THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

PARR'S *Life Pills* are now established as the only *certain cure* of disease in the human frame. Sufficient has already been advertised in the public prints to convince any reasonable person that the efficacy of this medicine is unbounded, and that every disease will soon vanish from the effects of this popular remedy. Already the proprietors have received and published twenty-six different sheets of Testimonials; and, having received some thousand letters confirming all the statements published, and proving the immense benefit derived by all classes by taking *Parr's Life Pills*. Testimonials are received daily, and it would be impossible in a newspaper to publish one-half received and the following are selected as people well known in their respective neighbourhoods, and whose testimony is unquestionable. Further sheets of testimonials may be had gratis, of all Agents.

The fame and efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in America.

From the New York Sunday Mercury, Jan. 10, 1844.

We call the attention of the invalid to the Testimonials of cures performed by Parr's Life Pills.—The testimony of such respectable names is a certain guarantee for the truth of the efficacy of this truly excellent medicine.

The number of testimonials of cures by Parr's Life Pills, are crowding upon the proprietors daily, and their unsolicited testimony witnessed by gentlemen of high reputation.

The following testimonial is from one of the most talented and respectable members of the theatrical profession, Mr. T. D RICE, the original Jim Crow—a gentleman whose high character for worth and integrity as a citizen, places his unsolicited and voluntary attestation of the excellence of the Medicine beyond the shadow of suspicion. This (worth thousands of similar grateful acknowledgments) can be seen at the principal depot, 294 Broadway.

From Mr. T. D. Rice, (the original Jim Crow.)

To Messrs. T. Roberts & co. 304 Broadway, N.Y.

Gentlemen—Having in the course of a long and arduous practice of my profession, contracted a tightness across the chest, with great prostration of strength, and suffering much from the effects of the labour attached to my peculiar pursuits, while in England, I had recourse to your popular Medicine, Parr's Life Pills, from which I received great benefit. Finding a branch of your house in this city, I procured a few boxes of the Medicine, and now sincerely testify to their value & great efficacy, and also to the great character they bear in the old country. Your obedient servant,

T. D. RICE, 20 Vestry street.

The following Testimonials in favour of Parr's Life Pills, from highly respectable parties, are confidently submitted to the public. This singularly efficacious medicine is now being introduced into every family, and rests its claims for patronage on the most credible authority.

Cure of an old confirmed stomach and liver complaint.—Mr. John Howarth affirms that he has been for many years suffering from a deranged stomach and liver complaint, and although he has had recourse to various remedies, and has been under one of the most popular surgeons in Manchester, nothing afforded him the desired relief until he met with Parr's Life Pills, which have already afforded him more benefit than all the other advice and medicine he has been taking for years, and therefore can with the greatest confidence urge any one suffering from the same complaint to give them a trial.

Witness to the truth of the above, Mr. George Dunn, Market street, Manchester. Feb. 7, 1843.

80, Medlock street, Hulme, Manchester, January, 1843.

To the proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

Gentlemen—For the benefit of the afflicted public I hand you the particulars of a case of cure from the use of your benign medicine. I had for many years been out of health, and suffered much from internal pains in various parts of my body. I tried nearly all kinds of medicines without relief, and consulted the most eminent medical practitioners in Manchester, but my complaint defied their best skill; at last, at the advice of a friend, I was recovering, my attention was directed by my nephew Mr. Higginson, of Salford, to make trial of Parr's Life Pills, which I consented to do, and found considerable relief when I had taken only one box, and I took six boxes altogether, and have the happiness to say that I am now restored to perfect health. I have, therefore, the best of reasons for placing implicit faith in the invigorating efficacy of your Parr's Pills, which have of a truth been Life Pills to me. This testimony is at your service, hoping it will tend to cause their use to become even yet more universal, as such a medicine ought to be kept in every family.

I am your grateful servant,

[Witnessed by G. Vaughan.] W. Higginson.

Chronic Rheumatism of three years' standing.—Christopher Sanders, 43 Bengal street, Oldham road, hereby testifies that he has for three years been grievously afflicted with Rheumatism, and for the last fourteen weeks was unable to follow his employment; hearing from Mr. Wainwright, butcher, that Parr's Pills had cured him of the same complaint, I began to take them, and having done so for three weeks, I am so much better as to be able to resume my work again next Monday, and will persevere in their use a short time longer, to complete my restoration to health. Any one doubting the truth of this case, is invited to call upon me or write (post paid) and I will immediately bear testimony.

Bengal street, Oldham road, Manchester, Feb. 3.

James Hill, of No. 8, Ford-lane, Charlestown, Pendleton, near Manchester, who is upwards of 60 years of age, says he was attacked with Inflammation of the chest, which confined him to his bed for a long time in a very debilitated state, with a most distressing cough and spitting; after taking various kinds of medicine without the least relief, he at last commenced taking Parr's Life Pills, and having taken three boxes was completely restored to health, and is now much stronger than he has been for some years, and has recommended them to many persons who have taken them and received the greatest benefit from their use, and is ready at any time to attest the above. Witness, John Hatton.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ Beware of Spurious Imitations of the above Medicine. None are genuine unless the words "Parr's Life Pills" are in *White Letters on a Red Ground*, engraved in the Government stamp, passed round each box; also the facsimile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane Court, Fleet-street, London," *who have appointed Mr. JOHN G. SHARP, Chemist, Saint John, Wholesale and Retail Agent for New Brunswick.* Sept. 27.

Sugars, PORK, and GUANO.

Ex 'Paragon' from Halifax:

16 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico Sugars; 50 Barrels Nova Scotia Prime Pork; 70 Bags African Guano—For sale low by

Sept. 20. J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

COPPER DROSS.

150 TONS COPPER DROSS, for sale low if applied for immediately, and taken from alongside the ship 'Grampian'—apply to JOHN ROBERTSON.

Oct. 4.

Horsfall & Sheraton

Have just received per schr. 'Aleda' from Boston:

60 BALES COTTON BATTING; a large assortment of *India Rubber Shoes*—in all sizes.

November 8.

Pickles, Sauces, Ketchup, Mustard, Seidlitz Powders & Perfumery.

50 CASES assorted PICKLES, Mushroom KETCHUP, Durham Mustard, Patent Seidlitz Powders, PERFUMERY, &c. For sale by.

Sept. 20. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. THE FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1845.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 9. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 20.

THE CHRONICLE

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

Terms—10s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s 6d. extra.

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

Jan.	R. Sun.	S. Moon	H. W.
18 Saturday,	7 21	4 39	3 28
19 Sunday,	7 20	4 40	4 20
20 Monday,	7 20	4 40	5 7
21 Tuesday,	7 18	4 42	5 50
22 Wednesday,	7 17	4 43	6 39
23 Thursday,	7 16	4 44	7 31
24 Friday,	7 15	4 45	Rises eve.

Full Moon, 23d day, 9h. 36m morn.

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

James G. Bolles, Secretary.

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

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

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

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

Life Assurance.

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

Blanks furnished gratis, and every information given as respects either department, by application at the Insurance Agency, Dunn's Brick Building, Prince William street.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

"PROTECTION"

Insurance Company of Hartford.

SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

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

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

☞ **Notice.**

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

K. M. JARVIS,
EDWARD L. JARVIS.

St. John, June 27, 1844.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Thomas Sandall & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the said Firm are requested to make payment to Thomas Sandall.

THOMAS SANDALL,
CATHARINE SANDALL.

St. John, August 3, 1844.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business heretofore carried on by Samuel Gardner, will in future be conducted by the Subscribers under the Firm of SAMUEL GARDNER & CO.

SAMUEL GARDNER,
JOHN GARDNER.

St. John, October 29, 1844.

"Ne Plus Ultra"

ORNAMENTAL HAIR CUTTING and Curling Saloon.

W. F. BROOKS respectfully informs the Public, that his establishment has lately undergone a thorough alteration and repair, and is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation and comfort of his customers.—Intending not to be surpassed by any of his profession, and a strict attention to business, hopes to merit a share of patronage.

WIGS on hand and made to order in a fashionable and superior manner.

Ladies's Curls and Frizettes always on hand.

November 8.

Health for All!!!

PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from His Grace the Duke of Portland to Mrs. Ann Melish, *(one of his Tenants,) whom His Grace was pleased to send as a patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

Madam,

If Mr. Holloway will undertake to Cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete, I will undertake to pay him £3 10s. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most Honorable the Marquis of Westminster, K. G.

Lord Westminster has just received Mr. Holloway's Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

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

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

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

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

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

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthmas,	Inflammation,
Bilious complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the skin,	Liver complaints,
Bowel complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery,	Stone and Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Doloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.
Headache,	

THESE truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor Holloway near Temple Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King st St. John N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Canning; and James E. White, Belleisle.

In Boxes at 18d, 4s 6d and 7s each.

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

May 3, 1844.

CHEAP NAILS,

Cut Nails, Brads and Tacks, &c.,

OF PROVINCIAL MANUFACTURE.

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

Now on hand and are offered at the very low price of 2½d. per lb. by the Keg:

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

—ALSO—

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

WM. H. SCOVIL.
South Market Wharf.

March 1.

Gentlemen's CLOTH BOOTS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

S. K. FOSTER'S SHOE STORES.

GENTLEMEN'S superfine black cloth chamois lined Boots, to lace and button, of a superior quality;

Do. black and drab Kerseymere Boots, of a very stout description—made for service;

Do. beaver cloth chamois lined Snow Boots, made for comfort;

Do. superior calf skin Clarence Boots, to button—a new style;

Fleecy Cork Soles for the insides of boots & shoes.

Dec. 13. S. K. FOSTER.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Are now receiving per "Eglington," from Greenock:

TWENTY FIVE Bbls. BARLEY; 10 Bags Pearl do; 10 bbls. SPLIT PEAS;
20 Brls. OATMEAL;
1 cask TWINE and Shoe Thread;
1 cask SODA; 4 bales Wrapping Paper;
45 boxes PIPES; 1 cask ALUM;

Per "James Fraser," from Halifax:

25 boxes Layer RAISINS;
100 boxes, 50 halves, 50 quar's. } Bunch Muscatel RAISINS;
1 cask black FISH OIL;

Also,—20 dozen West India Pickles.

Dec. 20. JARDINE & CO.

Crushed Sugar—8 *Hhds.* Refined Crushed SUGAR—just received and for sale by

Oct. 25. John Robertson.

Miscellany.

THE WILL.

(From La Belle Assemblée.)

The scene of my story, which by the way is a true one, is Monsieur Dubois; a man of the old school, not so rich as the majority of his dashing brethren of the present day, but universally respected for his good sense, probity, and benevolence.—There were present, besides the notary himself, a lady of middle age, richly dressed; she could never have been handsome, but perhaps, had her countenance been less proud and disdainful, she would not have appeared as she did—positively ugly; an insignificant looking little man, in black; and a woman very shabbily dressed, who sat at some distance from the others, holding the hand of a beautiful little boy.

'Her death was rather sudden,' said the lady to the little man in black.

'Yes,' replied he, coolly; 'but no doubt she was well prepared.'

'Have you any idea of the contents of the will?'

'Not the slightest; but we shall soon know. Dubois will open it directly.'

'Pray who is the shabby looking woman? What business has she here?'

'Oh, don't you know her? It is the runaway niece, Marie, who made such a disgraceful match some years ago, with a lieutenant in the army—a man of low birth.'

'I wonder she has the assurance to come into our presence.'

'So do I; the more so because our deceased relative, good pious woman as she was, must have looked upon her disobedience and ingratitude with horror.'

At that moment Maria approached the speakers; she was yet scarcely in middle age, but sorrow had been beforehand with time in robbing her cheek of its bloom, and her eyes of their lustre.

'Pray what brings you here?' said Madame Moranville, haughtily.

'Madame,' replied the poor widow, 'I am not come to interfere with your rights: I know I have deserved nothing from my aunt but her pardon, and that I hope to hear that she has left me.'

'What!' cried Madame Moranville, 'pardon to you, the disgrace of our family; who fled from the protection of your aunt—the best of aunts—with a low fellow?'

'Madame, I acknowledge my fault, I have been ungrateful and disobedient; I know it, but my sufferings have been so great that I hope God has pardoned me, for I have accepted the loss of my husband, and the poverty and sorrow attendant upon it, as a punishment from his hand.'

'And you deserved——'

'Cease these reproaches, Madame,' said the notary in a stern tone; 'your cousin's fault is not so very grievous as to call for them.'

'But why should she insult us with her presence?'

'She has a right to be here,' replied the notary. 'She comes at my desire.'

He then proceeded to read the will, in which, after the usual prelude, the defunct divided her property into three parts; the first was composed of two hundred thousand francs, in the hands of the notary; the second of a furnished chateau of the same value, and some family jewels; the third of a book *the livre d'heures de la Vierge*. The will then proceeded as follows:—

'I desire that my property may be divided into three lots; the first, to be the two hundred thousand francs; the second the chateau, furniture and jewels; the third, my *livre d'heures*, which is still in the same state as when I took it with me in the emigration. I pardon my niece, Marie, for the sorrow she has caused me; and as a proof of my sincerity, I have mentioned her in my will. My beloved cousin, Madame Moranville, will have the first choice; Monsieur D'Arlemont, the second; and Marie the last.'

'Ah, my sister-in law was a sensible woman,' cried Monsieur D'Arlemont.

'Yes,' said Madame Moranville, tittering; 'she has given a proof of it; Maria will only have the prayer-book.'

The notary, who seemed scarcely able to contain his indignation, interrupted the titterer. 'What lot do you choose, Madame?' said he.

'The two hundred thousand francs.'

'You are determined on that?'

'Most undoubtedly.'

'Madame Moranville, you are rich, and your cousin is very—very poor; cannot you leave this lot, and take the prayer-book; that this—this—' he seemed for a moment at loss for an expression—'strange will has put in the balance with the other lots.'

'Are you joking, Monsieur Dubois?' cried Madame Moranville; 'or don't you see that my honoured cousin has made her will in the express intention that the prayer book should fall to Maria, who was to have the last choice?'

'And what do you conclude from that?'

'I conclude that she desired her niece should understand that prayer and repentance were the only succours she ought to expect in this life. Ah, she was a saint, that dear woman.'

'Saint, quoths,' cried the notary, indignantly; 'may heaven defend me from such saint! An unforgiving! unnatural!——I am wrong, I do her injustice. Her intention, I am sure, was to give you and Monsieur D'Arlemont an opportunity of doing a good, a noble action, by dividing the property equally with her poor niece.'

'Monsieur D'Arlemont will do as he pleases; I repeat that my choice is made.'

'And so is mine,' said D'Arlemont; 'I shall take the chateau and all it contains.'

'Pause one moment, Monsieur D'Arlemont,' cried the notary; 'even if it was the intention of the defunct to punish her niece, ought you, a millionaire to take advantage of her unchristian conduct to leave one of your own family languishing in poverty? Will not you at least give up a part of your lot, even a small part, to this poor widow?'

'Many thanks for your good advice, my dear Dubois,' said D'Arlemont, sneeringly; 'the chateau is close to one of my estates, and will suit me admirably; particularly as it is furnished. As for the family jewels, it is impossible for me to think of parting with them.'

'In that case,' said the notary, addressing Marie, 'I can only give you, my poor Madame Le Fevre, the *livre d'heures*.'

She took the book, and pressing it to her lips, she held it to her son; who cried out, with childish delight at the sight of its richly gilt cover, 'Oh, mamma, let me have it!'

'Yes, my boy, you shall have it; it will be the only legacy I can leave you. But never—never will I part with it. I thank God she has pardoned me!' She has said it, and I know she was truth itself!'

The notary turned away his head. 'Don't go, Madame La Fevre,' said he; 'I must speak to you, by-and bye.'

At that moment the boy, in playing with the book, unclasped it, and cried out 'Oh, mamma, look at the pretty pictures! But why are they all covered over with this nice thin paper?'

'It is to keep them from being soiled.'

'But why put six papers to every picture?'

His mother looked—she uttered a piercing cry—and fell, fainting, into the arms of Monsieur Dubois, who said to those present; 'Let her alone, it is nothing; she will not die this time. Give me that book, child; you may do mischief to it.'

The legatees went away, commenting not very charitably on Marie's swoon, and the evident interest the notary took in her. About a month afterwards they met Madame Le Fevre and her son, both well but plainly dressed; riding in a very pretty caleche with two horses. This unexpected sight led them to make inquiries after her, and they found that she had purchased a very handsome house, and was living in a quiet but very good style. Thunderstruck at this intelligence, they went together to question the notary. They found him at his desk.

'Do we interrupt you?' said the lady.

'I am not particularly busy; only just making out an account of stock I have just bought for Madame Le Fevre.'

'And for Heaven's sake, where does it come from?'

'Why don't you know?'

'No; how should I?'

'Did not you see what was in the book when she fainted?'

'No.'

'Well, then, I must tell you that the *livre d'heures* contained sixty engravings, and each was covered by six bank notes of a thousand francs each!'

'Good Heavens!' cried the gentleman.

'Oh! if I had but known,' said the lady.

'You had each a choice,' said the notary; and I tried all I could to prevail upon you both to take the prayer-book, but in vain.'

'But who could expect to find a fortune in a prayer book?'

'It is easily explained: its owner had suffered great distress in the emigration; she always lived in fear of being obliged to fly a second time, and as her prayer-book was the only thing she had not been robbed of in her first flight, she concealed a handsome fortune in it, to prevent herself being a second time reduced to poverty.'

The legatees slunk away in silent rage. The good notary chuckled, and rubbed his hands.

'She was a saint,' cried he. 'Ah! you will neither of you say that, now; though you might say it with truth. Heaven rest her soul! I shall honour her memory to my dying day.'

A French Gentleman of the Old School.—The Marquis de Cussy, although prefect to the palace of the Emperor Napoleon, was in every sense a gentleman of the old school, and a mild and amible man. Who is there that was a diner-out of any magnitude in Paris from June 1827 to 1830 who does not remember his portly, well-set-up figure? He was a clean-looking, comely, well-dressed old man, and so far as mere appearances went, always put us in mind of the late James Smith, of facetious memory, one of the most gentlemanly-looking, and one of the best dressed and best preserved men of the day. We think we have old Cussy before us now, with his high open forehead, benevolent countenance, silvery hair, smart blue frock with the inevitable riband in the button, clean white waistcoat, and black stock.—Though associating for years with the roughest and most under-bred marshals and generals, and the most priggish and pretentious of civil functionaries, he maintain'd to the last the imperturbable dignity and politeness of the old court. At the moment of the abdication, he flew to Marie Louise, and he abandoned the Austrian's daughter, when he found she was about to ally herself to a one-eyed chamberlain.—In society, in which he mixed much, the old marquis was an agreeable, lively man, full of anecdote, and ready-witted. His countenance beamed with kindliness and benevolence, and, if he had a fault, it was certainly in loving to excess the pleasures of the table. But, if he loved good cheer and *friandise*, he loved it like a gentleman, and a generous social member of a civilised community. If you gave him a dinner, he was always sure to give you one in return. He did not, like a certain friend of ours, eat at every man's table, and never see mortal within his own door. He did not go down to the early market to look for woodcocks for his own private, particular eating, and, thrusting them into his ample double, carry them snugly homeward, there to gloat on them in solitary sensuality. He loved the pleasures of the table it is true, but he loved them reflected; and he gave his mutton and his wine with as much good will, and as hearty zest, as the author of the most recent and most amusing tour in Ireland. There were many who feared, or pretended to fear, to ask Cussy to dinner, as there are some who pretend to fear to ask our humble selves, but either these people were humbugs, wishing to be relieved of the expense (the likeliest supposition), or they did not know the simple tastes of the man. With an old friend or a good fellow, who gave the best fare his means would allow, and gave it willingly, he could dine off a whiting or an *omelette*, but he was severe towards those vulgar *parvenus* who, presuming on their wealth, heap their tables with a culinary chaos worthy of barbarous and benighted times.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

The Anti-Corn-Law Riots in 1815.—When my house in Bedford square was attacked by a mob, supposing that I had supported in parliament the corn bill, upon which I had never uttered a word, or indeed had ever been called upon to form, and therefore never had expressed, an opinion upon it, the fury of the mob was very great. The front windows and doors of the house were demolished, some furniture destroyed and many papers, including some judgments, thrown out of doors. The alarm in the house was excessive, I was obliged to remove my wife and children into the British Museum, and with some difficulty got a corporal and four soldiers through the Museum gardens into the house while the mob were in it. I proposed to the corporal that we should proceed out of my study to the great room which adjoins it, and from that into the dining room, and the mob being in the hall and a little adjoining room, we should be able to surprise and secure them. He was a Scotchman, and said, "We are not strong enough to keep them in, but with good management we may drive them out. I won't let my men put powder and ball in their muskets, but they shall fix their bayonets, and if you will go with me, and, when we get out of your study into the hall, will give me your orders to charge them with the bayonets, I will, and my men shall obey those orders; but we must make the best appearance we can, and as there are only four soldiers, they must follow one by one, and we must so manage the matter, that the mob may suppose that there will be no end of them who are coming." Accordingly we so advanced, the corporal calling out to his soldiers to come, in language tending to make it believed that they were numerous, the mob fled with great precipitation. The front doors being demolished, two soldiers guarded the entrance, crossing their muskets. The mob held a deputation at the top of Keppel street, whether they should attack the house again; but, conceiving the military corps inside to be strong, they grave it up. I brought into the house by their collars two of the mob, and told them that they would be hanged. One of them bid me look to myself, and told me that the people were much more likely to hang me than I was to procure any of them to be hanged. They were sent before a justice of the peace, but the soldiers said they would do their duty as soldiers, but they would not be witnesses.—The government sent me some soldiers, and increased their number till they were about fifty, and a very considerable part of that number remained about three weeks in the house, persons in the front of the house from time to time seeing menacing language and threats, whenever from the street they saw any person in the house. During all that time I could only leave the house by going through museum gardens, and into the streets from the museum, attended to Westminster on foot by Townsend of the police, through all the obscure streets and alleys in which we could find a passage. I thank God we got my wife and children safe from their retreat in the museum.—*Life of Lord Eldon.*

Sudden Death.—Of all deaths, a sudden one is the most dreadful one—the most agonizing to the survivors. It is said death, whenever it comes, is sudden: a shock always stunning—always overwhelming. Perhaps it is so; but when only one week intervenes between life and death, one little week severs ties of years, hides under the cold damp earth features which beamed upon us in health and joy from every accustomed haunt—when the beloved is removed directly from his domestic circle to the narrow grave, missed from his usual seat, not to be found in some other, which, though painful (if a couch of suffering), yet becomes dear, but missed, to be remembered only as gone for ever—when no intervening period of dependence on the part of the sufferer, of unremitting attention and increased affection from the beloved ones, has taken place, and (as it were) particularly prepared us for the last dread change, the final separation—when none of these things take place, oh, who may speak the agonies of death!

THE BAZAAR.

The Parish of Tadbrook, St. Antholin, was in a perplexity a few weeks before the period at which the following extract opens; their Church, a noble specimen of ancient architecture, had begun to exhibit the effects of time, upon its walls; and in spite of the authoritative directions of their Archdeacon, as well as the most significant warnings conveyed to them by sundry leanings and totterings of the tower and spire, the Parishioners partly from inertness, and more perhaps from dislike to a rate to be levied to meet the expense, had suffered the necessary repairs to remain undone;—consequently, during a violent hurricane, the tower fell, carrying with it the whole venerable fabric to destruction. The parishioners met in Vestry—Letters had just been read from several neighboring noblemen, who seemed not at all disposed to assist them, and they had nearly reached the point of despair, when our extract begins.

William Andrewes shook his head. 'Never knew the Earl refuse to undraw his purse-strings in my life before. Half his income, I should think, must go in doing good. If he won't help us, we shan't get much aid elsewhere, I fear.'

'No,' replied Mr. Sanderson, 'these letters are all very much in the same strain. Here is one from Sir Alured Sulney, another from Colonel Ashlaster, both strongly worded, and both negatives: Mrs Skeffington has sent half a sovereign, and Mrs Walter Wagtail will 'consider of it.''

'What are we to do, sir?' inquired Tyler in despair. 'There seems to be quite a run against us. It's really very hard; don't you think so, Will iam?'

His brother churchwarden could not conscientiously say that he saw anything but perfect justice in the feeling which the neighbourhood evinced on the subject. And he was quite aware that although rebuilding their church would be a most severe and heavy burden, still Tadbrook was a richer parish than many others of the same size. However, though William Andrewes felt that they were only reaping as they had sown, he thought it unnecessary on the present occasion to say so, and he therefore turned the subject by observing, 'I really don't know what we are to do, unless we can get Mrs Clutterbuck to interest herself in our behalf. If she once undertakes a thing, we all know that she will labour like a galley-slave to accomplish it.'

'Mrs Clutterbuck! I protest I never thought of that; but as sure as my name is Wat Tyler, she's the woman to carry us through. If Mr. Sanderson now, would not object to going and speaking to Mrs. Clutterbuck, I should look upon the business as in a manner settled.'

'Well, I am quite ready to be spokesman to Mrs. Clutterbuck,' said the Rector; but I must first know what petition to make to her.'

'Perhaps she could get Major Clutterbuck,' to give us a handsome donation? It would be something to start upon.'

'Wouldn't it be better to try and induce him to lend some money on the credit of the church rates,—say a thousand pounds, at five per cent. interest,—and a tenth part of the principal to be paid off yearly?'

'Good again, William Andrewes, very good; you're the man to help us at pinch. I see: and as most of the rate-payers are the Major's tenants, he will feel pretty sure of getting his money. But why not ask him, while we are about it, for the whole sum?'

'Because perhaps we shall be able to raise the remainder, or at least a portion of it, other ways,' replied William Andrewes, who knew that Mr Sanderson only delayed offering the once rejected hundred pounds till he could see some prospect of its being rightly applied.

In an hour's time, Mr Sanderson was seated in the drawing-room at Tadbrook House. He had already in a private interview, secured Mrs. Clutterbuck's influence with her husband on behalf of the proposed loan; and as that influence was generally supposed to be all-powerful,—this part of the affair might be considered as settled, except so far as that Mrs. Clutterbuck felt sure that the Major would insist on the whole sum being paid off in five years instead of ten; a stipulation which would of course just double the rates for that period.

Mrs. Clutterbuck had now returned to the drawing-room, in the full flurry of excitement which attended the commencement of any of the good lady's schemes of benevolence; and was imparting to her daughters, and to old Miss Mildways (the late Rector's sister), who had called in the meanwhile, the general purport of Mr. Sanderson's visit.

The leading features of Mrs. Clutterbuck's character have, on the whole, been so fairly presented to the reader, in the conversation between Robert Spellman and his sister, that a further description of it seems unnecessary. She was a most humane, charitable, well-intentioned woman; but having no settled opinions,—no fixed principles of action, she was continually led astray by the impulse of the moment, and was, therefore, not rarely entangled in schemes and projects of very questionable utility, and found co-operating with persons, with whom, as a consistent Churchwoman, she would hardly have allowed herself to become connected. Under such circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that notions of the responsibilities of wealth and influence—of the dangers of luxury and self indulgence—of the inconsistency of modern charity with Christian self denial,—of modern charity with Christian almsgiving, were as low as that of the world around her. She was seated, expensively though plainly dressed, on a well stuffed couch in a drawing room, furnished as drawing rooms now a days are;—walls papered with gold and crimson, and covered with costly pictures; huge pier glasses; curtains of Lyons' silk; Axminster carpet; easy chairs of every conceivable and inconceivable shape; tables of costly wood, covered with costlier playthings,—illuminated albums, musical boxes, miniatures, and so forth; buhl cabinets, and marble vases on pedestals of the same rich material,—and the moveable articles of furniture so heaped and crowded together, that it was almost a work of difficulty for a person to thread their way between them.

'Ah!' thought Mr. Sanderson, as he casts his eyes over all these 'necessary comforts,' (as we, in these times, call our needless superfluities,) 'the amount of this trifling would pay for the rebuilding of Tadbrook Church.'

And yet the drawing room at Tadbrook House was not finer than such apartments in country houses of the same size very commonly are; and neither Major nor Mrs Clutterbuck were (in the opinion of the world) at all extravagant people.

'It seems to me, Mr Sanderson,' that the best thing we could do, would be to have a Bazaar.'

'Do you really think so, mama?' said Caroline Clutterbuck; people are grown so tired of bazaars.'

'Very true, love; but these things require a little management. If I have a bazaar at Sonbbington,' (the next post town,) the chances are that I do not sell a dozen shpenny pincushions. Nobody will come near us but the natives, who will just stick into the room, say a few words to one another, and stalk out again. But if we could contrive to have it here, in the national school-room, in the Snobbington race-week,—if we can get the Duchess of Thetford to drive over,—we, meanwhile, charging half-a-crown or five shillings for admission into the room, in order that there may be no crowd, and her grace may not be incommoded,—we shall have such a crowd directly, that it will be well if her Grace is not squeezed to death. These things must be very exclusive,—you must make a favour of a difficulty about them, or they will be sure to be a failure.'

'But who shall we get to have stalls?' asked Selina Clutterbuck.

'Why let me see: Emma Johnson and her sister are fine looking girls, and don't mind being stared at,—they are used to this sort thing, so they would do;—and Lady Underwood (to be sure she's quite a sick—but then Sir Ralph is county member, and it would sound well);—yes, Lady Underwood would do for another; and Mrs Bressington (there must be somebody to talk and laugh with the men) and . . . and . . . but in short I don't see any difficulty on that score. And we can all work bags and footstools,—(Miss Mildways you really must contribute a footstool!)—and we must get Charlotte Suce to compose a song for us, and Ross Smudge to do us some drawings.'

Hitherto the conversation had proceeded with such rapidity on the part of Mrs. Clutterbuck and her daughters, that Mr. Sanderson had not had the opportunity to put in a word. He now, however, said with perfect kindness and gentleness of manner that while he fully appreciated Mrs. Clutterbuck's motives, *he could not but feel the strongest repugnance to attempting to raise money for so Sacred a purpose in such a manner.*

Old Miss Mildways who had hitherto been sewing, with something like severity, every turn of countenance, now brightened up, and gave a praying nod, but said nothing.

'Why dear me!' exclaimed Mrs. Clutterbuck, 'you really do surprise me. What possible objection can there be to a bazaar?—they are recommended by the highest authorities in these matters,—I believe I might say hundreds. Modern churches have been built chiefly by bazaars. There was a bazaar for the A———, and another for the chapel at ——, &c. &c. &c. And good Mrs. Clutterbuck, through half the letters in the alphabet.'

'Oh no doubt,' answered Mr. Sanderson, 'bazaars are abundantly numerous,—so much so, that the prevalence is one of the very worst features of those (so called) charitable proceedings of those in authority, have, in the churches, and the supposed hopelessness of raising funds by other means, (for this must have been taken for granted,) tolerated this system of bazaars: but an attentive mind reflects on the subject, without doubt, that such things are objectionable.'

'Objectionable, Mr. Sanderson?'

'I will tell you why I think there is to my mind something irreverent in Christians not giving their money even in God's house, but taking all the pleasure which they can. Next, the parade of a bazaar, the eagerness of the buyers or sellers, seems to me inconsistent with our duty as Christians not to let our right hand know what our right hand is bestowing. Thirdly, the means used to get money, so commonly employed on these occasions, namely, by securing the attendance of some great person, and thus, treating the crowd, is an honouring of creatures rather than the Creator, which must needs be offensive in his sight. Further, the plan of charging for the go

I fear, bazaars have operated considerably to the detriment of the honest tradesmen.—Again'....

'O spare, spare us any more of the charges of your indictment. We must plead guilty, and desire to be recommended to mercy.

'Be assisted, madam,' replied Mr. Sanderson smiling, 'you shall have all the mercy I can show you: but you required my honest opinion with respect to such things, and I have given it to you. I abominate the whole system, and think these bazaars a disgrace to a Christian country. It is a disgrace to us that with our means we can make no sacrifices, and that we will give God nothing without seeing what we can obtain in return for it.'

'But if you object to a bazaar, Mr. Sanderson, how are we to get the money.'

'Oh! I know,' cried Selina Clutterbuck, 'we can have a shilling subscription—get a shilling, you know, or a half-crown, or whatever sum you determine upon, from every body you meet. The amount is so small that nobody has the face to refuse you, and so large a sum is eventually collected, without any body feeling the poorer'

'Yes, indeed,' said Mrs. Clutterbuck, 'that is a very good plan, and a very successful one too. Lady Julia Reckham got five and twenty pounds in halfpence that way for her old nurse. We will certainly set up a half crown subscription directly. Come, Miss Mildways, you shall have the honour of standing at the head of my list: will you give me two and expence.'

'No ma'am,' replied the old lady, 'for I thoroughly disapprove that sort of limited subscription: make it unlimited, and I will give five and twenty pounds; and if there is no bazaar. I will make it fifty.'

'Strange, unaccountable old woman that,' said Mrs. Clutterbuck, when Miss Mildways had taken her leave. 'Very glad to have got so much out of her. Not but what she ought to have given more.—for she is very well off;—and her late brother was butt-ering and butt-ering us like one of our relations.'

'The living of Tadbrook, madam, is worth about £250 a year,' observed Mr. Sanderson; 'a fact which was likely to impede considerably. I should imagine, the battening and fattening process to which you allude.—But,' continued, he remarking Mrs Clutterbuck's confusion, 'you must allow me to suggest to you, that such a very handsome Mrs Mildways contribution, you would only have got a two hundreth part of it, if your half crown subscription had satisfied her notions of charity. Alas! these multitudes of little subscriptions are another proof of the evil spirit of the times. The Clergy, I fear, have neglected to ask for the full amount of what can be given (the only Christian rule) and of what ought to be given), and so the laity have come to think that a meagre portion of superfluities is all that they need offer to God.'

'Superfluities! what do you mean by superfluities?' asked the lady of the house.

'Whatever is not absolutely necessary.'

'Ah! but what is necessary? one has one class, Mr. Sanderson, is not necessary for another. I could not dress like the housemaid, for instance.'

'I do not think you are called on to do so. Nevertheless, if truth must be spoken, you, and all others of your rank, are surrounded with superfluities, the parting with which might afford many a wholesome instance of self denial.'

'For example?'

'Fewer pier-glasses,—the absence of a single picture,—(and surely such things as those are superfluous)—would put hundreds at the disposal of many who speak as though they had scarce a guinea to spare.' And Mr. Sanderson's eye wandered unconsciously over the beautiful furniture that surrounded him.

'Well, really, sir, this beats anything I ever heard of. Strip the walls! sell the pictures! and clothe ourselves in linsey-woolsey! *Superfluities indeed!*'

It happened unfortunately at this time, that Mr. Sanderson was unexpectedly called away from home. Having, however, expressed his opinion so honestly and openly with respect to the intended Bazaar, and having declared as unequivocally that he considered such a mode for raising money for the purpose intended highly objectionable, he took it for granted that he had put a stop to the scheme.

Great was his disappointment, (not unmingled with self reproach) when, on his return home, he found that during his absence great preparations had been made, and indeed almost every thing arranged for the execution of Mrs. Clutterbuck's plan.

Under such circumstances he felt in a great strait: he must now either appear to sanction what he disapproved, or be the cause of postponing for an indefinite time, the rebuilding of St Ambulin's.—However, after reflection,—though still in much doubt and unwillingness, he thought it better to interfere no further. He had great and just misgivings that he was sacrificing too much to expediency; but then, on the other hand many plausible excuses might be alleged. He could not bear to throw obstacles in the way of Mrs Clutterbuck's benevolent intentions or to do anything which could delay the rebuilding of Tadbrook church:—the necessary funds must be obtained somehow, and if Christian liberality would not find the means,—if Churchmen would not come forward (and there were those in the parish who might have done so) and make themselves responsible for the sum required, perhaps it was better that the bazaar scheme, or the half-crown subscription, or the substitute (whatever it might be) for true charity, should be adopted.

Accordingly, after months of hard labour, solicitations and contributions and so forth, the necessary quantity of work bags, and footstools, and pin cushions,—of washy drawings,—of screens and card racks,—and all the trumpery which gold paper and embossed cards combine to produce for such occasions, were prepared; and summer weather and the Snobbington race week brought the bazaar.—The Duchess was propitious,—the fair staff keepers rejoiced in the prospect before them,—Mrs Clutterbuck was in a whirl of trouble, excitement, and delight. The day had been chosen with great judgment,—being the only one on which the visitors to the races were for the most part disengaged,—and there was no reason to anticipate a failure or disappointment of any kind. Every thing, however conspired with Tadbrook and its church seemed destined to go wrong The long expected day arrived, as bright and cloudless a summer's day as ever dawned;—but with it came the announcement of—

By permission of the worshipful the Mayor of Snobbinton, and under patronage of the Duke of Stafford. Signor Salmandro, the original Babylonian conjuror, professor of legerdemain to the King of Persia and the Sublime Porte, and now actually on his way through Snobbington to Isaphan, would for that day *only*, exhibit the wonders of the mystic East in the Town-hall and repeat for the four hundred and forty-second time, his extraordinary performance of thrusting a red hot poker into a barrel of gunpowder without causing an explosion."

An impossible chance had poor Mrs. Clutterbuck to rival with such pretensions? Not one in those who proposed visiting the Tadbrook had any motive beyond that of personal gratification. It was very proper and all that, to build a church,—and they hoped the funds would pay itself, not the church, was the motive leading them to Tadbrook. And as soon as it was which promised more amusement was Snobbington,—Snobbington became the rage. 'A bazaar might be attended by the Duchess of The ford was sure to be a future occasion, for she resided at a conjuror on his road to Isaphan. We could stick a hot poker into a barrel without blowing up the house, and vanity which never *could* occur to us.'

Tadbrook was deserted; and the bazaar, that though prolonged for a week only £100 was collected in all; and Mrs Clutterbuck returned home the fourth day disconsolate, with a load of care and unsolved conclusions. Nor was the half-crown subscription more successful. It reached £20, and made no farther progress. Taking therefore, these two items, together with the donations of Mr. Sanderson and Miss Mildways, all that the parishioners were able to collect was about £250, out of an estimated expense of £1500: for of course Major Clutterbuck's loan, though a temporary accommodation, was nothing more.

VANITY.—Vanity is love's visitor, and is often more powerful than his master.

(From "Sam Slick in England.")

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

PART II.

THE subject of Responsible Government, which had now become a general topic of conversation, was resumed again to day by Mr. Slick.

'Minister,' said he, 'I quite concur with you in your idea of that form of colony government—When I was to Windsor, Nova Scotia, a few years ago, Poulett Thompson was there, a waiting for a steamer to go to St John, New Brunswick; and as I was a passin' Mr. Wilcox's inn, who should I see but him. I knowed him the moment I seed him, for I had met him to London the year before, when he was only a member of Parliament; and since the Reform Bill, you know, folks don't make no more account of a member than an alderman; indeed since I have moved in the first circles I've rather kept out of their way, for they aren't thought very good company in a general way. I can tell you. Well, as soon as I met him I knowed him at once, but I wasn't a goin' for to speak to him fust, seein' that he became a big bug since, and p'raps would'nt talk to the likes of me. But up he comes in a mint, and makes a low bow—he had a very extensive bow. It was just a stiff low bend forward, as a feller does afore he goes to take an everlastin' jump; and says he, 'How do you do, Mr. Slick? will you do me the favour to walk in and sit down awhile I want to talk to you.'

'"We are endeavourin', you see,' said he, 'to assimilate matters here as much as possible to what exists in your country.' 'So I see,' says I; but I am ashamed to say, I don't exactly comprehend what responsible Government is in a colony.'—'Well,' says he, 'it aint easy of definition, but it it will work itself out, and adjust itself in practice.

I have given them a fresh hare to run, and that is a great matter. Their attention is taken off from old sources of strife, and fixed on this. I have kept up all old parties, shuffled the cards, and given them a new deal and new partners.' 'Take care,' says I, 'that a knave doesn't turn up for trump card.' He looked thoughtful for a moment, and then says, 'Very good hit, Mr. Slick; very good hit indeed: and between ourselves, in politics I am afraid there are, every where, some knaves and some honours in the pack.' I have often thought of that expression since—'a fresh hare to run;' what a principle of action for a statesman, warn't it; but it was just like him; he thought everybody he met was fools.—One half the people to Canada didn't know what under the sun he meant; but they knowed he was a rebel, and agin the Government, and agin the old English families there, and there they followed him. Well, he seed that, and thought them fools. If he'd a lived a little grain longer, he'd a found they were more rogues than fools, them fellers, for they had had an axe to grind as well him. Well, t'other half seed he was a schemer, and a schemer too, that wouldn't stick at nothin' and carry out his ends; and they wouldn't have nothin' to say to him in all. Well, in course he called them fools too; if he'd a lived a little longer, I guess he'd a found out whose head the fool's cap fitted best. 'Well,' said I, 'it warn't a bad idee, that, of givin' 'em a fresh hare to run,' it was grand. You had nothin' to do but to start the hare, cry stobey, clap your hands ever so loud, and off goes the whole pack of yelpin' curs at his heels like wink. It's kept them from jumpin' and fawnin', and cryin', and cravin', and pawin' on you for everlastin', for somethin' to eat, and a bothern' of you, and a spilin' of you clothes don't it? You give 'em the dodge properly that time; you got that lesson from the Indgin dogs on the Mississippi, I guess, didn't you?' 'No,' said he, lookin' one half out of sorts and t'other half nobequizzled; 'no, I was never there,' says he. 'Not there,' says I, 'why you don't say so! Not there? well, it passes all; for it's the identical same dodge. When a dog wants to cross the river there, he goes to a pint of land that stretches away out into the water, and sits down on his hind legs, and cries at the tip end of his voice, most pitious, and howls so it would make your heart break to hear him. It's the most horrid, dismal, solemcoly sound you ever knowed. Well he keeps up this tune for the matter of half an-hour, till the river and the woods ring again. All the crocodiles for three miles up and down come a-swimmin' down stream to hear it, run as hard as they can lick to the spot, for they are very humane boys them, cry like women at nothin' a'most, and always go where any critter is in distress, and drag him right out of it. Well, as soon as the dog has 'em all collected, at a charity ball like, a waitin' for their supper, and a-lickin' of their chops, he jist starts, K-lout, down the bank of the river for a mile or so, and then souses right in and swims across as fast as he can pull for it, and gives them the slip beautiful. Now your dodge and the Mississippi dog is so much alike, I'd a bet any thing a'most, you took the hint from him.'

'"Was I a capital story?' said he; 'how uncommon good!' upon my word it's very apt;' jist then steam boat bell rung, and he off to the river too, and give me the dodge.'

'I'll tell you what he put me in mind of. I was to Squire Shears, the tailor, to Boston, onceet, to get measured for a coat. 'Squire,' sais I, 'measure me quick, will you, that's a good soul, for I'm in a horrid hurry.' 'Can't,' sais he, 'Sam; the designer is out—sit down, he will be in directly.' 'The designer,' sais I, 'who the devil is that, what under the sun do you mean?' Well, it raised my curiosity—so I squats down on the counter and lights a cigar. 'That word has made my fortin' Sam,' sais he, 'It is somethin' new. He designs the coat, that is what is vulgarly called—cute it out;—and a nice thing it is too. It requires a light hand, great freedom of touch, a quick eye, and a great taste.—It's all he can do, for he cant so much as sew a button on. He is an Englishman of the name of Street. Artist is a common word—a foreman is a common word—a measurer is low, very low; but 'a designer,' oh, its fust chop—its quite the go.—'My designer,'—Heavens what a looky him that was! Well, Mr. Thompson put me in mind of Street, the designer, he didn't look unlike him in person nother, and he was a grand hand to cut out work for other to do. A capital hand for making measures and designin'. But to get back to my story. He said he had given 'em to Canada 'a fresh hare to run.' Well, they've got tired of the chase at last arter the hare, for they hante been able to catch it. They've returned on the tracks from where they started, and stand starin' at each other like fools. For the fust time they begin' to ax themselves the question, what is responsible government? Well, they don't know, and they axe the Governor, and he don't know, and he axes Lord John, the Colonial Secretary, and he don't know. At last Lord John looks wise and sais, 'its not unlike prerogative—its existence is admitted—its only its exercise is questioned.' Well, the Governor looks wise and sais the same, and the people repeat over the words after him—look puzzled, and say they don't exactly understand the answer nother. It reminds me of what happened to me onceet to Brussels. I was on the top of a coach there, a goin' down that dreadful steep hill there, not that it is so awful steep nother; but hills are curiosities there, they are so scarce, and every little sharp pinch is called a high hill—jist as every sizeable hill to Nova Scotia is called a mountain. Well, sais the coachman to me, 'Tournez le Mechanique,' I didn't know what the devil he meant—I didn't understand French when its talk that way, and don't now. A man must speak very slow in French for me to guess what he wants. 'What in natur' is that?' sais I: but as he did'nt understand English he jist wrapt it up in three yards more of French, and gave it back to me agin. So there was a pair of us. Well, the coach began to go down hill like winky, and the passengers put their heads out of the windows and bawled out 'Tournez le Mechanique,' and the coachman roared it out, and so did people on the streets, so what does I do but scream out too, 'Tournez le Mechanique.' Well, coachman seein' it war no use talkin', turned right about, put the pole thro' a pastry cook's window—throw'd down his hosses, and upset the coach, and away we all went, body and bones into the street. When I picked myself up, the coachman comes up and puts his fist into my face, and sais, 'You great lummakin fool, why didn't you 'Tournez le Mechanique,' and the passengers got all round me shakin' their fists too, sayin,' 'Why didn't you 'Tournez le Mechanique?' I didn't know what the plague the meant, so I ups fist and shakes it at them, too, and roars out, 'Why in the name of sense,' sais I, 'didn't you Tournez le Mechanique? Well, they began to laff at last, and one on 'em that *spoke* a little English sais, 'it meant to turn the handle of a little machine that put a drag on the wheels.' 'Oh!' sais I, 'is that it?' What the plague's got into the feller not to speak plain English, if he had a done that I should have understood him then.'

'Now that's the case with this Responsible Government, *it talks plain English, and they don't understand it.* As soon as the state coach begins to run down hill the people call out to the Governor 'Tournez le Mechanique,' and he gets puzzled and roars out to the Secretary, 'Tournez le Mecanique,' and he gets mad, and cries 'D—n you, Tournez le Mechanique yourself.' None on 'em knows the word—the coach runs down the hill like lightnin', upsets and smashes everything. *That comes a not speakin' plain English.* There is only one party pleased, and that's a party that likes to see all government upset. They say 'Its goin' on beautiful. It don't want a trace of the Mechanique at all.' and sing out as the bustman did to his son when the barge was a goin' over the falls to Ohio—'Let her went Peter, don't stop her, she's wrathy.' What Minister sais is true enough. Government is intended for the benefit of all. All parties, therefore, should, as far as possible, have a voice in the Council—and equal justice be done to all—so that as all pay their shot to its support, all should have a share in its advantages. Them fellers to Canada have been a howlin' in the wilderness for years, 'We are governed by a party, a clique, a family compact.' Well, England believed 'em, and the party, the clique, and the family compact war broken up. No sooner said than done—they turn right round, as quick as wink, and say—'We want a party government now, not that party, but our party—not that clique, but this clique—not that family compact, but this family compact. For that old party, clique, and compact were British in their language—British in their feelings, and British in their blood. Our party clique is British too, but more so narrow and restricted, for it is French in its language, Yankee in its feelin', and Republican in its blood.'

'Sam,' said Mr. Hopewell, with that mildness of manner which was his great characteristic and charm, 'that is strong language, very.'

'Strong language,' sez he, 'I guess Colonel rising in great wrath, 'it's infamous—none but a scoundrel or a fool would talk that way. D—n me, sir! what are them pour benighted people strugglin' for, but for freedom and independence? They want a leader, that's what they want. They should first dress themselves as Indgins—go to the wharves and throw the tea in the river, as a sign, then, agin the old English families there, and there they followed him. Well, he seed that, and thought them fools. If he'd a lived a little grain longer, he'd a found they were more rogues than fools, them fellers, for they had had an axe to grind as well him. Well, t'other half seed he was a schemer, and a schemer too, that wouldn't stick at nothin' and carry out his ends; and they wouldn't have nothin' to say to him in all. Well, in course he called them fools too; if he'd a lived a little longer, I guess he'd a found out whose head the fool's cap fitted best. 'Well,' sais I, 'it warn't a bad idee, that, of givin' 'em a fresh hare to run,' it was grand. You had nothin' to do but to start the hare, cry stobey, clap your hands ever so loud, and off goes the whole pack of yelpin' curs at his heels like wink. It's kept them from jumpin' and fawnin', and cryin', and cravin', and pawin' on you for everlastin', for somethin' to eat, and a bothern' of you, and a spilin' of you clothes don't it? You give 'em the dodge properly that time; you got that lesson from the Indgin dogs on the Mississippi, I guess, didn't you?' 'No,' said he, lookin' one half out of sorts and t'other half nobequizzled; 'no, I was never there,' sais he. 'Not there,' sais I, 'why you don't say so! Not there? well, it passes all; for it's the identical same dodge. When a dog wants to cross the river there, he goes to a pint of land that stretches away out into the water, and sits down on his hind legs, and cries at the tip end of his voice, most pitouse, and howls so it would make your heart break to hear him. It's the most horrid, dismal, solemcoly sound you ever knowed. Well he keeps up this tune for the matter of half an-hour, till the river and the woods ring again. All the crocodiles for three miles up and down come a-swimmin' down stream to hear it, run as hard as they can lick to the spot, for they are very humane boys them, cry like women at nothin' a'most, and always go where any critter is in distress, and drag him right out of it. Well, as soon as the dog has 'em all collected, at a charity ball like, a waitin' for their supper, and a-lickin' of their chops, he jist starts, K-lout, down the bank of the river for a mile or so, and then souses right in and swims across as fast as he can pull for it, and gives them the slip beautiful. Now your dodge and the Mississippi dog is so much alike, I'd a bet any thing a'most, you took the hint from him.'

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A CHRISTIAN GOVERNOR.

The *Charleston Courier*, of the 20th ult. contains the proceedings at a late numerous meeting of Israelites in that city, called to consider the Governor of South Carolina's Proclamation of the 5th Sept. in which he says, "In conformity with the established usage of this State, I appoint the first Thursday in October next, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving, Humiliation and Prayer; and invite and exhort our citizens, of all denominations, to assemble at their respective places of worship, to offer up their devout thanks to Almighty God, and *His Son* JESUS CHRIST, *the Redeemer of the World!*" The Jews refused to open their synagogues, and to a very intemperate and offensive letter addressed by them to His Excellency, the following is his manly and dignified reply:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Silver Bluff, November 4, 1841.

GENTLEMEN,—I received, to day, your memorial and protest against my Proclamation appointing the third day of October for Thanksgiving, which, in consequence of my allusion to "Jesus Christ, the Redeemer," you denounce "as unsanctified by the letter or spirit of the constitution, as offensive and unusual in language, as exclusive, arbitrary and sectarian in its character." I have received, heretofore, several private communications on the subject, and a public letter addressed to me through the columns of the Southern Patriot. I made no reply to any of these, because I did not feel myself bound to notice them, and wished to avoid, if possible, a controversy of this nature. Your memorial and protest, however, signed, as I perceive it is, by over one hundred of the most respectable Israelites of Charleston, rebuking in no measured terms, and demanding, as I understand it, an apology, requires an answer. The simple truth is, that at the time of writing my Proclamation, it did not occur to me that there might be Israelites, Deists, Atheists, or any other class of persons, in the State, who denied the divinity of Jesus Christ. I would not, for the world, have intended to wound the feelings of such individuals or associations of them. But I am aware that forgetfulness can never justify a breach of public duty. I do not therefore urge it in the least; and as you force me to speak, it is due to candour to say that had I been fully on my guard, I do not think I should have changed the language of my Proclamation, and that I have no apology to make for it now. Unhappily for myself, I am not a professor of religion, nor am I specially attached by education or habit to any particular denomination. nor do I feel myself to be a fit and proper defender of the Christian faith. But I must say, that up to this time, I have always thought it a settled matter, that I lived in a Christian land! and that I was the temporary Chief Magistrate of a Christian people. That in such a country and among such a people, I should be publicly called to account, reprimanded and required to make amends for acknowledging Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of the world, I would not have believed possible, if it had not come to pass. I have not examined, nor am I now able to refer to the Proclamations of my predecessors, to ascertain whether they have limited their fellow citizens to address their devotions to the Father, or the Son, or to the Father only; nor could I verify the motives which might have influenced them to do the one or the other; but I am of opinion that a Proclamation of Thanksgiving which omits to unite the name of the Redeemer with that of the Creator, is not a *Christian* Proclamation, and might justly give offence to the Christian people whom it invited to worship. If in complaisance to the Israelites and Deists His name must be excluded, the Atheist might as justly require that of the Creator be omitted also, and the Mahometan or Mormon that others should be inserted. I feel myself upon the broad ground that this is a Christian community, and that as their chief Magistrate, it was my duty and my right, in conformity with usage, to invite them to return thanks for the blessings they enjoy, through power from whence, and that Being through whose intercession they believe that they derive them.—And whatever may be the language of the Proclamation and of the Constitution, I know that the civilization of the age is derived from Christianity, that the institutions of this country are instinct with the same spirit; and that it pervades the law of the States as it does the manners, and I trust the hearts of the people. Why do we observe the Sabbath, instituted in honor of Christ? Why do our laws forbid labour on that day or the execution of civil process? it is because we are, and acknowledge ourselves, and wish to be considered Christian people. Your appeal to the Constitution as guaranteeing "the free exercise and enjoyment of religious professions and worship, without discrimination or preference, to all mankind." If the laws recognizing the Christian Sabbath do not violate the Constitution, how can any Proclamation, which was compulsory on no one, do it? If both are unconstitutional, why have not the Israelites commenced by attacking these long standing laws and purifying our legislation? Do they deem it easier to intimidate one man and exact from him a confession and an apology, under the apprehension of their fierce and unrelenting hostility, than to reform the State? In whatever situation I have been placed, it has always been my aim to adhere strictly to the Constitution and uphold the laws, I did not think, and do not now think, that I violated the Constitution of this State by my Proclamation. That forbids the Legislature to pass any law restricting the most perfect toleration. I addressed to the Christian community, at their request, a proclamation inviting them to worship in accordance with their faith. I had neither the power nor desire to compel any one to offer his devotions contrary to his faith, or to offer them at all. Those who did not choose to accept my invitation, were at full liberty to decline.—And, if the Israelites refused to open their Synagogues, I had no complaint to make—no penalty to exact. Had they stopped at that, such a manifestation of their disapproval of my proclamation would have been the more severely felt by me, because of its dignity and its consonance with true religious feelings as I apprehended them. But if, inheriting the same scorn for Jesus Christ which instigated their ancestors to crucify him, they would have felt themselves degraded and disgraced in obeying my exhortation to worship their "Creator," because I had also recommended the adoration of his "Son the Redeemer;" still I would not have hesitated to appoint for them, had it been requested, a special form of thanksgiving to the God of my own creed. This however, was not, I imagine, what the Israelites desired. They wished to be included in the same invitation to public devotion with the Christians. And to make that invitation acceptable to them, I must strike out the corner-stone of the Christian creed, and reduce the whole to entire conformity with the tenets of the Israelites; I must exhort a Christian people to worship after the manner of the Jews. The Constitution forbids me to "discriminate" in favour of the Christians, and I am denounced because I have not "discriminated" in favour of Israelites. This is the sum and substance of your charge. The terms of the proclamation were broad enough to include all believers. You wished me to extend them to the exclusion of ninety nine hundredths of my fellow citizens. Neither the Constitution, nor my public duty would allow me to do this, and they also forbid me to offer any apology for not having done it.

Many topics of your memorial and its vehement tone, I pass over without comment, because I do not wish to go further than necessary in discussion that may tend to strife and bitterness. I feel bound, however, to state the prominent grounds on which I justify my conduct. And I cannot but hope that when you come to look dispassionately at the matter, you will perceive that the warmth of your feelings has led you astray—that you have taken offence without sufficient cause, and that in fulminating your wrath at me, you have exhibited a temper which in the end may be more painful to yourselves than it can be to me. Not that I do not regret sincerely that I have so unexpectedly incurred your enmity, but because I suffer little when I am satisfied that I have done no wrong.

I have the honour to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. H. HAMMOND.

[Translated for the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

A NEW PAGE TO THE HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION.

(A letter from a Catholic Priest to a Catholic Bishop.)

The letter below was published in the "Deutsche Schnellpost" (printed at No. 3 Spruce Street, New York,) on Saturday last. It gives us great pleasure to see the talent of that excellent paper, (Messrs. Liethal & Bernard) succeed in advancing that journal to the high position which it justly claims as an organ of profound views, sound reasoning, and elevating truths in literature, politics, and morals.—We are much indebted to these gentlemen for having enabled us to communicate (through a translation) so important a document as the subjoined letter from a Roman Catholic priest to a Catholic priest in Germany. If we are not mistaken, nothing of equal importance has issued from the Catholic priesthood since the days of Luther. From the midst of the external evidences of hierarchical power: surrounded by a clergy every where spreading darkness, cherishing abuses, and rocking the souls of mankind in a sleep of security and deception, a Catholic priest arises, deeply impressed with a sense of duty, love to man, ardent patriotism, energy, outrage and self denial, which unite to prompt him to undertake single-handed what nations have not dared to do. No friend of religious development can hereafter pronounce the name of John Ronge but with a sentiment of gratitude. It seems surprising that such an important document as this, should be unnoticed by the French or British Press.

The Catholic Bishop of Treves* some time ago commenced the practice of a gross imposition upon the people, by exhibiting for public show and adoration, a relic said to be the *Coat of Christ*, and possessed of the power of healing the sick. This shameless imposture, in spite of the great excesses which it occasioned, and the indignation which it provoked among intelligent men, was for a time quietly tolerated. And so far was the public credulity taxed, that a young German countess pretended, and even stated in a public paper, that she had been cured of lameness by the holy coat at Treves. The truth of this statement soon became the subject of controversy between the clergy and the credulous on the one side, and physicians and men of sense and probity on the other. Filled with a just indignation on seeing the people duped and imposed upon in so shameful a manner, Ronge could no longer resist the impulse of his noble patriotic and christian feelings, which urged him to undertake the exposure of this infamous abuse.

John Ronge (says the "Deutsche Schnellpost") is a warm adherent of the Catholic religion, and it is not against it that he fights, but against the excrescences of papery; it is against the ultra-puritan phalanx, against the Jesuits, and all who strive to shut out the light from Germany. This part of the clergy, as may be easily imagined, has been thrown into commotion by the letter of Ronge, and it is not surprising that they should endeavour to represent him as a worthless character and a bad priest. This has also been attempted by the Chapter of the Cathedral of Breslau, in its letter of condolence to the Bishop Arnoldi; but not one of them dares attempt to *refute* him. On the other hand he is flooded daily with addresses acknowledging in the warmest terms the merit of his conduct, from Catholics as well as Protestants This letter was first published in the "Vaterland's Blatter," a Saxon newspaper, 30,000 copies of which were sold in a few days, and was immediately reprinted into other newspapers in the different states of Germany, and subsequently even in Prussia, after the supreme censorship of that country had redressed the previous interdict upon its publication. The chief of the many calumnies which are resorted to in order to blacken the character of the noble-minded Ronge, is the assertion that he was once punished by suspension from office while officiating as the priest of a church near Breslau. It is but just to Ronge that the circumstances under which this suspension took place should be stated. He had published in the above-mentioned Saxon paper an anonymous article, in which he treated with deserved severity the mal-conduct of the chapter of Breslau, when the notorious Canon Ritter, on the see being vacant, usurped the bishopric, and by many reckless and despotic acts infringed the rights of conscience, on which he, (Ritter,) was also severely rebuked by the cabinet of the King of Prussia in an order then published. Ronge was afterwards called before the Chapter of the Cathedral of Breslau, and asked upon his word of honor as a priest whether or not he was the author of the anonymous article above referred to, and he acknowledged that he was; but when by way of punishment they wished to put him into the Seminary, he refused to submit to their order, and for this reason he was suspended from office.

The evidence that has been published respecting his character, establishes incontrovertibly the facts that from his early youth he has been distinguished for his ardent love of study, his high-toned morality, and the deep and holy earnestness with which he has sought to investigate the truths of the Catholic religion. Moreover, it is unquestionably true that his letter to the Bishop of Treves* is nothing but the product of his present convictions, for he is a man whose lips never could utter an untruth; a man of the most unsullied moral character, who is invincibly strict against himself and indulgent to others.—Nothing but his holy zeal for the purity and honor of religion could have aroused him to denounce the abuses practised by the priesthood in language so strong and remarkable as that of the letter, of which the following is a literal translation.

LUXEMBOURG, OCT. 1 1844.

What has for sometime sounded to our ears like an idle tale, namely, that Bishop Arnoldi of Treves† has exhibited a garment called *the coat of Christ*, for public and religious veneration—Christians of the nineteenth century, you have heard it! German brethern you know it! ye teachers of the people! this is no longer a fable, it is a reality; for according to the latest accounts, 500,000 persons have gone as pilgrims to this relic, and thousands are still flocking to it daily,—the more so since it has healed the sick and performed other miracles! The public reports of these events having spread to other nations and been received with such credulity that some Clergymen in France have asserted that they had the genuine coat of Christ, and that that at Treves was a counterfeit. Truly here the proverb holds good, "He who on certain subjects does not lose his senses, has none to lose." Five hundred thousand men, five hundred thousand sensible Germans have hurried to Treves to see or to worship a piece of dress! The greater part of these belong to the lower classes—are people living in great poverty, misery and ignorance—are credulous and superstitious, and many of them sunk in vice; and yet they leave the culture of their fields, quit their trades, neglect their homes and the education of their children, in order to go to Treves for a feast of idolatry, for a worthless exhibition made by the Romish hierarchy. And certainly it is nothing but a feast of idolatry for many thousands of the credulous mass are seduced to address to a garment made by human hands, those feelings and that veneration which are due to none but our Lord himself. And how miserable are the consequences of such pilgrimages! Thousands of the pilgrims can only obtain the money necessary for their travelling expenses and the offering they present to the holy coat,—that is to say to the clergy,—by denying themselves their necessary food, by the sacrifice of their little property or by begging; and this ends in nothing else but suffering and want after their return, and in sickness from the hardships of the journey. These external consequences are indeed extremely injurious, but still more so are the moral evils attending these pilgrimages. Will not many of those who have been thus reduced to want, try to make up for their loss by dishonesty? Will not many wives and virgins lose the purity of their hearts, their chastity, their good fame, and the peace and happiness of families be thereby destroyed? But what is worst of all, through this unholy antichristian exhibition, the doors are all thrown open to superstition, hypocrisy, fanaticism and vice, which is their concomitant.—Such is the blessed results of the exhibition of the holy coat.

And yet the man who has exhibited for public worship this piece of dress, made by human hands—the man who misleads the religious feelings of the credulous the ignorant or rather the suffering mass—the man who thereby promotes superstition and vice—who seeks to acquire money and property by impoving on these impoverished people—the man who thus adds blackness to the gloom of the thunder clouds already hanging heavy over our heads—is a bishop—a German bishop—it is Bishop Arnoldi of Treves!

Bishop Arnoldi of Treves! I therefore address myself to you and ask you in virtue of my office and vocation as a priest, as a teacher of the people, in the name of Christianity and in the name of its persecuted to put an end to this unchristian exhibition of the holy coat,—to withdraw it from public view and not to increase the offence which is already so great. For do you not know—as a bishop you must know—that the founder of the Christian religion left to his disciples and successors not his coat but his spirit! His coat, Bishop Arnoldi of Treves, belongs to his executioners. Do you not know—as a bishop you must know—that Christ has taught that God is a Spirit, and that they who worship him must worship him in Spirit; and that he may be worshipped every where, not by any means only at Jerusalem, at Mount Gerizim, or at the holy coat at Treves!—Do you not know—as a bishop you must know—that the Gospel expressly prohibits the worship of any image or relic; that the Christians of the Apostolic age and of the next two centuries tolerated neither images nor relics, (though they might well have had many); that the worship of images and relics is heathenish; and the Christian Fathers of the first three centuries ridiculed the Pagans for this very custom! It is said for instance, (Div. Inst. II. cap. 2.) that immortal beings had life rather to worship than receive worship from the mean souls of them. (Nec intelligunt homines inepissimi, quod si sentire simulacra et movere possent, adorature hominem fuissent a quo sunt expolita.) Finally do you not know—as a bishop you must know also—that you can only bring disgrace on religion, and cause a great disturbance on the Church, by promoting an idolatrous worship? You ought to reflect and feel the vigorous mind of the Germans long refused to be misled into the worshipping of images and relics; and it was not until the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, after the return from the crusades, when the sublime idea of God as revealed by the Christian religion had been darkened by all sorts of fables and tales of miracles brought from Palestine, that the clergy succeeded in reducing it to such degradation; and that the truth then overpowered and crushed, was the seed of that which grew up into the Reformation.

You see, Bishop Arnoldi of Treves; you know all this, and probably better than I could tell you; you are also aware of the consequences brought upon Christianity by the idolatrous worship of relics and by superstition,—I mean spiritual and external slavery,—and nevertheless you exhibit your relic for public worship! Perhaps, even if you knew nothing of all this; if you had nothing in view in the exhibition of the Treves relic but the advancement of Christianity, you would still have burdened your conscience with a double load of guilt, from which you could not purge yourself; for in the first place you could not be pardoned in case the coat should really possess the power of healing, in having withheld the boon from suffering humanity until the year 1844. In the next place, is it not unpardonable in you to require offerings and money from the hundred thousands of pilgrims? Is it not unpardonable in you as a bishop, to extort money from the starving poor of our nation, especially when you have seen that only a few weeks ago hundreds were driven by suffering and want to resort to sedition and then in despair, exposed themselves to death? Do not my bishop allow yourself to be deceived by the conflux of hundreds of thousands; believe me while hundreds of thousands hasten in devotion to Treves, millions are like myself filled with deep horror and bitter indignation against your shameful traffic.—This indignation is not confined by any means to a few of a single class or party, but extends among all classes, not excepting the Catholic clergy themselves. The day of judgment will therefore overtake you sooner than you may anticipate. The historian stands ready to seize his pen to transmit to the scorn of your cotemporaries and the contempt of posterity, and to stamp you as the *Titus* of the n

all of you, whether Catholics or Protestants, are honour our freedom, our happiness, are at stake.— Do not offend the manes of your ancestors who shed-tered the old capitol of Rome by tolerating the Ar-gel's Castle in Germany. Permit not the laurels Hess, a Hutten, and a Luther, to be disgraced. Utter your thoughts boldly—make your will felt.

Finally, let me say to you, my brethren in the holy ministry, if ye wish to advance the welfare of your people, the honour, the freedom, and happiness of the German nation, be no longer silent; for you commit a sin against your religion, your fatherland, and your vocation, if you now hesitate to yield to your better judgement. As I have heretofore addressed you on this subject, I have nothing further to say now, but to exhort you to show yourselves true disciples of him who sacrificed every thing for truth, light and freedom; show that ye have inherited, not his cost but his spirit.

JOHANNES RONGE, Catholic Priest.

* A Prussian city on the Moselle near the borders of Luxemburg, one of the oldest cities in Germany, with about 25,000 inhabitants.

† Castello St Angelo is the citadel of Rome on the western side of the Tiber.

☞ Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds, executed at the Chronicle Office at lowest prices.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 17, 1845.

The English mail may be expected here in the beginning of the coming week, and our next publication will be occupied with news by that arrival.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor arrived in this City on Wednesday evening, and has taken lodgings at the Saint John Hotel.

MURDER.—We regret having to record a most melancholy and afflicting circumstance, which has resulted in the cruel murder on Sunday night last of a respectable and inoffensive inhabitant of this City. The circumstances as far as we have been able to collect them are these:—It appears that on the evening above named, Mr. C. YERXA, who kept the Temiscouata Hotel, in this city, accompanied by two other persons, were returning home in a sleigh, and when about four miles from town they fell in company with three persons on a sled, whom they passed, it would appear rather against their wishes, and by whom they were closely followed until they reached the house at the head of the marsh kept by Mr. Leitch, into whose horse-shed both parties turned. Here words ensued between some of the parties, on which a wretch named Patrick Mullen seized a stake from his sled and struck Mr. Yerxa, without we believe the slightest provocation, several blows on his head, which felled him to the ground and of which he died in a few hours afterward. Thus has another peaceable man fallen a victim to the hellish machinations of that reckless gang who have lately infested this City and the Parish of Portland, and whose crimes have too long been allowed to go unpunished. The other two men with Mullin were William Lantrinham and Richard Dinn. Having immediately decamped, they were on Monday pursued towards Black River, where traces were found of them, but it was not until Wednesday that the last two named were taken and brought to town; they were found concealed in the house of a man named Riley. The principal agressor, Mullin, having left his companions, and approaching near the city on Wednesday night, struck off for Kennebeckacis Island, where he was traced to the house of some of his relations and there captured by the High Constable, Mr. Stockford, whose indomitable perseverance in pursuing and hunting out these murderers is beyond all praise; he was accompanied by his brother, George Stockford.

On Monday a Coroner's Inquest was held on the body of Mr. YERXA, which continued its examinations until yesterday, when a Verdict was returned of Wilful Murder against Mullin. Such a lengthened examination on a Coroner's Jury, probably never before took place in this city, and we learn it occurred not only from a determination on the part of the Jury to sift this truly cruel affair to the bottom, but because of several persons who were brought before them, (not however directly concerned in the outrage) having wantonly and shamefully perjured themselves, in order to screen the delinquent from justice.—Of the murderer we have only to say that he is now in the hands of the law,—justice will no doubt be done, and fortunate will it be for him, if, as he has meted out to his fellowman the same is not meted out to him: but of the latter class, the perjured, we have to say that our Authorities will not be doing *their* duty if every one of them does not suffer the extreme penalty of the law—they are, if possible, worse than the murderer—no man is safe with them—they would swear away a life the same as they have sworn for the homicide—society is not safe as long as these creatures are unpunished, and no jury can decide "according to the evidence," where such miscreants exist.—Verily they are "the most virtuous—the finest pisintry in the world."

The Supreme Court being now sitting the trial of these parties will no doubt take place in a few days.

FIRE IN PORTLAND.—About 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire broke out in a three story dwelling house, owned and occupied by Mr. William McKee, and before assistance could be rendered, the flames had obtained much ascendancy that the building was entirely consumed, together with several out-buildings. With such exertion, the fire was prevented from spreading to the adjacent houses.—The different City Fire Companies, and the Military with their Engine, were early on the ground, and rendered efficient service. The fire is supposed to have originated from a stove-pipe. We regret to learn that Mr. McKee was uninsured.—*New Brunswicker.*

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Nelson delivered the first of a course of Lectures on Animal Magnetism, before a large and fashionable audience. The Lecturer took a general view of the subject,—he alluded to its beneficial influence upon diseased persons,—the opposition which it had met with,—and concluded by saying as Animal Magnetism was founded in truth, it would ultimately triumph. The Lecturer then threw two individuals into the Magnetic state, and performed a variety of interesting experiments upon them. One of those persons has been restored to his natural hearing after being deaf for 32 years, thro' the influence of Mesmerism.—*Ib.*

From the Magnet.

CAUTION REPEATED.—We feel compelled to repeat the caution we have before given, to persons disposed to experiment in Animal Magnetism.—We know it is quite common with those but partially familiar with this subject, to recommend and urge their friends and others to attempt the production of the magnetic phenomena, merely to gratify their curiosity, or to satisfy themselves of its truth.

This is certainly wrong; and we have seen so many mischievous results from these attempts, that we feel it incumbent on us to call attention to the caution published in our first number.

When any injury follows the use of medicine which has been administered by an intelligent physician, people do not set it down to the discredit of science, but we infer from such cases, the necessity of care and extensive information, by which such injuries may be avoided. Or, if the mischief be done by the ignorance of the practitioner, he is blamed, of course—and punished, it may be, by the tribunals of justice.

But it is still worse when mischiefs follow from mismanagement in the use of Human Magnetism. From the deep-rooted prejudice which everywhere prevails against the use of this agency in the cure of diseases, all the mischiefs which may result from its misuse, are attributed to the agency itself; and thus greater injury seems to be done to truth, than in the cases above stated.

We were recently called to the following case.—An operator had succeeded in putting a person to sleep. The attempt had been made a number of times, and from curiosity merely. But, finally, he found it impossible to remove the sleep, and convulsions and mania followed. We have known a number of cases of this kind. The physicians and friends, of course, by all this mischief to magnetism. It should be attributed to the *ignorance*, and in some cases to the imprudence, of the operators.

We know that the most intelligent and skilful may sometimes fail; and if these are not always successful, it should caution others never to attempt to produce a state of feeling in another, which they may find themselves unable to control.

If you have health, and a heart for this work, and have made yourself familiar with the rules laid down in our second number, commence with the sick;—and, let your efforts be made, not to produce the magnetic sleep, nor any of its phenomena, but to relieve the suffering. Evil could scarcely be anticipated from such attempts, provided the motive were what it should be, and the process were agreeable to the patient.

We have stated, that the efforts to magnetize should never be made in promiscuous company;—and we may add, that it should not be attempted, without some other person being present with the operator and the patient. The person who submits to be magnetized by another, of whose health and other necessary qualifications he is not well assured, runs a hazard far more dangerous than the patient who merely swallows the nostrums of the quack, of whom he knows nothing.

Persons magnetized should know, that just so far as this operation is successful, just so far he receives the impress as it were, of the operator's heart. The mental disposition of the magnetizer has every thing to do with the impression made on the person who is put into the magnetic state. Of this fact we have had numerous demonstrations, which leave no room for the shadow of a doubt. All, therefore, should understand what results may follow, and those which do always follow, the influences which is exerted upon them by Human Magnetism.—That influence may, and should be, good, and nothing but good; but this will depend, of course, upon the health, skill, and motives of the operator.

FATAL CASUALTY.—On Thursday afternoon, the body of Mr. Hugh M'Keagney, head steward of the R. M. Steamer Unicorn, was discovered in Cutlip's Dock, Upper Water street. Deceased was missed since Saturday last. His friends fearing that he was drowned, had several cannon fired on Wednesday and Thursday from Cunard's wharf, with the object of setting the corpse afloat, and the water around was dragged, but these means availed nothing. At length, however, the worst anticipations of his fate were realized by the sudden discovery of the lifeless body, by a man named Hyrer, who was in search of a knife which he had lost overboard. Mr. M'Keaguey bore an excellent character, and is deeply lamented by all who were acquainted with him. It is remarked by his friends as a striking coincidence, that he was last seen on the evening of the 4th inst. and on the 3d of January, last year, his wife died.—*Halifax Recorder.*

A Snake four feet long and three and a half inches in circumference, was killed at the head of Argyle River on Thursday last, 26th December. The attention of two boys was attracted by the barking of their dog, and a hissing noise resembling that of a squirrel; on looking towards the spot they discovered two enormous snakes attacking the dog.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

QUEBEC, Jan. 2.—We have much pleasure in announcing to our readers the gratifying intelligence that letters were received by His Excellency the Governor General, by the last Mail, informing that Her Majesty intended to signify her approbation of his administration of affairs in Canada, by creating him a Peer of the United Kingdom. The choice of the title it is said, is left with Sir Charles. When his decision shall be made and communicated to Her Majesty, letters patent will at once be issued, conferring upon him the proffered dignity.

Well does our esteemed Governor General merit this honour from his royal mistress;—not only for his services in this Province, but for his able and upright discharge of the many and arduous duties entrusted to him in other parts of the British dominions. Long may he be spared to enjoy his well earned distinctions and adorn the exalted rank which his merits have attained for him, and may we have him yet many years among us, to rule our country upon the same sound, liberal, impartial, and upright principles, for which his administration has so far been remarkable.—*Mercury.*

Sir Charles Metcalfe has succeeded in a task, at one time so hopeless as to be regarded by his own friends with the deepest fears for its success, and by his enemies with absolute ridicule;—that of stemming the headlong career of the Province to democracy and anarchy. He effected this object by the force of his personal character, and by dignified appeals to, and a heroic reliance upon—setting on that hazardous cast the accumulated remnant of a long and laborious life, to be lost or to be doubled by the result, a risk which none but a self-sustained and conscientious man would have run—the good sense and awakened feelings of the whole community of Canada. So great and good a work is now acknowledged in the most distinguished manner in which it is in the power of the Crown to requite its more faithful and valued servants, and the acknowledgment is more remarkable, and the most honourable to both parties, from the extreme sparingness, a sparingness beyond all precedent, with which the present Ministers have distributed peerages, and from a fact which we have no hesitation in alluding to, as it was publicly mentioned in the House of Commons, that his Excellency's views on party questions of Imperial policy have been opposed to theirs.—*Montreal Gazette.*

CONVERSION OF A WHOLE CONGREGATION OF DISSENTERS.—The Bishop of Chester, consecrated a new Church at Bolton on Sunday morning, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. The building was erected 22 years ago (in 1826) for the use of the Methodist new connexion, and was always well attended, on account of the learning and eloquence of the preacher. About four years ago the minister and congregation held several meetings, the result of which was that they determined on conforming to the Established Church. Since that period the building has been occupied as a chapel of ease to the parish church. A district has been assigned to it under the provisions of the 6th and 7th Victoria, c. 39, and on its being consecrated it became a parish church, under the name of Christ Church. The building is a plain brick structure, accommodating 800 persons, and is situated in the poorest and most spiritually destitute part of the town. To fit it for the service of the Church a chancel has been erected, and gave the exterior somewhat of an ecclesiastical character, the west front has been improved, and the addition of a noble doorway of elaborate design, consisting of five receding arches, executed chiefly in terra cotta from the Ladystone works near Bolton. The windows which had semi-circular heads and sash lights, have been replaced by elegant windows in the same style as the doorway (Norman), and a bell gable, surmounted by an appropriate cross, has been placed on the top. The alterations have been made under the superintendance of Mr. Grogan, of Manchester. A large number of persons assembled at the ceremony of consecration. The petition was presented to the Bishop by the Rev. Jas. Slade, vicar of the parish, and the services having been performed, the usual prayers of the Church, and those especially appointed for the occasion, were read, and a sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Raikes, M. A., Chancellor of the diocese of Chester. The Bishop licensed the Rev. Thomas Berry to the incumbency of the new parish.

Passengers in the *Jane Hammond*, Capt. Gillies, sailed on Saturday last, for Liverpool, Miss Magee and Mr. Charles Patton, of this city.

In the *Pandora*, Capt. Brown, sailed on Saturday last, for Greenock, Messrs. Robert Sheraton and Archibald Fraser, of this city.

Passengers in the steamer *Acadia*, on the 3d inst., from Halifax to Liverpool.—Hon. J. R. Peters and Lady, Capt. Knight 33rd Regt. and Lady, Miss Cunard, E. Cunard, jr. and servant, Lieut. Lucy, Lieut. Harding, Messrs J. D. Spurr, W. H. Henderson, I. Rhodes, A. McTavish, and J. Gillis.

Married.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Miller, Mr. George R. Parker, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. William Munford, all of this city.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. John Appleby, to Miss Eliza Fanny Buskirk, of this city.

On the 7th inst., by the Very Rev. James Dunphy V.G., Mr. David O'Gorman, to Miss Bridget Mc Donald, both of Portland.—On the 9th by the same, Mr. John M'Dermott, to Miss Bridget Smith, both of this city. On the 13th by the same, Mr. Bernard Murray of this city, to Miss Catherine Gallagher of Musquash.

On the 25th Dec. at Greenwich, K. C., by Wm. McLeod, Esq. J. P. and Commissioner for Solemnizing marriage, Mr. David Morgan, of Lincoln, County of Sunbury, to Elizabeth daughter of Mr. John Jackson of Hampstead, Q.C.

At Upham, K.C. on the 25th ult., by the Rev. J. Bunting, Mr. John Driscoll, to Miss Hannah Gray

In Jacksontown on the 2d instant, by the Rev. F. Smallwood, Mr. Benjamin D. Curtis, of Kings clear, to Miss Ann Good, of the former place.

Died.

On Monday morning, of consumption, Mr. Wm. Anthony, third son of Mr. Henry Anthony, in the 40th year of his age, much and sincerely regretted.

On Thursday evening last, Mr. Wm. Goodwin, in the 40th year of his age. His funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence in Sheffield street, Lower Cove.

On Monday morning last, Mr. Charles YERXA, in the 29th year of his age; leaving a wife and 3 children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and parent.

At Musquash on the 5th inst, Mary Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas E. Carter, aged 1 year and 7 months.

At Sackville, Westmorland, on the 26th ult., in the 91st year of her age, Mrs. Avard, wife of Joseph Avard, Esq., of that place, and formerly of Prince Edward Island.

On the 1st inst., at Dorchester, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Margaret Reid, daughter of the late John Keillor, Esq., in the 52d year of her age.

On the 21st Dec., at the family residence, Boiestville, Miramichi, Mary Ann, wife of the Hon. Thos. H. Peters.

At Chatham, Miramichi, on the 31st Dec., Miss Catherine Furlong, aged 16 years.—Lately on the South West, Mr. John Wade, aged 25 years.

At Fredericton, on the 3rd inst., after a tedious illness, Mrs. Rachel Barrett, third daughter of the late Philip Risteen of that place.

At the same place, on the 29th ult. Mrs. Charlotte Bell, youngest daughter of Mr. Stephen Cameron, formerly of that place.

At the Halifax Hotel, on Thursday, evening, 2d Jan. after a short illness, Thos. W. Cochran, Esq. Merchant of that city, in the 29th year of his age—universally regretted.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. ARRIVED. 11th—ship Mary Caroline, Brower, Liverpool, 60—Wm. Jarvis, goods.

CLEARED.

10th Jan.—Barque Odessa, Vaughan, Liverpool, deals; S. Stephenson.

11th—ship Jane Hammond, Gillies, Liverpool, timber and deals: Wm. Hammond; barque Frederick, Grant, Liverpool, timber and deals: S. Wiggins & Son; Pandora, Brown Greenock, timber and deals: John Robertson; brig Redbreast, Burrell, Liverpool, deals: C. McLauchlan; Abigail, Belfast, deals: John Mackay.

13th—ship Port Glasgow, Blandford, Southampton, timber & deals: R. Rankin & Co.; Wolfes Cove, Stickney, London, timber and deals: R. Rankin & Co.; barque Flora Macdonald, Merrell, Liverpool, timber and deals: S. Reynolds & Co.; Ann, Lovett, Dublin, timber and deals: John Rhodes.

14th—ship Colonist, Wright, Greenock, timber and deals—James Kirk; Canton, Nicol, Port Glasgow, timber and deals: R. Rankin & Co.; barque Charlotte, Kinney, London, timber and deals: Jas Kirk; Solway, McLellan, Gloucester, timber and deals: James Barber; brig St Mary, Baker, Br West Indies, lumber &c.: John Hammond.

Brigt. Ida, Howard, of and from this port, arrived at Gambia on the 8th of November—32 days' passage.

Brig John, Calhoun, of Dorcester, 70 days from Dublin, for this port, with salt and coals, put into Halifax on the 5th inst. for a harbour.

Barque Cambiere, Bannerman, from Glasgow at Boston, on the 10th inst.

Arr'd at Boston, 5th inst.—ship Enterprise, Gorrow, hence.

SALT—Afloat.

4000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT, afloat. For Sale by
Jan. 17. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Scantling.

FROM 20M. to 30M. of SCANTLING, from 7 to 10 inches, long lengths, to arrive. Apply to the Chronicle Office. Jan. 17.

Passage for London.

To sail 25th inst.

THE first class ship *Duke of Wellington*; has good accommodation for a few passengers. Apply to Captain Crowell, on board, or at the office of
Jan. 17. ALLISON & SPURR.

A CONCERT OF SECULAR MUSIC,

Will be given at the
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
On FRIDAY EVENING the 24th instant, to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE Entertainments will comprise a variety of Songs, Duetts, and Glees, from the best composers, with a Piano, and a Band of Instrumental Performers belonging to the Phil Harmonic Society.

The Vocal Music will be performed by Mrs Upkerwood, and a number of well-practised Amateurs.

The Instrumental will be lead by Mr. BEYER on the Violin, and the Piano accompaniments will be executed by Mr. STEVIS.

☞ Tickets 2s. 6d. each, to be had at the Book stores of Messrs. Avery, and M'Millan, and at Messrs. Peters & Tilley's.

A Programme will be issued with the Tickets.
17th January, 1845.

LECTURE ON Animal Magnetism.

ON TUESDAY the 21st instant, at the *Hall of the Mechanics' Institute*, Mr. NELSON will deliver his second lecture on ANIMAL MAGNETISM—accompanied by a variety of experiments in illustration. The progress of speech in the individual formerly deaf and dumb will be shown with other interesting Phenomena.

☞ As it is not the intention of the Lecturer to derive any individual benefit from the funds arising from the Lectures, the same will be appropriated in such a manner as a Committee appointed for that purpose may deem most proper.

Lecture Tickets, 2s 6d each, (admitting two persons,) to be had at the Book stores of W. Reynolds W. L. Avery, A. McMillan, and V. H. Nelson.

As the number of Tickets to be issued will be limited, no money will be taken at the door.

Doors open at half past seven—Lecture to commence at eight o'clock.

THE brethren of Lodge No. 16, (under the Grand Lodge of British North America,) are requested to meet at their Lodge Room, on Tuesday evening next the 21st inst. at 7 o'clock.—Regular night. By order of the W. M. Jan. 17.

SAM. GARDNER & CO.

Have just received per *Duke of Wellington*, from London—
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

OVER-COATS,

Consisting of Derby, Chesterfield, and Albert COATS, in Diamond and Plain Beaver;
Which together with their present large and well assorted stock of

MADE CLOTHING,

They offer to the Public—*Cheaper than ever.*
January 17. 1844.

On Consignment.

Now Landing, ex *Mary Caroline*, from Liverpool, a valuable and extensive assortment of fashionable London DRY GOODS, suitable for the season consisting of—

FANCY Evening Dresses; Embroidered Aprons and Scarfs; Norwich Saxonies; Alpacas, Polka Plaids; Plain and Printed Orleans and Merinos; De Laines, Bombazines, Cachmeres, Challis; Fancy Checked Ginghams and Prints; Ducapes, Velutis, Terry and Plain Velvets; Satins; Sarsnet Cambrics, twilled and plain; Cotton and Woollen SHAWLS; Toilet Covers; Barcelona; Bandannas; Corahs; Black and Fancy silk Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Which are offered for sale by
Jan. 17. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

HARDWARE—On Consignment:
Now Landing, ex ship *Duke of Wellington*, from London:
GERMAN silver Tea and Table SPOONS; Door Locks; Improved Patent Letter Clasps, &c. &c. For sale by
Jan. 11. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Sugar and Raisins.

Landing ex Mary Caroline, from Liverpool:
20 HHDS. WHITE SUGAR; 100 Boxes Bunch Muscatel Raisins.
For sale by JARDINE & CO.
January 17.

REMOVAL.

E. L. JARVIS has removed his place of business to the new Iron Store, Robertson's Buildings, Nelson street.
January 10, 1845.

Pork and Butter.

40 FIRKINS Cumberland BUTTER; 21 bbls. do. PORK. For sale by
January 10. T. R. GORDON.

Molasses.—Received this day, ex *Hazard*, from Halifax: 35 Puns. Muscovado MOLASSES, a prime article for Retailing.
January 10. J. R. CRANE.

WINTER LARD OIL.

Received by the *Brothers*, just arrived from Boston:
8 HHDS. Winter LARD OIL.—Also by the *Flora* from Boston. 94 bundles SHEET IRON. No. 20 to 24, and for sale by
Dec. 27. JOHN KINNEAR.

British MERCHANDIZE.

Landing ex brig *Kathleen*, from Liverpool—
8 BALES and two Boxes MERCHANDIZE, containing Printed Calicoes, Merinos, De Laines, Broadcloths, Pilot Cloths, Pea Coats, Carpetings, Padding, &c. &c. For sale by
Dec 13. J. R. CRANE.

No. 4, DOCK-STREET,

21st December, 1844.

The subscriber, grateful for past favours, would inform his friends and the public, that he has now on hand an assortment of HARDWARE and GROCERIES, viz:—

CARPENTERS' Patent and Common RIM LOCKS; Rim, straight spring and Norfolk Latches; Press and Cupboard LOCKS; Iron and Brass Box, Trunk, Till, and Pad Locks; Butt, H, HL, Chest and Table Hinges;
Wood Screws; Coffee Mills; Italian Irons;
Gridirons; Bolts; Hooks and Staples; Shutter Flaps; Japan'd Dust Pans; smiths' and Mill Files;
Shoe Rasps; Iron Wire; Cut Tacks;
Snuffers and Trays; Brass Window Blind Furniture and Rack Pullies; Curtain Bands and Pins;
Brass Cocks; socket and plate Castors; Candlesticks; Connor Bainocce and Weights; Brass Chair Nails; Fancy Tea Bells; Molasses Gates;
Dog chains; smoothing, Plough and Bead Planes;
cut shoe Bills, ¾, ⅝, ⅜ inch; American cut ditto, 1, 1¼, and 1½ inch; Wrought Brads, 12, 14, 16, 20 & 30, or Pump Tacks;
Iron, Tin'd, Tea and Table Spoons; Bed Keys;
Bullet Moulds; shoe Pincers; Nail and shoe Hammers; Heel Balls; shoe Thread; steel and Wire Pins; Enamell'd Saucepans; Glue Kettles; Iron Pots, 5 to 30 gallons; 7x9 and 8x10 Window Glass;
Round Horse Bells; Boys' and Men's SKATES;
Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots; Tea and Table Spoons; Britannia Tabs and Chamber Lamps; Patent Ink stands; cart Whips & Thongs;
American sleigh Whips.
Sets Ivory Balanced handle Knives and Forks;
Ivory, Buck, self tip and other Carvers; Pen and Pocket Knives; scissors and Horse Trimming shears; Wrought Nails, spikes, &c.
5 Rolls sheet LEAD.

Groceries, &c. viz:

Tea, Coffee, sugar, stearine and Tallow Candles.
White and Yellow SOAP; Cavendish and Plug Tobacco; starch, Pimento, Pepper, saleratus, Warren's superior BLACKING, corn Brooms, Pails; soda, Wine, Water, and Butter Biscuit;
Writing INK, scrubbing Brushes, a few superior Nova Scotia CHEESE; Powder and shot; Percussion Caps, Lamp OIL and Wicks. 5000 superior Havanna and Principe CIGARS, &c. &c.
All which are offered for sale at the lowest Market Prices for Cash only.
THOMAS G. BARR.

1st January, 1845.

HARDWARE.

O. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have just received per brig *Abigail*, and other arrivals from Liverpool, an additional supply of HARDWARE, &c., consisting of—

SOLAR Side LAMPS; Solar Table LAMPS; 2 and 3 branch Solar SHOP LAMPS; Glass Hemispheres, Deflectors and Patent Chimnies; Silver plated CANDLESTICKS, and Snuffers and Trays; Brass Candlesticks; steel Snuffers; White and Black Coffin Mountings; Brass and Iron Head Shovels and Tongs; polished steel FIRE IRONS; Bench and Moulding PLANES; Turkey Oil Stones; Harness Mounting; Police Lanthorns; Powder FLASKS; Gilt and Black Hearth Brushes; Scrub Bushes; Halters and Dog Chains; Brass Trunk Nails; Mixed Pins; Brass and Iron shoe Bills; Copper Tacks and Nails; Coffin Pins; Tinned Table and Tea Spoons; superior Mortice and Rim Door Locks; Polishing Paste; Percussion Caps; Percussion GUNS; Tin, Tea and Coffee Pots; CURLED HAIR; Plane Irons; Chisels; Hammers; Hunters' and shingling Hatchets; Ships' Scrapers; Blacksmiths', Watchmakers, Mill and other FILES; London Spring, Hand and Tenon SAWS; "Groves" Buck Saws; 45 Gross, containing Table, Pocket, Butcher, Oyster, Cooks and Shoe KNIVES, and Carving Knives and Forks; 50 dozen Pocket and Rack COMBS.—a few cards of "Rodgers' & Son's superior Pocket Knives; Britannia Metal TEA POTS; 100 Canadian Griddles, 3 Tons Bake Ovens and spare Covers; 1 Iron Pipe; Waggon Boxes, &c.

FLOUR, &c.

Landing ex schr. Matilda, from Philadelphia:
175 BBLS. superfine FLOUR; 138 Bbls. scraped do.
287 Barrels CORN MEAL.
Ex *Duke of Wellington*, from Halifax:
40 Firkins Prime BUTTER;
100 Boxes, 50 Halves, 50 Qrs. } Muscatel RAISINS;
For sale by Jan 10. JARDINE & CO.

Butter, Raisins, &c.

Landing ex schr. "Jessie," from Halifax:
50 BOXES, 50 halves, 50 Quarters } Bunch Muscatel RAISINS,
25 boxes Bloom RAISINS,
25 boxes Christena do.
10 kegs Cooking do.
75 drums Figs; 25 kegs GRAPES;
50 Firkins Prime BUTTER.
For Sale by JARDINE & CO.
Jan. 10. 1845.

India Rubber Shoes.

Per schooner Charlotte, from Boston:—
500 PAIRS Men's, Women's, & children's INDIA RUBBERS.
HORSFALL & SHERATON.
December 20. 1844

***27th December*, 1844.**

The subscriber has just received per steamer *North America*, from Halifax, and schr *Charlotte*, from Boston:
150 BOXES best bloom RAISINS; 72 Half do. do.
150 Quarter do. do.
45 Drums and Half Drums Fresh **Figs.**
In Store.—150 Firkins prime Cumberland BUTTER: all which will be sold cheap for cash.
ARCH'D. HEGAN.

Chains, Chain Cables, &c.

By the Abigail, from Liverpool:
5 HALF Inch CHAIN CABLES;
2 11/16 ditto ditto,
2 ¾ ditto ditto,
2 casks ½ inch CHAIN,
5 casks 5/16 ditto,
5 casks 3/8 ditto,
5 casks 7/16 ditto,
5 casks 1/2 ditto,
4 casks OX NAILS;
8 casks 9 HORSE, ditto;
40 casks assorted ROUND NAILS;
55 casks assorted Deck and Ceiling SPIKES;
7 Hhds. Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL.—To be sold Wholesale and Retail, by
JOHN KINNEAR.
Dec. 20. *Prince Wm. street.*

More IRON!

Landing from the ships Pandora, Eglinton, and Kathleen:
120 TONS best and common **IRON**, well assorted, for present demand, and for sale at the lowest rates by
E. L. JARVIS.
December 13th.

Rice, Raisins, &c. &c.

Landing ex Flora and Charlotte from Boston:
TEN Casks New RICE; 25 Drums FIGS;
20 Boxes Bloom RAISINS;
5 Drums Sultana RAISINS, 5 boxes LEMONS;
1 Box Bitter ALMONDS; 1 bale mocha Coffee,
10 Kegs Grapes; 1 keg Ground Cinnamon;
10 Bbls. White Beans.
Ex Victor, from Jamaica:
100 Bags PIMENTO. For sale by
December 20. JARDINE & CO.

NOTICE:

Annapolis County Steam Boat Company.

THE Annual MEETING of the said Company will be held at Mr. HALL'S HOTEL, Annapolis Royal, on the third MONDAY of January next, the 20th day, at 12 o'clock noon. When a Report of the said Company will be made, and at which the STOCKHOLDERS are requested to attend.
JOSEPH SHAW, *President*
Annapolis Royal, 4th Jany. 1845.

Hardware, Cutlery, etc.

THOMAS SANDALL,

NO. 3, Water-street, has received per *Brig Abigail*, from Liverpool, a General Assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. consisting of—
100 Bdle Sheet IRON, Nos 20, 22 24;
20 boxes TIN; 1 cask refined BORAX;
1 cask Sad Irons; 1 cask Horse Traces;
2 casks Tea Kettles, Saucepans, Stewpans and Round Pots, *Tin'd and Enameled;*
2 crates Coal Scoops and Hods;
1 cask Iron WIRE and WIRE CLOTH;
6 India Longhandle Fry Pans; 1 cask sheet Zinc,
1 cask Iron, Brass and Copper Shoe Buckles;
General assortment of Rim, stock, Pad, Till and Chest LOCKS; Buck Coffin Mounting; Foil size Glass Paper; Halter Chains; Iron and British Metal Tea and Table SPOONS; Ditto Table and Dessert Forks, a new article bearing so clear and exact resemblance to silver as to deceive many experienced Judges; German silver Tea and Table Spoons; Ditto Metal and Plated Cruet Stands; Brit. Metal Urns; Tea and Coffee Pots, hot water Jugs;
1 cask Hair Seating, 18 to 25 inch;
2 bales CURLED HAIR; 1 cask Cane Tools, consisting of ship and Coope Adzes, Broad Bench and narrow Axes, shingling Hatchets, Hammers Hunters Axes, Drawing and Hollowing Knives; socket, Frames and Trimming Chisels and Gouges;
2 casks Pocket and table Cutlery. Dec 24

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Trips of the Steamer to EASTPORT during the Winter will hereafter be discontinued. A STEAMER will leave every SATURDAY Evening for DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS.
Dec. 20 JAMES WHITNEY.

MOLASSES and WINE.

30 PUNS. Muscovado MOLASSES, a prime article for retailing.
2 Hhds. } *PORT WINE;*
5 Qr. Casks }
Received this day ex schooner "*James Fraser*" from Halifax, and for sale by
Dec. 4. J. R. CRANE.

January 3, 1845.

The subscriber has received by the *Abigail*, from England, a further supply of

HARDWARE:

Among which are the following articles—
CUT and Wrought NAILS; Horse and Boat Ditto; Horse and Boat ditto; Horse Traces; Ox Chains; Waggon Boxes; Fire Irons; bronze Table Lamps; CUTLERY, Skates, Sadirons, Tea Trays, Locks, Hinges, Gunfurniture, Brass Nails, Glass Hemispheres and Chimnies, Coal Scoops, School Slates, Sparrowbills, Bake Ovens, Cast iron Spiders, Griddles, Refined and Common *IRON, &c. &c.*
G. T. WILEY.

Conveyancing, Notarial Business, &c.

(Office facing the entrance to the News Room.)

LEGAL Instruments of every description prepared by the Subscriber, as usual, and all other kinds of business writing executed, under his direction, with correctness, neatness, and despatch.
JAMES WILLIAM BOYD,
Dec. 20. *Barrister and Notary Public*

Carding Machines.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their Establishment, Sackville (Westmorland, N. B.) three sets of Woollen *CARDING MACHINES*, complete, which will be sold low.—The Cards are of English manufacture, from Leeds, and machinery warranted to make good work and to give general satisfaction.—Address to
J. MORICE & SON,
Sackville, Westmorland, N. B.
N. B.—Reference may be made to Messrs. Harris & Allen, or John Bryden, St. John. Dec. 13.

New Supplies

OF Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's superfine BLACK CLOTH BOOTS, just received ex the ships *Pandora* and *Eglington*, from Liverpool and Glasgow, at
S. K. FOSTER'S SHOE STORES
In King and Germain streets—For sale cheap.
Dec 13.

JUST RECEIVED

Per "Eglinton":

POCKET BIBLES, Prayer Books, and Proper Lessons—in Morocco cases; Kirk Psalms; Goldsmith's Pinnock's History of England, Greece and Rome—for the use of schools; Spelling Books; Walker's and Maunder's Dictionary; Norie's Epitome, &c. &c.
—ON HAND—
Mahogany and Rosewood Writing Desks; Ladies' Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, &c. &c.
WM. L. AVERY.
December 13—3t

Mens' Youths' and Boys' Strong Boots, Boottees and SHOES.

THE Subscriber has lately received a very large assortment of *Mens' Youths' and Boys' Strong* BOOTS, BOOTTEES *and* SHOES Warranted of the very best qualities, which he is now selling off at a reduction of

TWENTY PER CENT.,

from former prices, so that the whole LOT may be cleared off before the season is past which requires the use of strong BOOTS, &c.

FARMERS & Families residing in the country are particularly requested to call and examine the *GOODS*, before making their purchase, as they may be certain of getting a good ARTICLE, at a very cheap rate.
S. K. FOSTER.

Salt, Coal, Hay, Boards, &c.

ONE THOUSAND Bushels SALT; 100 Chaldrons ORREL COAL;
100 Chaldrons Grand Lake COALS;
25 Tons Screwed HAY;
400M. feet PINE BOARDS;
300M. feet DEAL;
Ash and Hardwood Hhd. STAVES;
100 Barrels PORK;
50 Do. BEEF;
for sale by the subscriber at his usual low rates.
Jan. 3. J. FAIRWEATHER.

WANTED at this Office, a Boy to distribute the *Chronicle* to subscribers in the Parish of Portland. Apply immediately.

CONCERT OF Sacred, Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC!

THE *Saint John Sacred Music Society* will give a CONCERT of Sacred, Vocal and Instrumental Music, at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on WEDNESDAY evening, the 22nd instant.

☞ TICKETS 1s. 3d. each, with Programme, to be had at the stores of S. K. Foster, Peters & Tilley, S. Steven, J. W. McLeod, L. H. Waterhouse and T. G. Barr.

THOMAS G. BARR,
Secretary.
Chron. NBrunc Cour. MNews. and Obs.

GORDON'S Hardware store.

MARKET SQUARE, St. John, N. B.

CHEAP—For Cash only.

50 BAGS SPIKES, assd. 4 to 10 inch,
25 do. Best NAILS, 1¼ to 3½ inch.
100 do. wrought NAILS, Clasp and Rose-head, 4dy. to 40dy.
20 do. Composition Spikes & Sheathing NAILS,
1 cask ditto Clinch RINGS,
6 do. Ox and Horse NAILS,
1 do. Horse Traces and Ox CHAINS,
20 boxes Sheet do.
65 casks Teakettles & Saucepans,
2 Tons Pipe and Waggon Boxes,
1 cask Harness Mounting,
1 Thousand POTS, Ovens, Spiders, Griddles and STEAK PANS,
1 bale Cotton Chalk LINES,
2 cases Scotch ALUM 1-2 to 2 1-2 inch,
1 cask Rat and Fox TRAPS,
10 doz. Fly PANS,
1 crate Coal Scoops, Hand & Dust PANS,
10 cwt. Cast Steel square flat and octagon,
10 do. BLISTER do common and best,
12 do. SPRING do. best,
Brass *Shackles & Screws for Carriage Springs.*
1 cask Hair and Seating, 1 do. BORAX,
1 do. *School Slates & PENCILS,*
Smith's ANVILS, VICES, and *BELLOWS,*
2 Tons Block Bushes and Rivets,
1-2 do. Iron WIRE, 1 cask Plate Hinges,
22 bales Riddles and Sieves,
1 Ton Plough Plating and Moulds,
2 cases Guns and PISTOLS,
25 Mill SAWS, for single & Gang Gates & Circulars, 3 casks FILES all kinds,
3 casks containing Knives and Forks, Pen and Jack Knives, Shoe, Butcher, & Bread Knives, *Badger's* RAZORS and Knives, German Silver Forks, Carver's, Steel, Patent Putty and OYSTER Knives &c.
2 casks containing Solar, shop &

Poetry.

TO HOPE.

Light of the soul! thine hour once past,
The proudest brow must bend at last,
Pale agony the heart must wring.
Despair must plant the sullen sting.
The weary spirit long to part.
And all be but the wreck of heart.

Bright tenant of the trembling breast,
Give but my sinking spirit rest,
Tho' friendship flies, or love betrays,
Still on thy light shall fix my gaze,
My star, though clouded and alone,
Until my pilgrimage is done.

The traveller in the fiery sand
Where Afric spreads her burning strand,
When thunders roar and whirlwind rise,
And heaven is darkening on his eyes,
Struggles in vain, sinks panting down,
And sees his fate in nature's frown.

But, let him find some crystal stream,
His eyes with sudden lustre beam,
So Hope, at the enchanting voice,
Delicious dreams the soul rejoice;
The agony of heart is o'er;
It trembles, but lives once more.

Angel of life! thy vigil keep,
Above my waking and my sleep;
Still pour upon my fainting eyes
The beam, the beauty, of the skies;
And, when my final hour is come,
Sweet spirit! be thy heaven my home.

I say, Sam Johnson, can you circumscribe to me in de finity ob your collegiate acquaintance ob de movements of de heavenly bodies why it is dat Massa Polk is now de nex Presidumpt of these United State!

Sam Johnson.—Look a hea, child! what was raised under de tropicalic heat ob de December sun, you has get dis nigger now whar his hair is not berry long. I, I dasen't ansur a problemibum ob sich vast effect to de hole country, I guys him up for more intelligium mines to cilucidate onto.

Wall! Wall! I tell you nigger, coz de people am not yet fooly prepared to turn demseves into Clay! Ha! ha! ki! ki! Nigger take your white was tub home and seek wisdom from the college ob natur.

ONLY COURTING.—"Ma, what does cousin John hug sister Bridget so for?" "La! Simon, you have such eyes—he's only courting her, my child."—"Golly gracious, ma!—don't he court her hard, though?" "La, Simon, do hush!"

NEW GOODS.

Ex ships *Themis* and *Satellite*, from Liverpool:—

250 PIECES Grey COTTONS, 27, 30, 32, 33, 36, and 40 inch;
20 pieces ditto ditto 73 and 82 inch;
35 pieces White Shirtings, 30, 33, and 36 inch;
200 pieces Furniture Calicoes;
20 pieces Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS;
10 pieces Beaver Cloths, assorted;
Woollen, Tweeds, Moleskins, Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs; Chintz Furnitures; Colored Linings, &c.
6 bales Cotton Warps, each bale assorted Blue and White, Nos. 7, 8 and 9.

For sale on liberal terms at the lowest Market prices. [27th sept] J. R. CRANE.

Perfumery, Fancy Goods, &c.

WM. F. BROOKS has just received a choice selection of Fancy Goods, which he offers for sale at the lowest prices, at his old stand one door from Foster's corner, Germain street. The following may be found among his stock:

ENGLISH and American PERFUMERY; French do.; Fine and Dressing COMBS; Woodware's celebrated Victoria Shawl and Diaper Pins; Buffalo, shell, twist and side COMBS; 6 Gross Beads, assorted; Necklaces; Cologne and Lavender Waters; Hair, shaving and Tooth BRUSHES; Fancy Hair Pins; Common do.; Cosmetics; Davis' celebrated floating SOAPS; Winship's Oxyginated do. for improving the skin and particularly for shaving; lemon jassamine, rose, and cinnamon do; Wash Balls, &c. &c.; Stocks, Hair Powder; Puffs and Boxes; fancy Snuff Boxes and Pungents; shell Pincushions; segar Cases; Pencils and Pen holders, in variety; extracts of Musk, Rose, and May Flower; sealing Wax; Razors, Razor Strops, Dolls, Toys, Playing Cards, with a great variety of articles in his line.

Ladie's Curls, Frizzetts, &c. on hand and made to order. Oct. 25.

Evening Classes
OF THE
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Evening Classes at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute will be resumed on Monday Evening 2d December, and will continue for a term of Four Months, under the charge of the Rev. J. G. MACGREGOR, as Principal, and Mr. WM. ANDERSON, as Assistant Teacher.

Terms of Instruction *for the Term* will be as follows:—

Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	10s.
Ditto and Geography, Grammar and Mathematics,	12s. 6d.
Ditto and the Classics,	15s.

A Lecture will be delivered to the school monthly by the Principal, on Mechanical Philosophy.

Tickets of admission to be had as usual at the library of the Institute.

By order of the school committee.
J. W. LAWRENCE, *Rec secry*
Nov. 29, 1844.

Codfish, Oil, &c.

90 QUINTALS Prime Large shore COD FISH;
to POLLOCK; 2 tuns COD OIL,
as No. 1 DIGBY HERRINGS;
ding ex barque "Hebe," from Liverpool:
es Patent **Sheathing Felt,**
r sale low for CASH.
S. STEPHENSON,
Nelson street

TO LET,

pired Lease of Eight Years from the next, of those pleasantly situated n as the ***Tea Gardens,*** with e of LAND attached, being about e City of Saint John. The scene, ommanding a view of the harbour bove premises would suit a Mer- f business as a country residence, minutes drive from the Ferry apply to R. AVERY.
on the Premises.

COAL.—5000 Bushels SALT, Pemberton COAL. Now landg from *Eliza Ann*, at North slip, for sale by
Oct 17. J. FAIRWEATHER.

Gentlemen's Driving Gloves.

A NEW SUPPLY of Gentlemen's Driving GLOVES and MITTS, superior to any other sort for sale in the City.
Dec. 20. S. K. FOSTER

Logwood and Sælaratus.

40 TONS Prime St. Domingo Logwood;
2 Casks Sælaratus. For sale low while landing.
Oct. 11. JOHN G. SHARP.

29th November, 1844.

The subscriber has received per schr. *Eliza Jane, John Boynton*, and other recent arrivals, the following Goods, viz:

50 DOZEN CORN BROOMS—a superior article; 20 do. Brushes;
40 Bags Java and Cuba COFFEE;
10 Kegs Epsom SALTS;
5 Do. Liquorice Ball; 1½ dozen Jute Mats;
60 Packages Soda, Sugar and Butter Biscuit;
2 Tierces Salæratus; 5 do RICE;
Filberts, Hickory and Walnuts, soft shell Almonds and shellen ditto.; Beans, Peas, Bed Cords, &c
In Store.—40 Boxes Tobacco PIPES.—all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.
ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

Axes! Axes!!

On Consignment per schooner Fame, from Philadelphia:

6 CASES superior Cast Steel AXES, ground and Polished.
Nov. 15. THOS. R. GORDON.

Hollow Ware, Hardware, &c.

Just received per "St. Lawrence" and "Pearl" from Liverpool:

1,000 POTS, Ovens, Spiders, Griddles & steak Pans. 1 bale chalk Lines, 2 cases ACCORS, 20 casks Hardware, Tools, Hair-seating, Slates, Lamps and Lamp Glasses, Plated Candlesticks, Castors, &c. Rat and Fox Traps, Kettles Saucepans, Coal scuttles and Dust Pans, Tacks & Brads, Chair Web, Harness and Coffin Mounting, Coffin, Window and Sash Cords, 6 doz. long handled Frypans, 11 cwt. Wire assorted, 6 doz. shovels, 1 case best cast Steel 1¼ x 5-8; 1 cask Borax, 20 bags and casks Ox and Horse Nails, 823 Rolls sheet Iron to be manufactured into CUT NAILS. A further supply of Birmingham Goods daily expected.
Nov. 15. THOS. R. GORDON.

Printing Paper, Cotton Batting, &c. &c.

Per "Eliza Jane," from Boston:—

TWENTY Reams PRINTING PAPER; 30 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;
30 Reams WRAPPING PAPER;
4 Bales COTTON BATTING;
5 Chests SOUCHONG TEA,
BRUSHES, Clothes PINS, COMBS assorted, &c. &c. &c. ALSO—

2,000 Pieces Paper Hangings.
For sale Cheap, by JOHN LEITCH.
Oct 18. *Prince William street.*

Iron, Tin Plates, Anchors, Chains; &c.

The subscriber is now landing ex brig *St. Lawrence* from Liverpool:

114 BARS Round IRON, assorted;
195 Plates best scrap IRON for Boilers; 250 bundles Plough Plating, ass'd.
—IN STORE—
200 Tons common English IRON, assorted;
100 Do. best "Bank's" refined do.
25 Do. Refined Round, from ¼ to 1½,
60 Boxes TIN PLATES, assorted,
3 CHAIN CABLES, 1½ and 1¼ inch,
10 ANCHORS from 4 to 20 cwt.
60 Dozen Farming SPADES.
30 Do. Ballast SHOVELS,
209 Boxes best Liverpool SOAP,
4 Ton Plough Share Moulds, double & single,
30 Canada STOVES, assorted,
50 Whole and Half Register Grates,
200 Bundles Hoop IRON, from 5 8 to 1½,
Daily expected per *Odessa:*
100 Tons Bar IRON, assorted,
30 Do. swedish IRON, from 1 1-8 to 1½,
40 Bundles OAKUM,
100 Bundles SHEET IRON, 22 and 24;
75 Boxes Tin Plates, IC, IX, IXX, DC & DX.
100 Bolts CANVAS, best Navy, No. 1 to 6;
Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in bags and bbls.;
all of which will be sold Low for good payment.
WILLIAM CARVILL,
November 1, 1844. Nelson street.

Bolt Copper.

50 BARS ¾ inch, 34 do. ⅞ do. 23 do. 1 do. } BOLT COPPER.
Landing this day, ex schr. 'Fame,' from Halifax, for sale by J. R. CRANE.
November 1.

Boards, Deals and Staves.

100M. Shipping PINE BOARDS, 100M. SPRUCE DEALS; Ash, Oak and Hardwood STAVES. For sale low for approved payment by JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.
November 15, 1844.

JUST PUBLISHED,

SELECT portions of the New Version of the **Psalms,** for every Sunday throughout the year, with the principal FESTIVALS & FASTS, for the use of Parish Churches—with Hymns for particular occasions. To which is added such parts of the CHURCH SERVICE as is usually chaunted.—Selected by the Rev. I. W. D. GRAY.
For sale Wholesale and Retail by
WM. L. AVERY
N. B. A liberal discount made to Clergymen who purchase for the use of Choirs.
September 13, 1844.

THE Subscriber has Yarded Orrel COAL, which he offers at 30s. per chaldron, and common House and Grand Lake Blacksmith COALS, at equally low rate.
Nov. 15. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Livery Stable.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the Public that he still continues to keep on hand for Hire, Horses either for Saddle or Harness, with Sleighs, Waggons, Stages, &c., and will be prepared at all times to furnish his customers in the best style and on the lowest terms, by application at his establishment, corner of Leinster and Caermarthen street, rear of St. Malachi's Chapel.
Nov. 29. HENRY AUSTIN.

Christmas Presents & New Year's Gifts.

PER the *Kathleen* from Liverpool, the subscriber has received a supply of TOYS, consisting of Wax dress'd and undress'd Dolls, Balls, Tops, Drums, Whips, Guns, Pistols, Swords, and every kind of toy to supply his customers with Christmas Presents and New-Year's Gifts; which will be sold Wholesale and Retail.

Also—Ladies' Rosewood and Tunbridge WORK BOXES; very handsome Ladies' Companions and Reel Stands; Funcushions, &c. &c.

Likewise—A good assortment of Gentlemen's Wigs and Top Pieces, Ladies' Frizzetts, Madonna Bands, Ringlets, and Braids for back of the head.
Dec 13. WM. MAJOR.

IRON, STEEL, &c.

E. L. JARVIS is now receiving a large and well assorted supply of IRON, STEEL, NAILS, SPIKES, &c. &c.

Also—A consignment of CAST **Tools** of various descriptions.
North Market Wharf, Nov. 1, 1844.

CORKS.—by the *Pandora* from Liverpool:—50 bags 10 Gro. each, Wine Porter, and Ale Bottle *CORKS*, 50 bags 10 Gross each, Ginger Beer do.—For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Dec. 13. Prince William street.

Souchong and Congou Tea.

Now Landing ex "Portland," Robinson, from London:—

12 CHESTS superior ***souchong Tea,***
28 half chests do. do. do.
18 Chests superior CONGOU do.
For sale by
Oct. 18. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

SAINT JOHN CLOTHING MART,
Water-street.

The subscriber has just received his FALL SUPPLY of WINTER CLOTHS and READY MADE CLOTHING—consisting of:

TWELVE Cases and Bales of West of England superfine, Diamond, and plain Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS—in blue, brown, olive, and London mixtures;
Superfine BROAD CLOTHS of various colours, textures and fabrics;
Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, Kersey, Tweeds, &c. &c.
10 Bales READY MADE CLOTHING—consisting of—
Superfine Frock and Dress COATS—various colours and latest styles;
Do. fine and superfine Beaver, Pilot, Kersey, Duffield and Flushing, in the most fashionable styles; Do. Reefing, Pea and Monkey JACKETS;
Do. superfine Dress JACKETS—in various colours;
400 Pairs of PANTALOONS—of fine and superfine Broad Cloth, Beaver, Pilot, Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweed, and Rifle Cloth;
300 VESTS—in silk, velvet, satin, valentia, cloth, cassimere, tweed, &c. &c.
Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers; Plain and Rib'd do.; blue, red, and white Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS;
White Shirts—with linen necks and breasts; Do. regatta and striped gents. fancy Neck Ties and Stocks; black and col'd Silk Handkerchiefs;
Water proof COATS and CAPES; Travelling Bags and Trunks;
Boy's Tunic Frocks and suit; blue, white, and red Flannel, plain & twil'd;
2 Cases of Fur and Cloth CAPS; 1 Do. Silk and Beaver HATS;
India Rubber, glazed and felt HATS 1 Pocket Knives and Combs;
Brushes, Razors, Shaving Boxes, and a great variety of Hosiery.
SEAMEN'S CLOTHING—of every description—suitable for all climates;
Blankets, Counterpanes, and Rugs, Mattrasses, Hammocks,
Oil Skin Suits; Watches, Jewellery, Guns, Pistols, &c. &c.
Selling off cheap for Cash.

☞Gentlemen leaving their orders and selecting their Cloth, will have them executed at the shortest notice on reasonable terms.

F. NEILL.

St. John, November 1, 1844.

Warranted equal to anything ever Manufactured.

JOHN A. MACE,
Boot and shoe Maker, Foot of Duke Street, South side,

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

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

City Clothing Store,
SOUTH SIDE of the MARKET SQUARE

The subscriber has received, per recent arrivals from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, an extensive assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of—

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, *KERSEYS* Buckskins and Doeskins;
Wool Blue and Drab CLOTHS, PILOTS;
Double and single width TWEEDS, Moleskins, Cantoons, &c.
Red, Blue, Yellow and White FLANNELS;
Velvet, Satin, silk, Valencia and Cashmere *VESTING;*
Superfine Dress and Frock **Coats,** different colours and most fashionable styles;
Superfine, fine, Beaver & Pilot Cloth JACKETS all colours;
PANTALOONS, of Cassimere, Broad cloth, Doe skin, Buckskin, Tweed, satinett, Moleskin Cantoon, Drill, Duck, canvas, &c.
VESTS, in Velvet, satin, silk, Valencia, Thibet, cassimere, Bread cloth, Beaver and Pilot cloth, of all shapes and sizes;
Beaver and Pilot cloth COATS, in Taglioni, Chesterfield, Down the Road, and Frock styles all colors,—a most extensive and fashionable assortment;
White shirts, with Linen collars and Bosoms;
Shirt collars and Fronts, all Linen;
Regatta and heavy striped Shirts;
Lambswool shirts, Drawers, stockings, socks, &c
Carpet Bags; Braces, Gloves and Hosiery;
Rose and Whitney Blankets, counterpanes, &c.
Black and coloured silk HANDKERCHIEFS;
Fur, cloth, sealet, and Glazed *CAPS;*
Glengarry and Scotch Bonnets;
HATS, in Beaver, Gossamer and Felt;
Ditto, Oil cloth covered, india Rubber varnished—guaranteed water proof;
Umbrellas; Trunks; Guns; Watches, Jewellery &c. &c.
SEAMEN'S CLOTHING and OUTFITS;
Monkey, Pea, Reefling, Pilot and Beaver cloth JACKETS;
PANTS, Beaver and Pilot;
Red, Blue and White Serge and Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS;
OIL SUIT CLOTHING (a superior article).

With every other article in the Outfitting line suitable for all climates, and will be sold at the lowest possible price, for CASH ONLY.
JOHN ANDERSON.

N. B. As the principal part of the above mentioned *Clothing* are made by Workmen in the establishment (the Tailoring rooms being immediately over the store), and cut to the Latest Fashion by a Foreman of first rate abilities, Persons wishing to purchase, will find it to their advantage to call, and on inspection can see that they are much superior to the slop made clothing brought to this market: or they can select the cloth, and have any garment made to order in twelve hours' notice.
Nov. 1. J. A.

SPRING GOODS.

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

BALES of Indigo Blue and White COTTON WARPS; Do. Grey & White Cottons;
Do. Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Do. Two blue Cottons;
Do. superior CLOTHS CASSIMERES, and Fancy Buck and DOE SKINS;
Do. Printed and Plain Moleskins; [plain;
Do. Red and White FLANNELS, twill'd and
CORDAGE—assorted, from 6 thread to 5 inch tarred and white;
CANVAS, Osnaburgh, and Rugging,
Casks Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
Vitriol, Whiting, Red and Yellow Ochre;
Hhds. and Tierces LOAF SUGAR;
SHOT, STARCH, &c. &c.
Also, a General Assortment of Birmingham and Wolverhampton ***Goods,*** which will be sold low for prompt pay.
May 10. WM. H. SCOVIL.

Boiler Plates.

60 BEST New Boiler PLATES ¼ inch thick, 12 ditto ditto 3-16 do.
in store and for sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Dec. 13. Prince William street.

Drugs and Medicines,
PAINTS, OILS, &c.

The subscriber has received ex ship '*Fortune,*' from London, and '*Belize,*' from Liverpool, his Spring supply of Drugs, Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, and Trusses.—ALSO—

130 KEGS No. 1 and No. 2 White Lead, **150** kegs Green, Red, Yellow, Brown and Black PAINTS,
18 hhds. Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL,
10 casks Venetian Red, Rose Pink, Red and Yellow OCHRE, 25 casks WHITING,
20 casks Epsom Salts, salt Petre, ALUM, Blue VITRIOL, Copperas, Borax, Cream of Tartar, Washing *SODA,* ULPHUR, Brimstone and GLUE.
2 cases Indigo, Vermillion, Crome Yellow, Prussian Blue, tenna, Umber, GOLD & SILVER Leaf and BRONZES.
2 cases ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, KALYDOR, and ODONTO, *Eau de Colonge,* Double Lavender and Rose Water, Essences of Rose, Lavender, Bergamot and Lemon.—Old Brown Windsor Soap, Riggs' Military Shaving Cake, Cold Cream.
5 Cases Nutmegs, Aloes, Mace, Cinnamon, and Cassia.
6 Bags BLACK PEPPER.
1 cask Luzenby's assorted PICKLES: Prince of Wales, John Bull, Harvey and other *Sauces,* Essences of Anchovy, and Lobster, Mushroom Ketchup and salad OIL.
1 cask White Wine VINEGAR.
2 casks Hemp and Canary SEED,
1 cask Ground Paint, Varnish: Nail Wash, Distemper, Hearth, Dusting, Hair, Cloth, Hat, Teeth, Nail, Lather and FLESH BRUSHES, Dressing Combs, Sash and Marking Tools, Camel and Badger Hair Brushes and Pencils, Horn, Bristle and Ivory Grainers, Gilders, Tips and Mottlers.
2 matts Arnatto or CHEESE COLORING.
—ON HAND—
10 brls. Spirits of TURPENTINE,
7 brls. Bright VARNISH,
7 brls. ROSIN,
3 brls. Copal and Japan VARNISH,
1 canister London CARRIAGE VARNISH.
20 brls. Pale Seal and Refined Whale OIL,
5 brls. Winter strained Sperm,
5 do do Porpoise,
8 tons REDWOOD, LOGWOOD and FUSTIC,
10 barrels ground do.
3 casks SALERATUS.

W. O. SMITH,
No. 1, North side Market Square.
June 21.

W.G. LAWTON.

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

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

THE subscriber has taken an OFFICE in the Building on the corner of Prince William street and the Market square, above the store in the occupation of Mr. E. E. LOCKHART.
B. B. KINNEAR,
Dec. 20, 1844. *Attorney and Notary.*

The New London
Clothing Warehouse,
AND GENERAL OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,
Water-Street, No. 3.

Has received per 'Lady Caroline,' 'Portland,' and other late arrivals from London, part of their Fall Supply of *Fashionable CLOTHING,* consisting of—

BEAVER and Pilot COATS and PANTS;
VESTS, of all shapes sizes and Patterns;
PANTS, of do. do. do.;
Superfine Black Dress and FROCK *COATS;*
A large Stock of Hosiery suitable for the season;
A General assortment of Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, HATS, Caps, Boots and Shoes, *Real* Mackintosh Garments, latest cut, and a large stock of Cloths and Trimmings, with One Thousand other small wares, too tedious to mention,—selling, of course, ***Cheap for Cash!***

☞SAM. GARDNER feels thankful to his numerous friends for their past patronage, and begs for a further continuance of their support under the new Firm of

Sam. Gardner & co.
St. John, Nov. 8, 1844.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
CLOTHING STORE,
Water Street,
Third store from the South Market Wharf.

The subscriber has just received his Fall and Winter ***GOODS,*** consisting of—

36 PIECES of Pilot and Beaver Cloths, in blue, brown, olive, and Oxford Grey;
3 pieces Diamond Beavers;
SUPERFINE Black, Blue, and Medley colored BROAD CLOTHS;
Superfine Cassimeres, in black, blue, drab, and other colours;
Double Mill'd Kerseys, Buckskins, Doeskins and Tweeds—of the newest patterns;
Superfine Frock and Dress COATS, various colors, and most fashionable styles;
Pilot and Beaver Coats—a large and varied assortment;
Superfine Jackets, in blue, black, brown, and invisible Broad Cloths; Pilot and Beaver do.;
Pantaloons of all shades and qualities;
Vests, in velvet, satin, silk, valentia and plaids;
do. in superfine broad cloth and cassimeres;
do. in pilot and beaver cloth;
Fur, cloth, sealett and glazed Caps in great variety;
Glengarry and Blue Bonnets;
HATS, in Beaver Gossamer and felt, newest styles;
do. Patent India Rubber Glazed;
White SHIRTS, with Linen necks and breasts;
Shirt Collars and Fronts;
Regatta and heavy striped Shirts;
Lambswool shirts and Drawers, plain and ribbed;
Gent's fancy scarfs, stocks and Mufflers;
Black and coloured silk Handkerchiefs;
Carpet Bags, Braces, Gloves, and Hosiery,
Rose and Whitney Blankets;
Blue, red, and White Flannels, plain and twilled;
Watches, JEWELLERY, Pistols, Razors, Pocket Knives, Combs, Brushes, Umbrellas, &c.

Seamen's Clothing and Outfits,

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

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

☞Gentlemen wishing to select their Cloth and leave their orders, can have them executed on the shortest notice, and most fashionable styles.
Oct. 11. 1844. S. N.

OCTOBER 4, 1844.

WINTER GOODS.

Per *Canmore* from Glasgow, *Lady Caroline* from London, *Thetis, Samuel, Satellite* and *British American* from Liverpool, a general assortment of ***Seasonable Goods,*** comprising:

BROAD CLOTHS, Pilots, Beaver, Cassimeres, Doeskin, Buckskin, Kersey & Tweeds;
Fancy CLOAKINGS in every variety;
Orleans, Saxony, Parisians, and Lustre Cloths;
Blankets, Flannels, Serges and Kerseys;
Carpeting and Rugs; Worsted and Yarns;
Printed Cottons; Shirting Stripes;
Tick's; Velvets; Moleskins, and Linings;
Men's HATS; Ladies' Boots and SHOES;
MUFFS, BOAS, and CAPES;
Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Gimps & Fringes, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Shawls, Handkerchiefs;
Stocks and Scarfs.

☞The whole of which are offered at the very owest market prices, for cash only.

W. G. Lawton.

NEW GOODS
Just Received by
HORSFALL & SHERATON,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

Per Themis and Samuel, a part of their Fall supply of British and Foreign DRY GOODS—the remainder of their extensive and well asrorted stock daily expected:

TWILL'D and Plain CASHMERES; Orleans, Britannia and Coburg Cloths;
Black and coloured silk and cotton VELVETS
400 pieces rich French and English Bonnet and Cap Ribbons;
Gloves and Hosiery;
Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers;
Laces, Edgings, Blonds and Nets;
Thibet, Cashmere & silk Shawls & Handkerc'fs
Woollen and Cloth, do. do. do.
Gala Plaid, Lambs Wool and saxony Cloaking;
Satin Turcs, fig'd and plain Silks;
French and English Stays;
Flannels, Kerseys and Baizes;
Carpetings, Druggetts, and Hearth Rugs;
White and coloured Counterpanes;
Black and coloured superfine CLOTHS;
Buckskins, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Fancy Trowserings;
Satin, Velvet, Valencia and Cashmere Vestings;
Linens, Lawns, Dimpers and Hollands;
Table Cloths and Covers;
Toilet Covers and Towels;
Ginghams and Hemespuns;
Printed Grey and White Cottons and Cambrics;
Fringes, Gimps, Cords and Tassels;
Small wares, Tailor's Trimmings, &c. &c.
September 20, 1844.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIE'S GIRL'S AND CHILDREN'S
Cheap Black Cloth Boots.

The subscriber has lately received per ship *Portland,* a splendid assortment of

LADIES', Misses,' and Children's Cheap Black CLOTH BOOTS;
Black and Drab Snow BOOTS;
Ladies', Misses' and Children's stout walking SHOES, etc.
☞Further supplies daily expected.
Nov. 22. S. K. FOSTER.

Pork, Dry and Pickled Fish, &c.

100 BARRELS clear and Mess PORK;
400 Quintals very superior shore ***Codfish;*** 250 Quintals very superior POLLOCK
60 Quintals do do SCALE,
300 Barrels Gibbed HERRINGS;
Now landing and for sale low if applied for immediately to JOHN ROBERTSON.
Sept. 27. *Brick Buildings, Nelson-street.*

THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

PARR'S *Life Pills,* are now established as the only *certain* cure of disease in the human frame. Sufficient has already been advertised in the public prints to convince any reasonable person that the efficacy of this medicine is unbounded, and that every disease will soon vanish from the effects of this popular remedy. Already the proprietors have received and published twenty-six different sheets of Testimonials; and, having received some thousand letters confirming all the statements published, and proving the immense benefit derived by all classes by taking *Parr's Life Pills.* Testimonials are received daily, and it would be impossible in a newspaper to publish one half received and the following are selected as people well known in their respective neighbourhoods, and whose testimony is unquestionable. Further sheets of testimonials may be had gratis, of all Agents.

The fame and efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in America.

From the New York Sunday Mercury, Jan. 10, 1844

We call the attention of the invalid to the Testimonials of cures performed by Parr's Life Pills.—The testimony of such respectable names is a certain guarantee for the truth of the efficacy of this truly excellent medicine.

The number of testimonials of cures by Parr's Life Pills, are crowding upon the proprietors daily, and their unsolicited testimony witnessed by gentlemen of high reputation.

The following testimonial is from one of the most talented and respectable members of the theatrical profession, *Mr. T. D. RICE,* the original *Jim Crow*—a gentleman whose high character for worth and integrity as a citizen, places his unsolicited and voluntary attestation of the excellence of the Medicine beyond the shadow of suspicion. This (worth thousands of similar grateful acknowledgments) can be seen at the principal depot, 304 Broadway.

From Mr. T. D. Rice, (the original Jim Crow.)

To Messrs. T. Roberts & co. 304 Broadway, N.Y.

Gentlemen—Having in the course of a long and arduous practice of my profession, contracted a tightness across the chest, with great prostration of strength, and suffering much from the effects of the labour attached to my peculiar pursuits, while in England, I had recourse to your popular Medicine, Parr's Life Pills, from which I received great benefit. Finding a branch of your house in this city, I procured a few boxes of the Medicine, and can now sincerely testify to their value & great efficacy, and also to the great character they bear in the old country.

Your obedient servant,
T. D. RICE, 20 Vestry street.

The following Testimonials in favour of Parr's Life Pills, from highly respectable parties, are confidently submitted to the public. This singularly efficacious medicine is now being introduced into every family, and rests its claims for patronage on the most credible authority.

Cure of an old confirmed stomach and liver complaint.—Mr. John Howarth affirms that he has been for many years suffering from a deranged stomach and liver complaint, and although he has had recourse to various remedies, and has been under one of the most popular surgeons in Manchester, nothing afforded him the desired relief until he met with Parr's Life Pills, which have already afforded him more benefit than all the other advice and medicine he has been taking for years, and therefore can with the greatest confidence urge any one suffering from the same complaint to give them a trial.

Witness to the truth of the above, Mr. George Dean, Market street, Manchester. Feb. 7, 1843.

80, Medlock street, Holme, Manchester, January, 1843.

To the proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

Gentlemen—For the benefit of the afflicted public I hand you the particulars of a case of cure from the use of your benign medicine. I had for many years been out of health, and suffered much from internal pains in various parts of my body. I tried nearly all kinds of medicines without relief, and consulted the most eminent medical practitioners in Manchester, but my complaint defied their best efforts; at length I despaired of ever recovering, and life became to me burdensome; providentially my attention was directed by my nephew Mr. Higginson, of Salford, to make trial of Parr's Life Pills, which I consented to do, and found considerable relief when I had taken only one box, and I continued their use until this time, and have had about six boxes altogether, and have the happiness to say that I am now restored to perfect health. I have, therefore, the best of reasons for placing implicit faith in the invigorating efficacy of your Parr's Pills, which have of a truth been Life Pills to me. This testimony is at your service, hoping it will tend to cause their use to become even yet more universal, as such a medicine ought to be kept in every family.

I am your grateful servant,
[Witnessed by G. Vaughan.] W. Higginson.

Chronic Rheumatism of three years' standing.—Christopher Sanders, 45 Bengal street, Oldham road, hereby testifies that he has for three years been grievously afflicted with Rheumatism, and for the last fourteen weeks was unable to follow his employment; hearing from Mr. Wainwright, butcher, that Parr's Pills had cured him of the same complaint, I began to take them, and having done so for three weeks, I am so much better as to be able to resume my work again next Monday, and will persevere in their use a short time longer, to complete my restoration to health. Any one doubting the truth of this case, is invited to call upon me or write (post paid) and I will immediately bear testimony.

Bengal street, Oldham road, Manchester, Feb. 3.

JAMES HILL, of No. 8, Ford-lane, Charlestown, Pendleton, near Manchester, who is upwards of 60 years of age, says he was attacked with Inflammation of the chest, which confined him to his bed for a long time in a very debilitated state, with a most distressing cough and spitting; after taking various kinds of medicine without the least relief, he at last commenced taking Parr's Life Pills, and having taken three boxes was completely restored to health, and is now much stronger than he has been for some years, and has recommended them to many persons who have taken them and received the greatest benefit from their use, and is ready at any time to attest the above. Witness, John Hatton.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

☞Beware of Spurious Imitations of the above Medicine. None are genuine unless the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are in *White Letters* on a *Red Ground,* engraved in the Government stamp, passed round each box; also the facsimile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane Court, Fleet-street, London," *who have appointed Mr. JOHN G. SHARP, Chemist, Saint John, Wholesale and Retail Agent for New Brunswick.*
Sept. 27.

Sugars, PORK, and GUANO.

Ex 'Paragon' from Halifax:

16 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGARS;
50 Barrels Nova Scotia Prime Pork;
70 Bags African GUANO—For sale low by
Sept. 20. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

COPPER DROSS.

150 TONS COPPER DROSS, for sale low if applied for immediately, and taken from alongside the ship 'Grampian'—apply to JOHN ROBERTSON.
Oct. 4.

Horsfall & Sheraton

Have just received per schr. 'Aleda' from Boston:

60 BALES COTTON BATTING;
a large assortment of ***India Rubber Shoes***—in all sizes.
November 6.

Pickles, Saucers, Ketchup, Mustard, Seidlitz Powders & Perfumery.

50 CASES assorted *PICKLES,* Mushroom KETCHUP, Durham Mustard, Patent Seidlitz Powders, PERFUMERY, &c. For sale by.
Sept 20. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Weekly

Volume 9.

THE CHRONICLE

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

Jan.		H.	Sun. s.	Moon R.	S.
25 Saturday,	- -	7	14 4 45	7 18	0 30
26 Sunday,	- -	7	13 4 47	8 41	1 0
27 Monday,	- -	7	12 4 48	9 47	1 34
28 Tuesday,	- -	7	11 4 49	10 52	2 8
29 Wednesday,	- -	7	10 4 50	Morn	2 49
30 Thursday,	- -	7	9 4 51	0 50	3 30
31 Friday,	- -	7	8 4 52	1 10	4 46

Last Quarter, 30th day, 9h. 36m morn.

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

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

The Directors of the company are Eliphalet Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Sam