.*"

Messrs. W. Young, J. B. Uniacke, and Doyle, appeared as Counsel for these men, who are placed in most fearful circumstances, and whether innocent or guilty, are truly objects of pity. Leave was asked to plead, but as no precedents were adduced, the Court disallowed the application. Thursday was appointed for the day of trial.

The prisoners seemed impressed with the solemn and perilous situation in which they were placed; and at the same time manifested a propriety of bearing that was calculated to awaken pity, if not sympathy, among the spectators.

Sir Charles Adam, the Admiral on the station, dressed in naval uniform, sat as President of the Court; and it was a novelty to see a tribunal so constituted in Halifax. Sir Charles has been familiar with the storm and 'mountain wave' for half a century, and has been where the naval thunder of Old England fell terribly on the ears of the trembling foe. He has rejoiced in some of those splendid victories, that were achieved by the valour and dauntless intrepidity of British tars, and added to the national renown; but he seemed to feel that there was an importance and a responsibility in his present position, that were never transcended by any duty he had previously been called upon to perform.—*Nova Scotian.*

NEWS BY THE JULY MAIL.

[From Chas. Willmer's News Letter.]

Lord Heytesbury has been chosen to succeed Earl De Grey as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The party organs opposed to the present ministers admit that, looking to the range of choice, this is as unexceptionable a nomination as they could have made.

The Committee of Privileges of the House of Peers assembled on Tuesday and Thursday, on the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este to the Peerage of his late father, the Duke of Sussex. The witnesses examined were Miss Augusta D'Este, sister to the claimant, Lady Virginia Murray his aunt, Dr Lushington, whose evidence was held to be inadmissible on a legal point, the Honourable Admiral Stopford, and Dr. Wiseman, the Roman Catholic Bishop.

According to the recent census the population of St. Petersburg is 443,000 inhabitants, and that of Moscow 357,000. This, however, includes immense garrisons of soldiers, there being only 285,000 females in the two places in a total population of upwards of 800,000 souls.

On Wednesday, a fire broke out on board a fine brig, 280 tons burthen, named the Galena, Ditchen, master, denominated a Newcastle trader, lying in the Thames, off the Tower. She was laden with a cargo of tea, sugars bales of cotton goods, and about 30 barrels of tar in the forecastle. She was scuttled. The loss is expected to exceed £1800.

On Sunday evening last the lighthouse which has been raised on the western end of the Plymouth Breakwater was, for the first time illuminated.—The light of the edifice is of a red colour towards the sea, and of a white colour within the line of the Breakwater. The building is 63 feet above high water mark, and has been erected at an expense of £12,000.

Paper is now, it seems, to be made from wheat straw; and it is affirmed that both the finest and coarsest qualities can be produced by the new method. The experiment, we hear, is about to be tried on a larger scale—mills having been lately taken at Chalford, near Stroud, for the purpose.

War Office, June 25.—52d Regt.—Ensign Raymond Richard Pelly to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Frederick Cardan, deceased; sergeant major William Fuller to be ensign, vice Pelly.

The great sporting trial concerning the pedigree as well as the age of "Running Rein," the winner of the "Derby," at Epsom, in May last, has terminated against the horse and its owner. The stakes, amounting to between £4,000 and £5,000 will consequently, be given up to Colonel Peel who owns Orlando, the horse which came in second.

Lord Heytesbury, G. C. B., the successor of Earl Grey in the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, is in his 65th year, and has been Ambassador at the Courts of St. Petersburgh, Naples, and Lisbon. He was appointed Governor-General of India on the accession of sir Robert Peel to office in 1834, but on the return of the Whigs in 1835 the appointment was cancelled. The Noble Lord married the daughter of the late Hon. W. H. Bouverie, grand daughter of the first Earl of Radnor. His Lordship's son, the Hon. W. H. A. A'Court Holmes, who married the daughter of the late sir Leonard Holmes, is member for the Isle of Wight.

Sheriffs for London.—Mr. Alderman William Hunter and Mr. Thomas Sydney have been elected sheriffs of London for the ensuing year.

An unknown benefactress has not given the munificent sum of £1,000 to the Exeter Diocesan Church Building Society.

Recantation of a Priest.—The Rev. John O'Brien, late Roman Catholic curate at Kilkee, made his recantation on Sunday in the parish church of Kilrush, and embraced the Protestant faith. The new convert is a native of Newtown, county Limerick. This is the third priest that has abjured the Church of Rome, in Ireland within the last three months—viz., the Rev. Mr. Frost, at Dublin; the Rev. Mr. Burke, at Kilfenora; and the Rev. Mr. O'Brien at Kilrush.—*Liverpool Mail.*

THE CONFECTIONARY TRADE WITH AMERICA.

Some few weeks since a memorial was presented to the President of the Board of Trade and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by the journeymen confectioners of the metropolis, as well as others from the different cities of the United Kingdom, respecting the introduction of hard confectionary into England from Halifax, North America, and which was done in direct opposition to the tariff of last year. The parties who imported the goods contended that, under the Navigation Act, which was passed to enable the inhabitants of Halifax to enjoy the same privileges as the people of England, the goods, by being manufactured at Halifax were, to all intents and purposes, British manufactured goods, and therefore could be admitted at the duty of 1d. per lb. This was met by the trade, who stated that the sugar was not the production of Halifax, but procured from the West Indies, and by its being admitted at a very small duty into Halifax, the result would be, that if the trade were allowed to continue it would throw every workman in England out of employ, besides causing a deficiency in the revenue of upwards of a quarter of a million sterling. These proceedings have at length terminated by an order in Council being issued, prohibiting the import of any hard confectionary into any of the ports of the United Kingdom under a duty of 6d. per lb., and which enactment came into operation on Monday last. Since then it is understood that seven tons weight of lozenges have arrived in the port of London, and although exertions have been made to get it admitted at the duty of 1d per lb., the attempt has been unsuccessful, and it is now in bond.

HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO STAFFORD HOUSE.

On Saturday evening, the 22d ult. the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland were honored with the gracious company of the Queen and her illustrious consort, at Stafford House, on the interesting occasion of the christening of their infant son.

The visit of royalty was more especially the result of his Royal Highness Prince Albert's promise to honour the Duke and Duchess by personally standing as sponsor for the infant lord, and, as a mark of favour, her Majesty was pleased to accompany her royal husband and be present at the baptismal ceremony.

The visitors on this auspicious occasion were amongst the highest of the nobility of this country.

Precisely at seven o'clock her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by the usual court circle. The royal party came in four carriages.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland were in waiting to receive the Queen and his Royal Highness as they alighted.

Her Majesty, leaning on the arm of the Duke of Sutherland, was then conducted by the grand entrance to the marble staircase, and from thence to the saloon, Prince Albert and the Duchess of Sutherland, and the Duchess of Buccleuch, and members of the court following.

The full band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), stationed on the left of the staircase, welcomed the presence of the Sovereign with the customary honours, playing the national anthem.

The christening was solemnized shortly after the arrival of her Majesty: the religious ceremony was performed in the magnificent picture gallery.

His Grace the Archbishop of York, assisted by the Rev. Sir Henry R. Dukinfield, Bart., officiated at the baptismal rite.

The sponsors were his Royal Highness Prince Albert and Viscount Morpeth, and Lady Frances Egerton, who was, in her absence, represented by Lady Blantyre.

The noble infant was named after his illustrious godfather, Albert.

A selection of sacred music was performed on the organ in the atena of the staircase, until dinner was announced, at a quarter to eight o'clock.

The sumptuous entertainment was served up in the splendid banqueting room, and in a style of princely splendour. At the table her Majesty and his Royal Highness sat together, the Duke of Sutherland sitting on the left of the Queen, and the Duchess on the right of Prince Albert. Covers were laid for forty guests.

The baleony above the portico was tastefully illuminated, and decorated with white lilies, and the *jets d'eau* were in full play. On the dessert being placed on the table, the Duke's piper, in the full costume of the Duke's clan, passed round the banqueting room, playing a Scottish national air.

At the termination of the dinner, a concert was given at the bottom of the marble staircase, at which her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the distinguished circle assembled, were present.

At five minutes to eleven her Majesty and his Royal Highness departed, attended by the Duchess of Buccleuch, Earl Delaware, Marchioness of Douro, and the several members of the royal household, the Duke of Sutherland conducting the Queen to her carriage, accompanied by the Duchess of Sutherland, Marquis of Stafford, &c.

The farewell between the Queen and Prince with the noble Duke and Duchess was most cordial.

After her Majesty had retired, a limited party met in the gallery, where some scottish reels were danced, the Duke's piper performing.

Willmer & smith's European Times.

LOSS OF THE MANCHESTER STEAMER.

Late on Friday night the General Steam Navigation Company's steamer Countess of Lonsdale brought over the most painful intelligence relative to the Manchester, Hull and Hamburgh steamer, Captain Dudley, from which it appears that that fine vessel, with the whole of her crew and passengers, was totally lost on the Vogel Sands, near Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe, during a fearful gale of wind, with other vessels on the night of Sunday week. The subjoined embodies the chief facts concerning the melancholy catastrophe. The Manchester, it appears was the property of the Hamburgh Steam Company, and has, since the breaking up of the ice in the Elbe, been running in conjunction with the Leeds and Hamburgh steamers, in opposition to the Hull's Company's ships, between that port and Hamburgh. She left Hull on the morning of Thursday week, the 10th instant, with a miscellaneous cargo, amongst which were large quantities of Lancashire goods, and it is reported between twenty and thirty passengers. The weather then was somewhat unfavourable, but not of such a character as to cause any fear for her safety; it is, however very certain that on her approaching the opposite coast she encountered a terrific hurricane. The pilots at Cuxhaven were, as usual, on the lookout for her at the time she generally made that port, and her non-appearance at first did not excite much alarm amongst them, they supposing that, owing to the violence of the gale, and the tremendous sea running at the entrance of the Elbe, Captain Dudley, the master, would keep her out to sea for the better security. The storm, it seems, commenced on the Thursday morning, and continued with unabated fury till Sunday morning, the wind blowing from north-west; and two vessels one named the Hoffnung (a schooner), and the other said to be a barque, were both lost in attempting to run for the harbour. The whole of Saturday and Sunday passing without any tidings being heard of the Manchester, alarm was naturally felt, not only at Cuxhaven but also at Hamburgh, and her arrival was looked for with the most intense anxiety. Directly the Countess of Lonsdale had reached the Elbe, on her last outward passage, she was boarded by pilots to ascertain if Captain Stranack had seen or heard of the Manchester. It is almost needless to say that the reply was in the negative. On the following day the Transit steamer, from Hull, arrived, and the same inquiries were made on board of her, with the same unhappy results. This vessel having come by the same track which the Manchester must have taken, and their being sufficient time, presuming that she had run into some place for refuge, to make for Hamburgh, the wind having moderated, the worst apprehensions were entertained for her fate, and several parties, to whom goods on board of her were consigned, proceeded to Cuxhaven, in order to ascertain whether she had been wrecked. No particulars having reached Hamburgh by Wednesday morning; prior to the departure of the Countess of Lonsdale for London, Captain Stranack determined upon making all possible inquiry on reaching Cuxhaven; and on his arrival there a pilot-boat was hailed, and from her crew he learned such information as to lead him to believe beyond a doubt, that the ill fated steamer had been lost during the hurricane with every soul on board. They stated that the Manchester's long-boat had been picked up bottom upwards and broken, nine miles to the northward of Cuxhaven, together with pieces of wreck and quantities of cotton twist, linen and other goods. The case of a compass had also been picked up, bearing the name of the mate of the unfortunate vessel, which strengthened the opinion that the steamer was lost; and one of them further added, that seven bodies, known to be those of the crew of the Manchester, had been cast along along the coast. They also pointed out to Capt Stranack large pieces of wreck at a distance to northward of the Vogel Sands which the County of Lonsdale afterwards passed, but the description of wreck they could not discern. The Manchester was nearly a new vessel, having been only launched about two years. She was of about 400 tons burden, and about 140 horse power. The loss with her cargo, it is said will exceed £25,000.

It appears that a great portion of the cabin furniture, the sample-bag on board this vessel, and other remains of that unfortunate vessel, have been washed up. Of the crew on board the Manchester, the captain, the two engineers, and one or two firemen, are Englishmen. Captain Dudley was a native of Ireland, and first came to Hull about four years ago when he was mate of the Juno steamer, which came here to receive new boilers. He was afterwards placed in command of the Innisfail steamer, which carried the mails between Hull and Gottenburg.—He has been in command of the Manchester since the death of Captain Bridge, about 12 months ago. The chief engineer, named Jonas Wilson, resided in St James's Place, English street, Pottery; he was married, but has left no family. He was for sometime employed in the Foundry of Messrs. Pim and was much respected. The following is, we believe a correct list of the passengers on board the Manchester:—Frederick Barnet Phillips, Esq., of Birmingham—a young gentleman 22 years of age, who was travelling for the benefit of his health.—With him was travelling a foreign gentleman, of whom nothing is known. Mrs. Smith, a lady, 40 years of age; her daughter, Miss Emily Smith, 21 years of age; and Mr. St. George Smith, her son, 27 years of age. This family came from Drogheda in Ireland, and were going to Gratzenburg, in Silesia, for the benefit of their health. Mr. James Richmond, of Paisley, who has resided at Worksop five or six years, was also on board. Mr. Rothery of Leeds, a wool merchant, was also on board.

The Vivid steamer, which arrived on Wednesday evening from Hull, we ascertained that the Transit steamer made that port on Monday from the scene of the late heart-rending occurrence, and the additional particulars brought by her confirm the melancholy fact that not a life was saved.

London Pictorial Times.

COMMERCIAL.

A good business was done in London last week in most kind of foreign and colonial produce, but not so much as during the previous week, when the amount was almost unprecedented in many leading articles, owing to holders being anxious to sell in consequence of the large imports. The public sales lately have been very extensive, and, owing to the great stocks, they have been forced, and lower prices have rated. Most of the business has been *bona fide*. The exports have increased, and the imports have decreased. We have had no influential commercial news, except from India and China, which is considered rather unfavourable to the manufacturing interests, and the business advertised onward is to a fair extent. The staple market continues in a healthy state generally, especially in cotton and wool and the manufacturing districts seem to be prospering. Although a large amount of money has been just now invested in merchandise, still it is as plentiful as ever. Rates of discount remain as they were. Five bankers' bills, 1 3 4; first merchants 2; others, 2 1 4 to 4; dock accounts, 4 1 2 to 5. The bank is still discounting at 3. On consols the rate is 1 1-2, and on foreign funds 4. But little done in consols, and the average price has been 93 3-8 1-2.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Great expectations was entertained respecting the meeting of two large corps of troops, which are to be collected towards the months of August and September on the Sutledge; the one to the west to be commanded by General Sir Charles Napier, and the other, near Ferozepore, by Sir Hugh Gough. The latter statement might be doubted, as it was said that the presence of the Commander-in-Chief was required at the Council Board at Calcutta. It seems, however, more likely that either this gallant General Sir Charles Napier will attend the movements of the Governor General, who was, it was reported, on the eve of going from Calcutta to the north-western provinces, and who would reach Meerut in September. The disturbed state of the Punjaub is calculated to hasten the movements of the British Indian armies in that direction. The attempts lately made to corrupt the fidelity of the British sepoys, and the large sums sent to Ferozepore and its vicinity (£170,000) have excited a strong wish for punishing the unprincipled chiefs of Lahore. The large force of 80,000 men was therefore ordered, and it was thought Lord Ellenborough and Sir C. Napier would undertake the conquest of the Punjaub, the former as a diplomatist and a politician, and the latter as a general.

In Gwalior there were intrigues fomented by the Queen Dowager against the British and the Regent established there; but a caution and a threat had been given her on the part of the Supreme Government. Tranquility prevailed in the capital, and the people were satisfied, for and excellent police had been arranged there by the British officers. The ancient capital of Candeish, called Burhanpore, had been ceded to the British, and had been taken possession of by the troops from Mhow and Assergbur. The occupation of it by the British is satisfactory to its inhabitants, as it was going to ruin under the Mahratta yoke.

The large native made piece of ordnance which was formerly some years ago at Kurnool has been shipped on board her Majesty's ship Cornwallis, and was to be removed to England. It weighs upwards of eight tons.

In Bombay there was a discussion going forward respecting the conduct of the native justices, who had not exerted themselves to procure the arrest of a man named Aloo Paroo, against whom evidence had been discovered to prove his being implicated in the burning of the five ships from that harbour during the last two years, and also of his being connected with the gang of pirates, smugglers, &c., discovered in 1843.

The news from China comes down to the 26th of March, but it adds n

answered the fire. *The conference was broken up and the Generals (Lamoricière and Bedeau) were attacked by the Morocco troops.*

"I have just arrived and have taken the offensive, and I have killed of the enemy 300 or 400 men. I also took from him several horses, and 300 or 400 stand of arms.

"Never was a punishment better deserved. We have only six killed and twenty wounded."

The news of this second attack rekindled the warfuror in Paris; when it was considered by the opposition papers as equivalent to a commencement of hostilities between France and Morocco.

Private letters add that in well informed circles it is believed the war will speedily be put an end to by the Emperor of Morocco acceding to all the demands of the French Government; but among the public generally, it is believed that hostilities will still continue, and that if the Emperor resists the wishes of his fanatical subjects he will fall a victim to their rage.

The Paris papers of Monday are filled with the railroad discussion of the Chamber of Deputies, and the reports of the trial of the murderers of M. Donon Cadot, the baker, at Pontoise. That a severe battle had been fought between the French and Moors, on the 15th, and several since that date, many are stated to have been killed on both sides.

It has long been stated generally at Paris on Monday, that the fleet entrusted to the Prince de Joinville is to be reinforced immediately with three ships of the line. Orders have been sent to Toulon for their immediate equipment.

BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.—About one hundred and fifty of the Loyal Orangemen of New-Brunswick sat down to an excellent Dinner at the *Hibernian Hotel*, on Friday the 12th day of July, in commemoration of the victory of William the Third, Prince of Orange, over James at the Boyne. The following Toasts were given from the Chair:

1. The QUEEN. *God save the Queen.*
2. Prince Albert & the Royal Family. *England's Glory.*
3. The Glorious and Immortal Memory of Wm. 3rd Prince of Orange.
4. The Duke Cumberland. *The Protestant Boys.*
5. The Loyal Orange Association. *No surrender.*
6. Sir Robert Peel & Her Majesty's Ministers. *Hearts of Oak.*
7. CHURCH & STATE. *Old Hundred.*
8. Duke of Wellington. *See the Conquering Hero Comes.*
9. Army and Navy. *Rule Britannia and British Grenadiers.*
10. Sir Charles Metcalfe. The man who would not be the Traitor to sign the death warrant of British connection.—*The Fine Old English Gentleman.*
11. Sir Wm. McD. G. Colebrooke. *The Blue Bells of Scotland.*
12. Derry Walls & No surrender. *Boyne Water.*
13. Lady Colebrooke & the fair daughters of New Brunswick. *Here's a health to all good Lasses.*
14. Our respected Guests. *Auld lang syne.*

We understand that nearly one hundred of the brethren sat down to dinner in Carleton, to commemorate the same occasion.

Important from Mexico—Death of Santmanat—Revival of the War against Texas!—By the Gondalete, we have Vera Cruz dates up to the 20th ult. says the New Orleans Picayune of the 4th inst. and from the city of Mexico to the 16th.

The daring Gen. Santmanat, of whose departure from this place with a band of followers to revolutionize Tobasco, we have already spoken, has been taken prisoner and shot, and it is supposed that his comrades will share the same fate.

It would seem that on nearing the coast of Tobasco, the vessel which had on board Santmanat and his men was discovered, chased, and finally driven on shore, between the bar of Chistepec and the principal bar, by the Mexican man of war brig Santa Anna. The revolutionists, some of whom had arms while others had nothing to defend themselves, immediately betook themselves to the mountains. After several brushes with the Mexican troops, in which several of the men were either killed or taken prisoners, santmanat himself was finally captured with only one follower, and shot at Jalap, near Tobasco, on the 18th ult. after the consolations of religion were administered to him. According to one letter which we have seen, his head was cut off, fried in oil, and after being put in a species of cazing, was stuck upon a pole to adorn the principal plezza of Tobasco—truly a most horrible end. It was thought his comrades would all share the same fate. Thus has terminated an expedition which was conceived in daring, but in which wisdom had no counsel. That the Mexican authorities were justifiable in putting to death the leader we are not prepared to dispute; but nothing can palliate the horrible mutilations committed upon his person after his life had paid the full forfeit of his revolutionary attempt. What became of the vessel which transported Santmanat, or her officers and crew, we have been unable to learn.

Santa Anna has sent orders to General Wool to publish a decree at once to the effect that the armistice with Texas is at an end, and that hostilities are to be immediately re-commenced with vigour.—Report has it, that Santa Anna has also ordered Gen Wool to advance on Texas. He had called upon Congress to furnish him with thirty thousand men and $4,000,000 wherewith to recommence the war against Texas. General Reyes has been appointed Minister of War and Marine in place of Tornel, and Gen. Gomez de la cortina first officer of the War Bureau. Gen Valentin Canalizo has been chosen commander of the army destined to operate against Texas. The new Minister of war has ordered the Militia into immediate and active service, and from present appearances it would seem that Santa Anna is determined to make a strong attempt to resubjugate Texas. If one of his men crosses the Brazos we are much mistaken—if they reach the Colorado they will be lucky, and still more fortunate if they recross the Rio Grande alive.

The news of the rejection of the Annexation had not reached Mexico when the Gandulete sailed.

Interesting to Ladies.—The preservation of the Complexion from burning pernicious influences of the solar beam, was for ages a desideratum in science. Half a century back Ladies suffered severely from the effects produced by excessive heat. The rapid progress of science has happily brought to light a discovery of the highest importance to the Female Fashionable World. We allude to ROWLAND'S celebrated KALYDOR, the auxiliary friend, guardian and protector of female beauty.—In removing every unsightly irregularity of the skin, whether occasioned by illness, irritation of the surface from exposure, either to cold winds, the sun, sea breezes, or other accidental causes, the operation of the *Kalydor* is certain, expeditious, and delightfully smoothing and refreshing—never failing to realize a healthy and radient bloom.

See Advertisement.

Married.

At Grand Lake, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. A. Wood, Mr. John M'Lean, of Nashwalk, to Miss Mary Ann Lamont, of Musquash Island.

On the 11th instant, at the residence of Mr. Samuel Knight, Grand Lake, by the same, after having baptized ten of his sons and daughters, including the bride, and two of his grand children, Miss Esther Knight, to Mr. Charles Henry Wood.

On the 13th, by the same, Mr. Wm. Farmee, to Miss Amelia O'Connell, late of Ireland.

At Annapolis, N. S., on the 9th inst., by the Rev. James G. Hennigar, Capt. Peter McKay, to Mary Eliza, second daughter of John Tupper, Esq., all of that place.

Died.

On Monday afternoon, at the residence of Mr. David Waterbery, Thomas Trenholm, Esq., of Point de Bute, Westmorland County, Merchant in the 50th year of his age, leaving a wife and seven children with numerous relatives and friends to lament his loss. His remains were taken to Westmoreland for interment.

On Wednesday morning, after a long and tedious illness, Mr. Charles Quayle, a native of the Isle of Man, in the 54th year of his age.

At Halifax, on the 9th inst., in the 74th year of his age, Mr. Michael Quinan, conductor of the Commissariat Department.

At Long Point, Cornwallis, on the 22d of June, Mr. William Hall, in the 42d year of his age, leaving a wife and ten children to lament his loss. He was for fifteen years a member of the Baptist Church, and was beloved by a large circle of friends and relatives.

At Salisbury, Westmorland County, on the 2d of April, after a short illness, Mr. Charles Cane, in the 80th year of his age, a native of England. He has been for many years a constant member of the Baptist Church, through life he maintained the character of an upright, judicious and honest man.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, ARRIVED, 14th—ship Pandora, Brown, Hull, 42—W. & J. Lawton, coals.
Princess, Vaughan, New York, 6—Master, salt and coals.
Sirion, Cann, Boston, 5—C. McLauchlan, ballast.
Sir Edward, Hamilton, Lundy, New York, 8—J. Wishart, ballast.
Britain, Hemeon, Yarmouth—C. McLauchlan, molasses.
Brig Fisher, Young, Newfoundland, 14—John Wishart, ballast.
15th—Brig Eclipse, Michiner, Gibralter—J. Mackay, ballast.
str. Saxe Gotha, Chisholm, Halifax—J. Whitney, merchandise.
schr. Clyde, Crosby, Halifax, 5—Geo. Salter, tea, sugar & coffee.
16th—ship Perthshire, Drake, London, 43—John Robertson, merchandise.
Portland, Stalker, Charleston—Owens & Duncan, pitch pine timber.
Avon, Masters, Liverpool—John Ward & sons, ballast.
Brz Stokesly, Gurr, London, 54—John Mackay, ballast.
Blanche, White, Donegal—Wiggins & son, passengers, &c.
18th—ship Albion, Moran, Liverpool, 37—John Hammond, salt.
schr. Eleanor Jane, Sharp, Boston, 5—R. D. Wilmot, wheat.
19th—Brig Ann, Elair, Bermuda, 9; J. Kirk, ballast.

CLEARED.

13th—ship Birkenhead, Keswick, Cork, timber & deals—John Robertson; Brig Wentherly, Rennison, London, timber & deals—S. Gardner: Brig Resolution, Davis, Penzance, timber & deals—R. Rankin & co.; Wave, Wheeler, Dublin, do—John Mackay; British American, Liverpool, do—Eaton & Ray.
15th—Brig Britannia, Elbeck, Dundalk, timber & deals—R. Rankin & co.
16th—Brig Sally, Dutchburn, carlisle, timber and deals—John Wishart; Milo, Worster, Preston timber & deals—Wiggins & son; Normanby, Smales, Stockton, timber & deals—J. Mackay; Duke of Wellington, Delaney, London, timber & deals—J. DeWolfe Spurr.
17th—Brigt. Laurel, Hughes, Boston, scantling, Wiggins & son; schr. charles, Claridge, Eastport, fish. Master.
18th—Barque Albion, Hicks, London, timber and deals, J. DeWolfe Spurr; Governor Douglas, Hyde, Bristol, timber & deals, James Kirk.
19th—ship Themis, Brown, Liverpool, timber, deals, staves, &c.; C. Brown.

Brig William, Griffiths, of Charlottetown, from Pugwash Bound to Cork with Timber and deals, went ashore on 22d ult., in a thick fog, on Point English, saint Mary's Bay, N. F. the wind blowing fresh and a heavy sea running, after her rudder being carried away and sternpost and frame started, she came off and drifted on Point La Hay's Beach, where she lies stranded, bilged and her keel broken in two; materials and luggage saved, vessel and cargo sold for £82 10—Insured in England.

Ship Marquis of Huntley, from Quebec, laden with deals, bound to Cork, went aground on Brion Island 24th ult.—Vessel and cargo probably will be lost.—crew and materials saved.

The brig Desdemona, of Windsor, which sailed from Pictou on the 2nd of July, with a cargo of coal for Somerset, v. s. struck on a rock off Arichat on the 7th, and is supposed to be a total wreck.

The ship Ritchie, of and for Glasgow, for Quebec timber laden, was stranded at st. Shott's on Wednesday evening last, having gone on shore in a thick fog.—she is stated to have been of about 900 tons, with a crew of 37 man and 1 passenger, who were all happily saved, together with part of materials.—[Newfld. Royal Gazette.

From Willmer's News Letter.

ARRIVALS FROM ST. JOHN.

June 16, St. Martins, Dublin; South Esk, Cork; 17, Abeona, Newry; Mariner, Leith Roads; Majestic, Hull; 18, Mariner, Leith; Eliza, Dundee; 19, Ann Hall, off the Cowes; 21, Lumley, Dublin; Recovery, Kingston; South Esk, Belfast; Ann Hall, Hull; British Queen, Gloucester; 22, J. Richards, Donegal; 23, Voyager, Hull; 25, Diana Dumfries; 25, Polmaria, Gravesend; 26, Cove, Hastings; Pleiades, Cravesend; Evening Star, Hull; 27, Bengal, Portsmouth.

VESSELS SAILED FOR ST. JOHN.

June 7, Eclipse, from Gibralter; 17, Harmony Waterford; Velocite, do.; 18th, Argent, Dublin; 19th Magnolia, do; 20th Pethel, Hull; 21, Eclipse, Malaga; 22, Odessa, Dublin; 23, Douglas, Liverpool; Oromocto, do; 25, Clyde, do; Elizabeth Beatle, do; 27, Washington, do; 28, Caledonia, do; 29, Coronation, do; 30, Nelson Village, do; July 1, Frederick, do; 2, New Zealand, do; June 25, Fortitude, Falmouth; 26th Amelia, Cork; 27, Bristol, Newry; Houghton, Hull; 28 Mary Caroline, Deal; Hibernia, Wexford; 29, Oberon, Lynn; 30, Alexander Edmond, Deal.

Loading at Liverpool, Pearl, British Queen and Severn, for this port—In the Clyde, Lady Napier, for this port.

TIMBER.—The imports have increased very considerably since our last publication, in consequence of the wind having veered round to the westward; still the supplies from North America since the 1st of February, have been under the average of the previous year. The stocks of square timber are higher than for many years past: Deals and Planks are, however, rather plentiful. Prices, on the whole, exhibit little change.—*Pine Timber*, of St John, two cargoes have been sold from the quay, one of 20 inch average at 18¾d, and one of 18¾ inch average at 18¾d per foot. From the yard 50 logs, at large average, were sold at 19¼d per ft. Of Quebec no new arrivals have taken place, but the old stocks of all kinds continue to reduce rapidly, leaving the general stock of the port much lower than it has been known for many years, and consequently a very encouraging prospect for the early arrivals, perticularly of Quebec Timber.—302 pieces of square Spruce Scantling from Saint Andrews, were sold at 13¾d per foot. *Quebec Oak.* In the absence of arrivals the sales are confined to retail, and are limited, the stock being, for the most part, inferior. *Quebec Elm.*—The same remark applies to Elm. *Birch* continues to meet ready sale. Early in the month, a parcel of 4,00 feet St. John was sold at 20d per foot; another parcel of 80 logs, with cargo, supposed at 18¾d; and another parcel, in like manner, at 18¾d per foot. By auction, some Hardwood Planks were sold at 3d to 3½d per foot of 2 inches. A parcel of small Quebec Birch, in the log, was sold at 16¾d per foot.—*Masts and Spars.* By auction, a parcel of good quality fresh Halifax Spars sold at from 14d to 22 1 2d per foot, averaging about 19d. and Rickers at 8d each; and by private bargain, a parcel of Saint Andrews has been sold at 19d per foot.—*Quebec Deals.* A small cargo of middling quality has been sold from the quay at £8 2s 6d per standard.—*New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks and Boards.*—With cargo St John Spruce Deals have been sold at 2d per foot; apart, one parcel of middling quality at 2d 3-16ths per foot: a cargo at 2½d per foot; another, of good quality, with Scantling, at 2d 5-16ths; the larger proportion of another, of very good quality, divided at 2d 7 16ths to 2¾d per foot of 2 inches; and Boards at 1 3 8d per foot of 1 inch. A sale by auction was held at Birkenhead when a cargo of rough St John Deals was sold at 2 3 8d to 2d 11-16ths per foot.

OILS.—£34 has been paid, to arrive, for 80 tuns pale Seal. The stock of Whale is light, and pale would fetch £32 to £33 down to £28 and £29 for brown. Sperm Oil is worth £77 to £80. Cod very dull; there are sellers at £32, but no buyers.

Pale Cognac, Champagne, &c.

Now Landing, *ex Perthshire*, from London:

30 CASES, each 1 doz., Pale COGNAC BRANDY, of very superior quality; 2 Cases, each 3 doz., finest Champagne, in Pints; Which with a choice stock of OLD WINES, &c. of every description, are offered for sale by

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Wine Merchants, Prince Wm. street.
July 19.

JULY 19, 1844.

Watches, Jewellery, SILVER PLATE, &c.

The Subscriber has received per last trip of Royal Mail Steamer *Acadia*, (via Halifax,) part of his spring supply of **Watches, Jewellery, Plate, Hardware, &c.** consisting of—

GOLD and silver cased Detached Patent Lever WATCHES, containing late Continental improvements, which for style of finish and good performance, are superior to any hitherto imported. Jewelled and plain Vertical Ditto, superior finish, from £3: 10 up—warranted: Ladies' and Gents. Gold Finger **Rings**, in various settings; Gold Vinegrettes; Lockets; a large assortment of fine Gold BROOCHES; Rich Gilt ditto; Gents. fine Gold Bosom Pins; Gold and silver Watch Guards, in various patterns; Hair do. ditto, Gold mounted; Gold and silver Pencil Cases; Gold Snaps and Ends; sterling Silver **Thimbles**; Steel Ditto, lined with silver; Gold Seals and Keys; Ladies' Gold Watch Hooks and Head Ornaments; Purse slides; Silver Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers, and Trays, with silver edges to match; Fine silver Table, dessert, tea, salt, and mustard **Spoons**; Bone ditto; *ALBATA TEA SPOONS*, quite a new article in this market, warranted to keep their colour; Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles of every description; ships' CHRONOMETERS; Quadrants; Day and Night Telescopes; Fancy Brass and Wooden *Clocks*, in great variety and very cheap; Fancy Pocket Pistols.

All of which, together with the remainder of his former stock, is now offered at lower prices than any other establishment in the city.

N. B.—From arrangements lately entered into with respectable English manufacturers, the subscriber will not only be enabled, but the Public will find, that his goods are offered at such low prices as to secure their patronage and defy competition.

☞ Ships' Chronometers, Clocks and Watches of every description, carefully repaired and rated.

JAMES AGNEW,
Corner of King and Cross street.

SALT AFLOAT.—5000 Bushels Liverpool SALT, just arrived, and for sale by
July 19. J. FAIRWEATHER.

VESSEL WANTED:—of about 75 to 100 Tons register, to convey a cargo of Lumber to saint John's, Newfoundland.
July 19. J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

CANVAS.—125 Bolts best quality CANVAS, from No. 1 to 7; for sale by
July 19. J. R. CRANE.

TUESDAY, THE 9TH JULY, 1844.

BY HIS HONOR THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

ON reading the Petition of WILLIAM FLAHERTY, of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Merchant, setting forth a statement of his affairs as therein, and in the documents thereunto annexed particularly detailed, and declaring that he is in insolvent circumstances, and praying that an order may be made for the calling of a Meeting of his Creditors pursuant to the Act of the General Assembly, intituled "An Act to afford relief to persons unfortunate in business in certain cases."—It is hereby ordered that the Clerk of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, do call a Public Meeting of the Creditors of the Petitioner to be holden at the Office of the said Clerk of the Peace in the city of St. John, aforesaid, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of August next, at noon, for the purpose of enabling the Petitioner to offer a composition to or make terms with, his Creditors, and to render an exposition of his affairs.

N. PARKER, *M. R.*

IN pursuance of the order of His Honor the Master of the Rolls, whereof the foregoing is a true copy—Notice is hereby given, that a Public Meeting of the Creditors of the said WILLIAM FLAHERTY will be held at my Office in the city of Saint John at the time and for the purposes mentioned in the said order.

JAS. PETERS, Jr.
Clerk of the Peace, &c.,
13th July, 1844. Saint John.

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JOHN STUART, late of Canning, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

Canning, } ANN L. STUART, *Adm'x.*
July 12, 1844 } DAVID PALMER, *Adm'r.*

Brown Stout, Porter & Ale.

152 CASKS, each 4 dozen, best London PORTER:
206 Do. each 4 do. do Double Brown STOUT;
10 Do. each 8 do. Pints, do. do. do.
59 Do. each 4 do. Guiness's Dublin do. do.
20 Do. each 8 do. Pints, do. do. do.
111 Do. each 8 do. superior London Pale ALE;
59 Do. each 4 do. FALKIRK ALE;
10 Do. each 4 do. BURTON ALE;
15 Do. each 8 do. Pints superior Pale ALE,
The above are offered for sale by

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
July 12. *Prince Wm. street.*

Fredericton Hotel.

Corner of Regent and Brunswick Streets, near the Artillery Park.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public that the above ESTABLISHMENT is now open for the reception of Visitors, and he flatters himself that from his long experience in Business, together with the additional accommodation which can now afford; he will be able to accommodate visitors to Fredericton in a style inferior to none in the Province. The House has been built and fitted up for the purpose of an Hotel.—The out-door establishment is extensive, and when completed, will be superior to any in New Brunswick. A Coach will be in attendance to convey those who patronise the FREDERICTON HOTEL, from and to the steam-boat landing, for which no additional charge will be made. Charges at this Establishment will be found as moderate as any other in the country for the like accommodation.

WILLIAM SEGEE.
Fredericton, July 11, 1844.

FLOUR, &c.

Landing ex schooner *Oriad*, from Philadelphia:

124 BARRELS superfine FLOUR;
139 Barrels CORN MEAL.

Ex 'James Andus,' from Hull:

30 hhds. Boiled, 10 hhds. Raw LINSEED OIL.
For sale by
May 24. JARDINE & CO.

Earthenware, Corks, etc.

On Consignment, by the brig 'Mars,' from Liverpool:—

CRATES of well assorted EARTHENWARE;
Bags of CORKS; casks assorted NAILS;
Ditto SPIKES; ditto 5-16, 3 8, and 3-16 CHAIN;
Blank BOOKS; QUILLS, &c.—For sale by
June 21. JOHN KINNEAR.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Saint John, N. B., July 5, 1844.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That sealed Tenders, addressed to the Deputy Postmaster General, will be received at this Office until Wednesday the 28th of August, at noon, from such persons as may be willing to contract for the conveyance of the Letter portion of the English Mail and Six Bags of Newspapers for New Brunswick and Canada, from Amherst to Saint John and Fredericton, during the ensuing winter.—that is, from the 1st of November, 1844, until the 1st of May, 1845.

Tenders may be made for the whole service, or for certain parts, viz: from Amhert to Sussex Vale, and Sussex Vale to Fredericton and Saint John.

Tenders will also be received at the same time, for the conveyance of any Express Mails which have to be forwarded during the winter, from 1st November, 1844, to 1st May, 1845, from Fredericton to Amherst, either for the whole route, or for parts of it, viz, from Fredericton to Sussex Vale, and Sussex Vale to Amherst.

The above Mails must be conveyed at the rate of six miles per hour. Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract. The tenders to express the rate in currency, and to be marked on the cover, "Tender for Express Mail."

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

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE following Persons have been Assessed for County and Parish Rates, in the sums annexed:—

Peter Burns,	4	3	3
Benjamin Bingay,	1	5	8
William Barnett,	0	5	1
Thomas Furnss,	8	9	7
Estate of Hubert Flaherty,	1	14	7
Lemcy Hayward,	1	2	10
Estate of John Hammond,	0	12	10
Morris Harrison,	1	8	10
Richard P. Knox,	3	14	5
Patrick Murphy,	1	17	1
John Marshall,	0	14	8
James McKinney,	2	0	0
Allan Coty,	0	18	4
Daniel Pettingall,	0	10	2
Estate of Charles S. Putnam,	1	2	10
Richardson Ramsay & Co.	4	4	2
John McDougal,	0	17	3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That unless the said parties, or some one in their behalf, do pay to the Collector of Taxes the several amounts, together with charges for Advertising, within Three months from the date hereof, so much of their Real Estate as will satisfy the demand, will be sold agreeably to an Act 1st Vict. c. 7, sec. 8, entitled "An Act to provide for the better Assessment of County and Parish Rates."

JAMES GEROW, Jr.
St. John, July 12, 1844. Collector of Taxes.

By the "Woodstock," from Liverpool.

3rd July, 1844.

BOAT, Board, and Horse NAILS, Block Rivets, Pump TACKS, Tea Kettles, Waggon Boxes, Horse TRACES, square Shovels and Ditching SPADES.
Curled Hair, Hair Shathing, Patent SKINS, Shoe Thread, London GLUE.
Hinges, Locks, Wood Screws, Brushes, Iron Weights—3 only, Garden sheers; Lamp Hemispheres and Chimnies.
Carriage Lace, Coffin Mounting, Shot, Guns, and Pistols, spring Steel, Cast Steel—(Sanderson's), Putty.
Refined and Common IRON, and various other Merchandise.
July 8. G. T. WILEY.

PORK, BEEF, &c.

200 BARRELS Mess PORK: 20 do. Clear do.; 60 do. Prime do.
80 Barrels Prime BEEF;
100 Barrels TAR; 10 casks SEAL OIL:
Just received and for sale by

JOHN ROBERTSON.
200 Hogsheads Prime Retailing MOLASSES.
Apply as above. July 5.

Timber on Sale.

300 TONS of WHITE PINE—from 16 to 17 inch average. Enquire of

JAMES P. PAYNE.
July 5 [Cour. M. News 2i *Timber Agent.*

July 5th, 1844.

Per *Envoy*, from Londonderry:

2 and a quarter Tons first quality Irish OATMEAL, which will be found equal to any imported from Scotland, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

A. HEGAN.

Fine Wrought Rose Head
NAILS, &c.

CASKS of 4d'y, 6d'y, 8d'y, 10d'y, 12d'y, 14d'y, 16d'y, and 20d'y;
Ditto 5'dy, 8d'y, 9'dy, and 10d'y HORSE NAILS;
Ditto 5, 6, 6 1 2 and 7 inch SPIKES;
Ditto ¾, 5 16, ⅜, and 7-16 close linked and warranted CHAINS;
constantly on hand, and can be supplied in any quantity required, at equally low prices, if not lower than Cut Nails, allowing the difference in quality.

JOHN KINNEAR.
July 5. 6i. Sands' Brick Building.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber would inform those persons who are interested in the erection of Steam Saw Mills, that he has invented an adaptation of principles (already well known,) to the application of steam power; by which *one third additional motive force*, will be obtained in the Engine, by the same expenditure of steam, and the whole machinery so simplified, that a Steam Saw Mill by his plan, may be erected at *one half the usual cost.*

Having submitted his plans to the most rigorous analytical investigation, he is now about to secure a patent for their application; he will be happy to explain his inventions, to any parties who are about erecting steam saw mill machinery, and to enter into arrangements with any capitalist, who upon a conviction of the utility of his plans, will engage to aid in carrying them into execution.

Reference may be made by persons residing at a distance through any respectable Mercantile house in St. John, or he may be personally consulted by calling at his lodgings.

ROBERT FOULIS,
C. Engineer & Land Surveyor.
Orange street, June 28, 1844.

SPRING GOODS.

Received per "Lady Sale," from Glasgow, and Panope, from Liverpool:

BALES of Indigo Blue and White COTTON WARPS; Do. Grey & White Cottons;
Do. Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Do. Two blue Cottons;
Do. superior CLOTHS CASSIMERES, and Fancy Buck and DOE SKINS;
Do. Printed and Plain Moleskins; [plain;
Do. Red and White FLANNELS, twill'd and
CORDAGE—assorted, from 6 thread to 5 inch, tared and white;
CANVAS, Osnaburgh, and Rugging.
Casks Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
Vitriol, Whiting, Red and Yellow Ochre;
Hhds. and Tierces LOAF SUGAR;
SHOT, STARCH, &c. &c.
Also, a General Assortment of Birmingham and Wolverhampton *Goods*, which will be sold low for prompt pay.

May 10. WM. H. SCOVIL.

Steamer Nova-Scotia

THE steamboat NOVA-SCOTIA, will leave St. John for Digby and Annapolis, on Monday and on Friday mornings at 7 o'clock; returning on Monday evenings immediately after the arrival of the Stage at Annapolis, and on Friday evenings or Saturday mornings as the tide will admit.

This Boat continues the communication between St. John and Halifax direct.

She will also leave St. John for

EASTPORT,

on Wednesday mornings at 7 o'clock, and return on Thursdays.

EDWARD W. GREENWOOD
July 5, 1844. *Agent.*

New Brunswick CLOTHING Store,
Water Street,
Third door from the South Market Wharf.

The subscriber has received per *Lady Caroline*, and *Portland*, from London, and *Palmerston* from Liverpool, **his Spring Supply,** consisting of—

SUPERFINE, Black, Blue, and Medley colored BROAD CLOTHS;
Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins and Tweeds;
Linen Drill, Gambroon and Cantoons;
Superfine Frock and Dress COATS, various colors;
Summer COATS, of the newest and most fashionable styles;
PANTS and VESTS, do. do. do.
CLOTH JACKETS, in superfine black and blue;
Cantoon, Gambroon, and Flannel ditto;
Cloth CAPS, Men's and Youth's—a splendid assortment;
Glengarry and Blue Bonnets;
HATS, in Beaver and Gossamer—the west styles;
Glazed Hats—patent India Rubber and Felt;
Glazed Caps and Hat Covers;
White SHIRTS, with Linen neck and breasts—a beautiful article;
Linen Shirts, Collars and Fronts;
Gent's Fancy Scarfs and Stocks;
Black and coloured silk Handkerchiefs;
Regatta and heavy striped Shirts;
Lambswool shirts and Drawers;
Braces, Gloves, Hosiery, straps, &c. &c.
Carpet Bags, and Youth's Patent Leather Belts;
Watches, JEWELLERY, Pistols, Razors, Pocket Knives, Combs, Brushes, &c.

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Red and Blue serge and Flannel shirts;
Monkey, Pea, and Reefing Jackets;
Sou'westers; Duck and Canvas Pants;
Hammocks, Mattresses, sheets, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c. &c.

N B.—All of which will be sold at the *Lowest prices for CASH ONLY.*

☞ Gentlemen wishing to select their Cloth and leave their orders, can have them executed on the shortest notice, and most fashionable styles.

SAMUEL NEILL.
6th June, 1844.

No. 3, WATER STREET.

JUNE 15TH, 1844.

Just Received per 'Sarah Maria' from Liverpool, and 'Charlotte and 'Meridian' from Boston:

2 CASKS CUTLERY, containing KNIVES & FORKS, Carvers, Pen, Pocket and Jack Knives, Butcher and Shoe KNIVES;
1 cask Mill & Hand saw FILES, flat and half round Smiths' Files, Cabinet Files and Rasps, Horse Rasps, &c.
2 casks Britannia Metal and Plated WARE, containing Tea Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots; Table and chamber Candlesticks, revolving table Castors, Table and Chamber Lamps, hot water Jugs, German silver table and Desert Forks; silver plated, german silver do. tea and table spoons;
1 bale curled HAIR, and Hair Seating 18 to 26 inch.
3 cases Mill, Pit, and Cross Cut saws.
1 cask improved Circular Saws 18 to 26 inch.
2 cases leather and mahogany Desks and Dressing Cases, in great variety; Mahogany, Zebra, and Japan'd Draw Knobs.
10 *Casks containing a general assortment of Ironmongery*—Gerishes, carpenters, and lowell patent Rim and Mortise Locks, brass ease and iron rim Locks, trunk and fill Locks, butt, chest, strap H. HL London, and hook and eye HINGES, ship's Compasses, chest handles, brass Nails, coffee Mills, wire cloth, roller blind Ends and Pulleys, Curtain bands and Pins, wood screws, chisels, Planes, coffin mounting, cut tacks and brads, Gimblets, Hammers, steel yards, counter balances, &c. &c.
60 Kegs Rose and clasp Nails from 4d'y to 60dy.
10 Do. boat Nails from 1½ inch to 2½ inch.
8 Do. Horse and Ox Nails;
60 Bags Spikes from 4 to 10 inch. 100 kegs London LEAD, smiths' Bellows, Vices and Anvils, cast and blister STEEL, shovels and spades.

☞ The above Goods will be sold low for satisfactory payments.

THOS. SANDALL & CO.

W. G. LAWTON

Has received per 'Belize,' 'Princess Victoria,' and 'Mars' from Liverpool:

100 PACKAGES, containing Printed COTTONS & Furnitures;
Grey, White, and Striped COTTONS;
Muslins, Linings, Ticks, and Dowlas;
White and Colored *COUNTERPANES*;
White, Grey and Colored Damask Table Cloths;
Linens, Lawn, Diaper, Duck and Hollands;
Osnaburgh, Canvas and Huckaback;
Black, Colored and Fancy VELVETS;
A large lot of Fancy TROUSERING, *Vestings* and Buttons;
Satinet, Tweeds and Gambroons;
Red, Yellow and White FLANNELS;
ORLEANS, SAXONY and Parisians;
Brown, White and Fancy Drills;
Printed JEANS and SATEENS;
Handkerchiefs and Shawls—of every kind;
Hemp, Venetian, Scotch and Kidderminster CARPETINGS;
Stair Carpeting, Rugs and Mats;
Also—A lot of FLOOR CLOTHS, in 5-8, 3 4, 4 4, 5-4, 6-4, 7 4, 8 4, 9 4, 10-4.
Which, together with a lot of Sundries, are offered at the lowest Market prices for CASH ONLY. June 14.

ST. JOHN, 17TH MAY, 1844.

South side of Market Square.

THE subscriber offers for sale, in the Brick store of Benjamin Smith, Esq.
American superfine FLOUR (fancy brand),
CORN MEAL, SUGAR, TEAS,
COFFEES, and a general assortment of best quality GROCERIES, at low prices.

GEORGE H. FORD.

MAY 31st 1844.

PIPES, PIPES,

Per "Canmore" from Glasgow,

40 BOXES Assorted TOBACCO PIPES.

ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

SOAP.

LANDING, ex brig *Mars*: [illegible] Boxes best Liverpool SOAP; for sale very low by
June 2. WM. CARVILL.

6 hogsheads Crushed and Bastard ditto;
2 puncheons Golden SYRUP;
12 barrels Pot BARLEY; 5 bbls. Pearl ditto;
1 chest Indigo; 1 cask Button BLUE;
2 cases best POLAND STARCH;
2 chests Cassia Lignea; 1 cask Ground Cassia;
2 casks Scotch SNUFF; 3 carroteels Currants;
16 kegs F and SF Mustard;
2 boxes Brown and White Windsor SOAP;
1 ton Scotch soap; 15 boxes Pipes;
170 Reams Writing and Wrapping PAPER;
Wafers, sealing Wax, Ink Powders, and Quills,
15 Tierces RICE;
30 boxes Cavendish TOBACCO;
501 packages assorted BRUSHES;
Black Pepper, Allspice; Orange, Citron, and Lemon Peel; Cream of Tartar; finest spanish Liquorice, saltpetre, Black Lead, Blue Vitriol, ALUM, COPPERAS, &c. &c.

—IN STORE—

12 hogsheads and 40 barrels Bright Sugars;
10 puncheons Prime Retailing Molasses;
2 tons Steele's Soap; 3 tierces Saleratus;
3 tons first quality Oatmeal;
40 dozen Corn Brooms; 20 do. Whisk ditto;
2 casks *superior* Pale seal OIL;
600 bushels SALT; 40 bags stoved ditto;

With a great variety of other articles, all which will be sold Wholesale and Retail, on as moderate terms as any in the market.

ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

Drugs and Patent Medicines.

The subscriber has received from London a supply

of Drugs and Medicines.

—ALSO—

FINE Smyrna Sponges; Metcalfe's improved Tooth Brushes; Paris's original Windsor SOAP; Gattie's sultans or Ekemelek Do.; *Saponaceous Sand Soap—a superior article;* Military shaving SOAP, in squares; Ambrosial shaving CREAM; Shaving Powder; Victoria Bouquet, a delightful perfume; Prince Albert's Ditto; Henny's Rondeletia; Essence of sweet Briar, sweet Pea, and Honey Suckle, Essence of spring Flowers; Extract of Verbena; Extract of Lavender; Real Farina COLOGNE; Court Plaster—black and flesh colored; Goldbeater's Skin; Diamond Cement; New Marking INK; Aromatic Pastiles.

In Store,

Blue Vitriol, Alum, Copperas, Logwood & Fustic.

JOHN G. SHADE,
Chemist and Druggist corner North Market Wharf.
June 14.

GORDON'S
General Hardware Establishment.
Adjoining the LONDON HOUSE, Market square,

Just received per Lady Sale from Glasgow—

633 PIECES Hollow Ware—consisting of POTS from ¾ to 35 Gallons; Bakepans and Covers, from 9 to 16 inches; Fry Pans, boomed and swivelled; Fire Dogs, Griddles, &c.; Cases Thompson's Augurs, from ¾ to 2¼ inch.

Per Princess Victoria, Belize, Mars and Sarah Maria, from Liverpool.

Smiths' Bellows, 22 to 36 inch Anvils; Vices; Cast, Blister and spring **Steel**; Plough Plating and Plough share Moulds; Pipe and Cart Boxes; No. 3 4 and 5 sheet LEAD; Lead Pipe, ass'd to 1¾ inch; Sheet Block & ZINC; Block **Tin**, IC. IX. BC. and DX. Tin of superior quality; Iron, Brass and Copper Wire; Wire Cloth and Riddles; sheet COPPER, ass'd; composition SPIKES, sheathing Nails, and clinch R

NEW GOODS

Just Received by

HORSFALL & SHERATON,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

Per Lady Caroline, from London, and *Palmerston*, and *Princess Victoria*, from Liverpool, a large and carefully selected assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season, which are offered at the lowest prices (Wholesale and Retail)—for Cash only, viz:

SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTHS—in blacks, blues, Invisible Greens, Olives, Brown and Mulberry;
Doeskins, Buckskins, Cassimores, Drills, Cantoons, Gambroons, and Moleskins;
Broad and Narrow Tweeds;
Velvet, Satin, Quilting, Cassimere, and other Vestings;
Gents. Scarfs, Stocks, Cravats, Handkerchiefs Braces and Brace Ends;
Rich striped Silks, black and coloured Satin Turks, French Satins, &c.;
Crapes and Crape Trimmings;
A great variety of Fringes, Gimps, Cords and Tassels;
Orleans, Cobourg, and Zebra Cloths;
Paramattas, Jellallabads, Cashmeres, and Mousseline-de laines;
Satin, Cashmere, Crape and Indiana Shawls;
Scarfs and Handkerchiefs;
Gloves and Hosiery—all sizes and kinds;
Parasols, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas;
Laces, Blonds, Quillings, Edgings, Veils and Falls;
French and English Bonnett and Cap Ribbons;
600 Pieces Printed Cottons and Cambrics;
Grey and White Cottons, and Shirting Stripes;
Welch, Saxony, Lancashire and other Flannels; 8-4 and 10-4 linen & cotton Shirting;
Ducks, Canvas, Glass Cloth, & Ozenburghs;
Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Damasks and Holands;
Druggetts and Hearth Rugs;
White and col'd Quilts and Counterpanes;
Roll Jaconets, Silesias and Shallooms;
Muslins—of all sorts;
Tickings, Swandowns, Homespuns, and Apron Checks;
Boy's Cloth Caps; Carpet Hassocks;
Women's and Children's Stays;
Corded Orleans, Paramattas, and Crape Lastings;
An assortment of Tailor's Trimmings, including Coat Cords, Sporting Buttons, and some very superior Black Thread.

May 31, 1844.

MAY 31, 1844.

SPRING GOODS,

Per *Portland*, from London, comprising—

LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES;
Plain and Fancy PARASOLS;
Cashmere, Paisley, Indiana and satin SHAWLS;
Crape, Thibet, Indiana, Brussels, and Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS;
Plain and striped Silks; Black Satinetts;
Satins, Sarsnet, Paramatta,
Figured Parisians and Alpacas; Crapes;
Black Orleans Cloths; Plain & Fancy RIBBONS;
Silk Buttons, Cords, Gimps and Fringes;
Black Lace Demi VEILS;
Nette, Laces, Edgings, Blonds and Quillings;
Muslin Worked Trimmings;
HOSIERY of all descriptions;
Lace, silk, spun, Kid, and Lisle GLOVES;
Printed Oil Cloth; Silk, Twist and Threads;
Broad CLOTHS, Casimers, Doeskin;
Tweeds, Vestings, Braces, Stocks, Handkerchiefs Scarfs, Gloves, silk and cambric Umbrellas;
1500 Gent's HATS, assorted kinds.

☞The whole of which are offered at the lowest prices for Cash only.

W. G. LAWTON.

☞Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully intimates to his former patrons and friends generally, that he has resumed the VICTUALLING Business on his own account, *at Stall No. 4, in the Butchers' Market*; where he intends to give personal attention to his business, and hopes to give general satisfaction to those who may be pleased to patronise him.

May 11. NATHAN GODSOE.

CORDAGE.

Received per ship *George Gordon*, from Grangemouth:

5 TONS CORDAGE, assorted:—2¼ to 4½ inch Warps; 1½ to 3½ inch Cordage; Spunyarn, assorted.—For sale very low by

June 7. W. CARIVLL.

Cheap Hat and Cap STORE,

No. 1, Prince Wm. street, corner of Market square.

Per the Lady *Carolina* and *Panope*, and other late Arrivals:—

THE Subscriber has received, 32 Cases and Packages, containing a superior assortment of Gents. best London superfine Beaver, HATS, Paris Satin Beaver ditto, *some impressed rim*, Paris Gossamere, *very light*, Men's strong Gossamere & Waterproof & Plated, black and Drab Felt and Farmer's Beaver Hats, low crowns, Children's Beaver Hats, with tassels and bands, Gents. and Youth's Navy cloth Caps; Infants and Youth Cloth and Velvet Caps and Turbans, with tassels; Men's Glazed Hats and Cap Covers; Scotch Blue Bonnets, Cap Peaks and straps; *Navy Gold Lace* a great variety of Albert's, Threshers Pilot and Halifax Glazed Hats.

—ALSO—

One Case superfine Madras INDIGO. The above are offered at Wholesale and Retail at a moderate advance for CASH.

May 24. E. E. LOCKHART.

TOBACCO.

54 BOXES Cavendish TOBACCO, 16's, landing ex schooner *Albion*, from New York, for sale by

July 2, 1844. J. R. CRANE.

THE FIRST PRODUCTIONS IN THE WORLD FOR

The Hair! the Skin!! and the Teeth!!

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Is universally acknowledged to be the ONLY ARTICLE that will effectually *produce* and *restore* Hair, (including WHISKERS, MUSTACHIOS, and EYEBROWS,) prevent it from falling off or turning grey, free it from scurf and dandriff, and render it delightfully *soft, silky, early and glossy.*

Caution!—Numerous *pernicious* compounds are universally sold as "MACASSAR OIL." To ensure the real article, see that the bottle is enclosed in a wrapper, (a steel engraving of exquisite workmanship,) on which are engraved "*ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL*," in two lines.

*** To further insure the genuine article, see that the words "*Rowland's Macassar Oil*" are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 20,025 letters,—WITHOUT THIS NONE ARE GENUINE.

Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small) 10s. 6d., and double that size 21s. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

This elegant and fragrant preparation thoroughly eradicates all *Pimples, Spots, Blotches, Redness, Tan, Freckles*, and other defects of the skin; heals *Sunburns, Stings of Insects*, and reduces inflammation. It imparts a youthful roseate hue to the most bilious complexion, and renders the *Arms, Hands*, and *Neck*, transparently fair and delightfully soft and smooth.

It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing Wash, during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or dry piercing winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies. Gentlemen will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving in allaying the irritation of the skin.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR, PEARL DENTIFRICE,

A FRAGRANT WHITE POWDER of Oriental Herbs. It eradicates Tartar and decayed spots from the Teeth, preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like whiteness, and fixes the teeth firmly in the gums. Being an Anti-scorbutic, it eradicates the scurvy from the Gums; strengthens, braces, and renders them of a healthy red. It removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicine, &c. and imparts *sweetness* and *perfume* to the breath.

Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

Rowland's

ESSENCE OF TYNE,

Or, IMPERIAL DYE,

Changes Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c. to a beautiful Brown or Black.

Price 4s.; 7s. 6d.; 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle.

Rowland's Alsana Extract,

Immediately relieves the most violent *Tooth ache, Gum biles, and Swelled Face.*

Price 2s. 9d.; 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

Observe! To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's stamps have authorised the Proprietor's signature to be engraved on the Government stamp, thus—

A. Rowland & Son, 20, *Hatton Garden*,

Which is affixed to the Kalydor, Odonto, and Alsana. None of these are genuine without the stamp.

Beware of Imitations! composed of the most pernicious and trashy ingredients, and which are frequently pressed upon the unwary as "GENUINE," and under the lure of *being cheap*. Be sure to ask for "Rowland's Articles."

☞Sold by Dr. W. LIVINGSTONE, *St. John, N. B.*, and by every Perfumer and Chemist throughout the civilized world. *June* 9, 1843.

Salt, Coal, Beef, Flour, Pork, &c.

FOUR Thousand Bushels SALT;
100 Chals. Grand Lake COALS;
150 Barrels PORK; 50 Do. BEEF;
200 Do. superfine FLOUR; 30 do. herrings;
6 hhds Molasses; 40 Tons Screwed HAY;
40 M. hhd. Staves; 20 cords lathwood.

A good assortment of Clear and Seasoned PINE BOARDS and Planks, Spruce Boards, Scantling, Laths, Cedar Post, &c. &c.—All of which will be sold low for approved payment,

April 19. *JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.*

BAR IRON.

THE subscriber is now landing a quantity of well assorted BAR IRON, viz:

REFINED FLATS, 1¼ to 2x¼; 1½ to 3x⅜; 1½ to 3x⅜; 3 to 4x⅜.
ROUNDS, ⅜ to 3 inch,
SQUARES, ⅜ to 3 inch.
COMMON FLATS, 1¼ to 4½x⅜; 1¼ to 3x¼; 1½ to 4x¼; 2½ to 3x⅜.

June 7. WM. CARVILL.

May 3, 1844.

GEORGE CHADWICK

WOULD inform his Friends and the Public that he has Resumed business at his Old Stand, King's Square.

He has a good assortment of ***Groceries*** and other articles for sale, suitable for the use of Town or Country, and shall endeavour to keep a Constant Supply of such Goods of the best quality and at the lowest Cash prices.

He earnestly calls upon his Debtors to favour him with an early payment of his long standing claims, and also a share of their Cash custom.

King square, St. John. 4t

Garden and Grass Seeds.

W. O. SMITH, has received from the SEED Establishment connected with the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, a supply of

Fresh Garden & Flower SEEDS.

Also, Red and White Clover, Herds Grass and Timothy. For sale at No. 1, North side Market square. April 12.

MOLASSES, &c.

Landing ex schr. '*J. Alexander*,' from Cienfuegos

104 HHDS. 30 Tierces, 15 bbls. prime quality Muscovado **Molasses**;

Ex Flora, from Boston:

15 Boxes Layer RAISINS; 15 Boxes WOOL CARDS; 65 dozen CORN BROOMS.

March 29. JARDINE & CO.

Cordage & Grey Cottons.

4 TONS CORDAGE, assorted;
450 pieces Grey COTTONS, from 27 to 40 inch.

Ex brigs *Gratitude* and *Princess Victoria* from Liverpool. For sale by

June 14. J. R. CRANE.

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.

March, 1844.

The subscriber offers for sale, at his Warehouse, Nelson street:

20 CHAIN CABLES, 9 16ths to 1¼ inch;
10 Anchors, 9 to 16 cwt;
20 Kedge ANCHORS, 1 to 5 cwt;
20 Rolls Sheet Lead, 2½ & 16 lbs per foot;
2 Tons PIG LEAD;
100 Kegs SHOT, ass'd. Nos. BB, B, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5;
100 Kegs GUNPOWDER;
10 Tons Bar and Bolt IRON, assorted sizes, common and refined;
50 Bags Iron Spikes, assorted sizes; 10 Franklin Stoves; 30 Gin Wheels, ass'd sizes; also, Barrow Wheels and other Castings; 5 Tons BOLT COPPER, ass'd sizes; 12 cases sheet. do. of all sizes and description; 1 ton Composition Spikes, 2½ & 10 inch, composition Clinch Rings, ass'd sizes, 20 packages sheathing Paper and patent Felt; 100 kegs WHITE LEAD; 100 kegs Yellow & Black PAINT; 10 tons Whiting; 1 ton Putty; 50 gross Wine Bottles; 50 brls Round Peas; 100 bbls Navy Bread; 20 do Mess and 50 do Prime PORK, in Bond; 10 Kegs TOBACCO, of good quality; Qr casks and Octaves superior *London Particular MADEIRA WINE*, direct from the celebrated House of *Aurejo Irmaos*, of Madeira.

In Store,—2,000 bushels Cadiz SALT; 5,000 do Liverpool, do; 100 Chaldrons good House COAL—in Yard.

—ALSO—

CORDAGE and CANVAS of all kinds; Bolt Rope, Duck, Osnaburgs, &c. &c.; Corn MEAL; RYE FLOUR; sup. fine and Gennesse FLOUR; Molasses, Saddlery, Playing Cards, Blank Books, and a good assortment of Ship Chandlery, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest Market rates, and on favourable terms, by

JOHN ROBERTSON.

—FOR SALE—

To Close Consignments.

50 COILS Europe and Manilla CORDAGE, 1¼, 1¾, 2, 3, 3¼, 3¾, 4 and 7 inches.
5 do. *SPUNYARN*;
10 *HAWSERS*, 3½, 4, 5½ and 6 ins.
50 bolts best Coker CANVAS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
30 Herring Netts, 2½, and 2¾;
30 doz. St. Peters, Fishing Lines, 9, 12, 15 and 18 thread;
10 do. long and short Mackerel Lines,
200 kegs London white LEAD,
100 do. Red and Black PAINT,
20 cwt. Anti-Corrosion Paint,
20 cans Prepared Oil for ditto,
10 casks *BLACKING*; 1 bale *SLOPS*.
30 chests Fine Congo **TEA**,
20 boxes white and brown sugar Candy,
40 barrels best Roman CEMENT,
10,000 Manilla CHEROOTS,
20,000 Chinsurah do.
10 boxes *SPERM CANDLES*,
5 do. Patent do. do.
200 casks, ea 4 doz., London PORTER and BROWN STOUT,
10 Butts, 10 Hhds. } Fine Pale SHERRY,
20 qr. casks }
1 Pipe superior PORT,
1 do. } superior MADEIRA
1 Hhd. }

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

April 19. Prince William street.

GORDON'S

Hardware Establishment,

IS Removed to the store adjoining the *LONDON HOUSE*, Market square.

☞Daily expected—An excellent assortment of Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c. &c.; Mill Saws and Files of superior make, which will be sold at the lowest rates for cash. May 17.

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.

Carriage Springs and Axles.

Just received at the "General Hardware Store," No. 4. Dock Street:

ELIPTIC Carriage **Springs**: patent turned AXLES; Patent Lever Molasses Gates; cast steel Hay and Manure Forks; American Cut shoe Nails, ⅞, ¾, and ⅝ in.; Cart Hames, of *Home Manufacture*, all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

April 4. THOMAS G. BARR.

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.

CUT NAILS

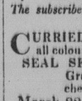
Of Home Manufacture, at "GORDON'S" Hardware Store—Dock street, Wholesale and Retail—

CUT NAILS, from 3'dy to 24'dy; Flooring BRADS 3 3¼ and 4 inches, and 6'dy and 8'dy 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.

3d November, 1843. T. R. GORDON.

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

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 Scrofulous 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 Syphilis, 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 Sarsparilla, 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 soluble 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.*

Brandy, Spirits, Whiskey, Wine Tea, &c. &c.

Received per ship *Lady Sale*, from Glasgow:

15 PIPES BRANDY, (*Martells.*)
30 hogsheads do. do.
15 puns. Spirits; 4 puns. Malt Whisky;
20 hogsheads GIN, (*Schiedam.*)
39 casks Port, sherry, and Madeira WINE;
95 doz. London Porter; 64 do. Edinburgh Ale;
400 gross Beer Corks,
94 chests Hyson and Congou TEA.

Also, to arrive—

Per brig Palmerston, from Liverpool:

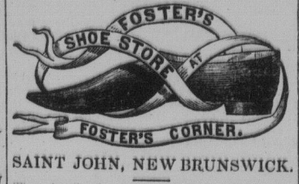
6 hogsheads REFINED SUGAR.—For sale low for approved payments.

May 17. THOMAS PARKS.

Education.

MISS FOULIS will open her School for Young Ladies in that commodious and airy situation in Mrs. Bailey's house, Orange street, opposite Mrs. Paddock's residence, on the 1st May next.

April 26, 1844.



SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The subscriber has lately received from Great Britain, per *Peruvian*, *Wolf's Cove*, *Frederick*, and *Lady Sale*:

AN extensive and general assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, Girls', Boys' and Children's

Boots and Shoes,

of every description that may be required. He is also storing daily, from his Manufactory in Germain street:

Gentlemen's Morocco and CalfSkin Dress Boots, Boottees, Pumps, and Walking Shoes.

ALSO—Ladies' *Fashionable Walking Slippers*, of a very beautiful description.—Ladies who wish any particular size, which may not be on hand when they call, can have them made at very short notice.

Gentlemen's Work of all kinds made to order.

May 17. S. K. FOSTER.

Liverpool Bag SALT, &c.

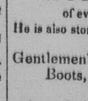
Just received on Consignment, and for sale:

20 BAGS Liverpool fine SALT; 30 casks Warren's Liquid BLACKING;
10 Casks Paste Blacking;
5 Do. Dwarf and 3 ounce Bottles Japan INK.

May 24. JOHN KINNEAR.

TO LET.

Until the 1st May next, and possession given immediately.



THE Premises situate on the corner of Garden and Peter streets, lately occupied by R. Baker, Esquire—having every convenience for a respectable family. The premises may, at any time, be viewed, and terms known upon application at the office of

May 24. G. R. JARVIS, *Prince William st.*

Sugar.

25 HHDS. bright Porto Rico SUGAR, now landing ex schr. Eliza Jane from Halifax. For sale by

March 29, 1844. J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

Congo Tea.

NOW LANDING, ex schooner *Martha Bree* from Halifax: 30 Chests Fine Congo TEA, for sale by J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

April 26.

REMOVAL.

THE "Ætna" and "Protection" Fire Insurance Companies, the "United Kingdom" and "National" Life Assurance Companies' Agency Office is *now* in Dunn's Fire Proof Building, Prince William street. A. BALLOCH,

April 12 *Agent.*

City

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 1. King street,

BASEMENT STORY—ST. JOHN HOTEL.

THE subscriber is 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 25, 1844.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

THE subscriber, in returning his sincere thanks for past favors, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general that he has removed his *Boot and Shoe Establishment* to the North West corner of Duke and Prince William streets, where he has constantly on hand a large supply of BOOTS and SHOES of superior materials and workmanship.

The smallest favour will be thankfully received, and attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

3d May, 1844. 3m. M. FRANCIS.

REMOVAL.

D. PATERSON,

WOULD acquaint the Public that he has removed his BOOT & SHOE Establishment to the premises two doors North of the *Commercial Bank*, Prince William street, where he offers for sale a choice selection of Gentlemen's

Boots and Shoes,

at Reduced Prices—being convinced, from experience, that it is better to sell for CASH, at a small profit, than for *large promises*, which often fail of being fulfilled.—He now offers Gents. Morocco and Calf Skin Boots, made in his usual style, from 25s to 27s. 6d per pair; SHOES in variety, equally low.

☞He assures the Public that he will not offer for sale any Boots or Shoes but those of his own *manufacture*. 3m May 11.

SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers have just received, ex St. Martins and Panope from Liverpool, and Lady Sale, from Glasgow, a part of their SPRING STOCK, comprising—

CHESHIRE, Cheddar, and Dutch CHEESE, Loaf, Crushed and Refined SUGAR,
Soap, Bath Bricks, Black Lead, Indigo,
Cotton Warps, Pins, Pipes, Corks, Barley,
Split Peas, Ginger, Marmalade, Jelly,
Jam, Heather Honey, &c. &c.

Ex Syria from Philadelphia—

200 Barrels FLOUR,
200 do. CORN MEAL—For sale by

May 17. JARDINE & CO.

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 WINSDOR SOAP; Regg'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 Mountings, 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.

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.

Bright Sugar.

Landing ex brig Infanta, from Porto Rico:

50 Hhds. BRIGHT SUGAR,

Ex Emerald, from Trinidad:

175 Puns. prime Muscovado Molasses.

For sale by JARDINE & CO.

April 26.

Grass and Clover Seed.

LANDING ex *Charlotte*, from Boston:—10 bbls TIMOTHY SEED; 4 Barrels CLOVER SEED. For sale by

April 26. JARDINE & CO.

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.*

To Retailers.

CONFECTIONARY of the best quality, and of every description, may be had at the *Hibernian 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.

Scotch Ale!

Just received ex "George Gordon," from Grangemouth:

100 CASKS, each 4 dozen, very superior ***Falkirk ALE,***

For sale by

June 7. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

TOBACCO.—LANDING, ex brig *Leader* from New York—60 Boxes Cavendish TOBACCO. For sale by

3d May. J. R CRANE.

McKibbin's

Improved Sheathing, Dry Hair, Roofing, and other Felt.

IMPROVED SHEATHING FELT

For covering Ship's Bottoms, &c.

The advantage this Sheathing Felt possesses over any other materials hitherto offered to the public, are such important improvements, as will recommend themselves, on inspection, to those ship-builders who have been in the habit of using Felt.

"In all the oldest Vessels discovered, the Hair was perfectly fresh, although the timber was in a state of decay. " " " The worm never penetrates through an inner sheathing of Hair.

The strong and adhesive inner sheathing has proved mainly instrumental in preserving vessels from sinking, when the outer sheathing or caulking have failed or been destroyed." [Testise of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

IMPROVED DRY HAIR FELT,

For Steam Boilers, &c.

Dry hair felt is justly considered indispensible for the exposed parts of Boilers, Cylinders and Steam Pipes, by those who study economy in fuel, and is now becoming in general use in all large Establishments, and on board steamers.

THE IMPROVED ROOFING FELT

Is peculiarly applicable as a substitute for Slate Zinc, Tiles, and other materials used for roofing, for its economy, lightness, and durability.

AN IMPROVED IMPERVIOUS FELT.

Which, for the inside of walls, will be found an efficacious remedy for dampness, etc.

☞Orders will meet with prompt attention if addressed to

SAMUEL STEPHENSON.

June 1. St John, N B

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Fortune, from London:

A NEW assortment of TOYS and PERFUMERY, consisting of Drums, Trumpets, Guns, swords, Balls, Tops, &c. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Companions' Work Boxes, screw and Emery Pin Cushions.

A good assortment of Ladies Frizzetter, Patent Madonna Bands & Ringlets.

Battledores & shuttlecocks, Transparent slates; Gosnell's best White & Brown Windsor Soaps, (shaving) cakes Circassian Cremes, Balm of Columbia, prepared Chalk, Tooth Powder, Hair, Tooth & Shaving Brushes, Gants. Holly, Oak, Vine and Black Thorn Walking Sticks.

Also, 1 London-made Rocking Horse.

☞ Toys Wholesale and Retail.☜

June 7. WM. MAJOR.

IRON,

Chain Cables, Anchors, Tin Plates, &c.

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

10,000 Bars of Common ENGLISH IRON, well assorted, 150 Tons;
4200 Do best E V Ditto Ditto, 52 Ditto
5000 Do Banks' best Refined Do Do 90 Ditto
100 Bundles ½ in ROUND REFINED Do 5 Ditto
100 Ditto 7-16 in Ditto Ditto Do 3 Ditto
200 Ditto 3-8 in Ditto Ditto Do 5 Ditto
100 Ditto 5-16 in Ditto Ditto Do 3 Ditto
100 Ditto 1-4 in Ditto Ditto Do 3 Ditto
100 Ditto 1-2 in SQUARE Ditto Do 5 Ditto
300 Do HOOP IRON, ass'd 5-8 to 1¼ in 10 Ditto
188 Do Best Scrap BOILER PLATE, 10 Ditto
6 Bars best Low-Moor IRON, 4½ in square,
6 Do Do Ditto Ditto, 5 in square,
155 Boxes TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, DXX,
15 CHAIN CABLES, 5-8 to 1 5-8 inch,
30 ANCHORS, from 1 cwt to 2½ cwt each,
200 Fathoms Best Proved Close-linked ⅝ in Chain
200 Ditto Ditto Ditto ½ in Do
100 Ditto Ditto Ditto ¼ in Do

Ex Brig 'Sarah Maria:'

12 cwt. 1 14x1-2 CAST STEEL, "Naylor and Sanderson:"
24 Do. 14x5-8 ditto, ditto;
10 Do. German ditto, ditto;
22 Do. (L) Blistered STEEL; ditto;
26 Do. C.C.N.D Blister do. ditto;

—ALSO IN STORE—

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

June 21. WM. CARVILL.

By Recent Arrivals.

The subscriber has received for Sale:—

600 BOLTS CANVAS, Bleached and Brown, of the *first quality* in point of material and manufacture;
600 boxes Stockdale & Son's SOAP,—*nearly equal in quality to Glenfield's;*
100 barrels Byass' London BROWN STOUT, four dozen in each barrel;
190 barrels best LONDON PORTER, four dozen in each barrel;
6 crates Soda or Ginger Beer POWDERS;
150 casks of NAILS and SPIKES, from 1¼ inch to 5 in.
These nails are of the best Iron, and every Nail of the Respective lengths of the same size and pattern;
20 tons Cordage, assorted;
2 tons BOLT ROPE;
2 tons two and three yarn *SPUNYARN*;
1 ton seizing STUFF;
50 dozen of the best three thread *Pure* FLAX SAIL TWINE;
50 dozen Roping TWINE;

—IN STORE—

200 puns. prime Retailing MOLASSES;
60 tons IRON, assorted; 100 barrels PEAS;
200 barrels Mess P. Moss and Prime PORK,
90 barrels P. Mess and Prime BEEF;
200 do. best Navy BREAD;
50 do. do. Pilot do.;
200 barrels s'fine, fine and Middlings FLOUR;
&c. &c. &c.

June 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

On Consignment:

Received ex "*Peruvian*," from London:

3 TONS Manilla CORDAGE, from 1½ to 3½ inch. 30 bolts No. 2 & 3 Greenock Bleached CANVASS, 50 iron bound Barrels COAL TAR, 14 Tons COAL. For sale by

March 8. J. R. CRANE.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

The subscribers have received pr "Portland" and "Fortune," from London, "Princess Victoria" and "Belize" from Liverpool, their Spring supply of—

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, SPICES, PERFUMERY, &c.;

Also—6 Tons Brandram's No. 1. WHITE LEAD, Green, Blue, Yellow, Red and Black PAINT.

—IN STORE—

24 Casks Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
22,000 feet WINDOW GLASS, from 9x7. to 24x18; Casks Bright VARNISH;
Spirits Turpentine and Putty;
7 Tons DYE WOODS.

June 7. PETERS & TILLEY.

Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

40 HHDS. very Bright Porto Rico SUGAR. Landing this day, ex schr. *Emily*, from Halifax, for sale from the Wharf in Lots to suit Purchasers.

June 21. J. R. CRANE.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Weekly

Volume 8.

THE CHRONICLE

is published every Friday afternoon, by DUNCAN & 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.

JULY.		R.	SUN.	S.	MOON	R.	W
27	Saturday,	4	50	7	10	2	22 10 5
28	Sunday,	4	51	7	9	3	33 10 49
29	Monday,	4	52	7	8	Rises	11 29
30	Tuesday,	4	53	7	7	7	41 Morn
31	Wednesday,	4	54	7	6	8	11 0 5
1	Thursday,	4	55	7	5	8	27 0 39
2	Friday,	4	56	7	4	9	3 1 13

Full Moon 29th day, 9h 54m. morn.

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

The Directors of the company are Elphalet Terry, James H. 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 as Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city, and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given, on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

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

ORNAMENTAL HAIR CUTTING, **and curling Saloon.**

Corner of King and Germain streets, St. John, N.B.

W. F. Brooks

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he still continues at his old stand, Foster's corner, where he offers his professional services to them as usual,