THE Weekly Chronicle

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THE CHRONICLE

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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.

Dec.		R. Sun.	S. moon.	H. W
9 Saturday,	- -	7 25	4 19	6 59 0 20
10 Sunday,	- -	7 26	4 19	8 6 0 57
11 Monday,	- -	7 28	4 19	9 15 1 34
12 Tuesday,	- -	7 28	4 19	10 24 2 14
13 Wednesday,	- -	7 29	4 19	11 34 2 56
14 Thursday,	- -	7 30	4 20	morn 3 49
15 Friday,	- -	7 31	4 20	0 47 4 56

Last Quarter, 14th day, 8h. 14m. morn.

Public Institutions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

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

DAVID M. ROBERTSON,
JOHN R. MARSHALL.

St. John, April 27, 1843.

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

JOHN R. MARSHALL

FOR SALE AS ABOVE—

60 ASSORTED ANCHORS; Edge Tools of all descriptions constantly on hand.

Also, to Let for One or Three Years—The TANNERY establishment in Union street, formerly occupied by George Whittekin, junr., apply as above.

April 28.

Dissolution!

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

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

May 17, 1843.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of WILLIAM & JOSEPH SCAMMELL having expired on the 20th instant, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled accounts connected with the Firm will be closed by JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

W. SCAMMELL,
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

Saint John Hotel, 20th May, 1843.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his thanks for the liberal patronage given by the Public to the *St. John Hotel*, under the firm of WM. & J. SCAMMELL, and begs to inform the Public that he continues the House on his own account, and every thing will be done to continue to give the fullest satisfaction.

JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

May 20, 1843.

PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c.

Per Lady Caroline, from London:

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

Toys at Wholesale or Retail.

October 20. WM. MAJOR.

COAL! COAL!!

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

Oct. 20. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Landing from ship *Seraphine*, and for sale by the subscribers:

200 CHALDRONS *Forest of Dean COAL*;—they are described as taken from a *new Pit*, lowered into the vessel, and considered equal in quality to Orrel.

22d sept. T. L. NICHOLSON & CO.

NEW GOODS.

C. W. KETCHUM,

West side of Prince Wm. street.

HAVING sold out the whole of his Stock in August last, is now able to present for the inspection of his customers an entire NEW ASSORTMENT of Fancy and heavy Goods, chosen with the utmost care from the best Warehouses in Great Britain and Paris.—Having determined to sell for CASH ONLY, he feels confident the public will carry him out in this respect, as he will be able to sell under established prices, and on inspection, for variety and cheapness, his stock will be found to compete with any in the market. He has received per *Lady Caroline, Enchantress, Portland*, and *Wolfeille*:—

10,000 Pairs Winter, Doe, Melionian, Beaver, Woodstock, Cashmere, Oxford, Berlin, Norway, Buck, Chamoise, Military, Kid & silk Gloves and Mitts; Fur Gloves and Gauntlets; Hosiery, Braces, &c.

Sable, Martin, Real and Mock Ermine, Chinchilla, Squirrel Finch, LYNX, Racoon, swansdown and Siberian Mink MUFFS, BOAS, CARDINALS, and SHAWLS:

For Trimming, &c.; MILLINERY, Artificial FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.; Merino, Lambs'-wool, and Scotch ribbed shirts and Drawers;

A great variety of shawls, Pellerines, Cravats, 1-2 squares, Cardinals, &c.; French Dimity, Rouches, Laces, Netts, Collars, &c.; Cases of Bonnet SILKS;

Silks, DuCapes, satins and VELVETS—in all colours;

Gentlemen's Cravats and Vestings;

Plaid CLOAKINGS, in great variety of the Queen's, Prince Alberts, Southerland, Argyle, Gipsey, Fraser, Flower of Dumblane, Lochaber, shepherds, sliding scale, Ferry ward, Second, and Montrose TARTANS;

Gala and Jacquard CLOAKINGS; German, China, and Plain silk VELVETS; Moleskins;

Welsh and Saxony FLANNELS; Kerseys, swansdowns; Hollands, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, &c.

Sarsnet, satin, Taffeta, Velvet, China shaded, Grey and White Cottons, and Long Cloths; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, as low as 7½d. each; silk, Turkey Red, and coloured ditto; Vestings, scarfs, Mufflers, &c.

TWEEDS, Broadcloths, Doeskins, &c.; Checks, Worsted Plaids; Cotton Reels and Balls;

Gold and Silver BUTTONS in great variety;

Gentlemen's silk, satin, and Velvet scarfs and Vest, Patters to match; Pocket and Neckerchiefs of all kinds;

Stays, Corsets, &c.; Ladies Winter Pellerines, scarfs, Capes and Mantles; Cords and Tassels for ditto.

Brussels CARPETINGS; Orleans, Llama, Parisian, and China Chusan Cloths, Merinoes, Delains, &c. very low.

Book, striped, Check, Drawn, swiss, and Jaconet MUSLINS, French and Scotch Ginghams;

5-4 and 6-4 Printed Cottons; French Cashmere, India, Paisley, heavy Plaid, Nett, silk, satin, & Velvet shawls and scarfs; small Wares of various kinds;

Berlin Wools and Patterns; Fringes and Gimps, &c. &c. Oct. 20, 1842.

Received per Prince Albert,

Corner of Dock street and Market-square:

FIRY Pans; sieves; Iron WIRE; Flint and Percussion GUNS; Percussion Pistols; Gun Nipples; Nipple Wrenches; sets of Gun Furniture; Bullet Moulds; Sword Cutlasses;

Smith Hammers; cash Weights; and IRONS; Iron Weights; Traces; Shovels; 1 Bundle shoe Thread; Waggon Boxes; Nails; Tea Kettles; SHOT; Codlines and Twines; Shoeblils; ships scrubbing Brushes; Spiders; Griddles; with 4 large casks of assorted useful Articles.

Also per Wolfville—

MILL, Whip, Cut, Billet, Turning, and Lock SAWS, Coopers' Knives, Plane irons, spokeshaves, (plated and plain) spare Braces, ship Scrapers, Garden Hoes, Hand and Whip Saws, Waster, Warding, Watch, and Kit Files, Table, Dessert, Carving, Butcher, Mincing, and Cheese Knives; Fish Forks, Flams, Scissors, Pocket Knives, with an assortment of Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, etc.

October 27. G. T. WILEY.

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 3-4 and 4 inches, and 6'dy and 8'dy Finishing NAILS—all manufactured at the Factory of Messrs. HANNIS & 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.

Blacksmith Business.

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

HENRY NICHOLLS.

September 29 1843.

Port, Sherry, Marsalla, Claret, Brandy,

Geneva, London, Brown Stout and Pale Ale.

Now landing ex 'Alexander Edmond' from London:

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

Oct. 20 RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he has Re-Leased the SAINT JOHN HOTEL. He returns his most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received during the last Four Years, and he begs to say that nothing will be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the same.

JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

Saint John, N. B., October 20, 1843.

Miscellany.

THE WOODMAN'S DAUGHTER.

A TALE OF THE CIVIL WARS OF 1642.

Of course he did not hesitate, and in less than two minutes from her leaving the children, she had bestowed him safely, built up the aperture, and was again upon the green beside them. 'Phillip,' she whispered, 'take up your bow and arrows and go on shooting just as you were before he came, every thing now depends upon avoiding suspicion,' and as the quick-witted boy resumed his occupation, she too returned to her basket and clothes line, and began carroling one of the sweet old melodies, which had been on her lips before the stranger interrupted the tenor of her tranquil meditations.

Twenty minutes, or perhaps half an hour now, elapsed, without any further disturbance; and Constance was almost beginning to hope that the danger of interrogation and perhaps of discovery had already passed by, when the loud voices of several men, and the clank of their steel caparison showed that the enemy were near at hand, and rapidly approaching. 'Ho, win-the-fight,' cried one, in harsh and dissonant tones—' here he hath passed but now—lo! here this footprint in the sand, with marks of the spur-leather and the rowls; and here a blood gout on the green sward close beside it.'

'Verily thou sayest true, Sin-despise, and here, among the trees, is a woodman's hut; I doubt he hath fled thither for protection—I trow he hath but little spirit left to fight or fly much farther, for I could see that my petronel planted in his left shoulder, and Hezekiah Rumbold gave him a foul slash on the thigh in the first melay.

'Nay! be not thou too sure—they be a fighting race, these Desborroughs!—who thou didst see thyself how that the old gray-headed malignant strove this morning, with all his vipurous spawn about him. He was past eighty—of a verity I know it—yet he cut down three of our stoutest fellows before he was himself hewn down; and when he fell at last, there was scarce blood enough in his cold veins to stain a rapier's blade, Pa-tonobt, this young one will fight to the death, if we be in luck to tackle him; and if we fail, rest certain that the day will come when we'll be put to mind of this morning's work. But, come boys, on, and search the cottage!'

Within a moment, the party whose voices had announced their arrival, rushed violently through the little thicket, into the space before the door; they were seven privates of the Parliamentarian horse, with a subaltern: stout, stern, morose, but soldierly men, well armed with head pieces, and corselets of bright steel and huge jack boots, reaching to the midthigh—two of three of the number carried pistonels, or musquetoons, and all the others had their swords drawn, the blades of which were dimmed in several instances with recent gore. At the appearance of these strange intruders, the bloodhound, which had lain playing with the infant Mabel, during the whole time that the young cavalier was present, taking no further notice of his person than to gaze at him steadfastly with its full liquid eye, and to snuff the air, roused himself, shook his sides, and uttering one deep querulous bay, stalked up towards the leader of the party, with the hair bristling like a mane along his neck and spine!

'Come in, sir—come in Mortimer,' cried Constance, fearful of offending her unwelcome visitors—' come in, sir, and lie down,' but the sagacious animal, although he heard, and in so much obeyed the voice of his young mistress, that he came slowly and reluctantly back, seemed to be taught by his instinct that these men were enemies; for he continued to utter at intervals a deep and stifled growl, showing from time to time his long white tushes, and eyed the soldiers with a keen and jealous glance. Meanwhile, the boy Phillip, throwing down his bow and arrows, ran timidly across the green and grasped the gown of the young maiden in the tenacious grasp of mortal terror, while the younger child burst into a fit of vociferous crying.

'Ho! girl,' exclaimed the officer, in a snuffing sanctimonious tone, 'see that thou answer unto that which we shall ask of thee, promptly, and in all truth—which way, and whither, went young Desborough—him who men call 'the Honorable Hugh,' applying to frail, erring mortals, the titles fitted only to the Most High!—whither went he, and how long since? You cannot but have seen him, for we pursued him hitherward, and lo! we found his foot prints on the sand of the hill side, hard by!'

'So please you, sir,' the girl replied, and it might have been observed, that as she spoke to the Puritan there was a rusticity in her manner, and something of uncouthness in her speech, which had not marked the few words she uttered in addressing the cavalier. 'So please you, sir, I know not such—we be poor folks, and dwell here in the forest: and rarely go out into the county round. Father has cut wood here in Sherwood, these forty years or better; so that we know few of the gentry even by name.' As she ceased speaking, she twiched her frock rather abruptly from Phillip's hand, and running up to Mabel, who was still crying out as if her heart would break, leaned over her and raised her in her arms as if to still her sobbings; altho' it might have been her real object to conceal the crimson flush, which covered all her brow and face and even neck, at her evasion of the soldier's question.

'That turn shall not avail thee, my fair mistress,' the other answered rudely; 'thy speech, too, savours some what of evasion, and consequent malignancy. I should not wonder hadst thou concealed the scoffing and blood thirsty royalist—lucky for thee if thou hast not, I tell thee! But speak out truly, and would'st scape worse treatment. He was a tall slight youth of whom we question thee, with a blue scarf, and black feather in his hat; his jerking stained with blood, and his gait faint and faltering, I trow, for he was wounded. Hast thou seen such a man?'

'I have, sir,' she replied steadily, and looking the Parliamentarian full in the eyes and as she answered him.

'Thou hast, indeed? Marry, come up! a rare queen thou art—and why didst thou deny it but this moment? See that thou answer truly.'

'If at all, sir most surely I shall answer truth.—Thou didst ask me of Desborough, and Hugh, with other titles I know nought of; and how should I tell the a man's name, I never saw but for a moment's space, and he like never heard of?'

'Verily, I suspect thy speech; thou'rt over glib of tongue, young mistress, and somewhat pert, if modest; thou didst see him, thou knowest of, within the hour?'

'Within the hour!' she answered.

'How much within?' the soldeir asked again, even more harshly than before.

'Truly we have no sundial here! in the forest, nor any clock to tell us the time, surely; and I looked not to the hour glass, about a matter that concerned me nothing.

'Be not so sure, thou, that it will concern thee nothing. Now then, speak up, girl—where hast thou hidden him?'

'If you believe that I have hidden him; hadst best search for him; thou seest all the places wherein a man could be concealed.'

'Marry! we will; but, meantime, from thine own lips I would condemn thee. Whither went this same youth?'

'Across the green, past the hut end.'

'And whither then?'

'I saw him not any further—but best search thou, good sir; 'tis plain thou dost misdoubt me; and of a surety, if I had hidden him from thee, I should not be so mad to tell thee where.'

A stern frown and a fearful threat was all the answer she received to the last words; but turning to the soldiers, he bade those who carried fire arms, to scout the woods around about and search narrowly for his foot prints!—for if he hath gone hence, as the jade saith, he will have left his track, I warrant me, of blood upon the green-sward.' Then, as they turned away to do his bidding, he ordered the others to search the hut thoroughly, the shed, and all the premises; himself, meanwhile, annoying the poor girl with every species and cutting and rude interrogation. Half an hour had, perhaps, been consumed thus, when the scouters came in and asserted positively that the fugitive could not have left the spot, but must be concealed somewhere on the premises, since the blood gouts by which they had tracked him from the place where his horse fell, and which were visible across the green and in the passage between the woodpile and the cottage, were not to be found and where beyond; at the same moment the others, who had been employed in searching the house, returned with word that no one was to be found there.

'Then, as the Lord liveth,' cried the officer, 'we must make this lass find her tongue. Here, Win-the-fight and Sin-despise, take ye this unhappy boy tie him to yon beech-tree, unbuckle your swordbelt, and give him the stappado, till this fair lady buys his release by her secret.'

'No! no!' cried Constance; 'oh, no! ye are men, born of women, made in the image of your Maker, no! no! ye will not, cannot, be so cruel!'

'Can we not, pretty one!' retorted the brutal roundhead: 'verily, thou shalt see; speak out or he shall faint under the scourge—wilt speak?'

'Thou wilt not——'

'Away men,' interrupted their officer, and despite the struggles of the boy and the entreaties of the maiden, they were dragging him off, when Constance, terrified by the imminence of his peril, cried,

'Spare him—spare the boy—spare him—and I——'

'Constance, for shame! be silent,' the dauntless boy broke in upon her speech; 'be silent: I can bear the lash without a cry, but speak not thou, if they should kill me!'

'To the tree with him,' shouted the puritan maddened by this defiance from a quarter whence he least expected it; 'present your petronels and shoot him on the spot, if she speaks not. Thou young spawn of malignancy, thy blood be on thine own head;' and with the word he struck him a heavy blow across the shoulders with his sheathed sword, but as he did so, with a fierce yell the mighty bloodhound dashed upon him: it seized him by the throat above the gorget, and shaking him with his long wolf like fangs till the blood flew from the veins of the throat, bore him to the ground and throttled him with deadly force and fury. The two men who had hold of Phillip, released him to assist their officer, and one of them leveled his carbine hastily against the bloodhound, and pulled the trigger; the fire flashed from the muzzle, and the near report was echoed through the forest, but clearly audible above it rose an articulate cry to God for mercy, and a deep human groan: the bullet destined for the noble beast, had merely grazed its ribs, but passed sheer through the prostrate puritan; and ere the din of the report subsided, the dark and irful spirit had gone to its long home. A moment of astonishment and terror followed, striking the furious soldiers with such a panic as kept them motionless and mute. It was however, but a moment, for maddened by the accident, and released from the slight restraint which discipline had previously imposed upon them, they rushed with tenfold fury and despite on the defenceless children, and had already torn them from the arms of the wretched girl, who in an instant, was struggling in the licentious grasp of one, while another drawing a pistol from his belt, mended his comrade's sinn upon the gallant hound, and laid him lifeless on the body of his officer.

But other aid was nigh, of which they dreamed not, in their savage mood, for almost simultaneously, a tall gaunt figure clad in the leathern doublet of a woodman, and brandishing a mighty axe, rushed up the hill side from the forest: and from the stack of faggots, whence he had disengaged himself on seeing the peril of his young disinterested hostess, there flashed a pistol shot, which taking a sure effect avenged the faithful Mortimer, followed by the young cavalier, who faint indeed, but fearless sword in hand, darted to the rescue. Surprised by the suddenness of the attack, the roundheads drew back for a minute, and released once again their captives, who instantly at the loud bidding of the woodman, sheltered themselves within the cottage, but the next moment, seeing that there were but two men who now confronted, them fell on them sword in hand. The woodman was of a powerful and seasoned frame, and wielded his axe with surprising energy, inflicting ghastly wounds on all who came within its sweep; the youthful cavalier fought as a master of his weapon fights, when life and honour, and revenge hang on each blow and thrust; still they were but two men, strong and brave men indeed, but unprovided with defensive armour, opposed to six stout veterans completely fenced with steel; and the result of the conflict must have been fatal to the smaller number, but ere they had fought many moments, the jingling of spurs and scabbards, and all the clinking din of a squadron coming up at the full gallop, rang through the forest; and almost before either party, in the blind ardour of their strife perceived it, twenty or thirty cavaliers, led by a servant in blue and tawny liveries dashed through the scattered trees into the circle. An instant of wild, wheeling desperate confusion followed!—pistol shots flashing, and sword cuts glancing in the sunlight!—that passed, no puritan was there, save those who lay gored with innumbered wounds, senseless and lifeless on the spot which they had well nigh desecrated by their lawless and unholy violence.

'Thank God!—thank God!—Hugh,' cried the leader of the party, 'we have come up in time to rescue thee, although too late, I fear me, to aid thy noble parents.'

'Too late! too late, indeed!' rejoined the youth. 'Save in my veins, there runs no living blood in any of the name of Desborough; and I, thanks only to the rare courage and devotion of this good woodman's daughter live henceforth but for gratitude and vengeance.'

* * * * * *

Years passed—long years: the blood of the weak Charles flowed on the scaffold of Whitehall—his friends and followers were dispersed—outcasts and wanderers, and bitterer than all, pensioners upon foreign bounty. Yet still the woodman's hut stood safe and secret in the green solitudes of Sherwood; and the fair family it sheltered by its obscure humility, bloomed free and virtuous, and happy! Years passed—long years! the men of iron passed away the sway of the saints ceased, the might—the majesty of Cromwell vanished from the face of the earth! The men of silk succeeded, the reign of luxury and sloth returned, the king enjoyed his own again.—Nor had he long enjoyed it, before there was a bright assemblage in St. George's Chapel; broad banners waved above them—the banners of the high order of the Garter—plumes danced and velvets rustled—and all the fairest, and the bravest, the wisest, noblest, stateliest of the land stood round the glorious pair, who plighted their eternal faith before God's holy altar. It was the primate of the English realm who spoke the nuptial blessing, it was the monarch of the British Isles who gave the blushing bride; and who were they who vowed—both young and in their prime, both beautiful, both noble, and both how surpassingly brave? Hugh Desborough, Earl of Nottingham, and the acknowledged heiress of the proud house of Rutland, long sheltered in her foster father's hut, long hidden from the world under the humble seeming of THE WOODMAN'S DAUGHTER.

AN ORIGINAL CHARACTER.

Whoever travers through any of the New England States, and twigs as he journeys the eccentricities of some of the *natives*, cannot fail to be amused; and derive many new ideas in respect to etomology and diversity of character.

Some years since an acquaintance of ours set out on horseback, from the eastern part of Massachusetts for the Green mountains of Vermont.—While travelling through the town of New Salem his road led into a piece of woods some five miles length, and long before he got out of which he began to entertain doubts whether he should be blest with a sign of a humble habitation; but as all things must have an end, so at last had the woods, and the mirthrown house of a farmer greeted his vision. Near the road was a tall, raw-boned overgrown, lantern-jawed boy, probably seventeen years of age digging potatoes. He was a curious figure to behold. What was lacking in the length of his town breeches as simply made up for behind; his suspenders appeared to be composed of birch bark, grape vine and sheepskin: and as for his hat which was of imgy white felt—poor thing! it had once evidently seen better days, but now, alas: it was only the shadow of its glory. Whether the tempests of time had beaten the top in, or the lad's expanding genius had burst it out, was difficult to tell; at any rate it was missing—and through the aperture red hairs in abundance stood six ways for Sunday. In short, he was one of the roughest specimens of domestic manufacture that ever mortal beheld.—Our travelling friend, feeling, an itching to scrape acquaintance with the critter, drew up the reins of his horse and began:—

'Hallo, my good friend, can you inform me how far it is to the next house?'

Jonathen started up—leaned on his hoe handle—rested one foot on the gramble of his sinister leg, and replied: Hulle yourself! how'd dew?—Wall I jass can. Taint near so far as it used to be afore they cut the woods away—than 'twas gineally reckoned four miles, but now the sun shrivels up the road and don't make more'n tew. The first house you come to though, is a barn, and the next is a hay stack; but old Hoskin's house is an beyant. You'll be sure to meet his gals long afore you get there; tarnil rovin' critters, they plague our folk's more'n little. His sheep git in our pasture every day and his gals in our orchard. Dad sets the dog arter the sheep and me arter the gals and the way we makes the wool and petticoats fly, it is a sin to snakes.'

'I see you are inclined to be facetious, young man—pray tell me how it happens that one of your legs is shorter than the other?'

'I never lows my body to meddle with my grass tanglers, nistur; but seein' it is you I'll tell ye. I was born so at my tickler request, so that when I hold a plough, I can go with one foot in the furrer, and t'other on land, and not lap over; besides it is very convenient when I mow round a side hill.'

'Very good indeed—how do your potatoes come on this year?'

'They don't come at all; I digs' 'em out; and there's a everlasten' snarf of 'em in each hill.'

'But they are small I perceive.'

'Yes, I know it—you see we planted some wheppin' blue noses over in that ere patch there, and they flourished so all firedly, that these 'ere stop gown' just out of spite; 'cause they know'd they could't begin to keep it up.'

'You appear to be pretty smart, and I should think you could afford a better hat than the one you wear.'

'The looks sint nothin'; its all in the behavior. This ere hat was my go-to meetin' hat; but I've got a better one to hum, but I dont dig taters in it no how.'

'You have been in these parts some time I should guess?'

'I guess so tew. I was born'd and got my bro't-'in up in that ere house; but my native place is down in Pordunk.'

'Then you say that it is about three miles and a half to the next house?'

'Yes sir; 'tas a spell ago, and I don't believe it has grow'd much shorter sines.'

'Much obliged. Good by.'

'Good by to ye—that's a darn slick hess of yourn.'

There reader—there is a Jonathan for you of the first water. You don't find his equal everywhere.—*Family Magazine.*

[*From the Albany Cultivator.*]

GYPSUM.

This substance, called also Plaster of Paris, or plaster, is one of the many salts of lime, and is composed, when pure, of lime 33, sulphuric acid 44, and water 21, so that it is properly a sulphate of lime. Plaster may be considered as one of the most valuable of what are called the stimulating manures, and its uses, already extensive, is annually rapidly increasing. Fortunately, the supply of this valuable substance, is quite abundant in the United States, particularly in the central and western counties of New York, where, in connexion with clover, it forms the great support of the staple crop, wheat, and gives an astonishing fertility to the soil. The *modus operandi* of plaster, or the manner in which it produces its effects, have been the subject of much speculation, and various theories have been proposed, most of which the advance of science has already shown to be untenable. Some have supposed that its actions was to be attributed to the force with which it absorbed and retained water for the use of plants. Others have contended, that it acts by favouring the decomposition of animal and vegetable matters: but Davy showed that the mixture of plaster with these substances does facilitate decomposition. Chaptal supposed that its value arises from its stimulating properties, which are prevented from being destructive, like some of the other salts of lime, by the slowness with which it is dissolved in water. He says, 'the solubility of plaster in water, appears to be of precisely the degrees most beneficial to plants: 300 parts of water will dissolved only one of plaster. Its actions is therefore, constant and uniform without being hurtful. The organs of plants are excited by it without being irritated or corroded, as they are by those salts which, being more soluble in water, and carried more abundantly into plants. Another theory has been lately proposed by Professor Liebig, which is certainly very ingenious, and explains the action of plaster in connexion with the presence of nitrogen in plants, more satisfactorily than any yet advanced. Prof. Liebig was the first to discover that *ammonia* was a constant constituent to the atmosphere, and on this fact his theory is based. We quote from *Silloman's Journal*: "this fertility arises exclusively from the fact, that the sulphate of lime fixes in the ammonia dissolved in the atmosphere; which would otherwise be volatilized with the water as it evaporates. The carbonate of ammonia contained in rain water, is decomposed in gypsum, in precisely the same manner as in the manufacture of salt ammonia. Soluble sulphate of ammonia, and carbonate of lime formed, and this salt of ammonia possessing no volatility, is consequently retained for the use of plants."

Gypsum is scattered by the hand at the rate of two or three bushels per acre, and its effects on the grassy are perceptible for three or four years. It is best strewn when the leaves are wet with a slight rain of heavy dew, and after the leaves of the plants begin to cover the ground. Some have objected to use of plaster, that it produced greater crops at first, but that it speedily exhausted the land and impoverished it.—Those who make this objection, probably took every thing from the land, and returned nothing to it, relying wholly on the plaster to keep up the fertility, a course manifestly erroneous.—Clover should always accompany the use of plaster, and when this crop is fed off on the land, and made part of the course of rotation *no deterioration*, but on the contrary, an increase of the grass crops has taken place. The plaster mills of New York, usually reduced the material to powder after only drying it in the air, but kiln drying at a moderate heat drives off the water of crystalization, and renders it more valuable to the purchaser, as it takes in this case a greater quantity of the active material, the sulphate and the lime to make a ton. Considerable quantities of earthy materials are usually mixed with plaster, giving it a dark colour, and on the proportion of these in the mass, much of the value is depending. Dried gypsum absorbs water rapidly, but it may be preserved many months without its properties being sensibly affected, if headed up in tight barrels.—Chaptal affirms, from his own experience, that the baked plaster evidently produced a better effect the first year, the next three years the difference was almost nothing.

THE ADJUTANT.—To a grifin, as they hieroglyphically call strangers in India, perhaps the greatest novelty in Calcutta is that huge, grave, long-beaked bird called the adjutant, but which should rather be named Dominie Sampson; for his air is decidedly more abstracted and pedagogish than military, and his costume has nothing garish or gay about it. The young Johnny Newcome stares with no slight wonder when he first sees this enormous bird stalking slowly, and as if in deep thought, thro' the streets, flying round a corner within a yard of his person, with his monstrous bill projecting formidably, and threatening him with impalement—gobbling up large bones of beef, or a four pound loaf, or any other trifle that is pitched out to him; and when he has made a satisfactory meal, standing on one leg, like a mutilated statue, on the highest pinnacle he can find to digest it. The adjutant, as is well known, is a harmless and useful bird that performs the duty of a scavenger in India, devouring offal, and punishing snakes, of which he is very fond. His valuable services are so fully appreciated that the company have taken him into their charge, and placed the whole fraternity under their protection; punishing with a heavy fine the murder of one of these birds. Yet such is the ingratitude of mankind, the poor inoffensive adjutant is persecuted by the most annoying and cruel tricks. Shank bones of mutton are cleaned out and stuffed with gunpowder, with a slow match applied; then the meat is thrown out and swallowed, and when the poor wretch is chuckling over its savoury mortsel it explodes and blows him to atoms. A more venial trick, and not unamusing, I confess, is to tie two legs of mutton together with a piece of whipcord, leaving an interval of three or four yards; the gigots are then tossed out amongst the birds, and soon find their way to the stomachs of two of the most active. As long as they keep together it is all very well, but as soon as the cord tightens they become alarmed and take wing, mutually astonished at the phenomenon, no doubt. A laughable tugging match then ensues in the air—each adjutant striving to mount higher than the other, till at last they attain a great elevation. When at last the weaker bird is forced to disgorge his mutton, a new power comes into play—the force of gravity—and the pendulous leg of mutton, after some ridiculous oscillations, brings the conqueror down to the earth a great deal faster than he wishes. These creatures have prodigious powers of deglution and digestion. It is a very common thing for one of them to seize an impertinent crow, who is troublesome when the adjutant wants to eat his breakfast in quiet, and after turning him right about face, with a skilful *coup de bec*, to send him cawing down his capacious throat. I recollect at Dinapore, when we shook a bag fox, and had an hour's run one morning, some silly servant brought the dead animal home, and tossed him into the barrack square amongst the adjutants, who came flocking about the poor defunct. One ravenous fellow would seize him by the bush, another by the leg, a third by the back—still it would not do, none could manage to gulp him down. At last a wise old bird set about the business scientifically, beginning at the right end; he took the fox's head in his mouth, and bolted it after considerable staring; then, with a great effort he swallowed the body, till nothing remained but a bit of the tail sticking out of one side of his beak. At this the others began, rather hopelessly to pick, till at length the gormandizer, becoming annoyed at their teasing, flew off with this delicate lunch to digest it at his leisure.—*Henry's Events of Military Life.*

KISSING CUSTOM AMONGST THE POLES.—In no country in the world is there more kissing than in Poland. When a lady and gentleman meet, he always kisses her hand while she bends down and touches his forehead with her lips. When two Polish gentlemen meet they kiss each other on each cheek, in such a way that while one kisses the right cheek of his acquaintance, the other kisses his left cheek, and then the same ceremony reversed. A stranger has to practice this before he can get the knack of it, and perform the manœuvre accurately, quickly, and gracefully. When a guest enters a circle of friends, he has to be kissed all round.—Where the relations between the friends are of a more tender or sentimental character, the salutation may be twice or thrice repeated, and then there is no end to the kissing.—*Kohl's Austria.*

LEAVING THE TABLE.—"When dinner is over It's time for the ladies to cut sticks. Aunt Gossey looks at the next oldest gossey and ducks her head as if she was a goin' through a gate, and then they all come to their feet, and the goslins come to their feet, and they all toddle off to the drawing room together."—*Sam Slick.*

BUSY BODIES.—Two of the greatest pests to society are rum and busy bodies. Both act insidiously and prove to be a fatal eating canker to all our best hopes and dearest affections, if we do not resolutely meet them at the threshold and expel them.

Profane swearing is properly a superfluity of naughtiness, and can only be considered as a sort of *pepper corn rent* in acknowledgment of the devil's right and superiority.—*Robert Hall.*

OR COPY

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

WEST INDIA AFFAIRS.

There are now in the North American Provinces three men who have been Governors in the West Indies; sir Charles Metcalf, Governor General of Jamaica, where he spent in public and private charities the sum of twenty thousand pounds sterling in the space of three years; sir William Colebrooke, Governor General of the Leeward Islands, the talented projector of the Colonial Union, which may be considered the basis on which Mr. Correa da Costa has been working during the last five years; and sir Charles Chichester, Governor General of Trinidad, esteemed and adored by every soul in that Island. As such men are now amongst us, and have personal knowledge of Mr. Correa da Costa and of his projects, we would like to understand their valuable and important opinion on the subject, in order to see if we may be able to make something of it, for indeed something must be done to remedy our present unhealthy commercial condition. Verily, there is a great deal of dust in the eyes of most part of those who trade with the West India Colonies. To buy cheap and to sell dear is not all the science of commerce: it is of importance to see it as it is, in its true colors. Porto Rico supplies the English West India colonies with cattle; Havana with cigars, loaf sugar, and oranges; Guadaloupe with potatoes, onions, pumpkins, cabbages, cologne water, gloves, &c.; Venezuela with chocolate; Martinique with logwood, wine, and beet root sugar imported from France; the States of America directly with every article of provisions, pigs, fowls, and even with Yankee milliner girls. Java, a Dutch colony in Asia, sends every year several vessels with rice to those colonies. The Barbadians last year paid to the Americans £50,000 sterling in dollars for provisions—while the North American Provinces pay every year more than £200,000 sterling to our neighbors for the bread that we eat. All the land between Windsor and Annapolis is excellent, and could be made to produce wheat enough not only for the supply of all the North American Provinces, but also for exportation to the West Indies. Nevertheless, Great Britain is trying hard to populate and to cultivate the pestilent Chinese Isle of Hongkong, and the Nova-scotians, reckless of themselves, have been during three weeks in a perfect uproar, for the purpose of electing a Tory or a Whig for the House of Assembly!! It makes me laugh! The pen falls from my hand! Shame forever! It would be better to send Lunacks and Stairs to catch codfish—to plough and manure the lands in order to sow wheat and to make flour. Let it be said with truth, that Joseph Howe is the only man of soul in that important Province: he has the heart of Marat and the soul of Washington; but alone he can do nothing. Lord Falkland, I am satisfied to say, is an honest, upright, liberal man, or in other words, he is a true whig like Metcalfe, Colebrooke, and, Chichester—progressive reformists—friends of the people; but I think that Lord Falkland does not know that Franklin, the American philosopher, used to say that "those who pretend to please every body, please nobody;" and in fact, a step down the throne is a step up the scaffold. However, I am quite sure that Joseph Howe will dispute manfully every inch of ground with the enemies of the people. The public press and patriotic writers may be persecuted and incarcerated, but in this country and elsewhere the public press according to Mr. Canning, is "the fourth power of the State."—They will feel it as the lash of the whip on their backs. But returning to practical things. Let us see what American commerce is in the British West Indies. It is according to my own observation, an exchange of flour and American provisions for silver and gold. Doubloons and dollars sell at 4 and 6 per cent. premium to pay for American produce. The consumer of course will pay the tribute. It is really a heavy tax upon the mass of the people, who are already exorbitantly over-taxed to for supporting a thousand extravagancies. The British West India colonies collectively, imported last year seven thousand casks of adulterated wines, at 300, 000 gallons, besides 1,100,000 gallons of brandy, and I don't know how many thousand boxes of raisins, that those colonies could produce abundantly within the space of three, six, and twelve months. Now, what is to be done? West India brown sugar is sold in the British West Indies at higher prices than foreign loaf sugar imported from the States;—what a shame! While foreign sugar introduced into Jamaica from Cuba is sold cheaper. Noah planted the vine and discovered the use that might be made of the fruit by pressing from it the juice. The Emperor Probus in the time of peace used to employ his soldiers in planting vines in Europe, for the culture of the vine is more beneficial than any other kind of husbandry. The vineyards of France are more than equivalent to the mines of America. France lost her military fame at the battle of Waterloo, but France will never loose her vineyards. Portugal alone exports for England every year the value of two millions of pounds sterling in poisoned wines;—for the East and West Indies, Russia, North and South America, the value of three millions more. But after all, I don't expect to see a successful result to M. Correa da Costa's West India and North American project, unless taken boldly in hand by an enlightened British Ministry.

7th Oct. AFRICANUS.

British News.

MR. GRATTAN'S CHARACTER OF DANIEL O'CONNEL IN 1815.—Examine their leader, Mr. O'Connell—he assumes a right to direct the Catholics of Ireland—he advises—he harangues—and he excites: he does not attempt to allay the passions of a warm and jealous people. Full of inflammatory matter, his declamations breathed everything but harmony, venting against Great Britain the most disgusting calumny, falsehoods, and treachery, equalled only by his impudence; describing Great Britain as the most stupid, the most dishonest, and the most besotted nation that ever existed; that Ireland could not confide in the promises of England &c. Without discrimination he pronounced all Protestants "bigots." When he advocated the grievances of the Catholic body he omitted the greatest grievance—himself. A man that could make the speeches he has made, utter the sentiments he has uttered, abuse the characters he has abused, praise the characters that he has praised, violate the promises that he has violated, propose such votes and such censures as he has proposed, can have little regard for private honour or for public character; he cannot comprehend the spirit of liberty, and is not fitted to receive it. He betrays such a scattered understanding and barbarous mind, that if he got liberty he would immediately lose it. Almost unskilled for the British Constitution, and almost ignorant of the bonds of civil society, of such a mould and such a disposition as to be incapable of accomplishing any rational object, his declamations to the lower orders are full of extravagance, wildness, and ambiguity, and set afloat the bad passions of the people, make them restless in disposition, and impatient in action. He leaves a vacuum in the meaning of his harangue, to be filled up by the elated imagination of a warm-hearted and sensible people. It is the part of a bad man to make use of grievances as instruments of power, and render them the means of discontent, without a single honest attempt at redress. He knows, or at least he ought to know, that this conduct is of such a nature as must always tend to confusion in bad ministers, and strengthen their authority; it seduces people into mischief not intended, and, after exciting them to folly, it abandons them through fear. It may lead them to rise against an exciseman or titheman, to burn a hayrick, or murder a farmer, but will never teach them to redress grievances, or to bring the offending minister to the scaffold. This leader in spirit is poor, his courage is of a hesitating quality, his political confidence is prodigious also; in debate he is more than a hero; in every sentence there is a challenge; in the field he is diplomatic. He was insulted and did not fight; again insulted, he was goaded to the ground, where his antagonist Rodergo fell. He then offered an insult, was noticed through the condescending spirit of an imprudent minister, was challenged, travelled 400 miles incognito, was arrested through an unforeseen accident; did not go to the ground, being prevented by an unavoidable necessity. His speaking is extravagant diction, a vulgar boast, a swaggering sentence, affected bombast, and ludicrous composition. His liberty is not liberal, his politics are not reason, his reading is not learning, his learning is not knowledge, his rhetoric is a gaudy hyperbole garnished with faded flowers, such as a dribbled girl would pick up in Covent-garden, stuck in with the taste of a kitchen-maid. He makes politics a trade to serve his desperate and interested purpose. This man can bring about nothing good; in abortion he is the most fertile; the womb of his mind is of such sinful mould that it can never produce anything that is not deformed.—He never succeeded in any project except the loss of your question. He barks and barks, and even when the filthy slaverer has exhausted its poison and returns to its kennel, there still barks and howls within unseen. No Administration but would injure their reputation by advancing such a character

From the Liverpool Mail. Nov. 18.

THE STATE TRIALS IN IRELAND.

Not fewer than a score of notices have been served upon the Attorney-General on behalf of the several traversers against whom bills have been found, for applications to the Court, on several pretexts—all manifestly frivilous and vexatious, and evidently for the purpose of delay. The whole of Saturday was consumed in those futile arguments, which were resumed on Monday.

On Saturday, Mr. Whiteside, on behalf of the defendant, Charles G. Duffy, moved that the copy of the indictment furnished to this defendant should be amended, by having the names of the witnesses indorsed upon it.

The Attorney-General opposed the motion, on the ground that the endorsement formed no part of the indictment.

The Court refused to grant the application.

Mr. M'Donogh, Q. C. moved for a copy of the caption to be added to the copy of the indictment furnished to his client. The Attorney-General opposed the motion, and sir Colomun O'Loughlan rose to speak in its favour.

The Court, however, adjourned the further discussion till Monday.

The Court was occupied, on Monday, till three o'clock, in hearing the arguments of counsel on the motion that a copy of the caption should be supplied to one of the traversers.

The motion was refused, to use the language of the Chief Justice, "because there was no caption in existence, and if the court should grant the application, as sought, it would have the effect of ordering the Clerk of the Crown to do that which was impossible. Both fact and law were in opposition to the arguments urged in support of the application. The practice of the court was the law of the court, and the law of the court was the law of the land; and both the law and the practice, in both countries were against granting the order sought. For these reasons it was his opinion that the parties applying had not made out their case, and consequently the application must be refused."

Judge Burton and Judge Crampton concuded in the judgement delivered by the Chief Justice, but Mr. Justice Perrin dissented.

In the case of "the Queen v. Duffy," notice had been served on the Crown Solicitor that on the sitting of the Court on Tuesday morning counsel would move for a bill of particulars of the ten counts in the indictment to which no particulars were attached in the indictment. On Tuesday morning the bill of particulars was transmitted to the solicitor though it was intimated on the part of the Crown Solicitor that they were not entitled to it.

In the case of "the Queen v. O'Connell and others." Mr. O'Connell, Mr. John O'Connell, the Rev. Messrs Tyrell and Tierney, Dr. Gray, and Messrs Barrett, Ray, Steele, and Duffy entered the court and handed in their pleas, several of them wearing the repeal buttons. The pleas were in abatement, averring the fact that the bills had been found, upon evidence not properly sworn, the witnesses not having been sworn in open court. The Attorney-General objected to their being received, and obtained time till the following day to argue the matter. The case was accordingly argued on Wednesday, and the Chief Justice pronounced his judgement that, as well on the construction of the act itself as because the court would not permit suitors to be prejudiced by the mistake of its own officer, he felt bound to rule with the traversers, and admit the pleas.

Mr. Justice Burton concurred on the express ground that the clear construction of the words of the act left it open to the traversers to put in pleas of abatement at the expiration of four days.

Mr. Justice Perrin and Crampton briefly expressed their assent on the same grounds.

There was here a pause for a few minutes, during which all eyes were rivetted on the "First Law Officer," who was busy conning over some parchment documents. At length the right hon. gentleman said:—My lords, I now demur to each and every of those pleas, and I require that the parties be called and demurrer joined forthwith."

Mr. Moore, Q. C., opposed the motion for want of notice.

The Attorney-General read an authority from the first volume of State Trials.

Chief Justice.—We are of opinion that the parties are bound to join in demurrer instanter.

Mr. Moore contended that the contrary was the law and the practice, and cited several authorities, amongst others, the case of the King v. Robert Johnson, which was exactly a case in point; a four-day rule was necessary.

A long discussion ensued, in the course of which The Attorney-General said, with considerable warmth, my lords, standing here, representing the crown, I respectfully deny the right of this court to controul me in the course which I feel right to take to prevent undue delays. (Great sensation.)

Chief Justice.—I am informed that the practice of the court is to allow a four day rule.

Attorney General.—The rules of the court are the servants of the court. You are not bound by any rules here.

Mr. Moore protested against this monstrous doctrine.

The Attorney General having quoted a case in support of his view,

Chief Justice.—That case is no authority whatever. (Laughter.)

Ultimately the right hon. gentleman applied for the four-day rule, which was not opposed.

The value of British manufactured goods exported from the Clyde, for the quarter ending 10th October last, was £851,387.

WILL OF THOMAS DU DENSON.—This celebrated merchant has by his will, on half a sheet of note paper, in his own handwriting, disposed of the large sum of £111,000, among his wife and children, in the following manner, viz: to his wife £31,000, to his daughter Elizabeth £25,000, to his daughter Lucy £25,000, and to his son James the whole of his business and £30,000, recommending him to employ "great care, strict attention, absolute industry, and economy," towards improving it. The probate bears a stamp of £1,500.

The official "Roll of Members of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, held at Glasgow, October, 1842," has just been published. By the constitution of the assembly every congregation of adherents to the Free Church, however small their number, was entitled to send two delegates, namely, one minister and one elder. It appears from the official roll, that the whole number of congregations represented in the assembly is 590; that the whole number of ministers is 511; and of elders, 466.—some congregations having sent no clerical representative, and others having sent no lay one.

On Friday last, it was ordered by her Majesty in council that the parliament, which was prorogued to Tuesday, the 14th instant, be further prorogued to Tuesday, the 19th December next.

Notwithstanding the bad weather, about 25,000 persons passed through the Thames Tunnel last week, making the total number over 1,640,00 since it has been opened day and night as a regular thoroughfare.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Richard Pakenham, Esq., now her Majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the Mexican Republic, to be her Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry Lytton Bulwer, Esq., now secretary to her Majesty's embassy at Paris, to be her Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Queen of Spain.

Accounts have been received from Dr. Wolff, dated Malta, 26th of October, on which day he sailed for Constantinople. The doctor writes in great spirits, and expresses his gratitude for the kind reception he has met with from his old and new friends in that island.

Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 12th August to the 4th of November, 1843:—Liabilities, circulation, £19,314,000; Deposits, £10,980,000; total, £30,294,000. Assets, securities, £21,392,000; bullion, £12,098,000; total, £33,490,000.

The London Standard says—"We believe that we may state with confidence that no intention whatever at present exists of calling parliament to assemble for the despatch of business before the usual time namely, the first week in February.

The Board of Ordnance having granted a site for the erection of a Roman Catholic chapel at Woolwich, for the accommodation of soldiers, the foundation stone of the edifice was laid on the 26th of October, 1842, and the building was opened on Thursday, October 26, by a grand pontifical high mass, celebrated by Dr. Griffiths, Titular Bishop of Olena, and V. A. of London.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF NEMOURS.—On Saturday, about half past one o'clock, their Royal Highnesses arrived at Woolwich on a visit to her Majesty. The Royal party were received on landing from the Pluton, by General Lord Bloomfield, G. C. B., &c., commandant of the garrison, Sir Francis Collier, C. C., captain superintendent of the dockyard, and numerous officers of garrison, a royal salute was fired, and a guard of honour, of the Royal Artillery and Marines, was also on duty. Their Royal Highnesses soon afterwards entered one of the royal carriages, drawn by four horses, and left for town, followed in two other carriages and four by several persons of rank, who had gone to conduct them to town, and the suite of his royal highness in a fourth carriage drawn by two horses. The Royal party left Paris on Thursday morning by railway for Dunkirk, from which place they embarked on board the Archimedes at two o'clock on Saturday morning, making the passage to Woolwich within twelve hours. Their royal highnesses will remain ten days at Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen and Prince Albert.—On Tuesday morning, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle. In the afternoon, the Duke held a levee at Buckingham Palace, for the reception of the diplomatic corps. Their Royal Highnesses honoured Count St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, with their company to dinner.

His Holiness the Pope has directed that prayers be offered up every day, in the Pontifical Chapel, for the safety, long life, and success of Ireland's Liberator.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

A company of Royal Sappers and Miners are busily employed constructing barricades for the defence of the Castle of Dublin. They are to be made of wooden beams between six and seven feet in height, sharp-pointed, and loopholed for musketry, and are lined with a breast work of sand bags and with a platform for the troops to stand upon.—*Ib.*

The Marquis of Waterford has addressed a letter to the gentlemen of Tipperary, stating his reasons for abandoning his hunting establishment in that county. The misguided peasantry of that district must be far gone in folly as well as crime in driving from amongst them such a man as his lordship.

IRISH STATE TRIALS.—It is currently reported, on the part of the defence, that one of the traversers has no fewer than thirty thousand witnesses to bring forward; and by way of further frustrating the proceedings, it is said that ten notices for bills of particulars have been served, one for each traverser respectively, upon which the arguments raised upon the right of each them will, as a matter of necessity, have to be answered by the counsel for the crown. It is also stated that, on Saturday last, £3,000 worth of stock in which the repeal rent has been invested, was sold out to furnish the sinews of delay. Satisfactory disposal of the "proclamation money" this!—*Times.*

The 32nd Foot, stationed at Manchester; 64th, at Woolwich, 68th, at Manchester; 70th, at Leeds; and 83th Regiment, at Northampton, are under orders to proceed at a moment's notice by railway to Liverpool, and then to embark for Ireland, in case their service may be required. A battalion of each of the Regiments of Foot Guard in London is also in marching order.

Lieut.-Colonel Lord Charles Wellesley has joined at Templemore, and resumed the command of the 15th Regiment.

Blackwood for the present month says—"Not the perfection of clock-work—not the very masterpieces of scenical art, can ever have exhibited a combined movement on one central point—so swift, punctual, beautiful, harmonious, more soundless than an exhalation, more overwhelming than a deluge—as the display of military force in Dublin on Sunday, the 8th of October. Without alarm, without warning—as if at the throwing up of a rocket in the dead of the night, or at the summons of a signal gun—the great capital, almost as populous as Naples or Vienna, and far more dangerous in its excitement, found itself under military possession by a little army—so perfect in its appointments as to make resistance hopeless, and by that very hopelessness (as reconciling the most insubordinate to a necessity) making irritation impossible."

Dreadful Shipwrecks and loss of Life.—Accounts have been received at Lloyd's, from the Cape of Good Hope, of a dreadful storm having occurred, on the night of the 26th of August, in and off the coasts of Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope, by which four valuable ships, valued between £30,000 and £40,000, and several lives were lost. Elizabeth Sowell, of 239 tons, weathered the storm for several hours, but was at length driven ashore, and shortly afterward went to pieces, her commander, Captain Wake, and his crew, having saved themselves by taking to the long boat. She had a miscellaneous cargo of considerable value. About midnight, during the raging of the storm, the bark Seagull, 239 tons, was seen to make for the Bay, which she ultimately reached, when she suddenly foundered, and every soul on board—fifteen in number, including the captain, Mr. Murray—perished. By this catastrophe, we are informed, ten widows and twenty-five children are left destitute. Another vessel, the Laura, was also lost, with all hands, in Algoa Bay, during the storm, the sea at time running completely over her, dashing her with great violence on the beach, where in a few hours she went to pieces. This vessel belonged to her illfated commander, Mr. Crokley, and was from the port of Chester. The Delhi, Mr. Byron, commander and owner, built at Shoreham in 1833, was also lost within a few miles of the spot where the Elizabeth Rowell was wrecked, but the crew was providentially saved. It is feared, from the violence of the hurricane, that many other vessels were lost. The Elizabeth Lowell was built in 1839, at Sunderland, and the Seagull was launched at Montrose in 1841.

The Welsh municipal elections, where the voters have been permitted to exercise the franchise, have generally gone in favour of the conservatives.

A poor mechanic at Bristol, of the name of Bacon, has invented a pump and fire-engine, which, for compactness and power, is unique. It draws water 22 feet from the surface, and throws it a great distance. Its cost is about £20, and it possesses, an hydraulic power equal to a large engine worth £160 to £180.

La Presse announces the arrival of Prince Polignac with his family in Paris, where he proposes to pass the winter.

The boy Jones, who so often broke into Buckingham Palace, is on board the Warspite. Having lately attempted to desert, he was detected, and received a severe flogging.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 14.—The Caledonia, of 120 guns, guardship at this port, sailed last night for Dublin. She has on board, in addition to her complement 140 mariners, 160 supernumeraries of that corps, making together 300 men available for the reinforcement of Dublin garrison, if necessary.—She has also a large quantity of ball-cartridge on board. The Hyacinth, 18, arrived yesterday from Sheerness and Portsmouth.

STATE OF TRADE.

LEEDS.—Our cloth markets are very barely supplied with the articles most in request, viz. tweeds, fancy clothings, and shawls; in fact, they are now generally disposed of direct by the manufacturers, without appearing at the cloth hall. Prices of those articles are rather firmer, but in other goods there is no change; business is tolerably brisk in the warehouses. Workmen are frequently employed until midnight, both in the mills and warehouses, and we anticipate a steady trade throughout the winter.

MANCHESTER.—The advance in the Liverpool Cotton market, on Monday last, caused our spinners and manufacturers to demand higher rates on Tuesday morning, but advices by the Hibernia, from New York, to the 31st ultimo, reached here about noon on the latter day, and as they were by no means confirmatory of the accounts previously received by the London packet-ship switzerland, holders showed a willingness to accept former terms, and a fair amount of business has since been transacted in most descriptions of goods, and prices are now rather firmer than they were on the latter day. Twist is in moderate request only, though there are considerable buyers for India and China at low prices. We do not expect much briskness in this branch of our trade until buyers from the north of Europe appear for spring shipments.

NOTTINGHAM.—There can scarcely be said to be any visible alteration in the demand in any of the branches of the manufactures of this district since our last; if any thing, the cotton hosiery has improved. Still, considering that we are in the middle of the month of November, the prospect is rather cheering; and were the silk branches to take a favourable turn, the town and vicinity would then be in a generally prosperous state as respects employment, but not as respects the wages.

ROCHDALE.—Our last market was very firm, tho' the business transacted was not equal in extent to that of the preceding one; nevertheless, some of the manufacturers have realized an amendment of 2d. per couple. A few of the makers have been offering pieces of inferior Wool, in consequence as they allege, of the difficulty experienced in obtaining an advance corresponding to that in the price of Wool.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—INDIA AND CHINA—REVOLUTION IN LAHORE AND HORRID MASSACRE.

The dates from Bombay are to Oct. 2; from Calcutta to Sept. 19; and from China to Augt. 3.

The principal item of intelligence from India is insurrection at Lahore, and the murder of Sherr Singh, his son, Purtaub Singh, and all their families, on the 13th of September. The Sirdu Ajeet Singh is the perpetrator of the bloody tragedy.

General Ventura and party attacked the murderer, but was defeated. The Rajah's body was cut up by Ajeet Singh, and his head placed on a spear. The Rajah's son was killed at the entrance of the town.

The wives and children of the murdered victims fell a prey to the murderers, even to a child who was born on the day before. The crime was afterwards avenged by the assassination of Dhyan Singh by the actual murderer of the King.

A boy, who is said to be a son of Runjeet, now ten years old, has been placed upon the throne, under the protection of the Vizier, a son or brother of Dyhan Singh.

By a series of crimes almost without parallel, is the race of Runjeet Singh exterminated; and every vestage of legal authority being destroyed, the fine country extending along the banks of five great rivers which flow into the Indus, with the lovely valley of Cashmere, and the sikh conquests west of the Indus, reaching as far as Peshawur, and the Passes into Afghanistan, are delivered up to anarchy and slaughter.

The greatest interest is excited in India by the revolution in Lahore, which, it is expected, will terminate in placing that country with nearly 4,000,000 inhabitants, and a revenue of upwards of £2,000,000 sterling, under the dominion of Great Britain.

As if it were in anticipation of the events in Lahore, a large army had been ordered by Lord Ellenborough to prepare to assemble on the banks of the Jumna. Orders were also issued to have a body of Bengal troops sent to occupy Scinde, from whence the Bombay troops were to be withdrawn; but doubt are now formed of the feasibility of that movement, as all the Bengal force will be requisite to protect the frontiers against the Sikhs. There are 16,000 men now in Scinde. Sir Charles Napier is at Kurrachee; the troops in Scinde are generally healthy, except the newly-arrived ones at Sukkur that came from Bengal.

Shere Mahommed is said to be in the hills near Candahar. Dost Mahommed, who rules at Cabul, seems desirous of being on friendly terms with the British government. It is thought he will attempt now to retake Peshawur from the Sikhs, and he may therefore come in collision with the British government, who are bound to protect Runjeet Singh's descendants.

In the interior of India tranquillity prevails.—Gwalior appears quiet for the moment, although there was great alarm created there when the intention of the supreme government to collect troops became known. Bandelkund is also at rest. In the Nizam's territory a change has taken place by the removal of the old prime minister Chimdoo Lall, who has been succeeded by a relative.

There were some trials of great interest at Bombay, such as that of Dharkjee Dudajee v. the India Company, for trespass in forcibly entering his houses and seizing all his papers; another trial is of a Parsee lady, who has brought an action against her husband, on his marrying a second wife, to claim restitution of conjugal rights. An attempt was made to prove the British courts had no right to interfere, but the supreme court has maintained its jurisdiction.

Another trial of great interest has been that of two of the paincipals and eight of the confederates of the Bunder gang, who have for years been robbing, plundering, smuggling, and, as it is supposed, murdering in the harbour of Bombay. The detection of this gang, after it had existed twenty years, is looked upon with great satisfaction by the friends of Indian civilisation and justice.

Lord Ellenborough remains at Barrackpore, whence he is expected to proceed soon to the north-western provinces. He is still abused by a part of the Indian press, but another portion supports his actions as tending to produce good results.

Sir Hugh Gough has taken the command of the army.

The monsoon has been eminently favourable to the agricultural product of the country.

SPAIN.

An attempt to assassinate General Narvaez was made on the 6th at Madrid. Seven musket shots were fired at the carriage in which he was going to the theatre in succession, at the different points of the same street.

General Narvaez escaped unhurt, and appeared soon after at the theatre of the Circus, where the Queen was, but the three last shots severely wounded his aide-de-camp, and a person at his side.—None of the assassins were arrested.

The troops of Prim occupied Girona, on the 9th, in the morning. At half past four in the evening 2,500 insurgents, having Ametller and Baltera at their head, entered the port of Figueras. They had been preceded by a battalion of infantry, and 150 cavalry of the Queen, who, from Figueras, went to Rosas.

In the sitting of the Cortes of the 6th the chamber decided, by a majority of 83 to 24, that proposition of M. Ocha, to the effect that there was no necessity for deliberating on the majority of the Queen, should not be taken into consideration. It rejected by 74 to 32 a proposition tending to declare the regency vacant, and that the Cortes had conferred it on the Duke de la Vittoria. The Minister of War declared that every measure had been taken to secure order in the Maestrazgo. A fresh disorder at Algesiras, said to be fomented by the English, had failed.

Queen Isabella II. took her oath on the 10th before the two chambers assembled in the Hall of the Senate. Her Majesty was everywhere received with the utmost enthusiasm.

The band of La Cova continued to overrun the Maestrazgo. The insurgents at Barcelona had strengthened their position.

PORTUGAL.

We have received accounts from Lisbon to the 5th inst. The expected changes in the cabinet had not yet taken place, and a rumour prevailed, to which, however, our correspondent does not attach much credit, that the Marquis Saldanha, instead of being the war minister, will hold the situation of Chief of the staff to the King Consort, who, it was said, was immediately to be nominated Commander in chief. Her Majesty's ship Warspite, Capt. Wallace, arrived in the Tagus on the 6th inst.

TURKEY.

Our constantinople letter of the 28th ultimo is chiefly taken up in protesting against the undue influence of Russia, and the little opposition given to it either by Great Britain or France. Our correspondent gives several facts in corroboration of this argument, and he distinctly accuses Russia of stirring up rebellion among the Rayah population of the Ottoman empire. He asserts that the late Greek revolution was the handiwork of Russia. The Porte has determined on establishing a general police, on a European model, at Constantinople.

BELGIUM.

The speech of the King of the Belgians has been received. He notices the friendly state of foreign relations, the visit of the Queen of England, the hospitality displayed towards her Majesty by the people, the reduction of the debt, the intention to recover the submerged and uncultivated lands, the opening of all the railroads, the progress of the canals towards completion, and the measures regarding pensions to civil functionaries, the support of the clergy, the law, the army, the wants of the state, and the revenues of the country.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 8, 1843.

The English mail with dates to the 15th ult., arrived on Wednesday. It was brought to Halifax in the steamer Acadia. 75 days from Liverpool.—The timber market continued firm, and large pine timber much in demand.—Tree bills had been found against O'Connell and his accomplices; but if the merits of the case are tried at all, it would not take place for some time, as the conspirators were busy throwing unheard of obstacles in the way of Government,—making as much delay as possible in the hope of tiring the patience of the Crown officers. The *Cork Constitution* says:—"They don't like the "close quarters" to which they are invited by the Crown. They are shirking the struggle which they were wont to court, and, like the convicted culprit, praying for a long day. This does not look as if they had any great confidence in their case. We pronounce no opinion on "the merits"—we hazard no conjecture as to what a Jury may think of them;—we merely say that the unwillingness to submit them to judicial investigation warrants the inference that, so far as those merits are concerned, the accused themselves are not so sanguine as their partisans would have us to think—Innocence does not shun the opportunity of exculpation. Mr. O'Connell was long exclaiming—"I dare them to go to law with me:—will they do it?" and now when they oblige him, this pettifogging prosecutor exerts his ingenuity to elude and to postpone."

CANADA AND ITS GOVERNOR.—We learn with pleasure that Sir Charles Metcalf, the late of the Canadian Governors, has at length taken a position in the politics of that distracted country not to be misunderstood, and calculated to purge that region stable of its impurities, and to give once more to the Executive of that country the form and pressure of a British Government. Sir Charles it appears as a faithful servant of the Crown he represents, has refused to listen to the poisonous Republican and Rebellious advice of his *felon* Council, and acting upon true British principles, has dared to uphold the constitution of that country of which he is a proud and uncompromising representative.—The result is, we are pleased to learn, that those gentry, foreseeing the probability of an unceremonious dismissal, have made a virtue of a necessity, (the only virtue they ever possessed,) and tendered their resignations, which it is needless to say Sir Charles cheerfully accepts, with the happy prospect of filling their vacant seats with such men as a truly loyal Governor delighteth to honour. From what we hear, we incline to the belief, that Sir Charles has determined to govern Canada in accordance with his own notions of the necessities of those people. We trust he will be enabled to congratulate the loyal portion of the people of Canada on the country's return to British principles and British practices.

THE MARKET DUES.—This is a subject that has recently run the gauntlet of public opinion both in Town and Country as well as having taxed the ingenuity and opinions of the Press in no ordinary degree. The Farmer demurs, because he is compelled to sell his produce in a convenient and sheltered spot, purchased by the Corporate Body at a great price for that purpose. No, but, say they, we do not comp'sin of the comfort and accomodation we receive, but we complain that we have *any thing* to pay for it. In endeavouring to elucidate this knotty question, the Press has evinced all the intermediate shades of opinion from approbation to disapproval. The New Brunswicker on this point, reasons thus; that because a purchaser draws a bow at a venture, and tenders the sum of £145 for the upper market dues, (worth at the utmost £40) that this necessary impost is a TAX, forgetting the trite maxim *audi alteram partem*, and stating that the dues of the lower market, decidedly of more value than those of the upper, are rented for the trifling sum of £25. Thus stands the facts connected with the cause of the great outcry that has been made relative to the market dues.—This city, like all chartered cities, has the privilege of saying what amount of dues shall be paid on the various articles of produce brought into the city markets for sale. A scale of dues has consequently existed from the earliest period of this city's history, and has been paid without complaint up to the time of the burning of the market house. The city being then deprived of a proper place for a market, King's square and other places were used for that purpose, and the dues remitted until a place should be provided for the countryman. That has now been effected, by erecting substantial buildings at the foot of King street as well as at King's square, and at an expence to the city of over £4000, and we cannot be led to view the re-establishment of the dues as at all unjust or uncalled for. The opponents of the system will say, yes, but you have raised the rates—that is what we complain of;—Now the fact is simply this, that a penny a quarter has been added to beef, while a penny a carcass has been taken off lamb, and the price for stands of 6d per day entirely remitted; otherwise no essential alteration has been made.

We are not aware that any objection exists among the citizens generally respecting the rates—we believe the objections rest with the Countryman, who in reality does not pay them, inasmuch as it is pretty generally understood that all costs and charges whatsoever fall on the consumer: nor do we think any difficulty would have arisen ere with the countryman, but for the mischievous interference, and false representations of a few interested parties, (perhaps not exactly citizens.) We understand that the lessee of the King's Square Market has of his own accord, reduced the market dues to be collected in the upper market to one half the sums allowed by Law, thereby rendering them very much lower than at any former period. We trust therefore now that the excitement has passed away, that all parties concerned, will see things in their true light, and cheerfully submit to a regulation justified both by reason and expediency.

WOLVES.—The Woodstock Telegraph says—"Wolves are infesting our neighbourhood to the great detriment of the farmers, who are necessarily at a great expense in preserving their stock from the ravages of these rapacious animals. The sagacity of the Wolf is such, that it is difficult to entrap him, although numerous plans have been devised for that purpose. He will encircle the trap, however nicely concealed, and yet escape the snare; but a plan, new to this country, has been put into operation that bids fair to rid the country of this troublesome ranger of the forest. It appears that a particular kind of poison has been procured, that on its application, about two miles from here, had the effect of causing the instant death of one of those savage pests a few nights ago. We hope it will prove effectual in driving them from the land. They do not settle themselves permanently in a place, but are continually in a state of migration. Their depredations are for the present confined to the immediate neighbourhood of Woodstock, but as they appear to be following the course of the river, they will in all probability, soon take their final departure. Farmers down the river may prepare themselves for an unwelcome visit from these troublesome gentry.

MELANCHOLY.—On Tuesday night the 21st inst., John Gorman a Private of the detachment of the 30th Regt. came to his death in a melancholy manner. It appears that about 9 o'clock p. m. the night being very dark, the unfortunate man enquired the way to the Barracks, and having been directed, it is supposed that he strayed along the front street and turned down towards the shore immediately above the store of E. & J. Wilson and fell from the steep bank. He was discovered next morning and a Coroner's inquest held when the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."—*St. Andrews Standard.*

CANADIAN AFFAIRS—PARDONING THE REBELS.—We find the following in a late number of the *London Spectator*:—

"There are two ways of doing most things—one efficacious, the other so as to defeat the object,—Government were advised to pardon those who had taken part in the Canadian disorders; they are doing so; but in such a manner that they might almost as well let it alone. They were advised to grant a general amnesty; they have not granted it, seems, not to make a sweeping pardon, but to let off individuals. By that means, the public advantage in the measures is well nigh annulled. The individuals, indeed, and their families, reap a benefit; but the good feeling which might have been produced is neutralized by the ungracious, tantalizing manner of the boon. All the arguments against an amnesty apply with tenfold effects to special pardons; they grant impunity to breach of the law; exhibit the Government as retracting from the enforcement of the law; re-admit the turbulent to the province, in short, do everything of a more questionable kind that an amnesty would do. Moreover, they imply some consideration of the merits of each case; some admission of doubts or a weak position on the part of Government; which an amnesty would not do. That would be a measure of public expediency—not an equivocal retractation from a contest with individuals. An amnesty is a concession by a government to a country, in which the ruling power says to the nation—There have been offences against the law which we all obey; but we govern only for your sake; a period has passed when doubts beset us all; and for your sake we forgot everthing and cancel every charge, that the account may begin anew, and without embarrassing lead debts of old standing. Government have chosen the petter kind of policy; and the incalculable difficulties of their Governor's mission are proportionately aggravated.

NIAGARA, Nov. 17.—We regret to state that there have been serious disturbances, is attended with loss of lives, among some of the workmen on the Welland Canal. These disturbance occurred several days ago, but the accounts which reached us respecting them were of such a conflicting nature that we did not feel justified in giving publicity to any of them. The following, derived from a gentleman on the spot, may be relied upon as a correct one:—

A number of Connaught men (who by those acquainted with both parties, are described as far more unmanageable than the 'boys' from Cork) are employed in the quarries at Thorold. A quarrel arose amongst them; words was had to fire-arms and throwing stones, and the result was, that one man received a rifle bullet in the calf of his leg, another was badly hurt by a gun-shot, two men were so much injured by stones that they have since died, and it is believed that three individuals, severely wounded, have been conveyed across the lines into the adjoining republic.

It has been given in evidence that the men employed in the quarries are in possession of no less than one hundred stand of arms—a fact which should induce the Government to consider whether the country is not as much in want of an Arms Bill as of an Income Tax Bill.

One fact attending these lamentable disturbances is worthy of special attention. Mr. Macfarlane—whose indefatigable exertions for the preservation of the public peace entitled him to public gratitude, and we are happy to say, have been attended with the happy result of giving is a decided personal influence over the ruffians—examined the man who was wounded in the leg, yet although he knew the person by whom he was shot, he refused to mention his name, and nothing can even be ascertained relative to the cause of quarrel which has led to such fatal results. This is a new and very extraordinary feature in Canal riots—*Chronicle.*

QUEBEC.—It appears that the Legislative Council has bare quorum of ten members present, from which circumstance it is supposed that the session will be speedily brought to a close; and every exertions being made to get through with the important measures of government. The rumour so generally prevalent that His Excellency Sir CHARLES METCALFE will return to England immediately after the prorogation, is contradicted by the Montreal *Times* of Monday last and the report that His Excellency has suffered a relapse of the malady with which he was formerly afflicted, is likewise said to be entirely unfounded. The Governor General, it is stated, is, and has been, enjoying perfect health.—*Gazette.*

From the Toronto papers we learn that on Tuesday the 21st, *McDermott*, the murderer of Mr. Kinnear, was executed on a scaffold erected for the purpose at the New Gaol. He was attended by the Rev. Mr. Hay, Roman Catholic clergyman, and evinced the same stoical indifference, at the last, which he displayed on his trial. A vast concourse of people, including many females, attended the spectacle, a number of those present having come from a long distance to gratify their curiosity. The unfortunate partner of his guilt has already been sent to the penitentiary where she is to be confined for life.—*Ib.*

An augmentation of both the Army and Navy spoken of; and Orange Lodges are re-organising, in all parts of Ireland.

Fearful explosion of Gunpowder—South Barracks Canteen blown into Kinns!—At a quarter before 12 o'clock, last night the South Barracks was shaken, as if an earthquake had happened, and an instantaneous but stunning sound accompanied the concussion. The s

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he did not escape unscathed, the harm he received was wonderfully less than could be anticipated from the frightful danger he was in. How the disaster arose was not ascertained up to 10 o'clock this morning, but the commandant of the Garrison, we understand summoned a Board of Inquiry to meet to day, to investigate the origin of it.—*Halifax Recorder.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening last, M. H. PERRY, Esq., delivered an interesting *Lecture*, to a crowded audience, on the Rivers of New-Brunswick, &c.—The subject will be resumed this evening at 8 o'clock.

☞ When speaking of our markets, in another column, we omitted to give from the "Roper's News" the following *penny* reason for the dissatisfaction existing with the countrymen relative to the Market Dues:

"the growth of the city has exceeded that of the country—and, consequently, country produce is sold very low in our markets."

Perhaps some of our readers may be able to solve this enigma—we cannot.

We have received by the English Mail, a prospectus of *Mr. Murray's Colonial and Home Library*, which is intended to supply the place of those pirated editions of British Authors formerly introduced here through the United States, and now prohibited.—There is no doubt but if these works are supplied at a sufficiently low rate, the publishers will be extensively patronised in the Colonies.—We shall publish the Prospectus in our next.

☞ We like our correspondent Africanus' Text well enough, but we cannot agree with him that because a man is honest, upright, and liberal, he must of necessity be a "true whig;" neither do we think that Joseph Howe is the "only man of soul in Nova Scotia;"—though he may have the heart of a Frenchman and the soul of an American, he has precious little of what is British.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, Frederick M. Jones and Johnson Whiting, apprentices to Mr. John J. Hogan, left the city in a small boat for Partridge Island; the wind during the afternoon increased to a gale, and it is supposed they were unable to manage the boat—driven towards Red Head, and unfortunately upset, as the dead bodies of both young men have been since found in Courtenay Bay: the former on Tuesday and the latter on Wednesday.—The remains of Mr Whiting will be interred to-morrow, (Saturday) at 2 o'clock.

In reference to Mr. DaCosta's project, we lay before our readers the following:

(From the Trinidad Standard.)

FERMENTED WINES.—The comparative injury sustained by drinking *Fermented Wines* may be seen by the following table, as given in the "Treatise of Ancient and Modern Wines, by the Rev F. Beardsall," of the proportion of alcohol, or *poison*, contained in various wines.

	Alcohol. Per Cent.	Proof Spirit Per Cent.
Port	21	49
Madeira	22½	44½
Sherry	19½	38½
Claret	15	30
Champaigne	12½	25

From the above, it will appear that the man who drinks one bottle of Port, actually takes into his system 23 per cent of poison or liquid fire, and other wines in proportion; but the worst are those prepared with sugar of lead, arsenic, and logwood, as they do at Madeira, Port. My *unfermented* and *unintoxicating* wines, that I have made in the United States of America, and lately, at Barbadoes, at the Government house, in the presence of Sir Evan J. Murray M'Gregor, are "the fruit of the vine" for the Lord's table. CORREA DA COSTA.

(From the Port of Spain Gazette.)

Here is a statement of the wine introduced into the port of London within six months, from June last to December, in order that the friends of the African labourers may judge for themselves if the proposed Company by Mr. Correa da Costa is not a great acquisition for this Colony:—

	Gallons.
Cape Wine	103,877
Claret, Champagne, Burgundy, and all other French Wines collectively	143 635
Madeira and Port Wine	928,562
Hock and all other Rhenish Wines collectively	26 132
Sherry and all Spanish wines collectively	941,015
Wines of Tenerife, Samos, Cyprus, Greece, Lisbon, Sicily, and all sorts not included in any of the above classes	123,609
Total gallons	2,866,890

(From "The People's Wine Book.")

"Tell truth, and shame the devil."

"One thing I wish to make generally known, viz.: the Island of Madeira produces yearly, twenty thousand pipes of Wine: however, the Wine Merchants there, export every year, eighty thousand pipes of Madeira Wine! The *Port Wine* consumed in London in one year, exceeds much the quantity of two or three years Vintages of all the Vineyards of Portugal. The *New-Yorkers* make more Champagne in their wine cellars in one year, than France can produce in ten.—*Sic transit gloria mundi.*

(From the Barbadoes Globe. Aug. 29, 1842.)

Mr. Correa DaCosta was busily employed in the Island of Dominica, in the valley of Cotelebistry, planting vines for the Dominica Wine Company. Over a thousand, placed in the ground by Mr. Da Costa, had commenced to sprout.

(From the London Times.)

The Congress of Portugal has passed the Bill for endowing the new Douro Wine Company with a loan of 150 contos, but had rejected the proposition of vesting in that body a monopoly for the sale of brandy, "in order to supply Great Britain with tinture of logwood," or *poison!!*

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

TIMBER.—PINE.—There continues to be an animated demand for Pine Timber; the trade seem desirous to increase their stocks, and prices are evidently improving. One cargo of Quebec, of middling quality, has been sold at 12 3 4d per foot; a good cargo at 14d per foot, and several cargoes [varded] at 13½d to 13 3 4d per foot. In St. John Pine, three cargoes have been sold at 18 3 4 to 19d. per foot, and one of very large average at a much higher rate.—Red Pine is very plentiful, and not much in request; our quotations can with difficulty be realized.—BIRCH of large size and good quality sells with cargo at 13d to 14d per foot; separate from cargo it is worth 15d to 17d per foot, whilst old and inferior Wood is worth only 10d to 11d per foot. St. John Pine first quality 1s 9d.

London Oil Market.—Sperm £73, Headmatter £77 to 80; S. Whale pale £37 10; yellow £35 to 36; brown £33 to 34.

GUANO.—This article which is coming into great use as a manure, is found on Latham's sandy Island, or Lathem's shoal, situated about 35 miles to the southward of Zanzibar, in lat. 6 54 south, long. 39 56 east. "It is about three miles in circumference, and is covered, as we are credibly informed by intelligent gentlemen, long resident at Zanzibar, with the odure of birds to the depth of twenty or thirty feet—a deposite that in all probability has been increasing ever since the bank was first elevated above the surface of the ocean. Lathem's Island is generally made by navigators bound to Zanzibar from the southward. The number of birds resting on the island and flying in the air above it, are as countless as the sand on the sea shore. The whole heavens are literally darkened by the vast flocks as they wheel and move in endless flights. No land being nearer than Zinzibar and the coasts of Africa, it follows, (as, indeed is well known,) these vast multitudes have no other resting place than this little island, which is destitute of other inhabitants, and hence it must be the receptacle of their ordure, accumulating as it has been for ages. Lathem's Island is the island referred to in the English account, and a profitable trade might be carried on from the United States in this valuable animal production on that island. Nearly all the American trade with the island of Zanzibar, which is in the immediate vicinity, is in the possession of Salem merchants."—*Nantucket Telegraph.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—The schr. *Barbarie*, Perry, master, from Miscouche, (P.E.I.) bound for Charlottetown, with a cargo of lumber, during the gale of Tuesday last had her sails blown away, and bore up for Pictou; came to outside the light house, and two young men named Moses Perry, and Prosper Doucouche, proceeded in a boat for fire wood; when about 100 yards from the shore the boat was upset by the surf, and both individuals, we regret to record, met with a watery grave. Their bodies were found this morning and brought to town preparatory to being conveyed to Miscouche. The accident is rendered the more melancholy by the fact that one of the young men was a brother, the other a second cousin of Captain Perry.—*Pictou Observer.*

Married.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. Hugh Belmour, to Miss Mary Carpenter, both of the Parish of Lancaster.

On Thursday evening, by the same, Mr. James Ritchie, to Miss Eleanor McQueen, both of the Parish of Portland

At Quebec, by the Rev. E. W. Sewell, Lieut. C. L. Fitzjerald, Royal Artillery, to Julia Ann, daughter of Mr. B. LeMoine, of that city.

In England, on the 7th instant, Lieut. Hayes Marriott, of the Royal Marine Forces, to Louisa, the only daughter of the late Colonel Hamilton, C. B., of her Majesty's 30th Regt of foot.

Died.

On Tuesday evening in the 80th year of his age, DAVID HATFIELD, Esquire, leaving an aged widow, seven children and a wide circle of relatives and friends to mourn their bereavement. Mr. Hatfield was a most worthy and honourable citizen, and for nearly half a century, one of our leading Merchants. Thus has departed to his final rest, from the cares, afflictions and infirmities of this life, another of the Loyalists and founders of our City.—Funeral to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock, from his late residence in Queen-street, (East side of Queen's square) when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

At Carleton, on Saturday last, Hiram, sixth son of Mr. Linus Seely, in the 20th year of his age.

At Freetown, Sierra Leone, on the 23d September last, in the 18th year of his age, Mr. George B Cudlip, youngest son of James Cudlip, Esquire, of this City, deeply lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends.

At Pennfield, on Wednesday, the 8th ultimo, Miss Isabella, third daughter of Mr. John Carlyle, (formerly of this city) aged 17 years, deeply lamented by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

Lately, in Connaught square, Hyde Park, London, Major-General Sir Joseph O'Halloran, G C. B.

Lately, at Chedzoy, in the house in which he was born and had always resided, aged 93 years, Francis Adam Stradling, Esq. As he was the oldest Freemason in the province of Somerset, the apron, gauntlets, royal arch scarf, jewel, &c., were placed on the coffin, and the banner, which now hangs over it, was borne to the grave by his venerable huntsman, 83 years of age. The procession was joined by all the poor of the neighbourhood.—It is singular that a fire ignited by his ancestor, Jno Stradling, Esq, in the year 1672, has always been carefully preserved, and still burns on the hearth of the hall.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived, 3d—ship Amazon Hase, Bridgewater—R Rankin & Co. ballast.
Brig Charlotte Ann, Vroom, New York—James Robertson, flour.
steamer Herald, Henneberry, Eastport—J. Whitney, passengers
4th—schr. Emily, Hilton, Halifax—T. Leavitt & Co., molasses & sugar.
5th—ship John Bell, ——, New Ross, 30—R Rankin & co., ballast.

CLEARED.

Dec. 1—ship Ann Hall, Hubert, London, timber & deals; Jas. Kirk.
2d—ship Amelia, stoney, Portsmouth, timber and deals; R. Rankin & Co.

Barque Canmore, Bannerman, hence, at Barbadoes on the 1st Nov.—Brig Addington, and schr. Harp, from this port, arrived a week previous and sailed again.

Arrivals from St. John, N. B.—Nov. 3d. Saint John, Reed, and Cynthia Ann, Reed, in the Clyde; Anges & Ann, M'Farlane, at Newry. 5. Fingal, on, at Deal. 6. Sovereign, Rogers, and Edwin, Gibson, at Gravesend; John, Carson, at Cork. 7, Chieftan, Dunn, at Truro; Sophia, Peock, in the Clyde; Princess Victoria, Gray, Alex. Wise, Coulthard, and Tarbolton, at Ayr. 8, British Queen, Dudne, at Gravesend; Five sisters, Lowther, at Gloucester; Triton, Wakem, at Penzance. 9, Janet, Brown, at Dundee; Unlimited, Wilson, at Hull; Belize, Roger, at Prestoji; Jas. Squires, off Ramsgate. 10, Robt. Watson, Reed, at Gravesend. 11, Duncan, Robertson, Wakefield, Hall, st Andrew, Leith, Barbadoes, Greggs, and Serapbine, Affleck, at Gravesend; Venerable, Martin, and Canton, Tonge, at Hull. 12, Ganges, Blyth, at Loughope. 14, John, Lyons, at Dublin. 16—Forager, Sleightholm, at Hull. 17, Ben Nevis, Brown, at Liverpool.

Sailed for St. John.—Nov. 5—Indus, Smith, from Deal. 8, solway, Meredith, from Deal. 16, Orbit, Robinson, from Portsmouth.

Loading at Liverpool, Nov. 18th, ships Themis, Brown; and Belmont, Brown, for New-Orleans.

Cleared at London, 10th Nov. barque Oromocto, Crook, for New-Orleans.

Sailed from Liverpool, 4th Nov. ship Speed, Ellis, Mobile; 9th, Avon, Masters, Savannah; 10th James White, Price, Carleston; John Grundell, do.; Disbrow, Mobile; 11th, Clyde, Halerow, and Lady Milton, Sinnott, do.; 12th, Samuel, Grundell, do.; 16th, England, Johston, New-Orleans.—From Clyde, Nov. 9th, Glasgow, Douglas, Mobile.—From Deal, 13th, Edinburgh, Lawson, Mobile; Lord Wellington, Hill, New-Orleans. From Dublin, 14th, Sarah, Fletcher, Savannah. From Newry, 12th New-Zealand, Mackie, Savannah.

MEN'S STRONG BOOTS,
At FOSTER'S Shoe Store, Corner of King and Germain streets.—Just received,
500 PAIRS of Men's, Youth, and Boys' Strong BOOTS and BOOTTEES —For sale Cheap.
Dec. 1. S. K. FOSTER.

Nails and Paints.
Just received per the ship "Pursuit" from Liverpool:
75 KEGS assorted sizes fine rose head Board NAILS:
150 Half and Quarter Kegs best quality WHITE LEAD—for sale on account of the manufacturers.
JOHN KINNEAR.
November 24. 1843. 6t

London Particular Madeira WINE.
THE Subscriber has just received a supply of the above article—a superior quality—put up by Messrs. ARAUJO, in packages of 27 & 14 gallons each—for Family use, which will be sold low for *Cash Only.*
JOHN ROBERTSON.
Nov. 24, 1843.

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. [Con. 6m.]

TO LET—*For a term of Years,*
from 1st May next:
THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE, on the corner of Carlton & Dorchester streets, at present occupied by the subscriber.
December 8. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

CORDAGE, CANDLES, &c.
Now landing ex schr. Emily, from Halifax:
14 COILS Patent CORDAGE,
50 Boxes Russian Candles (Moulds)
14 Quintals POLLOCK,
234 Boxes Bloom RAISINS,
For sale by
Dec. 8. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

Mechanics' Institute.
THE Regular Monthly Meeting for December will be held at the Hall on Monday the 11th inst. immediately after the Lecture.
Dec. 8. W. J. CHUBB, Sec'y.

SUPERIOR LAMP OILS.
1200 GALLONS Pale Seal,
300 SPERMACETI, 500 WHALE.
For Sale by W. O. SMITH.
Dec. 8, 1843 [cour.] North side Market square.

TAX NOTICE.
ALL Persons who are Defaulters for Taxes for the Year 1841 and 1842, are hereby called upon to come forward without delay, and pay the same at the Office of the Collector of Taxes, in Vernon's Brick Building, corner of King and Germain streets, otherwise the collection of such Taxes will be enforced as the Law directs.
JAMES GEROW, jr.
Dec. 8. *Collector of Taxes.*

Musical Instruction.
MR. JAMES ALDCROFT, late Serjeant of the 30th Band, begs leave to state that he has taken Rooms over the store of Mr. George Taylor, *King Street*, next door to the St John Hotel, where he intends opening a class on MONDAY the 4th inst., for the purpose of teaching young Gentlemen on the Violin, Flute, Clarionet, or any wind instrument.
☞ Terms Moderate and made known on application to Mr. A.
N. B. He also is enabled to attend private parties and Public practice with a *string Band.*
Dec. 8.

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

Raisins, Cigars, Coffee, Flour, &c.
Landing ex schr. "Flora," from Boston:
75 BOXES bunch and large RAISINS;
10 Kegs GRAPES;
40 Bags Puerto Cabello COFFEE;
25 Do. Government Java ditto.
20 Barrels ONIONS;
Packages Honey, Guava Jelly, Brazil and Pecan Nuts and Filberts, Cassia, Currants, &c.
Brooms, Bed Cords, Axe Handles &c.
Ex "Charlotte Ann" f. om New-York:
50 barrels new Genesee FLOUR;
10 boxes Cavendish TOBACCO,
5 barrels new Hickory NUTS;
2 cases Canton Preserved GINGER;
6 M. best CIGARS—"La Norma's."
For sale by JARDINE & CO.
St. John, December 8.

PRACTICAL NAVIGATION.
THE subscriber begs to inform such persons as may be desirous of obtaining a thorough knowledge of Navigation, that he is prepared to qualify any person for the discharge of those important duties which Seamen are called to perform—and that from his own personal experience in these matters he feels confident in being enabled to give such instruction as will qualify those who attend, to pass a regular examination as to their ability and knowledge.
A few Boarders can be comfortably accommodated in his House—and to those who may board and lodge with them during their transient stay in St. John, no charge will be made for instruction in Navigation. To young men aspiring to become Ship Masters, an excellent opportunity is thus presented to them for the accomplishment of their wishes in that respect.
JOHN HARVEY.
Dec. 8. *corner of Queen and Germain streets.*

Dancing Academy.
MR. GOODWIN respectfully informs the Public, that he is forming new Classes at Bragg's Long Room, corner of King and Cross streets, to commence on Tuesday the 5th December.
Ladies and Gentlemen wishing instruction in the accomplishment of Dancing, will please make early application.
Mr. G. may be found at the Academy from 2 to 5 on Tuesday and Thursday afternoon.
December 1.
☞ Mr. G. further informs the public, that he has made arrangements with MR. J. ALCROFT, [late serjeant of the 30th Band] to conduct the Musical department of his Academy, who will be in attendance with his Quadrille Band.
The Ladies' Classes are now forming, from 3 to 5 in the afternoon. Day of tuition Tuesday's and Thursday's. *December 8.*

GORDON'S
Hardware Store, Dock-St.
Per "Lady Sale," from Glasgow:
553 PIECES HOLLOW WARE—consisting of Pots, from ½ to 35 gallons, Bake Pans and Covers from 10 to 17 inches; Spiders, from 10 to 16 inches; Griddles and Frying Pans, hool'd and swivell'd, assorted to 17 inches;
1 case Thompson's Augurs, assorted;
1 bale cotton Coffin Cord, assorted, White, Black and Mixed.
Per "Wolfville," from Liverpool:
3 casks of best Sheffield GOODS viz:—Saws of every description; Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, with Sugar Basin and Cream Ewer to match; Hot Water Jugs; Urns, Candlesticks, Spoons, Razors, Razor Cases and Strops; *Cheap* Pocket, Jack and Pen Knives; Table CUTLERY in great variety, with and without Forks; German silver Forks and Spoons; a few Razors and Knives of *Rodgers'* best make; *Cams' best* Cast Steel Edge TOOLS.
12 casks assorted Hardware—consisting of Carpenters' patent and Scotch Rim Locks, from 5 to 12 inches; Mortice Locks; dead and circular Bolt Locks; Butt, chest, T, strap, HL, H, hook & eye table, back, flap, dove tail and lath Hinges; Norfolk, rim, French, patent and Night Latches; Brass, Brass head and Iron Screws; Skates; silver Plate and Block Tin Goods, and a variety of other articles.
1 crate Coal Scoops and Hods, Dust Pans, &c.
1 bale Shoe Thread; 1 case Slates;
1 cask Cart and Pipe Boxes;
1 cask Horse Tracks Back and Breeching Chains, &c.; Plough share Moulds;
69 bags and 5 kegs cut and wrought Nails.
Which, with a general assortment of HARDWARE, Cutlery, Shoemakers' Findings, Carpenters' Tools, Fancy Goods, &c. will be sold at very low prices for *Cash.*
Nov. 3. T. R. GORDON.

Just Received.
20 BARRELS Mess PORK; 40 do. prime do.; 80 brls. superfine FLOUR;
12 Do. OATMEAL;
1100 Barrels Pilot and Navy BREAD.
November 24. JOHN ROBERTSON.

CHOICE SEGARS,
BY AUCTION.
The Subscriber will offer at his Sales' Room, To-Morrow, [SATURDAY,] at 11 o'clock:—
THREE INVOICES of very choice SEGARS, viz:
9,000 'Dos Amigos'—*Havannah;*
5,000 'Principe'
10,000 'Hernandez'
5,000 'Trebuco'
3,000 'Garcia'
} CUBA;
6,000 Light Brown—Spanish;
50 Doz. fine Cut TOBACCO;
200 Lbs. SNUFF.
T. HANFORD,
Dec. 8. Auctioneer.

Mechanics' Institute.
MR. FOULIS having been appointed by the Directors of the *Saint John Mechanics' Institute*, to give a continuous series of Lectures and experimental demonstrations on those subjects in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, more immediately connected with the visible phenomena, the constitution of our Globe, and the arts of daily life; proposes commencing the first course of twelve lectures of this series early in December next.
The attention will be particularly directed to the motive forces of Air, Water, and Steam; the application of science to Agriculture; Vegetable and Animal Physiology; the chemical operations of Domestic Economy in the preparation of food, by the various appliances of heat with and without liquid solvents, will be duly considered; and practical illustrations by experiment will be often resorted to, to render the philosophy of various arts and manufactures familiar to the pupil.
Each course of the series will comprise twelve Lectures, which will be delivered every Tuesday and Thursday evenings, commencing at 8 o'clock. Terms of admission to each course—for a ticket transferable, 10s.; not transferable, 7s. 6d.; Ladies and Youths', 5s. Persons wishing to attend will please leave their names at the Hall of the Institute previous to the first of December.
November 24, 1843.

Phœnix Building,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

HORSFALL & SHERATON
Have just received per "BELMONT," and other recent Arrivals a supply of **Goods** for the **Fall Trade**—consisting of—
BLACK & col'd superfine BROAD CLOTHS.
Pilot and Beaver ditto,
Buckskins, Doeskins, and Tweeds,
Valencia Satin and Velvet Vestings,
Orleans, Parisians, and Britannia Cloths,
Listings Camlets, and Paramatta do.
French Merinos, silk Orleans, Lustre Cloths
Chenie Cheviens, and Crape de Amoys,
Brown and White Cottons,
Printed and Furniture do.
Shirtings, Stripes and Regattas,
Tickings, Osnaburgs, Canvas,
Duck, Table Linen, and Cloths,
Irish Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, Toweling, Huckabacks, & Muslins of all kinds.
Lot of very Scarlet Stuffs, for Cloak and Fur Linings,
Blankets, Red and white Flannels,
Kerseys, Plaidings, and Baizes,
Damasks, and Watered Moreens,
Diornaic and Gothic Blinds,
Black and col'd Silk Velvets,
Printed and Black Cotton do.
Black and col'd Duccapes, Sarsnets and Patisians,
Rich striped, Fig'd and Chenie Silks,
Satin and Duccape Handkerchiefs,
Col'd Bandannas, Stocks, &c.
Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs,
Rich French and English Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Figured Satins, &c. for Bonnets,
Blonds, Laces, &c.,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c.,
FURS and Fur Trimmings,
Carpetings, Druggets, and Padding,
Hassocks for Pews,
Haberdashery, Tailors' Trimmings,
Small Wares, &c.
☞ Daily expected, a supply of silk Fringes, Gimp, Trimmings, &c.
October 6, 1843.

September 22, 1843.
FALL GOODS.
Just arrived per *Rotschild, Evergreen,* and *New Zealand*, from Liverpool, the following Articles—
PLAIN and Figured ORLEANS;
Printed Saxony and Plaid Camlets;
Woollen SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs;
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Grey and White shirting Cottons;
Checks, stripes, and homespuns;
Blankets and Counterpanes; Flannels, serges, and Baizes; Printed Saxony Flannel;
Twilled striped shirtings;
Cotton Warps; Woollen Tweeds; Moleskins; estinetts and Drills;
Knitting Worsteds and Yarns;
Linens, Lawn, Diaper, Hollands, sheetings, Canvas and Osnaburgh;
Muslins of all kinds.
—ALSO—
Per ship "British Queen" from London:
A large assortment of MUFFS, Boas, & Capes;
Black and coloured VELVETS;
Silks, satins, sarsnetts and Crapes;
Ribbons, Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Orleans, Saxony and Parisians;
Netts, Laces, Blonds and Quillings;
Lambs Wool and Worsted Hosiery;
Gloves—of every description;
Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes;
Gents' Hats, Scarfs, Hand'kfs, stocks, Gloves, Braces, Lambs Wool Vests and Drawers;
Valencia, satin, Valencia Toilenette, and Cashmiere Vestings;
Pilot, Beaver, Diamond Beaver, Kersey, Cassimore, Buckskin, Doeskin, Tweeds, Broad Cloths and Fancy Cloakings,
Which together with a large stock of sundry small wares, are offered at very reduced prices for Cash only.
W. G. LAWTON.

Cheap Hat and Cap STORE.
Per "Lady Caroline"—FROM LONDON—
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED:
31 CASES HATS, Cloth & Fur CAPS, &c., comprising an excellent assortment, of which the following are some of the descriptions:
HATS—Best Paris, Satin Beaver, Gossamer and Silk;
FUR CAPS—Nutria, Sable, Hair Seal, Spanish Hat shape, Skulls and Jockeys;
SEALE'T CAPS—Trim'd with Fur, Brown and Black, plain and figured;
CLOTH CAPS—Youths' and Men's Navy and Fancy;
BOAS—Squirrel Tail and others.
Per recent arrivals:
English and American best Beaver, plated, and best Paris, with tissue cloth tops, felt, children's with tassels, and low crown'd Hats;
LEATHER CAPS, Threshers, Children's Belts, Oil Covers for HATS, CAPS and TABLES;
Tinsel Lace, Peaks, Brushes, and superior Glazed HATS.
All which the subscriber is determined to sell at the lowest rates on the Cash system.
E. E. LOCKHART.
October 30. *corner Market square & water st's.*

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

Hyson Tea, Tobacco, Coffee, &c.
Landing Ex "Emerald," from Boston:
10 BOXES TOBACCO [2lbs each
17 do. Hyson TEA, in packets of 8 bags superior Java COFFEE.
—ALSO IN STORE—
6 hhds Bright Sugar, 10 boxes Window Glass 10x12. For sale low for Cash by
Nov. 17. W. H. STREET.

IRON,
Plough Plating, Copper, &c.
IN STORE, and for sale low by the subscriber, the following, viz.:—
300 TONS common English *IRON*, well assorted;
100 do. Refined do assorted, "Banks' Best";
10 do. Swedish do. do.;
4 do Plough Plating, do.;
50 bolts Copper, ass'd; 4 tons Blister steel;
2 tons cast Steel; 1 do German do.;
10 do Hollow Ware, Pots, Bakepans, &c.
20 doz. Frying Pans; 50 Plough share Moulds,
120 bundles sheet Iron, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26;
100 boxes sheet Iron (Canada Plates,)
50 do Tin Plates, IC. ICW. IX. IXX. DC. DX. DXX:
12 pairs Forge Bellows, ass'd, 24, to 36 in.;
50 Franklin and Register GRATES, ass'd;
100 Canada close stoves ass'd, 20 3 to 2 in.;
6 chain Cables, ass'd, 5-8 to 1 3-4 in.;
10 Anchors, ass'd, from 4 to 25 cwt.;
100 bolts *CANVAS*, ass'd, No. 1 to 6;
2 tons best OAKUM;
200 bags Iron *spikes*, ass'd, 4½ to 10 inch;
100 brls. Navy Bread; 100 brls. corn MEAL;
500 brls. and bags best Sup'fine FLOUR;
500 boxes best Liverpool SOAP;
40 doz. long handled *SPADES*;
30 do. round and square pointed Shovels;
2 handsome Iron MONEY CHESTS.
WILLIAM CARVILL,
Nov. 3. *Nelson street.*

TEA, SUGAR, &c.
Landing ex "Lady Caroline" from London, and "Perthshire" from Liverpool:
50 CHESTS Fine Pekoe flavor'd CONGO,
50 Chests Fine Congo,
5 Ditto HYSON,
3 Ditto Finest Souchong,
2 Ditto Gunpowder,
} TEA;
20 Boxes SPERM CANDLES;
80 Ditto London Moulds;
3 Casks "Lazenby's" Pickles, Sauces, and FRUITS; 15 Cases BLACKING;
Cases Durham and French Mustard, Maccaroni, Fortenos Oil, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel, &c.
36 Cases Starch; 50 kegs Mustard;
3 Bales Shoe Thread and Bed Cords;
10 Hhds. Crushed SUGAR;
5 Puns. Golden Syrup; 50 boxes SOAP;
20 Coils CORDAGE;
10 Boxes Jordan Almonds;
20 Bags PEPPER; 120 boxes Raisins;
3 Carroteels Currants; 10 bags Almonds;
50 Drums Turkey FIGS;
20 Casks best ROMAN CEMENT;
2 Chests Madras INDIGO,
For sale by JARDINE & CO.
October 20, 1843.

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.

Mail Accommodation Coach between St. John & Fredericton.
THE subscribers beg to inform the Public that they have commenced running a Coach between Saint John and Fredericton for the Winter, which will leave the Saint John Hotel every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock and will leave Fredericton at 6 o'clock on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, and on Saturday at Five o'clock, a. m.
Extra Coaches will be furnished at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms, on application to Mr. Scammell, at the Saint John Hotel, or to the subscribers.
Books kept at the Saint John Hotel, St. John, and at the Fredericton and Albion Hotels, Fredericton, where Passengers can enter their names.
☞ Baggage at the risk of the owners.
JAMES BRADLEY,
JAMES HEWITT.
November 17. 1843.

BRANDY,
Spirits, Whiskey, Wine, &c.
Received per ship "Lady Sale," from Glasgow:
19 PIPES BRANDY. (*Martell's*)
44 hhds. do. do.
15 puns. SPIRITS; 15 hhds GENEVA;
4 puns. MALT WHISKEY;
10 casks PORT and SHERRY WINE;
6 hhds REFINED SUGAR;
50 dozen LONDON PORTER;
200 gross BEER CORKS.
For sale very low for sanufactory payments.
THOMAS PARKS,
November 3. Dock street.

PER BARQUE PURSUIT,
100 BOLTS of the very best quality of NAVY CANVAS—*oblescoed*—
Nos. 1 and 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.
Nov. 24.

More Paper Hangings,
CIGARS, &c.
THE subscriber has just received per brig *Merchant*, from Philadelphia:—2 cases containing a very fine assortment of fine glazed Paper HANGINGS. *Also per steamer Herald,*
1000 Principe Cigars.
JOHN LEITCH.
October 5, 1843. *Prince Wm. street.*

Farm and Stock for sale.
And immediate possession given—
AN excellent LOT OF LAND, containing 200 Acres, one hundred of which is cleared and under cultivation; cuts about thirty tons of Hay annually. It is situated about 40 miles from this city, and the main road passes through the

Steamer Nova-Scotia,

CAPTAIN JOHN LEAVITT,

THE route of the Steamer NOVA-SCOTIA will be as follows until further notice:—

Leaving St. John on Mondays for DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS, at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning from Annapolis, calling at Digby, immediately after the arrival of the Halifax Stage the same day.

Leaving St. John on Fridays for DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS, and returning to St. John on Saturday.—Hour of Starting, 7 A. M.

The Friday trip will be extended to BRIDGETOWN every fortnight, commencing 21st inst. returning to Annapolis at high water.

The Sackville Route

Will be continued every fortnight, on Tuesday evenings, returning on Wednesday, leaving at high water—Commencing on Tuesday, 25th inst.

For further information apply to
GEORGE THOMAS, Agent, St. John.
LAURENCE HALL, Annapolis.

St. John, N. B., July 21, 1843.

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 FRIZZETTES on hand.

N. B. Razors put in complete order.

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

August 25.

MOLASSES, &c.

Received by the schr. "Emily" from Halifax:—

20 PUNCHEONS of PORTO RICO MOLASSES;
Which with SUGAR and TEA lately received by "Charlotte" and "Eliza Ann," he will sell at lowest market prices.

Tosh sept. J. O'DONNELLY.

TIN, Sheet Iron, &c.

Just received per ship Rothschild, and brig Prince Albert:

539 BUNDLES sheet IRON, assorted, to No. 24;
6 Boxes IC TIN; 2 Ingots Block TIN;
3 cases containing 121 cast and German steel Mill Saws, assorted, from 4½ to 7 feet, for gang or single; 1 cask FILES;
1 cask Curled Hair and Hair seating;
1 ditto Butt Hinges, Norfolk Latches, Locks, &c
1 ditto Brads and Tacks; 1 case Planes;
3 Cases containing GERMAN SILVER Spoons and Forks; Nursery Lamps, steel Busks and Eyelets, Wilson's shoe Knives, Mortars, Breeching chains and cast Bits, Tin'd Rivets, sockets, castors, Patent Roller Ends and Rack Pullies, Bed caps, Rifle swords and Belts, sashes, Britannia Metal and Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots; sauce Pans; scrubbing, dusting, whitewash and Paint Brushes, &c. &c.
16 Bags Iron BOLTS, 3/8 and 5/8 inch;
4 do. Brass do. 3/8 and 1/2 do.
2 do. slate Nails.

☞ A further assortment daily expected.

22d sept. T. R. GORDON.

Valuable Property in the County of Annapolis, at Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, the superior RESIDENCE, with lands attached, erected at a very great expense by the late Abel Sands, Esquire, at Belle Isle, in the Township of Granville, County of Annapolis. Any portion of the Lands that may be required will be sold with the Dwelling house—the latter is furnished in the most substantial manner, and will make an elegant and desirable country residence for a gentleman, while the situation to a Merchant desirous of doing business is valuable from its being in the most fertile part of the beautiful Township of Granville. To the whole farm is attached nearly 40 acres of superior Dyke Marsh, which will be divided or sold in any lots to suit purchasers. This valuable property offers many advantages to the retired gentleman, the merchant, or farmer. For particulars apply to S. COWLING Esq., Annapolis Royal, or on the premises to HENRY LUXTON.

Granville, (N. S.) August 1, 1843.

Sugar, Tea, &c.

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

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

In the 'Prince Albert' arrived this day.
200 Bolts Bleached Greenock CANVAS;
12 Coils BOLT ROPE, 2 to 4 inch.
For sale by JAMES R. CRANE.

September 15.

Pork, Cordage, Canvas. Chains.

Just received, per recent arrivals:

50 BBLS. Prime and Clear PORK;
30 cases TOBACCO;
50 Tons IRON, assorted;
200 Bolts best Navy British CANVAS;
50 ditto Brown do;
30 Pieces Osnaburgs;
8 tons cordage, spunyarn, hambarline, housline;
1 chain Cable, 1⅛ in.; 20 do. from ⅝ to 1¼ in.;
A quantity of short link CHAIN.

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

SACRED MUSIC.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates that the second Quarter of his Class for instruction in SACRED VOCAL MUSIC, commences on Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock, in the Vestry of the Baptist Church, Germain street.

Those wishing to join the Class will please att'nd on that evening.

☞ Instrumental Music, of both Bass and Tenor Instruments, taught upon the most approved system. Terms moderate.

September 29. H. W. SEWELL.

CANVAS & BOLT ROPE.

In the "Prince Albert," from Liverpool:—

200 BOLTS Bleached Gourock CANVAS,
12 Coils BOLT ROPE, from 2 to 4 inch.—For sale by
15th sept. J. R. CRANE.

NEW HAIR WORK.

JUST received—a good assortment of Ladies' RINGLETS, CURLS, FRIZZETS and MADONNA BANDS.

ALSO—Gents patent WIGS, and Metallic TOP PIECES.

8th sept. WM. MAJOR.

Brandy, Tea, &c.

20 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA—of very superior quality;
20 Hhds. bright Porto Rico SUGAR;

Also, hourly expected in the *Argent*, from London
20 Hhds. Martell's BRANDY.

July 5, 1843. W. H. STREET.

London Brown Stout, AND Manilla Cheroots.

Landing, ex *Argent*, from London—

100 CASKS, (each 4 dozen) best LONDON BROWN STOUT;
20,000 very superior Manilla Cheroots.
For sale low by
August 18. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Brandy, Tea, Rum, & Sugar.

The Subscriber has this week received and offers for sale low for Cash:

20 HHDS. Martell's BRANDY;
14 Puns. 20 Quarter Casks RUM;
20 Hhds BRIGHT SUGAR;
20 Chests Fine CONGO TEA;
25 Catty Boxes SOUCHONG—about 13 lbs. each, of very superior quality;
10,000 Principe CIGARS;
10 Barrels Rum Colouring.

August 18. W. H. STREET.

Sugar and Oil.

Landing, ex schooner *Martha Brae*, from Halifax, at the North Market Wharf:

13 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
20 casks Pale seal OIL, 30 gals. each.
For sale by J. R. CRANE.
August 18.

SALT in store.

4000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT, in store, and for sale by
1st sept. JAMES R. CRANE.

Foster's Shoe Store.

JUST RECEIVED,

MEN'S Boots, shoes and slippers of all kinds;
Women's Morocco, Kid, and seal Slippers;
Women's French Kid Slippers; Girls' Shoes and Slippers of every sort, from 1s 9d. a pair;
Youths' stout Boots and shoes; Children's Boots and shoes of every description.

For sale 25 per cent. lower than at any other store in the city. *Call and see.*

Aug. 18. S. K. FOSTER.

A Six Dollar Book at Half Price.

Just Published,

THE most splendid Pictorial Work on Bible history ever offered to the Public, embellished with several hundred new and fine Engravings.—The whole work (two volumes in one) making 700 octavo pages, elegantly printed and bound in the most finished style of modern bookmaking:

Sears' new and complete history of the Holy Bible, as contained in the Old and New Testaments, from the creation of the world to the full establishment of christianity, containing a clear and comprehensive account of every remarkable transaction recorded in the sacred scriptures during a period of upwards of four thousand years; with copious notes critical and explanatory, forming an illustrated commentary of the sacred text.—This work is for sale at the store of Messrs. G. & E. SEARS, King street.

Preparing for Publication:

BY the first or second week in October, 1843—*Sears' Guide to Knowledge*; a splendidly illustrated work, comprising the finest series of embellishments ever presented to the public, in one handsome large octavo, of 500 pp. elegantly bound. Price only $2½. This splendid volume will in itself comprise a complete library of useful and entertaining knowledge, condensed in form, familiar in style, and copious in information, embracing an extensive range of subjects in literature, science, and art. 22d sept.

Iron, Tin Plates, &c.

The subscriber has received per "NEW ZEALAND" from Liverpool:

100 BARS "Banks' Best" REFINED IRON, 20 Tons;
500 Bundles Round IRON, from 1-4 to 1-2 inch, 1-2 cwt. each;
4784 Bars Common ditto, *well assorted*, 100 do., consisting of—½ to 3 inches Squares,
½ to 3 do. Rounds,
1 to 4¼ do. Flats,
1 to 5¾ do. do.
1 to 4½ do. do.
100 Boxes TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW. IX. IXX. DC. DX. DXX.;
100 Boxes SHEET IRON, *Canada Plates*.

Sept. 15. WILLIAM CARVILL.

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

GERMAIN STREET.

Just Received,

WOMEN'S kid, seal, and morocco Slippers, for sale at 2s., 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 2s. 9d. a pair; Girls' kid, seal, and morocco shoes, for sale at 1s. 9d., 2s., and 2s. 3d. a pair.

3000 pairs of Children's Boots and shoes;
1000 do. Youths' and Boys' ditto ditto.

Aug. 18. FOSTER & CO.

Brandy, Geneva, Wine, &c.

Landing ex *Canmore*, from Glasgow—

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

Also—Just received on Consignment:

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

All which are offered for sale very low for cash.

22d sept. W. H. STREET.

TEAS.

20 HALF chests Fine Congo TEA;
20 half chests Souchong do.
10 half chests Orange Pekoe do.
50 boxes Congo TEA, 14 lbs. ea. (very fine.)
30 do. Souchong do, 14 lbs. ea. (very fine.)

Being a part of the Cargo of the "Prince George," now landing and for sale by

sept. 8th J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

Domestic Manufacture!

A few pieces of SATTINETT and Homespun, just received from Pickett's Mills, Kingston, for sale by E. E. LOCKHART.

July 7. *corner of Market square & Water stree*

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber having his Manufactory in a high state of efficiency, and having employed first rate workmen is now in full operation; and in order to meet the depressed state of the times he has been induced to make the following alterations in the prices of articles manufactured by him, at his Establishment.

Plain Cloth colored and finished,	- 2s. 8d.	pr yard,
Kerseymere colored and finished,	2s. 10d.	"
Satinett, warps found, col. & fin.	2s. 6d.	"
Plain Cloth out of the loom,	- 1s. 5d.	"
Kerseymere out of the loom,	- 1s. 7d.	"
Wool oil'd carded and spun,	- 1s. per lb.	

Wool can be left at the places directed in former advertisements, and will be attended to according to directions.

SEYMOUR PICKETT.

Golden Vale, Kingston, June 14.

CANVAS.

Received per *Prince Albert*, from Liverpool:

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

22d sept. WM. CARVILL
Nelson street.

OAKUM.

The subscribers have just received per ship *Severn*:
2 TONS best Paris Picked OAKUM.
Oct 6. C. & W. H. ADAMS.

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

St. John, 1st July, 1837.

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

The Minerva Life Assurance Company,

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

TRUSTEES.

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

DIRECTORS.

Francis Mills, Esq. Chairman; James Walkinshaw, Esq. Dep. Chairman.

Wm. Chippindale, Esq.; Thomas Heath, Esq.; Thomas Morgan, Esq.; Edward Sept. Cobb Esq.; Edwin Leaf, Esq.; John Stewart, Esq.; John Harvey, Esq.; William Lyall, Esq.; J. J. Zorolin, Jun. Esq.

AUDITORS.

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

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

Tables and every Information can be obtained at the Office.

W. T. ROBINSON, *Actuary and Secretary.*
RANNEY STURDEE & CO.
St. John N. B. 22d July, 1842. *Agents.*

Important to Families and others.

Cheap Boots & Shoes.

Twenty Thousand Pairs of Men's, Women's & Children's Boots and Shoes,

Now selling off at Foster's Shoe Stores, in King and Germain streets, at less than cost price, for cash.

THE subscriber informs the Inhabitants of the City and Province generally, that he has on hand upwards of

Twenty Thousand Pairs

of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes,

comprising every quality that may be required, from the very *cheapest* to the *very best* descriptions—and as it is his intention to make a very material change in his business after this season, he has now commenced selling off the whole stock by Wholesale and Retail *at less than Cost prices for Cash only.*

Individuals and Families, in want of any description of Boots and boots, are respectfully invited to call at either store and examine the stock and Prices, and they will find the *cheapest Bargains* which have ever been offered to this community.

S. K. FOSTER,
and
FOSTER & CO.,
Germain street.

St. John June 23, 1843.

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 Sarsaparilla, in a highly concentrated state, together with the addition of an alkali, which is strongly recommended by the late Abernethy, also by professor Braude, 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.*

New Perfumery,
COSMETICS AND SOAPS.

THE subscriber has opened a splendid assortment of NEW PERFUMERY, SOAPS, &c. among which are the following choice Perfumes: Victoria Bouquet, Prince Albert's Bouquet, the Princess's Bouquet, Adelaide Perfume, Daws' Perfume for the Handkerchief, Hanney's Rondeletia, Essence of Rose, Rose Bloom, Milk of Roses, Smyth's Lavender Water, Arquebuzade Circassian Cream for the Hair, &c.—SOAPS; Prince Albert's Ambroial Shaving Cream; Riggs' Military Shaving Soap; Grattie & Peirces' Ekemelik or Sultana Soap; Floating Soap; Rose Soap; Sand Balls; Brown and White Windsor Soap, &c. &c.

May 17. JOHN G. SHARP.

NATHANIEL ADAMS'
BOOT and SHOE STORE,
Basement Story of the Saint John Hotel, King Street, St. John, N. B.

WHERE a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's **Boots and Shoes** of the best materials and neatest workmanship are constantly on hand.

☞ Orders punctually attended to.

N. B.—The subscriber would beg to state that having engaged some of the first class workmen from New-York, he is prepared to furnish work equal, if not superior, to any other in the city. All he asks is a trial, which he is confident will ensure custom.—Trial is better than report.—Call and see.

*** Two or three JOURNEYMEN will meet with constant employment at the above Establishment.

Cash Only.

M. O'DONELLY, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

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

June 2, 1843.

New Store.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.,

In the store late in the occupation of Mr. J. D. Macintyre, opposite McMillan's Book store, Prince Wm. street:

A Prime assortment of ROOM PAPERS, suitable for Parlours, Chambers, Halls, Entries, &c., with appropriate Borders.

—ALSO—

40 Dozen Brooms; 20 Dozen Pails; Children's Waggons, Cigars, &c. &c., at very low prices.

JOHN LEITCH.

July 28.

Received per Prince Albert,
[LAST WEEK.]

Corner of Dock street and Market-square:

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

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

4 large casks of assorted useful articles.

22d sept. G. T. WILEY

NEW ARRIVALS,

per ship *Glasgow*, from Liverpool, comprising as follows:

4 BALES Grey Shirting COTTONS;
3 " White do. do.
2 bales Twill'd Striped do.
1 " Printed COTTONS;
1 " FLANNELS,
1 " Moleskins, & Fancy TROWSERING,
1 " Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS,
1 " Lining COTTONS;
2 " Cheap Orleans & SAXONY.

Which together with a large stock of Gents. Hats Ladies BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c., are selling at very reduced Prices for Cash, by

July 28 W. G. LAWTON.

Debates of the House of Assembly.

AS the time is approaching for another sitting of the Legislature, the subscriber takes an early opportunity of informing the Public that it is his intention to Publish the Debates of the House of Assembly during the next Session.

He has already made an engagement with a competent person (Mr. James Hogg,) who will give his entire attention during the Session to the arduous duties of a *faithful Reporter.*

Mr. Hogg's literary attainments are too well known to the Public to need any comment, by way of recommendation; and as he has never connected himself with a political party, he can have no object in view unless it may be to give an *impartial* Report of the speeches of our Representatives in the House of Assembly.

The Debates will be published *three times* a week, either in Quarto or Octavo form, as may hereafter be determined, and sent to subscribers for the "HEAD QUARTERS," for 7s. 6d.; or to such persons as may require them unconnected with that paper, for 10s., exclusive of postage.

☞ All orders for the Debates, especially to non-subscribers for the "Head Quarters," must be post paid, and accompanied with Cash, or the name of a responsible person, who may be considered a sufficient guarantee, for payment, when called for.

Nos. 17. JAMES P. A. PHILLIPS.

MORE

Cheap Boots & Shoes,

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

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

LADIES' Fine Black Cloth BOOTS, from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9d: Ladies' black Prunella Boots, from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9d.

Ladies' black Prunella Boots, from 4s. to 4s. 6d.

Do. Snow BOOTS of every description;

Girls', Boys, and Children's Cloth Boots;

Gentlemen's Black, and Drab Do.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilett SLIPPERS, in great variety;

CARPET SHOES of every quality;

Ladies' Kid Slippers, best sort, from 3s.

Misses and Children's Kid Shoes, from 2s.

Do. seal Slippers and Ties, all qualities;

Children's Boots and Shoes, from 9d. a pair;

Boy's, Youth's, and Children's strong SHOES, Boots, Bootees, &c., in great variety.

☞ Further supplies expected at stated periods through the season.

Oct. 27. S. K. FOSTER.

27th October, 1843.

No. 2. North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

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

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

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

Per ship 'William Ward,'

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

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

Now landing ex Portland from London:

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

J. B. White & Sons,

MILLBANK STREET, WESTMINSTER,
Patentees of

Keene's Marble Cement.

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

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

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

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

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

22d September, 1843.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have just received per *Belmont*, from Liverpool:

40 BOXES IC TIN; 8 do. IX ditto;
5 do. DC do.; 55 bundles sheet Iron;
20 bags spikes, 3½ to 4½ inch;
3 rolls sheet ZINC; 4 ditto sheet LEAD;
2571 bars common IRON, well assorted;
30 bundles ditto ½ and ¾ round and square.

Mechanics' Institute.

THE GESNER MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY having been purchased of the late Proprietor, Dr. Gesner, by a number of gentlemen, and by them placed in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, it will henceforth be open to the public under direction of the Institute, on the following terms:—

Admission for one year, to Members of the Institute, with or without family, - - - 5s.
Ditto to non-members, do. - - 7s. 6d.
not transferable;
Single Admission, 71d

The Museum will be open on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week, commencing on Monday next, 31st July, from 2 to 4 p. m.

☞ Tickets and Catalogues (if required), may be obtained of the Clerk of the Institute, at the Hall, on the days above named.

By order of the President.
July 29. H. J. CHUBB, *R. Sec'y*

General Agency and Commission Office,

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

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

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

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

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

FALL GOODS.

Ex *Belmont* and *Prince Albert.*

13 BALES GREY WARP;
10 do. Grey and White Shirtings;
2 Bales shirting stripes; 1 bale Blankets;
2 do. Flannels; 1 do. Vestings, &c.;
1 do. Serges; 1 do. Doeskins and Tweeds;
2 do. Pilot and Beaver Cloths;
5 do. Prints and Furnitures.

Daily expected from London ex *Lady Caroline:*

100 chests Fine CONGO TEA;
100 Coils RATLINE, 6 and 9 thread;
2 cases INDIGO;
Casks of starch, Vitriol, salts, &c.
Bales Osnaburghs, Orleans Cloths;
Linens; Threads; Reels, &c &c.

L. H. DEVEBER & SON
22d sept. 6i *Prince Wm. street.*

COFFEE.

ON CONSIGNMENT—100 Bags Muscatel Bunch RAISINS; the first arrival this season of the new fruit;

10 Bags Porto Cabello COFFEE.

For sale by W. H STREET.
October 20.

Roman and Patent MARBLE **CEMENT.**

Daily expected to arrive per 'Alexander Edmond,' from London:

50 BARRELS best Roman CEMENT
1 do. Keene's Patent Marble do., for sale by RANNEY STURDEE & CO.
Oct. 6.

Salt, Oakum, Cordage, &c.

Per barque *Perthshire*, from Liverpool:

8000 BUSHELS SALT;
40 bundles Prime OAKUM;
10 Tons CORDAGE, assorted, from two yarn spunyarn to 6 inch;
1 ton Bolt ROPE; 1600 sheets Patent FELT;
3 tons BOLT COPPER, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1 1-8, and 1 1-4 inch;
2 tons Composition sheathing Nails, 3¼ to 3¾ inch, for wood sheathing;
2 tons Composition Spikes, from 5 to 3¼ inch;
5 cwt. 10 inch Spikes.

IN STORE.

A few hogsheads very Bright Porto Rico Sugar and Molasses.

Oct. 20. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Cordage, Brandy, &c.

Per Barque "Wolfville," from Liverpool.

11 TONS CORDAGE, assorted, viz:—
5 and 3 yarn Spun Yarn, 6 thread Cordage to 6 inch Standing Rigging, Hawsers from 4 to 7 inch. Manilla Point Line 1¾ to 2 inch, Marline and Houseline;
6 Hhds. best French BRANDY;
120 Bags SPIKES, 6, 7 and 8 inch.

For sale by J. R. CRANE,
Oct. 20. North M. Wharf.

NEW
Hardware Establishment.

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

G. T. WILEY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Saint John, May 5, 1843.

INDIA HOUSE.

Just received, ex the 'Prince Albert,' from Liverpool:

A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c. which the subscriber will sell wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices for Cash only. They consist, in part, of the following:—

Gunpowder, Old Hyson, and fine Congou TEAS, (*imported expressly for his retail trade;*)
Refined Loaf and Crushed SUGAR,
London PICKLES and SAUCES, (assorted.)
Best Poland Blue, and White STARCH,
Button and Stone BLUE,
Pearl and Pot BARLEY and Split PEAS,
F., S. F., & D. S. F. MUSTARD, in kegs,
Best Durham do. in boxes,
Black PEPPER and White Wine VINEGAR,
Day & Martin's Paste and Liquid BLACKING,
Ivory Black, Washing Soda, Saltpetre,
Cream Tartar, Arrow Root, Nutmegs, Mace,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Jamaica Ginger,
Patent Table SALT; fine do. in bags;
Brown and White Windsor SOAP;
Candied Lemon, Citron and Orange Peel,
Maccaroni and Vermicelli, Isinglass,
Sago, Black Lead, Rotten Stone,
Castor Oil in bottles; Florence, or Salad do.

Which, with a general assortment of Groceries, on hand, he can confidently recommend to his customers—at the *Golden Elephant*, Dock street.

In Store—500 Bushels coarse SALT.

Sept. 22. THOS. S. MAGEE.

Geneva, Rum, Brown Stout, TEA, &c.

The subscriber has recently received by arrivals from Britain and the West Indies:

20 HHDS. GENEVA; 20 do. Brandy;
5 Puncheons Malt Whisky;
26 Puncheons JAMAICA RUM;
14 Puncheons RUM—very high proof;
10 chests souchong TEA;
20 boxes Glasgow Pale YELLOW SOAP;
300 boxes *Steele's SOAP;*
A few Barrels PEARL BARLEY;
20 casks (each 4 dozen) *Byass'* Brown Stout;
20 casks (each 5 dozen) pints ditto;
8 Hogsheads Brown Stout;

Which in addition to his former extensive stock of Wines, Spirits, &c., he offers for sale low for cash. W. H. STREET.

In store—3 Tierces Saleratus.

June 2, 1843.

BUNTING'S VETERINARY
TABLET;

Being a Synopsis of the Diseases of Horses and Cattle, with their cause, symptoms and cure.

By Peter Bunting, Veterinary Practitioner, St. John.

THE Subscriber in offering this Work to a generous and discerning Public, would respectfully intimate, that it combines the experience of the most eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Practitioners of Europe, and that the whole has been carefully revised by the Author, and such alterations made therein as the peculiarity of the climate of New-Brunswick required. Notwithstanding the perfection to which the art has arrived in Great Britain, there are diseases known there, which have never been known to exist here, and vice versa; consequently an English Veterinary Tablet, would be found to be very imperfect indeed in North America. He would also beg leave to assure Farmers, and others, that with his Tablet before them, very few cases of disease would ever occur, which they would not be enabled to treat with perfect safety, by following the instructions there laid down.