THE Weekly Chronicle

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

VOL. VIII. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1843.

THE CHRONICLE

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DURSAT & 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.

Oct.		R. Sun.	S. Moon.	H.	W.
28	Saturday,	6 33	4 55	9 50	2 56
29	Sunday,	6 34	4 53	10 59	3 53
30	Monday,	6 35	4 52	morn	4 59
31	Tuesday,	6 37	4 50	0 4	6 6
1	Wednesday,	6 39	4 59	1 8	7 14
2	Thursday,	6 47	4 58	2 10	8 10
3	Friday,	6 46	4 56	3 11	8 56

First Quarter 28th day 2h. 29m. even.

Public Institutions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dissolution of Co-Parnership.

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

DAVID M. ROBERTSON,
JOHN R. MARSHALL.

St. John, April 27, 1843.

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

JOHN R. MARSHALL

FOR SALE AS ABOVE—

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

Also, to Let for One or Three Years—The TANNERY establishment in Union street, formerly occupied by George Whittekir, junr., apply as above. April 28.

Dissolution!

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

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

May 17, 1843.

☞ NOTICE.

THE differences between the undersigned John Kerr, Edmund Kaye, and James R. Crane, having been amicably arranged, and the dissolution of the Partnership between them, under the firm of JOHN KERR & CO., mutually resolved on.—Notice is hereby given, That all debts due to the said partnership are to be paid to, and those due from the same, discharged by the said John Kerr and Edmund Kaye.

JOHN KERR,
EDMUND KAYE,
JAMES R. CRANE.

26th April.

☞ NOTICE.

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

W. SCAMMELL,
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

Saint John Hotel, 20th May, 1843.

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

JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

May 20, 1843.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having retired from the firm of JOHN KERR & Co., and having taken that commodious Fire-proof BRICK BUILDING on the North Market Wharf, formerly occupied by Messrs. JAMES LOCKWOOD & Co., where he intends carrying on the business of *Commission Merchant and General Agent*, offers his services to his friends and the Public in that capacity with the assurance that the facilities he proposes will enable him to give satisfaction to them who may entrust him with their business.

May 5 1843. JAMES R. CRANE.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Firm of John Kerr & Co will in future be continued by the subscribers under the same Firm.

JOHN KERR,
26th April. EDMUND KAYE

NEW ARRIVALS.

per ship Glasgow, from Liverpool, comprising as follows:

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

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

July 28 W. G. LAWTON.

CHAIN CABLES,

Anchors, Oakum, Iron, &c. &c.

The subscriber has received per 'Woodstock' and 'Themis,' from Liverpool, and 'Argyle,' from Newry, and other recent arrivals:—

21 CHAIN CABELS, from ⅜ to 1¾ inch,
14 ANCHORS, from 2 to 20 cwt.,
500 fathoms ¾, ⅝, ⅝ coil CHAIN,
2½ tons OAKUM,
10 tons CORDAGE ass'd sizes,
600 Boxes Liverpool SOAP,
129 bundles SHEET IRON, Nos. 18 to 27,
300 tons British Bar IRON, assorted,
150 do. Refined ditto. do.
10 do. Swedish & Russia do. do.
200 bags Iron Spikes, from 4 to 10 inches,
180 do. Wrought Iron NAILS, 5d'y to 20d'y,
100 bolts COPPER, assorted sizes,
4 tons Blistered and Spun STEEL, ass'd
2 do. PLOUGH-PLATING,
18 do. Cast Iron POTS, BAKEPANS, and extra covers,
37 dozen FRYING PANS,
35 do. Long handled Irish SPADES,
28 do. Round and square pointed Shovels,

—IN STORE—

Blacksmiths' BELLOWS & ANVILS;
FRANKLIN & REGISTER GRATES,
PLOUGHSHARE MOULDS, &c.
15,000 White Oak HOGS HEAD STAVES,
100 bushels Yellow CORN,
1000 do. White do.
BEEF, PORK, and NAVY BREAD.
Superfine, Fine, and Middlings FLOUR and CORN, in barrels and bags,—all of which are offered at very moderate rates.

July 14. WM. CARVILL.

Mechanics' Institute.

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

Admission for one year, to Members of the Institute, with or without family, - - 5s.
Ditto to non-members, do. - - 7s. 6d.
not transferable;
Single Admission, - - - - 7½d

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

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

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

Horse Hair Flesh Brushes.

A NEW and very superior article, which for CHEAPNESS, EFFICACY, CONVENIENCE OF APPLICATION, and NEATNESS, possesses many advantages over the Hair Mittens. The friction being caused by the ENDS instead of the SIDES of the Hair, is more effectual, and at the same time does not RETAIN (like the Mitten,) any particles from the surface of the skin.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of Tooth, Hair, and Clothes BRUSHES, all made to order.

May 19. JOHN G. SHARP.

PORK.

60 BRLS. Clear, Mess, and Prime PORK, just received, and for sale by

August 11. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

Printed Books.

The subscriber has just received per *Marnham*, on consignment—

1 CASE Printed Books, containing 1000 Volumes of the latest publications, and for sale by JAMES R. CRANE.

1st september.

General Agency and Commission Office,

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

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

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

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

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

Window Glass.

Per the ship 'Rothschild,' from Liverpool—on Consignment:

3,700 FEET 8x10 Crown and Sheet WINDOW GLASS;
2 200 Feet 10x12 Do.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

August 25, 1843.

Poetry.

THE PRINTER.

Who is it, gentle reader, who,
That labours hard in pleasing you,
By telling all that's strange and new?
The Printer.

Who is it brings you from afar,
Intelligence of bloody war,
Or feats of some immortal tar?
The Printer.

Who tells you of the affairs of State,
When Legislators legislate,
And are engaged in warm debate?
The Printer.

Who is it that with *stick and rule*,
Chastises well the knave and fool,
And keeps in awe the party tool?
The Printer.

By whom is it that learning's got,
And genius to perfection brought—
O! reader, say—say is it not
The Printer?

Say, ye who always wish to know
How the concerns of nations go—
Why do you for that knowledge owe
The Printer?

Ye politicians, too, can tell
Who makes you understand so well
Th' affairs on which you love to dwell?
The Printer.

Then in no case should you delay,
(Though many do from day to day,)
With punctuality to PAY
The Printer.

A TRUE STORY.

It was a beautiful turn given by a great lady who being asked where her husband was, when he lay concealed for having been deeply concerned in a conspiracy, resolutely answered that she had hidden him. The confession caused her to be carried before the Governor, who told her that nothing but confessing where she had hidden him could save her from the torture. "And will that do?" said she. "Yes," replied the governor, "I will pass my word for your safety on that condition."—"Then," replied she, "I have hidden him in my heart, where you may find him."

Stern faces were around her bent,
And eyes of vengeful ire,
And fearful were the words they spake,
Of torture, stake and fire;
Yet calmly in the midst she stood,
With eyes undimmed and clear,
And though her lip and cheek were white,
She were no sign of fear.

"Where is thy traitor spouse?" they said—
A half-frown'd smile of scorn,
That curl'd upon her haughty lip,
Was back for answer borne;
"Where is thy traitor spouse?" again,
In fiercer tones they said,
And sternly pointed to the rack,
All rusted o'er with red.

Her heart and pulse beat firm and free—
But in a crimson flood,
O'er lip, and brow, and cheek,
Rush'd up the burning blood!
She spoke, but proudly rose the tones,
As when in hall or bower,
The haughtiest chief that round her stood,
Had meekly owned her power.

"My noble lord is placed within
A safe and sure retreat;"
"Now tell us where, thou lady bright,
As thou wouldst mercy meet;
Nor deem thy life can purchase his—
He cannot 'scape our wrath;
For many a warrier's watchful eye
Is placed o'er every path.

"But thou may'st win his broad estates,
To grace thine infant heir,
And life and honor for thyself,
So thou his haunts declare!"
She laid her hand upon her heart—
Her eyes flashed proud and clear,
And firmer grew her happy tread—
"My lord is hidden here."

"And if ye seek to view his form,
Ye first must tear away,
From around his secret dwelling place,
These walls of living clay!"
They quailed beneath her lofty glance—
They silent turn'd aside,
And left her all unharmed, amidst
Her loveliness and pride!

Miscellany.

THE TWIN BROTHERS.

[*Concluded.*]

To take them to India with him where a war was threatened, was impossible, and his heart revolted from the thought of leaving them in this country with strangers At times he was seen, with an infant son on each arm, sitting over the stone upon the grave of their mother which he had reared to her memory, kissing their cheeks and weeping over them, while they smiled in his face unconsciously, and offered to him, in these smiles, affection's first innocent tribute. On such occasions, their nurse stood gazing on the scene, wondering at her master's grief.

Morris of Morris House, reluctantly consented to take one of his grandchildren under his care; but at the same time refused to see his son previous to his departure.

The widowed father wept over his twin sons, and invoking a blessing on them, saw their little arms sundered, and each conveyed to the houses of those who had undertaken to be their protectors, while he again proceeded towards India. The names of the twins were George and Charles; the former was committed to the care of Mr. Morris, the other to Mr. Sim. Yet it seemed as if these innocent pledges of a family union, instead of destroying, strengthened the deep-rooted animosity that existed between them. Not a month passed that they did not, in some way, manifest their hatred of, and their persecution towards each other.

The Squire exhibited a proof of his vindictiveness, in not permitting the child of his son to remain beneath his roof. He had a small property in Devonshire, which was rented by an individual who, with his wife, had been servants under his father. To them George Morris, one of the infant sons of poor Maria, before he was yet twelve months old, was sent with an injunction that he should be brought up as their own son, that he should be taught to consider himself as such, and bear their name.

The boy Charles, whose lot it was to be placed under the protection of his mother's parents, was more fortunate. The love they had borne towards their Maria, they now, lavished upon him. They called him by their own name—they spoke of him as their heir, as their *sole* heir, and they inquired not after his brother. That brother became included in the hatred which Mrs. Sim, at least, bore to his father's family. As he grew up, his father's name was not mentioned in his presence. He was taught to call his grandfather—father; and his grandmother—mother; and, withal, his mother, so called, instilled into his earliest thoughts an abhorrence of the inmates of Morris House. At times, his grandfather whispered to her on such occasions— Do not do the like of that, dear—we know not how it may end.' But she regarded not his admonitions, and she strove that her grandchild should hold the very name of Morris in hatred.

The peasants to whose keeping George was confided, occupied, as has been stated, a small farm under his grandfather, which lay on the banks of the Dart, a few miles from Totness. Their name was Prescot; they were cold-hearted and ignorant people; they had no children of their own, nor affection for those of *others*; neither had they received instructions to shew any to him whom they were to adopt as a son, and, if they had been arraigned for not doing so, they were of a character to have said, with Shylock—"It is not in the bond." When he grew up, there was then no school in that part of Devonshire to which they could have sent him, had they been inclined—but they were not inclined; though, if they had had the power to educate him, they could have referred again to their bond, and said that no injunction to educate him was mentioned there. His first ideas were a consciousness of cruelty and oppression. At seven years of age he was sent to herd a few sheep upon Dartmoor: before he was nine, he was placed as a parish apprentice to the owner of a tin mine, and buried from the light of heaven.

Often and anxiously Lieutenant Morris wrote from India, inquiring after his sons. He sent presents—love gifts to each; but his letters were unheeded his presents disregarded. His children grew up in ignorance of his existence, or of the existence of each other.

It was about eighteen years after the death of Maria, and what is called an annual *Reed* was held at Ashburton. Prizes were to be awarded to the best wrestlers, and hundreds were assembled from all parts of Devonshire to witness the sports of the day. Two companies of soldiers were stationed in the town at the time, and the officers, at the suggestion of a young ensign, called Charles Sim, agreed to subscribe a purse of ten guineas towards the encouragement of the games. The young ensign was from Cumberland, where the science of wrestling is still a passion, and he, as the reader will have anticipated from the name he bore, was none other than one of the twin brothers. The games were skilfully and keenly contested; and a stripling from the the neighbourhood of Totness, amidst the shouts of the multitude, was declared the victor. The last he had overcome was a gigantic soldier, a native of Cumberland. When the young ensign beheld his champion overcome, his blood rose for the honour of his native country, and he regretted that he had not sustained it in his own person.

The purse subscribed by the officers was still to be wrestled for, and the stripling victor re-entered the ring to compete for it. On his design being perceived, others who wished to have contended for it drew back, and he stood in the ring alone, no one daring to come forward to compete with him. The umpire of the games proclaiming that, if no one stood against him, the purse would be awarded to him who had already been pronounced the victor of the day, when Ensign Sim, who, with his brother officers had witnessed the sports from the windows of an adjacent inn, said—

'Well, the lad shall have the purse, though I don't expect he will win it; for if no one else will, I shall give him a throw, to redeem the credit of old Cumberland.'

'Brave, Sim!' cried his brother officers, and they accompanied him to the ring.

The people again shouted when they perceived that there was to be another game, and the more so when they discovered that the stranger competitor was a gentleman. The ensign, having cast off his regimentals, and equipped himself in the strait canvas jacket worn by wrestlers, entered the ring.—But now arose a new subject of wonderment which in a moment was perceived by the whole multitude; and the loud buzzas that had welcomed his approach were hushed in a confused murmur of astonishment.

'Zwinge!' exclaimed a hundred voices, as they approached each other, 'they be lolk one anoother as two beans!'

'Whoy, which be which?' inquired others.

The likeness between the two wrestlers was, indeed, remarkable; their age, their stature, the colour of their hair, their features, were alike. Spectators could not trace a difference between the one and other. The ensign had a small and peculiar mark below his chin—he perceived that his antagonist had the same. They approached each other, extending their arms for the contest. They stood still, they gazed upon each other; as they gazed they started—their arms dropped by their sides—they stood anxiously scrutinizing the countenance of each other, in which each saw himself as in a glass. Astonishment deprived them of strength—they forgot the purpose for which they met—they stretched forth their hands, they grasped them together, and stood eagerly looking at each other.

'Friend,' said the ensign, 'this is indeed singular—our extraordinary resemblance to each other fills me with amazement. What is your name?—from whence do you come?'

'Whoy, master,' rejoined the other, "thou art so wonndy like myself, that had I met thee anywhere but in the middle o' these folks, I should have been afeared that I was agoing to die, and had zeen mysel. My name is George Prescot, at your service. I coom from three miles down the river there—and what may the call thee?'

'My name,' replied the soldier, 'is Charles Sim. I am an orphan: My parents I never saw. And tell me—for this strange resemblance between us almost overpowers me—do yours live?'

'Whoy,' was the reply, 'old Tom Prescot and his woif be alive; and they zay as how they be my vather and moother, and I zuppose they be; but zoom cast up to them that they bean't.'

No wrestling match took place between them; but hand in hand they walked round the ring together, while the spectators gazed upon them in silent wonder.

The ensign presented the youth, who might have been styled his *fac-simile*, with the purse subscribed by his brother officers and himself; and, in so doing, he offered to double its contents. But the youth, with a spirit above his condition, peremptorily refused the offer, and said—

'No, master—thank yon the zame—I will take nothing but what I have won.'

Charles was anxious to visit 'old Tom Prescot and wife,' of whom the stranger had spoken; but the company to which he belonged was to march forward to Plymouth on the following day, and there to embark. His brother officers also dissuaded him from the thought.

'Why, Sim,' said they, 'the likeness between you and the conqueror of the ring was certainly a very pretty coincidence, and your meeting each other quite a drama. But, my good fellow,' added they laughing 'take the advice of older heads than your own—don't examine too closely into your father's faults.'

Three years passed, and Charles, now promoted to the rank of a lieutenant, accompanied the Duke of York in his more memorable than brilliant campaign in Holland. A soldier was accused of having been found sleeping on guard; he was tried, found guilty, and condemned to be shot. A corporal's guard was accompanying the doomed soldier from the place where sentence had been pronounced against him to the prison-house, from whence he was to be brought forth for execution on the following day. Lieutenant Sim passed near them. A voice exclaimed—

'Master! master!—save me! save me!'

It was the voice of the condemned soldier. The lieutenant turned round; and in the captive who called to him for assistance, he recognised the Devonshire wrestler—the strange potrait of himself.—And even now, if it were possible, the resemblance between them was more striking than before; for, in the stranger, the awkwardness of the peasant had given place to the smartness of the soldier. Charles had felt an interest in him from the first moment he beheld him; he had wished to meet him again, and had resolved to seek for him should he return to England; and now the interest that he had before felt for him was increased tenfold. The offence and the fate of the doomed one were soon told.—The lieutenant pledged himself that he would leave no effort untried to save him; and he redeemed his pledge. He discovered, he obtained proof, that the condemned prisoner, George Prescot, had been employed on severe and dangerous duties, against which it was impossible for nature longer to stand up, but in all of which he had conducted himself as a good, a brave, and a faithful soldier; and, more, that it could not be proved that he was actually found asleep at his post, but that he was stupified through excess of fatigue.

He hastened to lay the evidence he had obtained respecting the conduct and innocence of the prisoner before his Royal Highness, who, whatever were his faults, was at least the soldier's friend. The Duke glanced over the documents which the lieutenant had before him; he listened to the evidence of the comrades of the prisoner. He took a pen—he wrote a few lines—he placed them in the hands of Lieutenant Sim. They contained the free pardon of Private Prescot. Charles rushed with the pardon in his hand to the prisoner—he exclaimed—

'Take this—you are pardoned—you are free!'

The soldier would have embraced his knees to thank him; but the lieutenant said—

'No! kneel not to me—consider me as a brother. I have merely saved the life of an innocent and deserving man. But the strange resemblance between us seems to me more than a strange coincidence.—You have doubts regarding your parentage; I know but little of mine. Nature has written a mystery on our faces which we need to have explained. When this campaign is over, we shall inquire concerning it. Farewell for the present; but we must meet again.'

The feelings of the reprieved and unlettered soldier were too strong for his words to utter; he shook the hand of his deliverer and wept.

A few days after this, some sharp fighting took place. The loss of the British was considerable, and they were compelled to continue their retreat, leaving their dead, and many of their wounded, exposed, as they fell behind them. When they again arrived at a halting-place, Lieutenant Sim sought the regiment to which the soldier who might be termed his second self belonged. But he was not to be found; and all that he could learn respecting him was, that, three days before, George Prescot had been seen fighting bravely; but that he fell covered with wounds, and in their retreat was left upon the field.

Tears gushed into the eyes of the lieutenant when he heard the tidings. His singular meeting with the stranger in Devonshire—their mysterious resemblance to each other—his meeting him again in Holland, under circumstances yet more singular—his saving his life—and the dubious knowledge which each had respecting their birth and parentage—all had sunk deep into his heart, and thoughts of these things chased sleep from his pillow.

It was but a short time after this, that the regiment of Lieutenant Sim was ordered to India, and he accompanied it; and it was only a few months after his arrival, when the Governor General gave an entertainment at his palace, at which all the military officers around were present. At table, opposite to Lieutenant Sim, sat a man of middle age, and throughout the evening, his eyes remained fixed upon him, and occasionally seemed filled with tears.

He was a Colonel in the Company's service, and a man who, by the force of merit, had acquired wealth and reputation.

'I crave your pardon, sir,' said he, addressing the the lieutenant; 'but if I be not too bold, a few words with you in private would confer a favour upon me, and, if my conjectures be right, will give us both cause to rejoice.'

'You may command me, sir,' said the youth.

The colonel rose from the table and left the room, and the lieutenant rose also and accompanied him. They entered an adjoining apartment. The elder soldier gazed anxiously on the face of the younger, and again addressing him, said—

"Sir, do not attribute this strange behaviour on my part to rudeness. It has been prompted by feelings painfully, deeply, I may add, tenderly interesting to me. It may be accident, but your features bring memories before my eyes that have become a part of my existence. Nor is it features only, but I have observed that there is the mark of a rose-bud beneath your chin. I remember twins on whom that mark was manifest, and the likeness of a countenance is graven upon my heart, the lineaments of which were as yours are. Forgive me, then, sir, in thus abruptly requesting your name.'

The lieutenant looked surprised at the anxiety and looks of the stranger, and he answered—

'My name is Charles Sim.'

'Yes! yes!' replied the colonel, gasping as he spoke—'I saw it—I felt it! Your name is Charles, but not Sim—that was your mother's name—your sainted mother's. You bear it from your grandfather. You come from Cumberland?'

'I do!' was the reply, in accents of astonishment.

'My son! my son!—child of my Maria!' were the accents that broke from the colonel, as he fell upon the neck of the other.

'My father!' exclaimed Charles, 'have I then found a father?' And the tears streamed down his cheeks.

Many questions were asked, many answered; and amongst others, the father inquired—

'Where is your brother—my little George?—does he live? You were the miniatures of your mother, and so strikingly did you resemble each other, that, while you were infants, it was necessary to tie a blue ribbon round his arm and a green one round yours, to distinguish you from each other.'

Charles became pale—his knees shook—his hands trembled.

'Then I *had* a brother?' he cried.

'You had,' replied his father; 'but wherefore do you say you *had* a brother? Is it possible that you do not know him? Is it possible that you do not know him? He has been brought up with my father—Mr. Morris of Morris House.

'No, he has not,' replied Charles; 'the man you speak of, and whom you say is my grandfather, has brought up no one—none of my age. I have hated him from childhood, for he has hated me; and that you have told me he is my grandfather, hate him still. But he has brought up one who could be a brother of mine.'

'Then my child has died in infancy colonel.

'No, no,' added Charles—'I knew he had a brother, not even that I had a father; my brother resembled me—that I had the mark beneath my chin which I have, and that he had the same:—then I have seen my brother!'

'Where—where—where—when—when?' inquired the anxious parent; speak, speak!'

'Shortly after, I had joined my regiment,' continued Charles, 'I was present in Devonshire at what is called a revel. Our mess gave towards the games. We put forward a Cumberland man belonging to the regiment, in the full confidence that he would be the victor of the day; but a youth, a mere youth, threw not only our champion but all who dared to oppose him. I was stung for the honour of Cumberland—I was loath to see the hero carry his laurels so easily from the field. I accoutred myself in the wrestler's garb—I entered the ring. The shouting of the multitude ceased instantaneously. I gazed upon my antagonist, he gazed upon me. Our hands fell—we both shook—we were the image of each other. Three years afterwards I was in Holland. A soldier was unjustly condemned to die—I saved him—I obtained his pardon—he was my strange counterpart whom I met in Devonshire. He had the mark of the rose-bud beneath his chin that I have, and which you say my brother has.'

'And where is he now?' eagerly inquired the colonel.

'Alas! I know not answered Charles; 'nor do I think he lives. Three days after I had rescued him from unmerited death, I learned that he had fallen bravely on the field; and whether he be now a prisoner or with the dead I cannot tell.'

'Surely it was thy brother,' said the colonel; 'yet how he should be in Devonshire, or a soldier in the ranks, puzzles me to think. No, no, Charles; it cannot be—it is a coincidence heightened by imagination. Your grandfather has not been kind to me, but he is not capable of the cruelty which the tale you have told would imply he had exercised towards the child I intrusted to his care. He hates me; but surely he could not be cruel to my offspring. You know Morris House?' he added.

'I know it well' replied Charles; but I never knew in it one who could be my brother, nor one of my age; neither did I know Mr. Morris to be my grandfather; nor yet have I heard of him, but as one who had injured my mother while she lived, and who had been the enemy of her parents.'

'Enough, enough, my son,' said the colonel—'my soul is filled with words which I cannot utter. I weep for your angel-mother—I weep for my son, your brother—and I mourn for the unceasing hatred that exists between your grandsires. But, Charles, we must return to England; we must do so instantly. I have now fortune enough for you, and for your brother also, if he yet live, and if we can find him. But we must inquire after and go in quest of him.'

Within three months, Charles Morris, or Lieutenant Sim, as he has hitherto been called, and his father, returned to England together. But, instead of following them, I shall return to George Prescot, the prize-wrestler and the condemned and pardoned soldier. It has been mentioned that he was wounded and left upon the field by a retreating army. I have to add, that he was made prisoner; and, when his wounds were healed, he was, though not perceptibly, disabled for active service. Amongst his brethern in captivity was a Captain Paling, who, when an exchange of prisoners took place, hastened to join his regiment, and gave George, who was deemed unfit for service, a letter to his mother and sisters, who resided in Dartmouth. The letter was all that the captain could give him; for he was penniless as George was himself.

George Prescot, feeling himself once more at liberty, took his passage from Rotterdam in a sloop bound for Dartmouth, and with only the letter of Captain Paling in his pocket to pay for his conveyance. He perceived that the skipper frequently cast suspicious glances towards him, as though he were about to ask—'Where is your money, sir?' But George saw this, and he bore it down with a high hand. He knew that the certain way of being treated with the contempt and neglect which poverty always introduces in its train, was to plead being poor. He was by no means learned, but he understood something of human nature, and he knew a good deal of the ways of men—of the shallowness of society, and the depths of civility. He therefore carried his head high. He called for the best that the ship could afford, and he fared as the skipper did though he partook but sparingly.

But the vessel arrived in Dartmouth harbour—it entered the mouth of the romantic river, on the one side of which was the fort, still bearing the name of Cromwell, and on the other Kingsbridge, which Peter Pindar hath celebrated; while on both sides, as precipitous banks, rose towards hills, their summits covered by a stunted furze, and the blooming orchard meeting it midway.

Some rather unpleasant sensations visited the disabled soldier as the vessel sailed upon the river towards the town. The beauty of its situation made no impression upon him, for he had seen it a thousand times; and it was perhaps as well that it did not; for to look on it from the river or from a distant height—like a long line of houses hung on the breast of romance—and afterwards to enter it, and find yourself in the midst of a narrow, dingy street, where scarce two wheelbarrows could pass, produceth only disappointment, and that, too, of the bitterest kind. It seems, indeed, that the Devonians have conceded so much of their beautiful country to the barrenness of Dartmoor, that they grudge every inch that is occupied as a street or highway. Ere this time, George Prescot had, in a great measure, dropped his Devonshire dialect; and now, taking the letter of Captain Paling from his pocket, he placed it in the hands of the commander of the packet, saying—'Send your boy ashore with this to a widow lady's of the name of Paling—you will know her family, I suppose.—You may tell the boy to say that the letter is from her son, Captain Paling, and that I shall wait here until I receive her answer, before proceeding up the river.

The skipper stated that he knew Mrs Paling well who was a most respectable lady, and that he remembered also her son, who was an officer in the army, and who for some time had been a prisoner of war.

The boy went on shore with the letter, and within a quarter of an hour returned, having with him a young gentleman, accompanied by a couple of pointer dogs. The stranger was the brother of Capt. Paling. He inquired for George Prescot, and on seeing him, invited him to his mother's house. The skipper, on seeing his passenger in such respectable company, let fall no hint that the passage money was not paid; and the soldier and the brother of Captain Paling went on shore together.

In his letter, the captain dwelt on many kindnesses which he had received from its bearer, and

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the bravery which he had seen him evince on the d; informing them also that his pocket would but ill provided with cash, and regretting his n inability to replenish them.

The kindness of Mrs. Paling and her family towards him knew no limits. She asked him a hundred questions respecting her son, her daughters erning their brother; and they imagined wants him, that they might show him a kindness.—wever, twelve miles was all that lay be and his home. They entreated him to next day, but he refused; for

humble, there's no place like home!" uld hardly give the name of home those whom he called his parents. een to him the habitation of oppres his home—as the mountain cover. l snow is the home of the Greenlan new no other. The usual road to it g the Dart at a ferry about a hundred he house of Mr. Paling. Any other a circuit of many miles.

not remain with us to-night, said the ptain Paling, who had conducted him e vessel to his brother's house, 'I shall ac y you to the ferry.'

, I thank you—I thank you,' said George, ndly; 'there is no occasion for it—none r. I shall not forget your kindness.

not intend to go by the ferry; for, though of the boatman was but a halfpenny, ny he had not in his possession; and conceal his poverty.

have sharp eyes in these matters— men are blind; and a sister of Cap amed Caroline, read the meaning of onfusion, and of his refusing to per r to accompany him to the shore; delicacy which spoke to the heart of he words were addressed, she said— you have only now arrived from the nd it is most likely that you have no e in your pocket. The ferrymen are le people to deal with; if you give them they will row away and thank you, for g to return the change. The regular charge out a halfpenny, therefore you had better take ppers with you.' And as she spoke, she held a alfpenny in her fingers towards him.

'Well, well,' stam nered out George, with his hand in his pocket, 'I believe I have no coppers.' And he accepted the halfpenny from the hand of Caroline Paling; and, while he did so, he could not conceal the tears that rose to his eyes.

But, trifling as the amount of her offer was, it must be understood that the person to whom it was tendered was one who would not have accepted more—who was ashamed of his poverty, and strove to conceal it—and there was a soul, there was a delicacy in her manner of tendering it, which I can speak of but not describe. It saved him also from having to wander weary and solitary miles at midnight.

No sooner had the dissolute soldier crossed the river, and entered the narrow lanes overshadowed by dark hedges of hazel, then he burst into tears, and his first words were—'Caroline, I will remember thee!'

It was near midnight when he approached the house which he called his home. The inmates were asleep. He tapped at the window, the panes of which were framed in lead, after the form of diamonds.

'Who be there?' cried an angry voice.

'Your son!—your son!' he replied—'George!'

'Zon!' repeated the voice; 'we have no zon.—If it be thee, go to Coomberland, lad. We have noughts to do with thee. Thy old grandfather, Zquire Morris, he now dead, and he ha'n't paid us so well for what we have done, as to have oughts to zay to thee again—zo, good night, lad.'

'Father!—mother!' cried George, striking more passionately on the window, 'what do you mean?'

'Whoy, ha'n't I told thee?' answered the voice that spoken to him before: 'thou art no zon of ours. Thou moost go to Coomberland, man, to Zquire Morris—to his zeketors' I mean, for he is dead.—They may tell thee who thou art—I can't. We ha'n't been paid for what we have done for thee already. However, thou may'st coom in for t'night.' And, as the old man who had professed to be his father spoke, he arose and opened the door.

George entered the house, trembling with agitation.

'Father,' he said—'for thou hast taught me to call thee father—and, if thou art not, tell me who I am.'

'Ha'n't I told thee, lad?' answered the old man; go to Coomberland—I know noughts about thee.'

'To Cumberland!' exclaimed George—and he thought of the young officer whom he had twice met, who belonged to the country, and whose features were the picture of his own—'why should I go to Cumberland?'

'Whoy, I can't tell thee whoy thou shouldst go,' said the old man; 'but thou was zent me from there, and thou moost go back again—vor a bad bargain thou hast been to me. Zquire Morris zent thee here, and forgot to pay for thee; and, if thou lodgest here to-night, thou won't forget to be a-moving, bag and baggage, in the morning.'

George was wearied, and glad to sleep beneath the inhospitable roof of those whom he considered as his parents; but, on the following morning, he took leave of them, after learning from them all that they knew of his history.

But I must again leave him, and return to Colonel Morris, and his son Charles.

They came to England together, and hastened towards Morris House; and, there, the long disowned son learned that his father was dead, and that his mother and his sisters knew not where his child was, or what had become of him. But his kindred had ascertained that he was now rich, and they repented of their unkindness towards him.

'Son,' said his mother, 'I know nothing of thy child. Thy father was a strange man—he told little to me. If any one can tell thee aught concerning thy boy, it will be John Bell, the old coachman; but he has not been in the family for six years, and where he now is I cannot tell, though I believe he is still somewhere in the neighbourhood.'

With sad and anxious hearts the Colonel and his son next visited the house of Mr. Sim—the dwelling place in which the infancy, the childhood, and what may be called youth, of the latter had been passed.

Tears gathered in the eyes of Charles as he approached the door. He knew that his grandsire and his grandmother had acted wrongly towards him, in never speaking to him of his father, or making known to him that such a person lived; but when he again saw the house which had been the scene of a thousand happy days, round which he had chased the gaudy butterfly and the busy bee or sought the nest of the chaffinch, the yellowhammer, and the hedgesparrow, the feelings of boyhood rose too strong in his soul for resentment; and on meeting Mr. Sim (his grandfather,) as they approached the door of the house, Charles ran towards, him and, stretching out his hand, cried—'Father!'

The old man recognised him and exclaimed, 'Charles!—Charles!—child of my Maria!' and wept.

At the mention of her name, the colonel wept also.

'What gentleman is this with thee, Charles?' inquired Mr. Sim.

'It is *my father*!' was the reply.

Mr. Sim, who was now a grey-haired man, reeled back a few paces—he raised his hands—he exclaimed—'Can I be forgiven?'

'Forgiven!—ay, doubly forgiven!' answered Colonel Morris, 'as the father of lost, loved Maria, and as having been more than a father to my boy who is now by my side. But know you nothing of my other son?—my Maria bore twins.'

'Nothing! nothing!' replied Mr. Sim; 'that question has cost me many an anxious thought. It has troubled also the conscience of my wife; for it was her fault that he also was not committed to my charge; and I would have inquired after your child long ago, but that there was no good-will between your father and me: and I was a plain, retired citizen, be a magistrate, and a justice of the peace for the county, who could do no wrong.'

The colonel groaned.

They proceeded towards the villa together. Mrs. Sim met her grandson with a flood of tears, and, in her joy at meeting him, she forgot her dislike to his father, and her hatred to that father's family.

The colonel endeavoured to obtain information from his father-in-law respecting his other son; and he told him all that his mother had said, of what she had spoken regarding the coachman, and also of what Charles had told him, in twice meeting one who so strangely resembled himself.

'Colonel,' said Mr. Sim, 'I knew the John Bell your mother speaks of; he now keeps an inn near Langholm. To-morrow we shall go to his house, and make inquiry concerning all that he knows.'

'Be it so father,' said the colonel. And, on the following day, they took a chaise and set out together; the grandfather, the father, and the son.

They had to cross the Annan, and to pass the churchyards where Maria slept. As they drew near to it, the colonel desired the driver to stop.

'Follow me, Charles,' he said; and Mr. Sim accompanied them.

They entered the churchyard; the Col. led them to the humble grave-stone that he had raised to the memory of his Maria. He sat down upon it, he pressed his lips to it and wept.

'Charles,' said he, 'look on your mother's grave. Here, on this stone, day after day, I was wont to sit with you and your brother upon my knee, fondling you, breathing your mother's name in your ears; and, though neither of you knew what I said, you smiled as I wept and spoke. O Charles! tho' you then filled my whole heart, (and you do now,) I could only distinguish you from each other by the ribbons on your arms. Would to heaven that I may discover my child; and, whatever be his condition, I shall forgive my father for the injustice he has done me and mine; I shall be happy. And, oh! should we indeed find your brother—should he prove to be the youth whom you have twice met—I shall say that Heaven has remembered me when I forgot myself! But come hither, Charles; come, kneel upon your mother's grave; kiss the sod where she lies, and angels will write it in their books, and show it to your mother, where she is happy. Come my boy.'

Charles knelt on his mother's grave. He had arisen, and they were about to depart; for his grandfather had accompanied them, and was silent but fearful spectator of the scene.

They were leaving the churchyard, joined in the arms of each other, when two strangers entered it. The one was John Bell, the other Geo. Prescot.

'Colonel! Colonel!—there is John Bell that you spoke of,' exclaimed Mr. Sim.

'Father! father!' at the same instant cried his son, 'he is here—it is him!—my brother—or—he whom I have told you of, who so strangely resembles me?'

Charles rushed forward—it was George Prescot; and he took the proffered hand of the other, and said—'Sir, I rejoice to meet thee again; it seems I belong to Cumberland as well as thou dost; and this gentleman, (pointing to John Bell,) who seems to know more of me than I do myself, has promised to shew me here my mother's grave!'

'And where is that grave?' cried the colonel, earnestly, who had been an interesting spectator of all that passed.

'Even where the wife of your youth is buried, your honour,' answered John Bell; 'you have with you one son—behold his twin brother!'

The colonel pressed his new-found son to his breast. With his children he sat down on the stone over Maria's grave, and they wept together.

Our tale is told. Colonel Morris and his sons had met. His elder brothers died and he became the heir of his father's property. Mr. Sim also stated that, in his will, he should divide his substance equally between the brothers—and he did so. I have but another word to add. George forgot not Caroline Paling, who had assisted him when his heart was full and his pocket empty, and within twelve months he again visited Dartmouth; but, when he returned from it, Caroline accompanied him as his wife—and when he introduced her to his father and brother, 'Behold,' said he, 'what a halfpenny, delicately tendered, may produce.'

* Executors.

LETTER FROM REV. R. WINNING, KINGSCOURT.

TO THE MODERATOR OF THE PRESBYTERY WITH WHICH HE WAS CONNECTED.

"Sects in the Christian Church are evils; wherever there is a separation, there is somewhere guilt.'—*Doddridge's Lectures.*

"It is very possible to be united to Christ and to the Church of England at the same time. We need not seperate from the Church to preserve our allegiance to Christ."—*Rev. John Wesley.*

Rev. Sir,—At the time I resigned my congregation, being myself Moderator of the Presbytery (as I previously had the honour to be of your General Synod), I could not through that official medium, then communicate with my brethern; I therefore in a short note to one of the members, merely stated my intention of resigning, and afterwards of assigning reasons.

In a few days after this, I received a letter from the clerk of the Presbytery, containing a resolution of the Presbytery, to ascertain from me "in what light I considered myself connected with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of Ireland."

In reply to that communication, I stated that "in reference to the resolution of the Presbytery, I begged leave to say, that whilst in ties of respect and esteem I still consider myself connected with several brethern of the Assembly, that with the Assembly itself, I did not consider myself in any way connected."

To redeem my pledge "of afterwards assigning reasons" for the step I had taken, I now address this letter to you, as the official and direct organ of the Presbytery. In it I merely state my favourable opinion of the Church of England, and the circumstances which removed my prejudices. At a future time I intend (D. v.) again to resume this subject, and fully to assign my reasons for preferring the Protestant Episcopal church.

As a Presbyterian minister I was appointed to the charge of two congregations—*one* I resigned several years ago, the *other* in December last. Tho' I resigned my congregations, it was never my intention to withdraw from the Christian ministry. This divine institution I always reverenced. The Church of God I consider the most valuable appointment of Heaven; and the ministerial office the most sacred and honourable. For this office, by godly and pious parents I was early destined. My best days have been spent in it; and I trust until the end of life, I shall be employed in proclaiming "the unsearchable riches of Christ." Instead of withdrawing from the ministry (as some have represented), my anxious desire is, to be more useful in the ministry, and more devoted to its important duties.

Being born and educated a Presbyterian, like the majority of my brethern, I entertained unjust prejudices against the established church. Viewing Presbyterianism as the only scriptural form of church Government I considered Episcopacy a mere civil institution, and its ministers unfit for the sacred office. Acquaintance with episcopal ministers, and more intimate knowledge of the constitution of the church, entirely removed my prejudices, and led me to a quite contrary conclusion.

In 1822, the present Dean of St. Patrick's (then Rural Dean of this Diocese) visited Kingscourt.—He examined our Sabbath school and other scholars. I was present, and delighted with the examination. I wondered at an episcopal minister being so familiar with his Bible. On further intimacy with this excellent clergyman, I found a zeal, a devotedness, and attention to parochial duties, which interested me greatly, and partly removed the prejudices I had imbibed.

About this period I became acquainted with the Irish Society, and through it acquainted with the present Bishop of Cashel. Meeting him at committees, and on deputations, I often enjoyed the privilege of conversing with him. On all occasions his conversation was edifying, and seasoned with religion. I always considered him of superior talents and acquirements; and what is still more valuable in a Christian minister, a man of prayer. In families where we have met together, frequently, after kneeling around the family altar, has he invited me into his room, to join in social prayer, before seperating for the night. This godly example made a lasting impression on my mind, and convinced me that there were at least some pious ministers in the establishment.

About this time I visited the County Cork for the Irish Society. The first minister I met in that interesting county, was the present Dean of Cork. His zeal—his energy—his single-mindedness—his interest for Scriptural education; and his paternal kindness towards his exemplary curates, were most gratifying to witness. Before leaving, I had an opportunity of meeting several other clergymen of that county. They all seemed devoted to their Master's work. I separated from them with regret—I returned edified, and refreshed in spirit, under a firm conviction that the spiritual as well as the natural climate of this part of the south far excelled any part of the north.

Soon after this, the Home Mission Society of the church of England commenced its Christian labours. For a length of time these missionaries visited Kingscourt, where I often had the privilege of hearing them preach. If the least remnant of prejudice against the ministers of the establishment then remained, it was very soon dissipated.

If ever the Gospel was preached in purity, simplicity, and fervency, it was *as preached* by these men. They seemed, indeed, "ambassadors for Christ." They came forth as from the sanctuary of the Divine Presence. Their spirit, their look, their manner, their language, breathed and savoured of God and of heaven. I *felt*, and *feel*, the justness of an observation respecting them, made to me by a respected Presbyterian minister of Tyrone—"Winning," said he, "compared with these men, we are at the zero point."

My prejudice against the ministers of the establishment being thus removed, I began to turn my attention to the constitution of the church with which they were connected. The more I have studied this subject, the more I am convinced of the Scriptural character of that church; I am convinced of the evils of schism, and the unjustifiableness of the divisions that seperate Protestants from each other. For years I have lamented these divisions; the Irish Society afforded me many mournful proofs of their baneful effects—often have I seen Romanists—virtually Protestants in principle—still clinging to their church because of her apparent unity; often have I put the question—"Why not unity among Protestants, as well as among Romanists?" To be enabled to answer that question, I determined to study the constitution of different churches. I collected a little library on this subject; I read all the standard works; after a long, impartial, and prayerful investigation, I have been brought to this conclusion—that there is, has been, and ever will be, the church of God, the depositary of all divine truth—that this church has always possessed a visibility, as the moral light of the world—a *oneness* as God is one—a universality, as the truth of which she is the depository.

"I have been brought to this conclusion "That Christ has made reconciliation for mankind; that on the ground of this atonement for mankind God has built his church, declaring men one family in Christ; that this universal church stands the great representative of redeemed, restored mankind, and that all sects setting up individual faith and particular redemption as the ground of a church, are not witnesses for schism and disunion, which are contrary to the will of God; contrary to the prayer of Christ; and contrary to that great atonement for mankind, on the ground of which God has founded his church, declaring men one family and one body in Christ."

I have been brought to this conclusion—that the Protestant episcopal church bears the most satisfactory marks of an apostalic, Catholic church; possessing now, and at all times, the true and ancient faith; that Romanism is a new and sectarian church, that cannot stand the test of proof, either by councils or by the scriptures; that whilst Romanism exalts the church and tradition too much, Dissenterism, of all shades, depresses them too much; and that, amidst these extremes the Church of England has been enabled to steer the happy middle course, and to give the church, tradition, private judgement, the Bible, and the Holy Spirit, their legitimate and Scriptural position.

Conscious that the religion of Jesus was given to unite and not to seperate mankind; sensible that '*sects* in the Christian church are evils;" convinced that the Protestant episcopal church in this country is scriptural in ordinances, orders and worship, I feel it to be my duty to join the communion of that church. A desire for Christian union—a wish to see our unnatural schisms ended—a hope to be more useful in the cause of scriptural truth are the sole motives which have actuated my conduct. As "there is one body, and one spirit, one faith, one baptism," I believe it is the duty of all Christians, of all interested for the prosperity of Zion, to endeavour to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace, till all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ, speaking the truth in love, growing up into him in all things, which is the head, even Christ."

In the bonds of Christian esteem I remain, rev. sir, yours faithfully.

ROBT. WINNING.

Kingscourt, 16th Sept., 1843.

JERUSALEM.

LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF JERUSALEM.

JUNE 2.—I was truly thankful to hear the interesting account of the anniversary sermon and meeting of the society. You will learn from accompanying letters, that we observed it with you in spirit on Mount Zion. It is interesting to find that, notwithstanding all the opposition, the cause of Israel is prospering.

AN EARTHQUAKE EXPECTED BY THE JEWS.

At the commencement of the last month the Jews in general expected an earthquake, and, actually all the German Jews left Jerusalem and encamped in a beautiful valley near a village called Lifia, about an hour's ride from here. I went out one afternoon to see them, and they really reminded one of the journeyings of the children of Israel. They seemed rather ashamed to own the reason of their having left the city, but it was excusable in them, as there were many amongst them who had suffered at the earthquake at Safet, which they said had been foretold by the same eminent Jewish Rabbi who predicted the present one. After the six days had expired, during which it was to happen, they all returned. Poor people! Their example, however intimidated many in the city, and fear fell upon many, especially during one night when there was an awful storm. We have all been mercifully preserved.

VISIT OF PILGRIMS TO THE HOLY CITY.

MAY 1.—The streets of Jerusalem are again cleared of the throng of pilgrims which has for two months rendered them nearly impassable. Their number this year was unusually large. There were 2,500 Greeks, 2,000 Armenians, 300 Copts, about 1,000 Latins, and 1,000 Mahometans. These last came from the neighbouring villages and mountains with flags, drums, and cornets; after which followed a number of half naked dervishes, who looked and behaved like so many fanatics; and they again were followed by a mixed multitude of men, women, and children, who sang and hallooed as they went along. It was not, however, Jerusalem that they were anxious to visit, but the grave of Moses, which according to their traditions, is in the mountains near the Dead Sea, to which place they resort. The Greeks go in a body to the Jordan accompanied by a large escort, frequently with the Pasha himself at the head of it. The Armenians are not allowed by their patriarch to follow the Greeks to the river, for fear of disputes and battles. During this procession to the Jordan, the Arabs are on the watch for stragglers, whom they attack and rob; they are always clever enough to find some. This year some English travellers fell into their hands, whom they stripped of everything. It is not unworthy of the physiognomist to observe the countenance of the pilgrims as they approach and enter the holy city. Some dismount before the gates as they consider it a sacrilege to ride into the holy city. Some remain for a while standing and gazing at the walls of the once glorious city. You can read their thoughts upon their foreheads. You imagine you hear them exclaim—"We are at the end of our journey! we have reached Jerusalem! and now we shall behold all the holy places enclosed within these walls." You may often see tears of joy sparkling in the pilgrim's eye. Some enter the city in haste, and their first question is, 'Where is the Holy Sepulchre?' and having received the answer, they rush forward to obtain a sight of it; whilst others proceed slowly and solemnly along the streets looking at every stone, at every spot, at every house, at every man with eager curiosity. If you take your stand at the Holy Sepulchre itself, you again perceive these various emotions of the pilgrims heart expressed upon his visage. As soon as they have arrived in front of the edifice some rush forward to enter immediately the gates of the supposed sanctuary; whilst others kneel down in the square before the building to offer up their prayers; they then examine minutely everything outside before they enter. I am convinced that many of the pilgrim's visit the holy city with a devout spirit, with an earnest longing to behold the sacred spot where the Saviour of man was born, lived, went about doing good, taught the way to heaven, suffered, was buried, rose again, and ascended to heaven. If these men were spoken to; if to them the word of life were preached; if it were given to them to take like these? But alas! this is not the case. While the pilgrim is led about to visit the spots considered holy by that church to which he belongs, those which are in the possession of other churches are pointed out to him as ridiculous and fabulous, and without foundation. The pious Greek pilgrim, for instance, will not fail to kiss fervently the pillar which stands on the left hand as you enter the sepulchre, because the legend is, that once the holy fire burst out from it; and the opening from whence the fire is said to have proceeded is still to be seen. The Latin and the Armenian, on the contrary, pass by and pity the poor deluded Greek. Having finished the round of visits, the pilgrim is free to do as he liker best.—Time hangs heavy upon him; what is he to do? the coffee-houses, the music, and the gin shops, are open to him to wile away his time. It will hardly be credited that these places are crowded during the season with pilgrims from morning to night. Not only is this the case with the ordinary places, but Greeks even come from Cyprus to open drinking-shops during the time of pilgrimage. And you may often see scenes of such a nature that they might be expected anywhere but in the holy city. As soon as Easter day is over, the Pilgrims begin to depart, and in a few days after all is quiet. Silent and still are the desolate streets of Jerusalem. I am fully convinced that many of the pilgrims leave the city with less elevation than they entered it. Each pilgrim pays a certain sum to the convent of his religion, whether he be poor or rich. The Latin convent, however, is an exception to this rule. They receive every person, without distinction of creed; and if he is poor they provide for him for a whole month, after which time he is requested to leave to make room for others.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 23.

LAUNCH OF THE NIMROD.—A remarkable fine iron steam-ship was launched at half past twelve o'clock on Tuesday, from the extensive building-yard of Messrs. Thomas Vernon and Co., Barrack-street, North Shore. She has been built for the City of Cork Steam-packet Company, and is called, after the mighty hunter of old, "The Nimrod."

A very large and highly respectable company assembled in Messrs. Vernon's yard to witness the launch. Amongst them we observed Mr. Hugh Hornby, Mr. Thomas Bold, Mr. Thomas Ripley, Mr. J. C. Ewart, Mr. J. C. Shaw, Mr. Samuel Holme, Mr. James Holme, Mr. John Haseldine, Mr. Jonathan Pike, and a considerable body of merchants and shipowners. The vessel on the stocks presented a truly magnificent appearance, creditable to the builders in every respect. A lithographed description of her was circulated, from which we have extracted the following interesting particulars:—

The Nimrod is of the following dimensions viz.:

Length from figure-head to taffrail	200 feet
Ditto between perpendiculars	189 "
Ditto of keel	175 "
Beam	26 "
Width over paddle box	46 "
Depth of hold	16 "

And admeasures, old mode, 531 tons. This vessel is built for the City of Cork Steam-Packet Company, who intend to sail her between this port and Cork; she being the 30th iron vessel which has been constructed at the establishment, many improvements have been introduced which experience alone can discover. She is adapted to carry a large cargo at a very light draft of water, and by her beautiful lines and model she is possessed of the qualities of an excellent sea-boat and fast sailer; the hull, rudder, paddle beams, and deck-beams are made entirely of iron, and are of extraordinary strength; she is clinker built, to light water line, and double rivitted on the longitudinal joints; above this line the plates are all flush; she has four water-tight bulkheads, and divided into five watertight compartments, the absence of which in other vessels has often been deplored; the Pegasus Solway and Queen, which have so lately gone down, would no doubt, have been saved had they possessed this improvement. The frames of this vessel are of strong angle iron, with sleepers 15 inches deep across the bottom; the length of the fore hold is 50 feet 10 inches, exclusive of a portion at the bow for chain lockers and use of the crew, and length of after hold 63 feet 6 inches, between which and the stern post is placed a tank to contain water,—the quarter-deck, 55 feet long, from which the cabins are entered by a spiral staircase. The principal saloon is 41 feet long and eight feet high; it is ornamented by Bielfield's papier mache, gilded mouldings, and, though not of the most splendid order, presents an appearance extremely neat and elegant; it is lighted from a skylight of considerable size and very chaste design. There is a separate cabin for the ladies, and one for the gentlemen, both neatly fitted up with every convenience for the comfort of passengers; the entrance hall is pleasant and airy, and the steward's pantry compact and conveniently situated; the number of berths which can be made up is 50. She is intended to have three masts, rigged with Smith's patent wire rope, and is expected to be ready for sea in November next. The keel was laid on the 6th of May last, so that the vessel has been built in the short space of four months and twenty days. The engines, manufactured by Messrs. Bury, Curtis, and Kennedy, are of 300 horses' power; they are on the direct action plan, with a much longer connecting rod than generally obtained in direct engines, though they do not reach a greater height above the deck than that of an ordinary crank sentle; they also occupy a very small portion of the vessel, the length of the engines alone being nine feet, and width 20 feet 6 inches, and the whole space occupied in the length of the vessel, including engines, boilers, firing-room, &c., only 35 feet 10 inches; the engine-room is thus so much reduced that the capacity of the hold is increased at least 10,000 cubic feet for stowage above that which is generally obtained when engines of the side lever construction are used. They are of the following dimentions, viz.:—

	Ft	In.
Diameter of cylinders	0	66
Length of stroke	5	3
Diameter of paddle-wheels over the floats	24	6
Breath of paddle-floats	8	6
Depth of ditto	2	7

The air-pump, which is double acting and placed between the cylinders, is 37 inches diameter, and 2 feet 7 inches stroke.

The ceremony of christening was performed by Miss Haseldine, who was supported by several gentlemen belonging to the company, immediately upon which the Nimrod entered the waters of the Mersey, amidst cheers from the assembled thousands.

Soon after the launch, almost 150 ladies and gentlemen sat down to sumptuous *dejeuner*, prepared in the model room of Messrs. Vernon. Mr. Thos. Vernon presided, supported upon his right and left by several of the gentlemen we have already named, and many others. A blessing having been implored upon the proceedings of the day by the Rev. Abraham E. Farrer, of Brunswick Chapel, Moss-street, the repast was discussed with keen appetite.

LAUNCH OF THE NEW IRON STEAMER FIRE QUEEN.

On Tuesday a new iron steamer, the Fire Queen, was launched from the yard of Messrs. Davenport, Grindrod, and Patrick, south side of the Queen's Basin. This is the first iron vessel, of large size, that has been constructed by the above-named gentlemen, and, we are assured by competent judges, that in respect to model, strength, and all those points which people skilled in naval architecture most admire, she is calculated to do them the highest credit.

In model she is all that can be desired, being fine at the extremities, and, withal so finally moulded in accordance with the most approved principles of naval architecture, that she promises to be very fast and safe, and at the same time to carry a fair cargo. Her bottom plates are so thick, that seen on the stocks, she resembles a clinker-built *wooden* vessel. She is upwards of 500 tons burthen, and will have engines of about 200 horse power.

She is intended to carry passengers and cargo between Calcutta and Singapore, and will start for the former place as soon as she can be got ready for sea. Her engines are upon the "direct action" principle, (the cylinders placed diagonally,) and occupying only a small part of the centre of the vessel, leaving the space between them and the sides available to carry a large supply. Her decks, paddle-boxes, cabins, and in fact the whole of her wood-work, is of East India teak, a wood which is found to remain unaltered by either heat or water, and, moreover, almost the only one which will resist the attack of the white ant, so destructive in tropical climates.

Some idea may be formed of her strength when we state that her bottom plates are ½ of an inch in thickness, and that no plates less than ½ of an inch have been used in her at all; in addition to which she will be tied together with diagonal braces throughout her whole length. No vessel yet built is so strong, except the Great Britain, at Bristol, of 3,000 tons, and in plating is very little more.

The cabins are large and airy, and well adapted for the climate, being framed with open jelousies, which will allow a free circulation of air throughout. The private cabins, of which there are twelve aft, and the same number forward, will be fitted with sofas instead of berths, and there will be water-closet &c., in each private cabin. She is fitted up into six water-tight compartments. The deck-beams, paddle-boxes, bulwarks, kelsons, engine-bearers, are all of iron. The plates of her hull are overlapped up to her light watermark, and batted, so as to present an even surface, above all; and she is double rivetted throughout. She will be handsomely rigged as a schooner, and will carry two twelve-pounder and two six-pounder guns. The engines are ready to be put on board. They are also built by the same parties, and we learn, beautifully finished pieces of machinery.

OUT-PENSIONERS OF CHELSEA.

[*From the United Service Gazette.*]

The Out-Pensioners intended for duty in Ireland are to be selected from those resident in that country. They will be placed upon the same footing as those employed in Great Britain, as regards Superintending Staff Officers, restrictions, and penalties. Arrangements are now in progress for completing their organisation, and their service will be brought into active operation on the first of January next, unless circumstances should render their earlier employment advisible, in which event they will be prepared for any immediate emergency. Sir Henry Harding's plan of taking the proportions of this auxiliary Force whose co operation is to be limited to the Sister Isle, from the Pensioners located there, appears to us to be not only a very judicious, but also a very humane determination. The majority of those old campaigners are in the receipt of an annual income from the Public which places them beyond the reach of want, and are not, therefore, reduced to the necessity of endeavouring to increase their pecuniary resources by means of manual labour. They have, consequently, hitherto led a life of ease and comparative inactivity, fighting their battles over again, with no greater alloy to their comforts than an occasional rheumatic twinge, the unwelcome offspring of former hard service in the field. But who can foretel how long this happy state of things may last, unless precautionary measures be adopted to ensure its continuance? The present calm may rapidly change into a storm. Mere idle curiosity may, perchance, induce some of these warriors of "olden days" to leave their humble homes of contentment and peace for the purpose of witnessing the proceedings at O'Connell's Repeal meetings. The discovery of such an act of indescretion would involve an immediate forfeiture of Pension, and if they succeed in escaping detection the probability is in favour of their being gradually drawn into the treacherous snare of the wily agitator. His inflammatory and treasonable, but plausible, harangues may make them waver in their allegiance. They may be told that they have not been adequately rewarded for their past service; that they are ill used and neglected men, who after having hazarded life and limb, been exposed to innumerable hardships, and buffeted about and shot at like crows in all parts of the habitable globe, were dismissed, so soon as they were disabled by wounds and bodily infirmities contracted in Actions which but for their gallantry would never have been won, with a paltry pittance, to end their days in poverty and obscurity; that such cruel wrongs ought to be redressed, and that they themselves should step forward and assist in striking the blow; that the people of Ireland are ready to join them, heart and hand, in avenging the injuries and insults of which they have too long been the victims; and that by joining the patriot-banner of liberty they will attain to honor and wealth, and renown. By such-like inflated lies their feelings are wrought to a pitch of frenzy—they become the dupes of the Arch-traitor, enlisted under his unhallowed standard and are plunged into irretrievable ruin.

Taking this view of the case, we repeat that their intended employment in the manner proposed by the Secretary-at-War is a generous as well as a politic act. It is generous, because it aims at saving them from the clutches of a reckless rebel-horde, whose foul breath reeks with poison and treason and destruction;—and it is politic, because it is the best means of preventing the dangerous accession of a band of experienced veterans to O'Connell's "Ragged Regiment," which stands wofully in need of better drilling and training than his disguised French spies are capable of teaching.

FALL GOODS.

Ex *Belmont* and *Prince Albert*.

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

Daily expected from London ex *Lady Caroline*:
100 chests Fine CONGO TEA;
100 Coils RATLINE, 6 and 9 thread;
2 cases INDIGO:
Casks of starch, Vitriol, salts, &c.
Bales Osnaburghs, Orleans Cloths;
Linens; Threads; Reels, &c &c.

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

Steam to Boston.

AFTER the 10th instant, there will be but one BOAT each week for BOSTON, which will leave Peters' Wharf every THURSDAY Morning, at 7 o'clock.

October 6. JAMES WHITNEY.

"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.*

☞ Office in Melick's Brick Building, Market square. September 15, 1843.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 27, 1843.

Later dates from China have been received at New York, but no event of importance had taken place in that quarter of the globe. Measures were being taken to arrange a commercial treaty with the Celestial Empire, and a Commissioner would proceed from Canton to Hong Kong for that purpose. General Napier is following up his successes in Scinde, the whole of which country will now become an appendage to the British Crown.

Part of the detachment of the 30th Regt., lately sent on duty to Miramichi, arrived here on Wednesday evening in the steamer *New Brunswick* from Fredericton. They are relieved by a company of the 52d regiment, which we learn has left Fredericton for that purpose. A very gratifying address was presented to capt Grant, who was in command of the detachment at Miramichi, previous to his leaving that place.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon last, a severe storm came up in the Bay of Fundy, the wind blowing a furious gale from the south west. Several vessels had gone to sea during the morning, all of which were obliged to return. About five o'clock in the afternoon, two branch pilots, Messrs. JOHN SPEARS and EDWARD MORRAY, with Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, boarding house keeper, and another person named ALLAN, went down the harbour in a small boat for the purpose of boarding vessels coming from sea, but when off Partridge Island the boat was unfortunately upset by the violence of the sea. After clinging to the boat for nearly three quarters of an hour, the two pilots, with Mr. Allan, were taken up by Mr. Daniel Hatfield, in the pilot schr. "Knotty Head," who was also bound down in quest of vessels; but Mr. Johnston having become exhausted sunk before this assistance arrived.—His body has since been picked up in Courtney Bay, and interred on Wednesday last. We understand that great credit is due Mr Hatfield for his intrepidity in rescuing the survivors; and to the cool determination displayed by Mr. Spears when in their perilous situation Mr. Murray is mainly indebted for his life, he having also become nearly exhausted.

[In reference to a communication in the *Morning News*, of Wednesday, respecting the above unfortunate occurrence, and charging Capt. Vaughan, of the ship 'Princess' with "heartless conduct" in passing the men when struggling in the water, we feel ourselves bound, in justice to Capt. Vaughan, (who is now on his passage to England,) and on the authority of Mr. Spears to contradict the statement there made. Indeed "Humanity's" statement carries contradiction on the face of it, for if a small brig with a Pilot on board found it impracticable to heave to in aid of the sufferers, how was it possible for Capt. Vaughan, in a heavy timber laden ship, and without a pilot, to bring his vessel to in the dangerous position in which she was placed. "Humanity" states that no attention was paid to the cries of the sufferers; we have it from Capt. V. and others who were on board that lines were thrown from the ship, but without success, as it was impossible, in the heavy sea and gale that was blowing at the time that they could hold on. "Humanity" also states that the ship, in order to clear the ledges was steered directly over them; we have it from Mr. Spears that neither of them could possibly have survived such an event. We have every confidence that Capt. Vaughan, is an emergency of this kind would not be guilty of the "unnatural conduct" attributed to him, but would accomplish any thing that humanity and common reason dictated; and we do not think it fair to place so much odium on his shoulders, when a smaller vessel and with a Pilot on board was immediately at his stern, and more especially as Capt. V. is not here to defend himself. We are in addition informed by the pilots who were out in the gale, that the probability is, if a boat had been launched from either of the vessels spoken of, it would have added to the number of victims.]

ADDRESS OF THE CHURCH CORPORATION OF SHEDIAC TO THE LORD BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA, AND HIS REPLY.

Shediac, August 21, 1843.

MY LORD,—We the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry, of the Parish of Shediac, beg leave to approach your Lordship with mingled feelings of congratulation and regret. Your long looked for and earnestly expected arrival amongst us, is in all human probability the last it may ever be our privilege to welcome. May God grant that the connexion which has subsisted for so many years so happily between us, and which is now to be severed by the appointment of a new Diocesan for this portion of your charge, may be blessed to all eternity. The noble benefactions you have obtained from the Venerable Parent Societies in England, in aid of the erection of the new Church at Cocaigne, and the valuable donation of Service Books for the Altar and Desk of St. Martins, must long be remembered with heartfelt gratitude. And your frequent, though till now abortive attempts to accomplish your promised visit to this part of your Diocese, bear witness to your untiring efforts in the cause of our Lord and Saviour, and the advancement and edification of this portion of his Holy Church. Sickness and the unavoidable infirmities of declining years have been successfully contended with for our sakes, and we trust that the prosperous state of this Parish, the new and commodious Church at Cocaigne, and the unprecedented numbers doubling those of any former period, who have just assembled before the Altar, to receive the imposition of your hands in Holy Confirmation, are humble evidences that your Lordship's visit will be duly appreciated, and the blessing of God remain upon it. And now, my Lord, in the name of the Parish it is our privilege to represent, we wish you farewell. May the hand of a kind Providence shield you from every harm, in your journey home, and if it must be, that we shall see your face no more, in this world below, may God of his mercy grant that we may all unite before the throne of Heaven, and with the universal chorus of the Church Triumphant, join our ascriptions of praise and thanksgiving to the great High Priest of us all, the Saviour and Bishop of our souls.

Signed in behalf of the Vestry,

GEORGE S. JARVIS, D. D. Rector.

Daniel Hannington, John Welling, sen. } Church Wardens,

Charles S. Theal, Thomas Welling, Wm. Y. Theal, George L. Hannington, } Edward J. Smith, Richard B[illegible], Horatio B. Smith, William Welling.

REPLY.

To the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the Parish of Shediac.

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Shediac, August 21, 1843.

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to welcome. May God grant that the con-
which has subsisted for so many years so
y between us, and which is now to be se-
by the appointment of a new Diocesan for
ortion of your charge, may be blessed to all
ty. The noble benefactions you have obtain
m the Venerable Parent Societies in England,
of the erection of the new Church at Co-
, and the valuable donation of Service Books
e Altar and Desk of St. Martins, must long be
mbered with heartfelt gratitude. And your
ent, though till now abortive attempts to ac-
lish your promised visit to this part of your
se, bear witness to your untiring efforts in the
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Signed in behalf of the Vestry,

GEORGE S. JARVIS, D. D. Rector.

Daniel Hannington, } Church Wardens.
John Welling, sen. }

Charles S. Theal, } Vestrymen: Edward J. Smith,
Thomas Welling, } Richard Pope,
Jun. Y. Theal, } Horatio B. Smith,
George L. Hannington, } William Welling.

REPLY.

the Rector, Church Wardens and
Vestrymen of the Parish of Shediac.

GENTLEMEN.—Your very kind Address has a
upon my warmest thanks which are cordi-
given.
heartily join in your gratitude to those noble
most benevolent Church Societies in England,
se members are never weary in well doing)
he great liberality to the Mission which you
a part—I trust the fruits of their bounty, under
Divine blessing, are already manifested, and
long continue to abound.
he comfort derived from a view of the prospe-
and enlargement of the Church around you,
h seems, by the Heavenly mercy, to be grow-
with the country's growth, is a subject for heart-
gratitude, and more than compensates the fa-
e of long journies, though those cannot now be
asily performed, as I was able to perform them,
n they first led me to Shediac and its neighbor-
d—But I trust the day is not distant, when New-
nswick will have its own Bishop, and you will
e in that larger portion of his attention, which
not be given while the See is so extensive as it
hitherto been. I cannot be without cause for
ful regret in a separation from those members
ur Communion, who like yourselves have al-
s met their Bishop with affectionate respect,
every attention that kindness could prompt;
I look to an increase of your spiritual welfare
the promotion of God's glory, and feel that ev-
sorrow will thus be mitigated. In the solemn

prayer which closes your address, that whatever may be our lot in this transitory world, we may surely meet around the Heavenly throne, every feeling of my heart most warmly joins and bids me humbly hope that this our fervent prayer will be effectually aided, by the prevailing intercession of the adorable Redeemer. In this comforting and confiding hope I am and shall ever be, Gentlemen,

Your affectionate friend,

JOHN NOVA SCOTIA.

(The Halifax Times is requested to insert this.)

STEAM WARFARE.

Saturday 21st October was the Anniversary of the great battle of Trafalgar, or *Trafalgar* as the sailors were wont to call it; which never fails to bring to mind the many scenes of carnage, and the frightful sights of mangling and mutilation of human bodies which occurred on that day, and on many other days during the late war, subsequent to that period. Although the writer, perhaps, had full as much ardour and zeal as most people in acting his part in similar scenes of licensed murder and strife, against his country's enemies, yet after either defeat or conquest, he never failed to put to himself the question of *Little Peterkin* to *Caspar*, "What did they kill each other for?" The answer is obvious—for Pride, Pride, paltry stinking Pride, and Plunder, with a license to do so.

What wonderful changes and improvements have taken place, and are ready to be put in practice against our fellow men, in the science and tactics of naval warfare, or *social* murder under license, since that memorable day on Neptunian Blenheim. By the new mode of warfare, with the aid of the mighty steam-engine, none the future belligerent combatants, if they do their duty with the same zeal that they were wont to do it as in the naval battle of Trafalgar and others, are certain of reciprocal and complete annihilation in five minutes after the action commences, if they engage at close quarters. It must be by a mere chance, a miracle, if either party survives the combat and remains to tell the tale! that is if they both do their duty as their country expects it of them. Both parties must reciprocally exterminate his adversary. The murderous game will be played off in as little time as I have allowed for it;—every officer or other person therefore should make a disposition of any property he may already have, (for he will never take a national vessel as a prize to increase his fortune,) from the moment he steps on board of a war steamer, after the declaration of war, by "an apparent equal or superior power," for he volunteers upon the "forlorn hope" in reality. It must be so.

We have heard of the desperate murderous challenges of individuals to fight with blunderbusses loaded with slugs, in a saw-pit, where the destruction of both parties was inevitable; but the hostile meeting of two war steam frigates must be equally fatal to both, and can terminate in no other way but with the sudden and murderous destruction of the crews of both: Nothing seems so certain of bringing mankind to their senses, as the new balance of power, i. e. the introduction of the steam engine into naval warfare, to produce an equilibrium or a balance of power of nations, all over the face of the earth; and shew us, that with equal means all men and all powers are equal.—With steam, science and gunpowder, mankind have certainly contrived and constructed a multitude of superfine instruments and missiles of human destruction, which, when once brought fully into practice by equal combatants, will not fail, as before observed, to bring mankind to their senses all over the globe, and induce them, instead of seeking plunder and aggrandizement, hereafter to cultivate the arts of peace, in peace.

It only requires one more simple apparatus to be added to the marine steam engine, to fully complete the capabilities of that very superfine *ne plus ultra* man-extirminating machine of modern warfare, a naval war steamer. It might be recommendable for the double purposes of murder and benevolence, to have tubes fitted to the boiler as blow off pipes, to lead upon deck, and to be so placed and pointed there, that while the crews upon deck are fighting the guns, and the engine is standing still, the engineers below may be enabled, with the least trouble, to scald each other's antagonist crews to death, by blowing the scalding water upon them; for, as their cases are all hopeless, accomplish all the destruction they can; or, as considered in another point of view, this scalding apparatus may be called one of benevolence, because each party knowing that the other is provided with such an auxiliary, and in that respect is an equal match for the other, will induce both parties to keep at a respectable distance in an engagement, and play at "long bal's," and thus benevolently give their crews some little chance for their lives; there will be no chance whatever to escape at close quarters—all hands will be in the situation of "forlorn hope-ers" indeed!—*Communicated.*

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

FREDERICTON, October 24, 1843.

HIS Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to approve of the formation of an additional Rifle Company, to be attached to the 1st Battalion St. John County Militia, to which the following officers are appointed:—

Charles W. Ketchum, Captain; Richard Whiteside, Jun., 1st Lieut.; George Young, 2nd Lieut.

Promotions, &c., in the Battalion.

Captain G. C. Carman to be Major, vice Wedderburn, deceased.

TO BE CAPTAINS.—Lieut. G. Clark, vice Carman, dated 20th Oct.; Lieut. T. Cunard, vice J. Cunard, resigned, dated 21st Oct.; Lieut. Wm. Parks, vice G. C. Carman, promoted, 22d do.; Ensign John Flewelling, vice J. Fluelling, resigned, 23d do.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.—Ensign Geo. Vaughan, 20th Oct.; Ensign J. Lingley, 21st do.; Ensign J. Ansley, 22nd do.; Ensign Wm. Wetmore, 23rd do.; Ensign G. V. Nowlan, (in African company,) 24th do.; Ensign James Howard, ditto, 25th Oct.

TO BE ENSIGNS.—Thomas Parks, Gent., vice F. Hazeway, removed from the country, 20th Oct.; Geo. M. Anderson, vice Hugh Quinton, deceased, 21st do.; Wm. H. A. Keans, vice Lingley, promoted, 22nd do.; Maurice Tilton, vice John Ansley, promoted, 23rd do.; Wm. M'Avity, vice Geo. Vaughan, promoted, 24th Oct.

Capt. Israel Merritt, and Ensign James Beattey, are superceded for neglect of duty in absenting themselves from the General Trainings without leave.

By Command.

GEO. SHORE, *A. G. M.*

Declarations of Insolvency.—October 18th 1843. John Firth of Nelson, in the county of Northumberland, Farmer and Lumberer; 23rd John T. Goddard, of the Parish of Portland, in the city and county of st. John, surveyor of Lumber; James Driscoll, of st. Andrews, in the county of Charlotte, Trader; Charles Ingalls, of Grand Manan, in the county of Charlotte, Trader; 24th, Geo. A. Garrison, in the city of st John, Broker; Israel Atherton, Jun., of the Parish of Queensbury, in the county of York, Farmer; Wellington Merithew, of Douglas, in the county of York Lumberer; 25th, Michael Nugent, of the city of st. John, in the city and county of st. John, Merchant Tailor; Moses Foster, of the Parish of Woodstock, in the county of Carleton, Grocer.

HALIFAX, Oct. 24.

ACCIDENT.—A dreadful accident occurred on the 16th inst. to two men and a boy, who were engaged in digging a well in a yard at the back of a house near Poplar-Grove. They were blasting the rock, and by the injudicious use of iron tampers, fire was communicated to the powder, and the explosion occurred while in the act of ramming, or clearing a chamber for the charge. One of the men had a leg broken and the other so seriously injured, that amputation was considered necessary, and he now lies in a precarious state. It is supposed the other man's eye-sight is destroyed. The boy, who it appears was looking down on the operations of the men, from the surface, was also much hurt.—This ought to be a caution against the use of iron rods in blasting; it is not the first time that we have noticed accidents from the same cause.—*Times.*

The Mail Packet Velocity, which arrived on Thursday last, brings us Bermuda news of the 10th inst. Private accounts to the 13th have been received. The papers do not mention any abatement of the fever, and from the number of deaths recorded we presume that it still rages violently.—Capt. Newman of the XXth regt. had fallen a victim among the military.—*Ib.*

The Right Rev. and Honble. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, with family and suite, embarked on board H. M. steamer Hermes for Jamaica on Saturday last, and sailed on Sunday at 2 o'clock. The Hermes will call at Bermuda on her passage.—*Ib.*

MONTREAL, OCT. 17.—Clouds are hovering in the political horizon. Ministers have been defeated in the Legislative Council by a majority of five on the question of the Seat of Government. The consequence is, that the speaker, the Hon. Mr. Jameson, has resigned. The Chair, we are informed, has been offered to Mr. Draper, but that gentleman refuses to accept it. This question of the Seat of Government seems likely to turn out a very apple of discord. Never were a party more rightly served than the self-styled Reform party of Upper Canada,—they leagued themselves with the rebel and the traitor, they formed an alliance with the French party for their own anti-British purposes—and verily they have met their reward; the Ministry and Lower Canadians having flung them overboard at the very first opportunity. We trust that this will open the eyes of every man of British origin and feelings in the Province, and teach them the necessity of throwing aside all their nonsensical party differences forgetting the very appellations of Tories and Radicals, and sticking together for British interests and those alone, without selfishness or purely local considerations. The single sticks are soon broken; the French party uniting with the Radicals can defeat the Tories, and the French and Tories can defeat the Radicals,—but to break the whole British faggot would be rather too great an exercise of strength for even the Ministerial muscles and those of their Franco-Canadian allies.—*Courier.*

MONTREAL, Oct. 12.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF A NEW & SAFE CHANNEL IN CEDAR RAPIDS.—The Toronto steamer *Adventure*, Captain Taylor, arrived in port on Sunday last, after a passage of 3½ days from Toronto, having a full cargo of Flour, Butter, &c. She came through the "Marshall Channel" at the Cedar Rapids, (this is a new channel lately discovered by Captain Marshall of that swift and commodious steamer the *Charlotte*, owned by Messrs. Macpherson, Crane & Co.) and found not less than ten feet water in any one part of it, thus proving that craft drawing 5½ feet water, can at any period of the season descend the St. Lawrence from Prescott to Montreal with the utmost safety. The shoals in the old channel have always been a great and dangerous impediment to the navigation, more particularly in the fall, when the waters are low, and when vessels drawing from 3½ to 3¾ feet not unfrequently strike. This being the case, we trust, by the discovery of the Marshall channel, to see many vessels similar to the *Adventure* navigating our waters in the coming season. We understand that the owners of the *Adventure* intend carrying out their views on an enlarged scale.—*Herald.*

QUEBEC, Oct. 18.

THE ARMY.—The steamer Montreal brought down, yesterday morning, a large number of invalids belonging to several regiments now serving in Canada. They proceeded to England in the bark Amazon.

The steamer Canada brought down this morning two companies of the first battalion of the 71st Regt. They were put on board the transport *Jaca*, which conveys the whole of the 1st battalion of that Regiment to the West Indies. The remainder is expected down on Friday.—*Gazette.*

Married.

On Thursday morning, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Benjamin Herrington, to Mrs. Mary Mc Lellen, all of this city.

In St. Luke's Church, Portland, on Saturday last, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Anthony J. Barker, Merchant of Fredericton, to Miss Sarah E. Smith, second daughter of the late W. H. Smith, Esq., M. D., of this city.

At Cornwallis N. S. on the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, Captain William Wickwire, to Miss Lavinia R. Eaton, of that place.

At the Harvey Settlement, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. John M. Brooke, of St. Paul's Church, Fredericton, Mr. William Robinson, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Cockburn, all of said settlement, and lately of Northumberland, England.

On the 19th inst., by the same, Mr. Andrew Little, Parish of Kingsclear, to Mrs. Janet Forsyth, lately from Drumfriesshire, Scotland.

On Wednesday, the 11th inst., by the Rev. R. Williams, Mr. Alexander Thompson, of the Parish of Douglas, to Hannah Pickard, of the same place.

At Edinburgh, (Scotland,) on the 19th sept., by the Rev. Dr. Muir, of St. Stephen's, John Lemuel Wilmot, Esq., of this city, to Agnes eldest daughter of the late James Cathcart, Esq., of Edinburgh.

At Rothsay, Isle of Bute, on the 21st sept., by the Rev. S. Hood, Episcopal Minister of that place, William J. Ritchie, Esq., of this city, to Martha, 6th daughter of the late John Strang, Esq., of st Andrews, N. B.

At st. George's Church, Halifax, on the 19th inst. by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop. Captain the Hon. William Leigh Mellish, Rifle Brigade, to Margaret Ann, second daughter of the Honorable S. Cunard.

At Richmond on the 12th, by the Rev. Jas. Reid, Presbyterian Minister, Mr. Daniel Blue, to Miss Catherine Gilchrist, both of the same place.

Died.

On Friday, in the 36th year of her age, Mrs Judith Aymar, wife of Mr. Francis Aymar, and third daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Drake.

On Saturday evening last, John James Robertson, in the 17th year of his age, eldest son of Mr. Robert Robertson, Junr., after an illness of nineteen months, which he bore with pious resignation to the will of his Divine master.

On Monday, the 23d inst., aged 2 years and 2 months, Mary Jane, only daughter of Mr. Robert Allan.

On Wednesday morning last, after a lingering illness which she bore with patience and resignation to the Divine will, Charlotte, consort of Mr. Francis Marvin, and youngest daughter of Mr. John Lawton, of this city. Funeral on Saturday at half-past 3 o'clock from his residence, Pond street.

On Wednesday morning last, at his residence in York Point, Mr. Andrew McArthur, aged 76 years.

On Wednesday evening last, Abigail Dixon in the 57th year of her age, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Dixon.

Yesterday the 26th inst., at his residence in Germain street, WILLIAM PARKER RANNEY, Esquire, of this city, aged 48 years, sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.—Funeral to-morrow (Saturday,) at one o'clock.

At Annapolis, on the 2d inst., Mrs Ennice Scotfield, aged 82 years, relict of the late Mr. Ezra Scotfield, formerly of this city.

At Cleverston, (England,) on the 24th sept., Capt. James Cannon, (of the brig George, of that port,) in the 66th year of his age. Capt. Cannon was for a long time a respectable ship-master out of this port where he has left a widow and a large circle of friends and acquaintances to lament their loss.

At his residence on the Nashwaak, on the 14th inst. in the 90th year of his age, Mr. Peter M'Laggan a native of Scotland, and formerly of the Forty Second Royal Highlanders.

At St. Georges, Bermuda, on saturday night, 7th inst., Captain Benjamin Newman, Acting Paymaster of H.M. 20th Regiment, aged 28 years.—leaving a wife and child to mourn their bereavement. Captain Newman entered the army in November, 1832, was promoted to the rank of Lieut. in Nov. 1837, and to a company in April 1839.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, Arrived, 20th—schr. Isle, Norwood, Eastport, T. L. Nicholson & Co. assorted cargo.

21st—Warrior, Huggins, Jamaica, 20; Master, dye wood. &c.

Prince Albert, scott, London, 35; to order, ballast, spoke the ship British Queen, of and from this port, for London, in lat. 42 41 N. long. 54 W., all well.

John and Mary, Wright, Dublin, 38; Wiggins & son, ballast.

William Ward, Day, Liverpool, 28; T. L. Nicholson & Co., assorted cargo.

22d—Emerald, Leighton, Liverpool, Wiggins & son.

25th—Asia, Hannah, Liverpool, 36; order, coals.

Brig stamper, scurr, Maryport, 35; Wiggins & son, ballast.

schr. Deposite, Kendrick, Alexandria, 30; J. & R. Reed, flour.

26th—Oberon, Edey, London, 40; R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

schr. Martha Grace, Dixon, New York, 7; T. Nisbet, assorted cargo.

27th—brig Martyr, steel, Grenada, 25; order ballast

CLEARED.

23d—Brig charlotte Ann, Vroom, New York, coals, Jas. Robertson; Trial, coyle, Dublin, timber & deals; R. Rankin & co.

24th—Lennahagow, Perry, London, timber and deals; Elizabeth, Fogg, Hull, timber & deals; R. Rankin & co.; schr. splendid, shackford, Eastport, ballast, G Thomas

26th—Woodstock, Taber, Liverpool, timber and deals; Jas. Kirk.

27th, ship charlotte Harrison, McIntyre, Greenock, timber, R. Rankin & co.; Miracle, Elliott, Liverpool, timber, deals and lathwood, J. Barber; schr. Fame, Melvin, Boston, lumber and coal.

A schooner arrived at Digby from Bermuda, reports having spoken off cape sable brig ——— from the West Indies for Halifax, with master and mate both dead. The master of the schooner having no navigator to spare, could not render assistance further than to give the crew their position.

BORDEAUX, sept. 21.—The salus, Lamb, from sunderland to New Brunswick, sprung a leak and foundered, 1st inst., in lat. 48, long. 31; crew saved by the Gudin, arrived here.

27th October, 1843.

No. 2. North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

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

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

1 cask Harness Mounting, assorted, &c.

25 tons "Banks' best" Refined IRON.

Per ship 'William Ward,'

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

MORE

Cheap Boots & Shoes,

JUST RECEIVED AT FOSTER'S SHOE STORE,

Corner of King & Germain streets.

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

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

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

Do. Snow BOOTS of every description;

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

Gentlemen's Black, and Drab Do.

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

CARPET SHOES of every quality;

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

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

Do. seal Slippers and Ties, all qualities;

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

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

☞ Further supplies expected at stated periods through the season.

Oct. 27. S. K. FOSTER.

Received per Prince Albert,

Corner of Dock street and Market-square:

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

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

Also per Wolfville—

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

October 27. G. T. WILEY.

Pork and Beef.

20 BARRELS PORK; 10 Do. BEEF; for sale by the subscriber.

Oct. 27. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately:

A PART of a house in a convenient part of the city, containing two Parlours, four Bed rooms, Kitchen, and part of a Wood house. Rent moderate; apply at this office.

October 27.

ALMANACKS for 1844.

JUST published the MERCHANTS' & FARMER'S ALMANACK for 1844:—For sale Wholesale and Retail—a liberal discount to Traders for CASH. W. L. AVERY.

October 27.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

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

JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

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

Wanted to Purchase.

A SHIP of 500 to 700 Tons Register. Apply to

Oct. 20. WILLIAM CARVILL.

PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c.

Per Lady Caroline, from London:

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

Toys at Wholesale or Retail.

October 20. WM. MAJOR.

Wanted to Charter.

A SHIP to take a Cargo of Lumber to a Port in Ireland.

Oct. 20. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Cheap Hat and Cap STORE.

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

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

HATS—Best Paris, Satin Beaver, Gossamer and Silk;

FUR CAPS—Nutria, Sable, Hair Seal, Spanish Hat shape, Skulls and Jockeys;

SEALET CAPS—Trim'd with Fur, Brown and Black, plain and figured;

CLOTH CAPS—Youths' and Men's Navy and Fancy;

BOAS—Squirrel Tail and others.

Per recent arrivals:

English and American best Beaver, plated, and best Paris, with tissue cloth rims, felt, children's with tassils, and low crown'd Hats;

LEATHER CASES, Threshers, Children's Belts, Oil Covers for HATS, CAPS and TABLES;

Tinsel Lace, Peaks, Brushes, and superior Glazed HATS.

All which the subscriber is determined to sell at the lowest rates on the Cash system.

E. E. LOCKHART,

October 20. *corner Market square & water st's.*

Port, Sherry, Marsalla, Claret, Brandy,

Geneva, London, Brown Stout and Pale Ale.

Now landing ex 'Alexander Edmond' from London:

2 PIPES and 2 Hhds } superior old PORT WINE;

7 Hhds. superior Pale and Brown SHERRY,

2 Pipes do, MARSALLA;

2 Hhds. superior Claret, (*Chateau Latour.*)

2 do. do. do. (*Chateau La Rose.*)

5 Puns. finest Cognac BRANDY, (Martell's)

20 Cases finest bottled Pale do. do.

10 Hhds. do. Pale GENEVA. (Schiedam.)

6 do. best London Brown Stout, (Barclay, Perkins & Co's.)

6 do. Best London Pale ALE, do. do.

20 Casks (each 8 doz. pints) London Brown STOUT. For sale by

Oct. 20 RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

COAL! COAL!!

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

Oct. 20. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

PORK—Now landing ex *Fame*, from Boston; 10 bbls. prime PORK; 10 ditto Mess do.

Also in store: 25 bbls. clear PORK; for sale by

October 20. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

Cordage, Brandy, &c.

Per Barque "Wolfville," from Liverpool.

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

6 Hhds. best French BRANDY;

120 Bags SPIKES, 6, 7 and 8 inch.

For sale by J. R. CRANE,

Oct. 20. North M. Wharf.

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

Now landing ex Portland, from London:

10 HHDS. finest COGNAC BRANDY; [*Martell's.*]

6 ditto Guinness' Dublin Brown Stout;

10 cases (ea. 2 doz. pints) sup'r. Cherry Brandy;

10 boxes London Sperm Candles;

2 Hhds. London VINEGAR; for sale by

October 20. RANNEY, STURDEE & Co.

WINTER GOODS,

Per ship Belmont:

PILOT, Beaver, & Patent Waterproof CLOTH, Broad CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds Vestings, Orleans Cloths, Lustres, Parisians, Merinos and Indianas, Flannels, Blankets, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons.

Per Woodstock—10 chests fine Congou TEA.

A full assortment of London and Scotch Goods, daily looked for per ships *Lady Caroline* and *Lady Sale.*

T. S. HARDING.

October 6.

FLOUR, PORK, AND BREAD.

Per Brig "Topaz" from New York:

450 BARRELS superfine and fine Flour of the best brands—Fresh ground,

25 barrels Genesee, for Family use,

50 do Rye Flour, of the very best quality.

50 ½ do Mess and Prime PORK,

50 do Corn MEAL, kiln dried,

100 do best NAVY BREAD, landing at the North Market Wharf. Apply to

Oct. 20. JOHN ROBERTSON.

TEA, SUGAR, &c.

Landing ex "Lady Carolina" from London, and "Perthshire" from Liverpool:

50 CHESTS Fine Pekoe flavor'd CONGO, } TEA;

50 Chests Fine Congo,

5 Ditto HYSON,

3 Ditto Finest Souchong,

2 Ditto Gunpowder,

20 Boxes SPERM CANDLES;

80 Ditto London Moulds;

3 Casks "*Lazenby's*" Pickles, Sauces, and FRUITS; 15 Casks BLACKING;

Cases Dunham and French Mustard, Maccaroni, Florences Oil, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel, &c.

36 Cases Starch; 50 kegs Mustard;

3 Bales Shoe Thread and Bed Cords;

10 Hhds. Crushed SUGAR;

5 Puns. Golden Syrup; 50 boxes SOAP;

20 Coils CORDAGE;

10 Boxes Jordan Almonds;

20 Bags PEPPER; 120 boxes Raisins;

3 Carroteels Currants; 10 bags Almonds;

50 Drums Turkey FIGS;

20 Casks best ROMAN CEMENT;

2 Chests Madras INDIGO.

For sale by JARDINE & CO.

October 20, 1843.

"ÆTNA" Fire Insurance Company.

—*SAINT JOHN AGENCY*—

OFFICE in Melick's Brick Building, North side of the Market square.

15th sept. A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

Phœnix Building,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

HORSFALL & SHERATON

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

BLACK & col'd superfine BROAD CLOTHS,

Pilot and Beaver ditto,

Buckskins, Doeskins, and Tweeds,

Valencia, Satin and Velvet Vestings,

Orleans, Parisians, and Britannia Cloths,

Lustings Camlets, and Paramatta do.

French Merinos, silk Orleans, Lustre Cloths

Chenie Chusans, and Crape de Amoys,

Brown and White Cottons,

Printed and Furniture do.

Shirtings, Stripes and Regattas,

Tickings, Osnaburgs, Canvas,

Duck, Table Linen, and Cloths,

Irish Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, Towelling, Huckabucks, & Muslins of all kinds.

Lot cheap Scarlet Stuffs, for Cloak and Fur Linings,

Blankets, Red and white Flannels,

Kerseys, Plaidings, and Bazes,

Damasks, and Watered Moreens,

Dorainie and Gothic Blinds,

Black and col'd Silk Velvets,

Printed and Black Cotton do.

Black and col'd Dacapes, Sarsnets and Parisians

Rich striped, Fig'd and Chenie Silks,

Satin and Dacape Handkerchiefs,

Col'd Bandannas, Stocks, &c.,

Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs,

Rich French and English Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,

Figured Satins, &c. for Bonnets,

Blonde, Laces, &c.,

Hosiery, Gloves, &c.,

FURS and Fur Trimmings,

Carpetings, Druggets, and Padding,

Hassocks for Pews,

Haberdashery, Tailors' Trimmings,

Small Wares, &c.

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

October 6, 1843.

September 22, 1843.

FALL GOODS.

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

PLAIN and Figured ORLEANS;

Printed Saxony and Plaid Cambets;

Woollen SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs;

Printed Cottons and Furnitures;

Grey and White shirting Cottons;

Checks, stripes, and homespuns;

Blankets and Counterpanes; Flannels, serges and Bazes; Printed Saxony Flannel;

Twilled striped shirtings;

Cotton Warps; Woollen Tweeds; Moleskins; satinetts and Drills;

Knitting Worsteds and Yarns;

Linens, Lawn, Diaper, Hollands, sheetings, Canvas and Osnaburgh;

Muslins of all kinds.

—ALSO—

Per ship "British Queen" from London:

A large assortment of MUFFS, Boas, & Capes;

Black and coloured VELVETS;

Silks, satins, sarsnets and Crapes;

Ribbons, Shawls and Handkerchiefs;

Orleans, Saxony and Parisians;

Netts, Laces, Blonds and Quillings;

Lambs Wool and Worsted Hosiery;

GLOVES—of every description;

Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes;

Gents' Hats, Scarfs, Hand'ks, stocks, Gloves,

Braces, Lambs Wool Vests and Drawers;

Valencia, satin, Valencia Toilenette, and Cashmere Vestings;

Pilot, Beaver, Diamond Beaver, Kersey, Cassimere, Buckskin, Doeskin, Tweeds, Broad Cloths and Fancy Cloakings,

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

W. G. LAWTON.

NEW GOODS.

C. W. KETCHUM,

West side of Prince W'm. street,

HAVING sold out the whole of

Brandy, Tea, Rum, & Sugar.

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

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

August 18. W. H. STREET.

Sugar and Oil.

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

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

c 18.

adon Brown Stout,

AND

Manilla Cheroots.

Landing, ex *Argent* from London—

100 CASKS. (each 4 dozen) best LONDON BROWN STOUT;

20,000 very superior Manilla Cheroots.

For sale low by

August 18. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

SALT in store.

4000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT, in store, and for sale by

1st sept. JAMES R. CRANE.

Foster's Shoe Store.

JUST RECEIVED,

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

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

Aug. 18. S. K. FOSTER.

A Six Dollar Book at Half Price.

Just Published,

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

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

Preparing for Publication:

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

Iron, Tin Plates, &c.

The subscriber has received per "New Zealand" from Liverpool:

100 BARS "Banks' Best" REFINED IRON, 20 Tons;

500 Bundles Round IRON, from 1-4 to 1-2 inch, 1-2 cwt. each;

4734 Bars Common ditto, *well assorted*, 100 do., consisting of—½ to 3 inches Squares,
½ to 3 do. Rounds,
1 to 4x¼ do. Flats,
1 to 5x⅝ do. do.
1 to 4x½ do. do.

100 Boxes TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW IX. IXX. DC. DX. DXX.;

100 Boxes SHEET IRON, *Canada Plates*.

Sept. 15. WILLIAM CARVILL.

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

GERMAIN STREET.

Just Received,

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

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

Aug. 18. FOSTER & CO.

Brandy, Geneva, Wine, &c.

Landing ex *Canmore*, from Glasgow—

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

Also—Just received on Consignment:

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

All which are offered for sale very low for cash.

22d sept. W. H. STREET.

TEAS.

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

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

sept. 8th J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

Domestic Manufacture!

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

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

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

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

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

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

SEYMOUR PICKETT.

Golden Vale, Kingston, June 14.

CANVAS.

Received per *Prince Albert*, from Liverpool:

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

22d sept. *Nelson street.*

OAKUM.

The subscribers have just received per ship *Screpsi*:

2 TONS best Parish Picked OAKUM.

Oct 6. C. & W. H. ADAMS.

Steamer Nova-Scotia,

CAPTAIN JOHN LEAVITT,

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

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

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

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

The Sackville Route

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

For further information apply to

GEORGE THOMAS, Agent, *St. John.*
LAURENCE HALL, *Annapolis.*

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

Ornamental Hair Cutting, and Curling Saloon.

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

W. F. BROOKS

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

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

Attention paid to the cutting of Children's Hair.

WIGS made in a fashionable and superior manner.

Ladies Curls and Frizettes on hand.

N. B. Razors put in complete order.

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

August 25.

MOLASSES, &c.

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

20 PUNCHEONS of PORTO RICO MOLASSES;

Which with SUGAR and TEA lately received by "Charlotte" and "Eliza Ann," he will sell at lowest market prices.

15th sept. J. O'DONNELLY.

TIN, Sheet Iron, &c.

Just received per ship Rothschild, and brig Prince Albert:

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

☞ A further assortment daily expected.

22d sept. T. R. GORDON.

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

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

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

Sugar, Tea, &c.

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

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

In the "Prince Albert" arrived this day.

200 Bolts Bleached Greenock CANVAS;
12 Coils BOLT ROPE, 2 to 4 inch.

For sale by JAMES R. CRANE.

September 15.

Pork, Cordage, Canvas, Chains.

Just received, per recent arrivals:

50 BBLS. Prime and Clear PORK;
30 cases TOBACCO;
50 Tons IRON, assorted;
200 Bolts best Navy British Canvas;
50 ditto Brown do;
30 Pieces Osnaburgs;
8 tons cordage, spunyarn, hamberline, housline;
1 chain Cable, 1½ in.; 20 do. from ½ to 1½ in.;
A quantity of short link CHAIN.

The above will be sold low, on application to

22d sept. JOHN ROBERTSON.

SACRED MUSIC.

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

Those wishing to join the Class will please attend on that evening.

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

September 29. H. W. SEWELL.

CANVAS & BOLT ROPE.

In the "Prince Albert," from Liverpool:—

200 BOLTS Bleached Gourock CANVAS.
12 Coils BOLT ROPE, from 2 to 4 inch.—For sale by

15th sept. J. R. CRANE.

NEW HAIR WORK.

JUST received—a good assortment of Ladies' Ringlets, Curls, Frizzets and Madonna Bands.

ALSO—Gents patent Wigs, and Metallic Top Pieces.

8th sept. WM. MAJOR.

Brandy, Tea, &c.

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

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

July 28, 1843. W. H. STREET.

Important to Families and others.

Cheap Boots & Shoes.

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

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

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

Twenty Thousand Pairs

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

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

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

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

St. John, June 23, 1843.

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

James G. Bolles, *Secretary.*

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

St. John, 1st July, 1837.

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

The Minerva Life Assurance Company,

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

TRUSTEES.

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

DIRECTORS.

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

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

AUDITORS.

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

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

Tables and every Information can be obtained at the Office.

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

SHARP'S COMPOUND
Concentrated Alkaline
Infusion of Sarsaparilla.

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

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

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

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

October 28, 1842. *Chemist.*

New Perfumery,

COSMETICS AND SOAPS.

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

May 17. JOHN G. SHARP.

Manilla Cheroots.

EX *Argent*, from London:—20,000 very superior Manilla CHEROOTS. For sale by

Aug. 4. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Gum Elastic OVER SHOES.

JUST received at FOSTER'S SHOE Store, Corner of King and Germain streets.—A small lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's GUM ELASTIC OVER SHOES, (a superior article.)

—ALSO—

A few pairs Ladies British American OVER SHOES, (a new article) For sale cheap.

July 28.

Rowlnd's Mill Saws.

THE Subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, a few of Rowland's Mill Saws.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,
June 31. No 2, North Market Wharf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

AT THE

ST. JOHN CLOTHING MART,

WATER STREET.

In the Store lately occupied by Sam. Gardner.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a large and general assortment of West of England WOOLLEN GOODS, comprising—

SIX Bales and Cases of READY-MADE CLOTHING—a splendid assortment, which, for style, Quality and Cheapness, cannot be equalled by any establishment in the Province, consisting of:

Sporting COATS, made of Tweed, Silk and Worsted Cambletts, plain and figured VELVET, Gambroon and Cotteon, diamond and figured Drill.

Four Thousand Pairs PANTALOONS, of every description of texture and fabric;

Two Thousand VESTS—in satin, silk, Valencia, Cloth, Cassimere &c. &c. &c.

Mattresses, Blankets, Rugs, White and Coloured COUNTERPANES; Oil Cloth Serts; South-westers, &c. &c.

Boys' Cloth and Moleskin Serts;

Red, Blue and White Flannel Shirts and Drawers; Lambswool ditto;

Linen, Cotton, and Regatta Shirts;

Four Cases Beaver and silk HATS

Military and Navy CAPS;

Fur, Plush, and Worsted ditto;

Glazed Hats and Caps;

Umbrellas, Travelling Bags, and Trunks;

Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' and Children's ditto; Watches and Jewellery;

A few Double GUNS and Pistols, selling cheap *Cash only.*

N. B.—Gentlemen, leaving their measures, will have their orders strictly attended to, and promptly executed.

☞ Six Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately.—None but good workmen need apply.

F. NEILL.

St. John, May 26.

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMES.

Received 16th May, 1843,

Per "*Sarah Ann*" from Liverpool:

GRIFFIN'S SCYTHES, Sickles, Reaping Hooks, Garden and Ditching Spades, Square Shovels.

6 casks HARDWARE: Knives, Files, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Tailor's Shears, and other Cutlery.

Plated Squares, Sand Paper, Curry Combs, White-wash, House, and Tar Brushes, Cast, German, and Blister Steel Plough Moulds, &c.

June 2. G. T. WILEY.

Cordage, Chains, &c.

75 COILS Cordage, of the best quality, assorted, from 6 thread to 5 inch.

22 coils 2 and 3 yarn SPUN YARN;
Marline, Houseline, and Hamberline.
1 coil 4 inch Hawser, 90 fathoms;
SPIKES, Diamond and Rose head, from 4½ to 9 inches; Chains, from ⅜ to ⅞ inch.

Augt 4 For sale by J. R. CRANE.

SUGAR.

25 HHDS. Bright SUGAR now landing ex schr. *Emily* from Halifax.—For sale low by

Oct. 13. J. DEWOLF SPURR.

TEA & CORDAGE.

JUST Received ex ship *Woodstock*, from Liverpool:—50 Chests Congo Tea, 100 coils Cordage, (ass'd sizes,) 50 do. 2 and 3 yarn Spun Yarn, Marline, Hambroline, and Housline.

For sale by

September 29. J. R. CRANE.

New Store.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.,

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

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

—ALSO—

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

JOHN LEITCH.

July 28.

Received per Prince Albert,

[Last Week.]

Corner of Dock-street and Market-square:

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

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

4 large casks of assorted useful articles.

22d sept. G. T. WILEY.

MANILLA CORDAGE.

Landing this day from Boston.

50 COILS MANILLA CORDAGE assorted sizes, from 1¼ to 3 in.—for sale low by J. DEWOLFE SPURR,

August 25.

J. B. White & Sons,

MILLBANK STREET, WESTMINSTER,

Patentees of

Keene's Marble Cement.

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

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

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

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

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

New and Cheap

BOOTS & SHOES,

Just received at the Ladies' Cheap and Fashionable shoe store, *Germain street.*

FOSTER & CO.

HAVE just received per ships *Belmont* and *Canmore*, from Liverpool and Glasgow, part of their Fall supply of Ladies', Misses, Boys & Children's **Boots and Shoes**, of every description, suitable for the present and approaching season. ☞ The whole stock has been manufactured expressly for their establishment, and are warranted of the very best descriptions.

Further supplies shortly expected. [sept 22.]

22d September, 1843.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have just received per *Belmont*, from Liverpool:

40 BOXES IC TIN; 8 do. IX ditto;
5 do. DC do.; 55 bundles sheet Iron;
20 bags spikes, 3¼ to 4½ inch;
3 rolls sheet ZINC; 4 ditto sheet LEAD;
257 bars common IRON, well assorted;
39 bundles ditto ½ and ⅝ round and square.

NATHANIEL ADAMS'

BOOT and SHOE STORE,

Basement Story of the Saint John Hotel, King Street, St. John, N. B.

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

☞ Orders punctually attended to.

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

☞ Two or three Journeymen will meet with constant employment at the above Establishment.

May 12. N. A.

Cash Only.

M. O'DONELLY, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

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

June 2, 1843.

GORDON'S

General

HARDWARE STORE.

SPRING SUPPLY—Per Portland, from Liverpool:—

265 BAGS NAILS, ass'd cut and wrought from 4d'y to 10d'y
100 bags Spikes, ass'd from 4½ to 10 inch;
6 casks OX and Horse Nails;

Counter sunk, slate, Boat, Whale Boat, fine and extra Clout, scupper and composition sheathing Nails; composition Spikes & Clinch Rings;

Sheet & slab ZINK or spelter; Block Tin, I C, D C, IX DX Tin: sheet Brass & Copper; 3, 4 & 5 lbs sheet Lead; Bar do. 1 Cask Shot & Balls; Glue, Lampblack, Bath BRICKS;

Long and short handle steel'd Spades; steel'd socket, ballast and broad mouth *SHOVELS;*

Griffin's and Moor's *SCYTHES, SICKLES* and Hooks—Long and short handle Frying Pans.

Iron, Brass and Copper Wire—Hair *SEIVES;* Brass do. Iron *RIDDLES*, Curled HAIR—Hair *CLOTH*, ass'd to 26 inch.

Wire Cloth, ass'd—Shoe Thread—Bristles, &c. Brass, Iron & Copper *BILLS;* Brass *KETTLES* ass'd to 30 gall.; Tea Kettles, Patent enamelled *SAUCEPANS; STEW PANS;* Preserving Kettles, &c.; Digesters, Iron Pots, ass'd to 35 gals.; Bake Pans.

1 bale Vices, Anvils, Bellows; Cast, German, Blister, and spring Steel; Cart and pipe, Boxes; Sad Irons; 2 cases double and single barrel Guns and Pistols, Fittings, &c.

1 cask Hall Lamps, Hemispheres and Chimnies; 1 do. shop and table do.; Plated Candlesticks; Snuffers *FORKS; SPOONS*, &c.; Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots; *URNS*, &c.

An excellent assortment of Locks; Hinges; SCREWS; Latches, and every description of Carpenters Tools, of the best make.

Japanned and Brass Harness Mounting; *BELL MOUNTING;* Coffin Furniture.

Gang and single cast Steel Mill Saws from 4 to 7 feet: Circular, Hand, Whip, Web, Billet and other saws, an assortment of best Files, Rasps, &c. SWORDS, Belts and Sashes.

Work Boxes, Desks; Dressing Cases; Tea Caddies; Ladies Companions; Morocco and Tortoise shell card cases; Portfolios; Netting needles and mesh pins, Crimping Machines; Papier Machee Tea Trays, &c, and a great variety of other Goods which with former stock will be sold low for cash or approved payment.

☞ A further supply of Cutlery; Britannia Ware and Fancy Goods expected from Sheffield.

May 12. T. R. GORDON.

Charles Willmer's

AMERICAN NEW'S LETTER AND EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCER.

Enlarged to the extent of Ten additional Columns.

THE above Newspaper, now enlarged Ten additional columns, which was established in July, 1842, is regularly published at Liverpool expressly for transmission by every Steam-ship sailing from any port in Britain to any port in the United States, and its leading feature is to give, *at one glance*, an account of every important event that has occurred in Great Britain, Europe, or Asia, in the interval between the sailing of each steam-ship, whether in politics or commerce—a correct and comprehensive Shipping List, in which will be found a faithful record of the arrival and departure of American vessels at and from all the British, European, and Asiatic ports—together with notices of such casualties or disasters as may from time to time occur—a complete Prices Current, in which the greatest care is taken to give the *latest* reports of the various descriptions of American produce, from the most unquestionable sources—thus combining, in *one* sheet, a Newspaper, Shipping List, and a Prices Current.

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CHARLES WILLMER,
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NEW

Hardware Establishment.

CORNER DOCK STREET AND MARKET SQUARE

(Store recently occupied by Messrs. M'Avity.)

G. T. WILEY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BRASS and IRON—Night, Kim, Norfolk Thumb, French, &c. Latches.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Saint John, May 5, 1843.

Geneva, Rum, Brown Stout,

TEA, &c.

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

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

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

In store—3 Tierces Saleratus.

June 2, 1843.

BUNTING'S VETERINARY

TABLET;

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

By Peter Bunting, Veterinary Practitioner, St. John.

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

For sale, neatly bound, (till further arrangements are made) at Mr. McMillan's, Phœnix Book store, Prince Wm. street; and by the proprietor, Sydney street, near st. Malichi's Church, st. John, N. B.—Price 2s. 6d. PETER BUNTING.

CANADA PORK.

Now landing from the schooner "*Esperance*," from Quebec:—

48 BRLS. Canada Prime Mess PORK,
215 do. Canada Prime do.
30 do. Cargo do.

For sale very low by JOHN ROBERTSON.

July 14.

FLOUR, &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving in store from the *Union Point Mills*, a large supply of SUPERFINE, FINE, and MIDDLINGS FLOUR, in barrels and bags. W. CARVILL.

June 9. Nelson street.

Sugar and Molasses.

Landing ex schr. John Boynton, Emily and Hope, from Halifax:

100 HOGSHEADS Bright SUGAR;
In Store,
500 Puncheons MOLASSES;

For sale by JARDINE & CO.

September 1, 1843.

On Consignment.

NOW LANDING, ex *Camilla* from Leith: 43 casks, each 3¼ doz. Fine LEITH ALE, for sale by

June 2. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

INDIGO.

Just received per ship *Woodstock*, from Liverpool a consignment of

2 Chests Madras INDIGO,

For sale at a low price if taken from the ship.

JOHN KINNEAR.

September 29.—4t

SPERM OIL, &c. &c.

Ex Flora, from Boston:

25 CASKS Winter strained SPERM; refined and bleached Whale, Olive, and Seal **Oils**; 1 cask CAMPHINE;
10 Barrels SPIRITS TURPENTINE;
10 do Bright Varnish; 10 do Rosin;
3 casks Saleratus; 25 Jars Mackaboy SNUFF;
20 Bbls. ground Logwood, Redwood, Fustic and Camwood; 100 Gross assorted PHIALS.

For sale by

July 21. 4t W. O. SMITH.

MUTILATED ISSUE