THE Weekly Chronicle.

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

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THE CHRONICLE

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

Feb.		R. Sun.	S. Moon.	R. W.	S. W.
10	Saturday,	6 51	5 9	0 8	3 6
11	Sunday,	6 50	5 10	1 21	4 10
12	Monday,	6 49	5 11	2 30	5 38
13	Tuesday,	6 47	5 13	3 30	7 11
14	Wednesday,	6 46	5 14	4 23	8 29
15	Thursday,	6 42	5 15	5 6	9 25
16	Friday,	6 44	5 16	5 42	10 9

Last Quarter 11th day, 8h. 40m. morn.

Public Institutions.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq. President.—Discount days, Tuesday and Friday. Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 1 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the discount days. Director next week: Wm. Wright, 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: D. J. McLaughlin, 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: Hon. John Robertson.

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.]

Savings 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.

☞ **NOTICE.** ☜

THE Subscriber requests all persons who are indebted to him by Note or Account; also those who have omitted to make payment of debts due to the subscriber since January, 1837, as Assignee, of John M'Millan, to make immediate payment of the same. And that all claims against him be presented at once for adjustment.

D. M'MILLAN.

St. John October 6th, 1843.—3m.

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.

Books, Stationary, &c.

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.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

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

DAVID M. ROBERTSON,
JOHN R. MARSHALL.

St. John, April 27, 1843.

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

JOHN R. MARSHALL.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE—

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

April 28.

Blacksmith Business.

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

HENRY NICHOLLS.

September 29, 1843.

TAX NOTICE.

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

JAMES GEROW, jr.
Collector of Taxes.

Dec 8.

"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. Scott, 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 FIRST PRODUCTIONS IN THE WORLD FOR

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

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

is universally acknowledged to be the only article that will effectually *produce* and *restore* Hair, (including Whiskers, Mustachios, and Eyebrows,) prevent it from falling off or turning grey, free it from scurf and dandriff, and render it delightfully soft, silky, early and glossy.

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

*** To further insure the genuine article, see that the words "*Rowland's Macassar Oil*" are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters,—without this none are genuine.

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

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

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

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

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

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR, PEARL DENTIFRICE,

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

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

Rowland's

ESSENCE OF TYRE,

Or, IMPERIAL DYE,

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

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

Rowland's Alsana Extract,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

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

Life Assurance.

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

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

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

Poetry.

THE MISSIONARYS' FAREWELL.

BY REV. MOORE O'CONNOR.

Land where the bones of our fathers are sleeping,
Land where our dear ones and fond ones are weeping,
Land where the light of Jehovah is shining,
We leave thee lamenting, but not with repining.

Land of our fathers, in grief we forsook thee,
Land of our friends, may Jehovah protect thee;
Land of the Church, may the light shine around thee,
Nor darkness, nor trouble, nor sorrow confound thee.

God is thy God: thou shalt walk in his brightness,
Gird thee with joy, let thy robes be of whiteness;
God is thy God! let thy hills shout for gladness,
But ah! we must leave thee—we leave thee in sadness.

Dark is our path o'er the dark rolling ocean,
Dark are our hearts; but the fire of devotion
Kindles within, and a far distant nation,
Shall learn from our lips the glad song of salvation.

Hail to the land of our toils and our sorrows!
Land of our rest! When a few more to morrows,
Pass o'er our heads, we shall seek our cold pillows,
And rest in our graves far away o'er the billows.

THE OLD CHURCH.

"It lieth gazing on the midnight sky."—Shelly.

Grey, antique pile! how awful is the rest,
At home for ever with the voiceless dead
That slumber round thee! there thou wakenest,
Thy long, long vigil, o'er their lonely bed:
The fleeting steps of far-fled times have pressed
Thee with the softness of their starlight tread,
As on they flow to their eternal bar,
Leaving the dusky sign imperishably there.

How like art thou, most solemn shadowy pane,
Robed in the pearly garment of the moon,
To structures seen within that fair domain
Unveiled by sleep—the woe-worn spirit's boon,
That mighty word, where awful phantoms reign
'Mid gorgeous clouds with golden light bestrewn,
Throng'd by those ray-like happy multitudes,
Who walk the other shore of Death's broad sunset floods.

Thou gazest sadly on the deep, deep sky,
And glorious stars dispersed like spirits there,
Like one that seeketh through the years gone by
For some lost hope that was surpassing fair,
Which made this heart, now wither'd cold and dry—
Is paradise where speechless glories were,
Eternal silence is around thee cast,
Then form of awful thought, pale mourner of the past.

The mighty breeze hangs round thee clear and cold,
Strayed from its bower of stars low in the West,
Tuning its wild harp to strange tales of old
As if to bid the wakeful spirit rest,
That hath for ages watched the sacred mould,
A wistful guardian of the pulseless breast,
And sole memorial of a ruin'd state
Of sunny hopes and joys, in hearts that beat no more.

Thy dim lone tower looks upward fixedly,
Like steadfast hope beneath some careless wrong:
A few white clouds are sailing high and free,
A careless, happy, heaven-adoring throng,
The moon, pale hermit of eternity,
Glides her blue path in solitude along,
But scatters o'er thee from her course above,
An unremitting shower of holy light and love;

A silver baptism—and each silent star
From yonder deep immeasurable dome,
The Western breeze soft breathing from afar,
The lucid cloud in her aerial home:
The solemn shades that night's weird ensigns are
The mighty past where viewless spirits roam,
Gather and meet at this unworldly hour,
To clothe thy dream-like form with mystery and power.

And now the dizzy pageant of the day,
Like echoes faint of tumults past and gone,
Can scarce be heard, dissolving fast away,
My human soul doth haunt the moonlight wan,
That soothes thy hoary age with magic ray,
Resting those grey, worn battlements upon;
Earth's cold delusions disappear aghast,
And in the invisible world my spirit wakes at last.

From Frazer's Magazine.

If My Husband were to do so!

A DOMESTIC INCIDENT.

'Poor woman! What a thousand pities it is for her!' said Mrs. Grimes, with feeling. 'I wonder how she stands it. If my husband were to act so, it would kill me.'

'I could never stand it in the world,' added Mrs. Pitts. 'It is a dreadful situation for a woman to be placed in. Mr. Larkin used to be one of the best of men, and took the best possible care of his family. For years there was not a happier woman in town than his wife, but now it makes one's heart to ache to look at her. O! it must be one of the most heart-breaking things in the world to have a drunken husband.'

'Well, all I've got to say,' spoke up Mrs. Peters, with warmth, 'is that I don't pity her much.'

'Why, Mrs. Peters! How can you talk so?'

'Well, I don't! Any woman who will live with a drunken husband, don't deserve pity. Why don't she leave him?'

'That is easier said than done, Mrs. Peters.'

'I should think it a great deal easier than to live with a drunken brute, and have her life tormented out of her. If my husband were to do so, I reckon him and me would part before twenty-four hours.'

Now Mrs. Peters' husband was a most excellent man—and a sober man, withal. And his wife was tenderly attached to him. In regard to his ever becoming a drunkard she had as little fear as of his running off and leaving her. Still when she made the last remark, she looked towards him, (for he was present,) with a stern and significant expression on her countenance. This was not really meant for him, but for the imaginary individual she had supposed as bearing the relation towards her—a drunken husband.

'You would, would you?' Mr. Peters replied to the warmly expressed resolutions uttered by his wife.

'Yes, that I would!' half laughingly, and half seriously, retorted Mrs. Peters.

'You don't know what you are talking about,' spoke Mrs. Grimes.

'Indeed, then, I do! I consider any woman a fool who will live with a drunken husband. For my part I have not a spark of sympathy for the wives of drunkards—I mean those who live with the men who beggar and abuse them. More disgusting brutes—the very sight of whom is enough to turn a woman's stomach.'

'You were never placed in such a situation, and therefore are not competent to decide how far a woman, who continues to live with a drunken husband, is or is not to blame. For my part, I am inclined to think that, in most cases, to live with him under these circumstances, is the least of two evils.' This was said by Mrs. Pitts.

'I think you are right there,' resumed Mr. Peters. 'A woman feels towards her own husband, the father of her children, and the man who in life's spring time won her best and purest affections, very differently to what she does towards another man. She knows all his good qualities, and remembers how tenderly he has loved her, and how he still would love her, but for the mad infatuation from which he feels it almost impossible to break away. The hope that he will reform never leaves her.—When she looks at her children, even though abused and neglected, she cannot but hope that their father will ultimately renounce his evil habits. And this hope keeps her up.'

'All nonsense,' Mrs. Peters replied warmly. 'Any woman is a fool to feed herself up with such fancies. There is only one true remedy, and that is separation. That's what I'd do, and what every woman of sense ought to do. Don't tell me about hope of reforming. It's all nonsense. You would not catch me breaking my heart after that fashion for any man. Not I.'

The more Mrs. Grimes and Mrs. Pitts, and others present urged their side of the question, the more pertinaciously did she maintain the position she assumed, until Mr. Peters could not help feeling somewhat vexed and some little hurt. He being her husband, and the only one who could possibly hold the relation towards her of a drunken husband, he must be the man towards whom all her indignation was directed—under the imagined possibility of his becoming a tippler.

After a while, the subject was dropped, and at the close of the social evening, the friends seperated and went to their own homes.

It was perhaps two months from the period at which this conversation occurred, that Mr. Peters left his home early in the evening to attend a political meeting—politics at the time running high, and hard cider flowing as freely as water. He was in the habit of attending such meetings, and of partaking of his portion of cider, and at times of something stronger, but, as he was a sober man, and a man, too, of strong good sense and firm principles, the thought of his ever partaking too freely, never crossed the mind of his wife.

Regular in his habits, he was rarely out after ten o'clock, on any occasion. But this time, ten came, and even eleven, but he was still away. This was a circumstance so unusual, that his wife could not help feeling a degree of uneasiness. She went to bed not and listened for him, after the clock had struck eleven, and stood there for some time, expecting every moment to hear the sound of his footsteps in the distance. But she waited in vain, and at last re-entered the house, with a troubled feeling.

At last the clock struck twelve, and almost at the same time she heard her husband at the door, endeavouring to open it with the dead latch key. In this he was not successful from some cause, and thinking that she might have turned the key, Mrs. Peters went quietly and opened the door for him. She found that she had not locked it.

As she lifted the latch, the door was thrown suddenly against her, and her husband came staggering in. As he passed her, he struck against the wall of the passage—rebounded—struck the other side and then fell heavily upon the floor.

The dreadful truth instantly flashed upon her.—He was drunk. For a moment her heart ceased to beat, and she had to lean against the wall, to keep her from falling. Then all the tender emotions of her heart rushed freely into activity. It was her own husband who lay before her, overcome by the master-spirit of strong drink. With almost superhuman strength, she raised him up, although a large man, and supported him by the arm until she got him up stairs, and laid upon the bed. By this time he seemed perfectly stupid, and only mumbled incoherent replies to the frequent and tender importunities of his wife.

After some time she got him undressed and into bed. But he grew more and more stupid every moment.

'Oh, what if he should die!' the poor wife moaned anxiously, while the tears that had at first gushed out still continued to flow freely. She also washed his face with cold water, and tried various means to arouse him from the lethargy of drunkenness.—But all to no purpose.

At last, despairing of success, she laid down beside him, in tears, drew her arms around his neck, and laid her face tenderly against his. She had lain thus for about five minutes, when her husband called her name in a whisper.

Oh, how eagerly did she listen after her response to his call.

"*If my husband were to do so.*"

As he said this, still in a whisper, but a very expressive one, he looked her steadily in the face with a roguish twinkle of the eyes, and a quivering of the lips, the muscles of which could with difficulty restrain from wreathing those expressive organs into a merry smile.

Mrs. Peters understood the whole scene in a moment, and boxed her husband's ears soundly on the spot, for very joy, while he laughed until his sides ached as bad as his ears.

In all after discussions upon the various unfortunate relations of man and wife, Mrs. Peters was very careful how she declared her course of action, were she placed in such circumstances. If in any case, she was led unthinkingly to do so, the remark of her husband, made with a peculiar inflection of the voice: "Oh, yes, if my husband were to do so"—had the happiest effect imaginable, and instantly put an end to the unprofitable discussion.

THE NEW AERIAL MACHINE.

From the days of Dædalus to those of Peter Wilkins, and thence onward to the present hour, human ingenuity has been ever on the rack to find the means of placing man on that level with the birds which he has achieved in regard to the terraquous animals. We know not who may be the first amongst modern experimentalists to demonstrate in what manner aerial navigation can be most safely achieved, but from what we saw yesterday at Willis's Room, King street, St. James's, we conceived Mr. Monck Mason is in a fair way of gaining the laurel crown of successful aerostation. The model which that gentleman exhibited appears to realise all that can be expected *from a model*; his vessel floats in air, and propelled by mechanical power, is subject to control, though to what extent we are unable to determine as it had none of the "sky influences" to contend against.—The ballon to which the vessel is attached is of elliptic shape, so as to offer the least possible resistance to the air; and suspended, to the ballon is a light frame work of bamboo, in form the plan of a wherry, beneath which hangs an oblate-shaped basket, the car of the "intrepid aeronaut" of some future day. At the stern of the vessel is a broad fan like rudder, the position of which can be changed from vertical to oblique or horizontal, as circumstances require; and at the bow is a long revolving bowsprit, which by the aid of mechanism within the vessel, gives a rotary motion to a foresail, constructed in the form of a segment of the Archimedean screw. The application of this screw is the great feature of the invention as far as regards the model; but the means of setting it in motion "*en plein air*" are yet wanting. The vessel was yesterday made to traverse round a brass pole in the ball room Alnwick's—where during the summer the beauties of fashion chase each other in the circling waltz,—and it accomplished the circuit of the room as satisfactorily as the most accomplished demoiselle of the season. This circular motion was of necessity disadvantageous to the experiment; but limited as the means of making it were, we may consider it as highly successful.—*Morning Herald.*

Young Women are being employed in all sorts of duties now in Paris. They are even assuming the places of the clerks in counting houses. Grant, in his new work, says—

"Indeed, the young Parisian women are beginning to be trained as clerks for banking and commercial houses. They are found to be steadier and more attentive than young men. In one of the first and wealthiest banking houses in Paris, you may now see every day two interesting daughters of the principal partner, one of them eighteen years of age, the other twenty, at work at their desks during business hours, and discharging their duties as clerks, with despatch, correctness, and cheerfulness. Indeed, the plan is working so well that the government itself is beginning to employ young females in the public offices."

FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

(From the London and Paris Ladies Magazine of Fashion.)

At this season of the year velvet is more in favour than any other material; it is worn not only as the principle material of various kinds of both in and out door toilette, but also constitutes the prevailing ornament on satins and rich silks, *cachemires*, &c., and we are now glad to see it now confined to dark colours; black, red, emerald and deep blue, are reserved for dinner and carriage dresses; whilst for evening soirees pink, sky blue, and mais are worn, some are enriched by a fringe of gold and berthe formed of a kind of net-work of gold. For ball dresses transparent materials are universally approved, made with several skirts, or open at the side of *l'Albanaise*. Walking dresses are of *pekin, camelon en damas* and *velours guilloche*, and the simpler style of *douillettes* &c., are of *levantine, reps, popelin, satin, de la Reine, cachemire*, &c. &c. Very pretty ornaments are made for evening dresses of bugles, coloured as well as black, though the latter are preferred, and fringes, *berthes*, half sleeves, *coiffures, brandenburgs, cordeliers*, are all made of them. The newest style of velours, *epingle*, edged with fur, or satin trimmed with velvet *guilloche*. Sleeves are very generally introduced with *manteaux*.

The winter bonnets are of small horizontal form, gradually descending at the sides; the ornaments are various, *marabouts*, bouches of roses and *coques* of ribbon inside, *rouds* of velvet and plaits of velvet in two colours, &c.; many are lined with colours. Caps are also worn small and the *coiffures* for dress are very various and elegant, particularly those made of *gaze de soie* and gold, forming turban or ornamented with a bird of Paradise; others are of pink *gaze de soie* embroidered in silver and white silk, with lappets of gauze fringed with silver; the *Brestilienne, Agnes Sorel, Diane de Poitiers, Marie Stuart*, with *souvenires* of Greece, Italy, and Spain, are again to be seen, with *turban gaulois* with its long scarf pendent at the back.

Furs are in full favour for dresses, *manteaux, pardessus*, &c., many of the latter being lined with fur; round fur *pelerines*, are worn *en negligé*, as also some with long ends falling as a scarf on the front of the dress. Muffs are very general.

Many people take newspapers, but few preserve them: yet the most interesting reading imaginable is a file of old newspapers. It brings up the very age with all its bustle and every day affairs, and marks its spirit and its genius more than the most laboured description of the historian. Who can take a paper dated half a century ago, without the thought that almost every name there printed is now cut upon a tombstone at the head of an epitaph?

A wag speaking of the embarkation of troops, said 'Notwithstanding many of them leave blooming wives behind, they go away in transports.'

NEW PATENT HORSE-SHOE.

Our ingenious townsman, Mr. Thomas Clarendon, has just added another to the daily increasing list of useful inventions originating in this country, having taken out a patent—the first, we believe, sued out in the first instance on this side of the channel for many years back—for an improved horse-shoe, which, if it prove as serviceable in practice as it is simple and beautiful in principle, must very soon become of universal adoption.—The horse-shoe at present in use being firmly nailed on round the whole of its circumference, is found to fetter the elastic action of the hoof, which, in its unshod state, admits of a considerable amount of expansion and contraction at every step of the animal; and this interruption of the natural functions of the organ leads, as may well be supposed, to many bad consequences, resulting in various forms of lameness. Many attempts have been made from time to time to avoid these disadvantages, among which, we believe, Mr. Turner's plan of nailing the shoe at one side only has been, up to the present, deemed the most successful. The "unilateral" shoe of Turner, however, is liable to the objection that it leaves only one side of the hoof at liberty, being necessarily nailed on with great firmness at the other, and even the firmest nailing on one side only is found insufficient to keep the shoe on in violent action or on rough ground. Mr. Clarendon's invention comprises two improvements—one in the mode of fastening the nails to the hoof, by which the strength of the attachment is greatly increased, the other in the mode of fastening the nails in the shoe, by which provision is made for the elastic action of the foot; and nothing can be simpler than the means by which these improvements are effected:—The first consists merely in rivetting the nail over the hoof instead of clenching it; the second, in using a wider nail-hole than ordinary for the nails at the side where the elastic action takes place, the heads of these nails, which are somewhat of a T shape, playing backward and forward with the action of the hoof, its channels countersunk in the outer surface of the shoe, and from the greatly increased strength of the hold afforded by the system of rivetting, so few as four nails in this way are found to keep the shoe on as firmly as twice that number driven in the common manner. The removal of so many foreign substances from the hoof, and the freedom of action permitted by these "slide nails" at either side, are found, it is said, to produce the most beneficial results in restoring contracted and even partly diseased feet to a healthy state; and we are informed that shoes fastened on in this manner are found in practice to be even less liable to be cast than those nailed on with fast nails round the whole circumference. We need scarcely add that it gives us sincere pleasure to see this additional evidence of the great amount of ingenuity and enterprise that has hitherto lain dormant among us, but which is now daily manifesting itself in useful and creditable improvements, and rapidly raising this country to an equality in civilization with the most favoured of our neighbours.—*Saunders.*

Tann Bark and Saw Dust as Manure.—Large masses of refuse tann and saw dust are frequently accumulated and thrown away as worthless. This should never be done, as it can be made of much use to farmers. They are good bedding for stock, and being also excellent non conductors of heat when dry, are useful to place between the ceilings of the ice house, cellars, or other apartments, where it is desirable to preserve a uniformity of temperature. But they are especially valuable as contributing to increase the stock of manure, when used in the place of straw or other vegetable matter, to absorb the droppings from animals. They take up the best parts of the manure, and retain them till demanded for the growth of plants.

They possess moreover, an intrinsic value, in the large amount of potash they contain, the tann bark from which it is made containing a much greater proportion of this material than wood. If no other mode of using them be presented, they can be burnt, and the ashes contribute to the nourishing of the land where they are applied. They should never be spread on land wthing preparing as above, as they have a tendency to sour the land, and promote the growth of sorrel and other noxious weeds.

(From the American Agriculturist.)

Receipts for Curing Hams.—We have been handed the following receipt for curing hams by one of the most eminent practitioners in this city; the saleratus is at least new to us, and we therefore publish it although it may not be a new ingredient in the receipt of others. In Cincinnati, where large quantities of hams are annually cured, pepper, allspice, cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, and other little ingredients are usually added, but to the receipt.

Cover the bottom of the cask with coarse salt, lay on the hams with the smooth or skin side down, sprinkle over fine salt, then another layer of hams, and so continue until the cask is full. This ought to be the large kind. A cask holding 46 gallons is small enough, and it would be better if it held 120 gallons. Make a brine in the following proportions:—6 gallons water, 9lbs. salt, 4lbs. brown sugar, 3 oz. saltpetre, 1 oz. saleratus. Scald and scum, and when cold pour the brine into the cask, until the hams are completely covered. The hams should remain in at least three months, and a little longer time would do no harm.

Swinny in the Horse.—I will give you such information or experience as I possess, concerning the swinny. I had a mare that became swinyed in the hip, occasioned by fighting with another horse. I was told the part affected never would fill up, unless by the operation of some medicine. I therefore bathed the part affected with salpetre dissolved in water, and effected a complete cure.

Cure for a Foundered Horse.—I send you the following prescription, of which you may give a place in your useful paper, if you think it will be of any advantage to farmers and travellers:—

As soon as your horse is foundered, bleed him in the neck in proportion to the greatness of the founder. In extreme cases you may bleed him as long as he can stand up. Then draw his head up, as common in drenching, and with a spoon put far back on his tongue strong salt until you get him to swallow one pint. Be careful not to let him drink too much.—Then anoint round the edges of his hoofs with spirits of turpentine, and your horse will be well in one hour. A founder pervades every part of the system of a horse. The phlegm arrests it from the stomach and bowels; and the spirit arrests it from the feet and limbs.

I once rode a hired horse ninety miles in two days, returning him at the night the second day, and his owner would not have known he was foundered, if I had not told him, and his founder was one of the deepest kinds.

I once, in a travel of 700 miles, foundered my horse three times, and I did not think my journey was retarded more than one day by the misfortune, having in all cases observed and practiced the above prescription. I have known a foundered horse turned in at night on green feed, in the morning he would be well, having been purged by the green feed. All founders must be attended to immediately.

Provincial Legislature.

OPENING OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

On Thursday, 1st instant, His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke proceeded in State to the Council Chamber, and having summoned the attendance of both branches of the Legislature, opened the Session with the following SPEECH:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Although the situation of the Province did not require that I should convene you before the usual period of the year, I am not insensible that there are important interests at this time depending on the result of your deliberations.

The birth of another Princess, since I last met you, has been a source of increased happiness to Her Majesty, and of gratification to her loyal subjects.

The general tranquility now happily prevailing and the relations subsisting between England and the remotest parts of the World, are highly favourable to British enterprise, and I congratulate you on the participation of this Province in the revival of General Commerce.

The severe pressure to which all classes have been so long subject, although not wholly relieved, has been materially alleviated. The favourable harvest of the last year has given occasion for renewed thankfulness, and will lead the people to regard the pursuits of Agriculture as a primary source of their prosperity.

Considering the vast extent of the unappropriated Lands of the Crown, I invite your attention to the means of facilitating their settlement.

Some Legislative provision is also required for the management of the Indian reserved Lands, constituting some of the most valuable tracts within the province, and from which a fund may be derived, adequate to meet all the expenses incidental to the present condition of the Indian population.

Looking to the claims of a new country to support in those branches of enterprise which are essential to its prosperity, I recommend to you to afford such encouragement as may be practicable to Agriculture, the Fisheries, and to Domestic Manufactures.

The liberal appropriations you have made for the support of schools, attest the importance which you justly attach to the education of the people. As the Act for the support of the Parish Schools will ex-

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in 1845, a careful inspection during the present year of the whole of the Parish Schools throughout the Province, would, with the aid of a Training and Model School, facilitate the adoption of an improved and comprehensive system for their more efficient management.

The salutary effect of the regulations which were framed in the last year for the Penitentiary at Saint John, of which the reports will be laid before you, encourage me to recommend that they may be applied so far as may be practicable in the other Provincial Prisons.

Some alteration is called for in the laws for the regulation of Savings' Banks, and for the due protection of the Funds of the industrious classes deposited in them.

Her Majesty's Government having consented to the passing of an Act for the Consolidation of the Departments of Revenue, I recommend to you the adoption of such arrangements as will increase the efficiency and diminish the expenses of the local Establishments.

The Act of the last session relating to the collection of a reduced Duty on Timber and other Lumber, will, I hope, admit of such alterations as will obviate the objection which has been found to apply to it.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I am gratified in being able to inform you that the Revenue in the last year has materially improved, and from the revival of the Public Credit, I anticipate an early relief from the financial difficulties of the Province.

When the Accounts and Estimates are laid before you, I hope it will appear to you that attention has been given to Public Retrenchment and Economy, and that it will found practicable, without increasing the public burthens, to afford that support to public undertakings, and especially to the opening of communications, which are so essential to the settlement of the Country.

An important Instruction from Her Majesty's Government, on the subject of Differential Duties in the Colonies, will be laid before you.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The settlement of the Boundary between the British Provinces and the United States, by the Treaty of Washington, having renewed the question of the limits of New Brunswick and Canada, a correspondence has ensued with her Majesty's Government and with the Government of Canada, which it is hoped, will lead to an early and satisfactory adjustment of the claims of the two Provinces.

In the correspondence of Her Majesty's Government, which will be laid before you in reference to the measures of the last Session, you will recognise the desire of the Queen to uphold the principles of the Constitution, and I rely with confidence on your just appreciation of the blessings which, under Providence it has been the means of conferring on the people, for that support which will enable me to give effect to her Majesty's Gracious intentions for their welfare.

"To His Excellency Sir William M'Bean George Colebrooke, K. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

"The Humble Address of the House of Assembly.

"May it Please Your Excellency,

"We, the Representatives of Her Majesty's loyal and faithful Subjects, the People of New-Brunswick, beg leave to offer our thanks for Your Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present Session.

"Although this Meeting of the General Assembly is attributable to the Constitutional Right of a Free People, rather than the pressure of any particular emergency, we fully concur with Your Excellency that interests of vital importance to this Colony are involved in our deliberations, in the maintaining and advancement of which we feel it our especial duty to co-operate with the other branches of the Legislature.

"The recent addition of the family of our beloved Queen—a source of increased happiness to Her Majesty—is also most gratifying to Her loyal Subjects.

"As an highly favoured dependency of Great Britain, New Brunswick rejoices in that state of external tranquility, and repose which now so happily prevails, and we cannot doubt that the people of this Province will at all times participate in the advantages resulting from the commercial enterprize of the Parent State.

"The pressure to which all classes of the community have been so long subjected, is now, we rejoice to say, materially alleviated; and while we recognise with humility and thankfulness that Divine hand by which the labours of the husbandman have been crowned with success, we feel it to be the duty of the Legislature to regard Agricultural pursuits as the primary source of prosperity and the especial object of encouragement.

"The encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, Agriculture, the Fisheries, and all these branches of enterprize essential to the prosperity of a new Country, shall also be attended to; and, sensible that the very liberal approbations long entertained for Educational purposes, have not been productive of a corresponding amount of benefit, the House of Assembly is most anxious for the adoption of such measures as may give vigour and effect to an object so materially connected with the best interests of the present and rising generation.

"We are glad to be informed, that salutary results have ensued from the regulations framed last year, for the management of the Provincial Penitentiary; and Your Excellency may rely on our sincere desire to support any system applicable to the improvement of the other Provincial Prisons.

"We shall give due consideration to the Laws for the Regulation of Savings' Banks, in order to the perfect security of the funds deposited therein; and any proposition calculated to increase the efficiency, and diminish the expense of any Local Establishment in the Province, shall meet our most cordial support.

"We trust that the objections which have been made to the Act of the last Session relating to the collection of a reduced duty on Timber and other Lumber, will appear to be of such a nature as to admit of alterations for their removal.

"It gives us heartfelt pleasure to learn that the increase of the Revenue and the revival of Public Credit, as well as the attention which Your Excellency informs us has been given to public retrenchment and economy will enable us, without imposing further burthens, to afford that support to public undertakings, and more especially to the opening and repairing of Roads and erection of Bridges which is so essential to the settlement of the country."

The Instruction from Her Majesty's Government on the subject of differential Duties shall be carefully considered.

We earnestly hope that the correspondence with Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Canada on the subject of the Boundary, may lead to an early and satisfactory adjustment of that question, and we trust when it is borne in mind that this Province undertook the burthen of a heavy Civil List, chargeable perpetually upon its Revenues, without any apprehension that the sources of those revenues could possibly be effected (as they have already been) by a Treaty, reducing the extent of its area, that the present negociation may not result in a further diminution of the territory of New-Brunswick.

In accordance with those principles of loyalty for which the People of New-Brunswick have ever been so justly distinguished, their Representatives entertain the most implicit confidence in the intentions of our Gracious Queen to uphold the established principles of the Constitution; and Your Excellency may believe that as we justly appreciate the inviolable blessings which that Constitution has conferred on the people, so it is our steadfast determination to give such support to Her Majesty's Representative as will enable him to give effect to the parental intentions of his Sovereign.

SATURDAY, February 3.

Mr. End said he had prepared a Bill to amend the Law which exempts Hon. Members of this House—as the case stands at present—from being liable to the Civil Law Courts of the Country. He would protect the persons of Members on their journeys to and from the House of Assembly, but no farther, and he would trample in the dirt those absurd privileges which, under the ostensible design of protecting the people, presented the strongest barrier against its own accomplishment. He would, not of course, meddle with the affairs of the upper House, but he hoped they would there have sense enough to see the propriety of including themselves in the same measure. He believed there was little parity in either of the other Branches: but he hoped that Honourable Members in this House, would be unanimous on this subject.

Mr. Palmer replied, that if this Hon. House be the only pure branch of the Legislature, then there is the less necessity for the contemplated alteration.

Mr. Rankin read a Petition from several freeholders of the County of Northumberland, praying that the present Bankrupt Law may be repealed on account of its evil tendency in embarrassing, and in part destroying the commercial credit of the Country.

Mr. Brown read the Petition of D. W. Jack, Esquire, Deputy Treasurer, at St. Andrews, praying for an addition to his salary; and that a provision may be made for him by granting him another place in the event of the passing of an act for the consolidation of the Revenue departments of the Province.

Mr. J. A. Street, said a few words relative to the Petition which his worthy colleague had read a while ago, referring to the bad effects of the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Wark, "The present operation of the law is ruinous to the morals of the whole country."

Mr. End, "I doubt if the law operates much longer whether we will have any morals to injure; it should be sponged out at once; it is a curse to the country. Let those who are in get through, but let no more get in, as the whole is a system of fraud and perjury."

Petition referred to a select Committee.

MONDAY, February 5.

Mr. Partelow moved that the select Committee be appointed immediately; which was complied with.

Mr. End spoke of a book which had been laid before the house some years ago, called "Dunn's Normal School Manual;" and which was very much approved of. But what had become of it he did not know: he supposed it had been locked up somewhere. When so much had been said about Education, and his Excellency had called their attention to it in his speech, why did not the Government take it upon them to send this work of public utility round? It had the power—the books were in his Excellency's possession (Mr. Wilmot—at the Secretary's office) 600 or 700 of them—an entire edition, and when it was known how highly they were approved of he did not know why the honourable members of Government had not distributed them, unless they wanted them for their own use. (Laughter)

Hon. L. A. Wilmot said the books were certainly in the possession of the Government, and it was a very useful work. He did not know why they were not distributed excepting that the house had never given them any instructions on the subject. He agreed with the hon. member for Gloucester that something should now be done in the case, and he thought Government would be quite ready to put the work into circulation if the house would express an opinion as to how it should be done.—He could recommend the work, for he had obtained one for himself (Mr. Partelow—I thought you'd improve.) It contained one chapter which he would recommend to the hon. member for Saint John. (A laugh) If the house said how they should be circulated, he thought it would be done.

Mr. End—Let us have some for the use of the house at all events—This Mr. Wilmot promised.

Mr. Rankin presented Petitions from the proprietors of the steamboat George, praying compensation for running that boat once a week during the summer season, to and from Charlottetown Pictou, and Miramichi.

Mr. Brown moved for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases, for sums not exceeding £5.

Here the hon. being arrived which his Excellency had appointed for receiving the Address of the house, honourable members vacated their seats and proceeded to Government House. On their return and the Speaker having taken his chair, he proceeded to read his Excellency's reply to the address (which we shall take an early opportunity of laying before our readers)

Hon. L. A. Wilmot, by command, laid before the house various accounts relating to King's College.

The house then went into committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the St. Croix Bridge company at St. Stephen. Mr. Scoullar in the Chair.

Mr. End enquired whether the Bill had been read at the county Sessions. ("No") Then he thought the house could not receive it. It struck him that it was a Local Bill, and of the rules of the house provided that no Local Bill should be received by them unless it had previously been read in session. Before they proceeded with the Bill he wished this point to be decided.

Mr. Partelow thought this bill did not come under the rule referred to. If he recollected right, some years ago the bill to incorporate the company who were about to build a bridge across St. John Harbour was received by that house without having been read in session.

Hon. Speaker expressed his opinion that Bills to incorporate companies did not come under the designation of Local Bills, and that the rule of the house did not apply to them.

Messrs. Fisher and Hill expressed the same opinion.

Mr. End referred to the 18th page of the Journals of last year, by which no Local bill could be received unless it had been previously read at the county Sessions, or published four times in a newspaper. He was willing to pay due deference to the honorable Speaker's opinion, but as this bill must necessarily affect the local interests of the people of Charlotte, he still contended that it was a Local bill.

The hon. Speaker here quoted precedents, by which it appeared that it had never been the practice of the house to treat bills of this nature as Local bills. He then argued that it was impossible the rule could apply to them; for instance, suppose a bridge should be built across a stream dividing two counties, in which county should it be read.

Mr. Hill said there were now two bridges within a mile of the spot where this intended to be built, in one of which he held an interest; therefore were he disposed to consult his own interest instead of the public good, he should oppose the bill. But he thought this bridge was very much required. He also thought the rule of the house did not apply to it.

Mr. End still continued that it was a local bill, and he thought the house bound to act with caution in the premises; they might at some time or other want to build a public bridge at the same place, which this bridge would prevent. He thought the rule which applied to local bills a good one, and the house should strictly adhere to it.

Mr. Boyd said that it was well known at St. Stephen that the erection of this bridge was in contemplation. It was made quite public enough, as every one knew it. And as to a public bridge being built there, that could never be the case, as the bridge would unite two countries.

The house proceeded with the bill, but on the first section having been read the hon. Speaker objected to its being received in its present state, pointing out several discrepancies in it phraseology.

Mr. Hill acknowledged the justice of the hon. Speaker's remarks. He did not draft the bill, neither had he read it through; he was therefore willing the committee should rise and report progress, that he might have an opportunity to correct the phraseology. This was agreed to.

Mr. Fisher moved that a select committee be appointed to prepare an Address to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying his Excellency to lay before the house the returns of the Post Office department for the last three years, and all other information in his power relating to the subject.—Granted.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, February 5.

The Hon. Mr. Black read the following address of the Legislative Council, in reply to His Excellency's Speech delivered at the opening of the present Session:—

TO His Excellency SIR WILLIAM McBEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, K. H. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF HER MAJESTY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

"*May it please Your Excellency.*"—

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council in General Assembly, thank your Excellency for the Speech you have been pleased to make at the opening of the present Session; and beg to express our warmest participation in the joy which, we have no doubt has been felt throughout the British dominions, at the addition to Her Majesty's happiness in the birth of another Princess.

We join to Your Excellency's congratulations on the prospect held out to us of the revival of Commerce in this Province, arising from the happy state of the subsisting relations between England and the other nations of the world, which we fully concur with Your Excellency in believing, must afford great encouragement to British enterprise.

We are glad to perceive that all classes are in some degree relieved from the severe pressure they have been subject to for some time past; and are deeply sensible of the blessing bestowed upon us by Divine Providence in the favourable harvest of the past year, which, we trust, will have the effect of impressing upon the minds of the people a higher sense of the great importance of turning their attention to agricultural pursuits, as the surest source of future prosperity.

We beg to assure Your Excellency, that our best attention will be given to any measure that may be brought forward for facilitating the beneficial settlement of the unappropriated Crown Lands in this Province.

We shall be ready to give our aid and concurrence in any Legislative measure that may tend to the good and provident management of the Indian Reserve Lands, by which any fund can be provided and secured for the assistance and benefit of the Indian population.

We are deeply impressed with the great importance of affording every encouragement to Agriculture, the Fisheries and Domestic Manufactures, in connexion with other interests of this Province, and will give our cordial support to any measure which may, in our judgement tend to that object.

We will readily give our most diligent attention to any suggestion for the improvement of our present Parish School system, and the introduction of a more efficient management thereof, being fully convinced of the necessity of having the large appropriations annually made for the support of these institutions, expended in a manner to produce the greatest possible good to those classes for whose more immediate benefit they are intended.

We are happy to learn from Your Excellency, that the regulations made last year for the Government of the Penitentiary at St. John have produced a salutary effect, and so far as the same be applicable, and can be pratically applied, we will cheerfully concur in any measure for their introduction to the other Provincial Prisons.

We thank Your Excellency for calling our attention to the Laws for the regulation of Savings Banks, as we are aware of the paramount necessity of providing every requisite means for the protection and security of the funds deposited by the industrious classes.

The consolidation of the Departments of the Revenue, we concur with Your Excellency in viewing as a measure that will call for the adoption of such arrangements as may secure the efficiency of the local establishments, and a reduction of the expenses.

Any new measure relative to the Collections of a reduced duty on the Timber and other lumber of the Province that may be submitted to us, shall have our best consideration.

We are happy to learn from your Excellency that there is a prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of the question, that has arisen as to the boundary between Canada and this Province, as it is one in which the interests of this Province are deeply involved.

We have every confidence in our Most Gracious Queen's desire to uphold the principles of the British Constitutions in this Province, which we are quite sure will afford the best encouragement to the devoted loyalty and attachment of the inhabitants thereof, and we shall gratefully receive the correspondence Your Excellency alludes to in reference to the measures of the last Session; and we beg also to assure Your Excellency of our cordial support in any provision that may be requisite to give effect to Her Majesty's gracious intentions for the welfare of Her People in this part of Her dominions.

After the reading of the Address, the Hon. Colonel Wyer moved that a Committee be appointed to wait on His Excellency, to know at what time His Excellency would be pleased to receive the Address.

The Hon. Mr. Johnston laid before the House various returns from the Banks in this Province, also an account of the expenditure of King's College for the past year.

The Hon. Mr. Black also laid before the House returns from the Commercial Bank, received from the Cashier.

The House then departed to present their address to the Lieutenant Governor at the appointed time, and returned after an absence of half an hour.

The Hon. Mr. Black then read the following reply of the Lieutenant Governor to the address presented by the Legislative Council:—

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen—

I return you my sincere thanks for your dutiful and loyal address; and I request you also to accept my acknowledgements for the cordial assurance of support which you have given me.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, Feb. 6.

Mr. Brown presented a Petition from certain Ship-builders in the County of Charlotte, praying for a return of £50, which they had paid under the Act relating to the shipment of seamen, which Act had never received the Royal sanction. He moved it be received and lie on the table.

Mr. Partelow objected to the presentation of any such Petitions. The question had come up in 1842, and 1843, and each time had been decided in the negative. It was impossible for the House to entertain this petition, for if they did it would open the door to others, and they would be flooded with similar petitions from St. John, the North Shore, &c. until the aggregate amount of what they would be called on to pay would not be less than eight or ten thousand pounds.

Mr. Boyd said that the honorable member for St. John opposed the prayer of the petition, on the account of its inexpediency.—Now he contended that the House had nothing to do with expediency on a question of that nature. Was it just that the money should be returned, or was it unjust? If it was just, then this House should pay all such claims, though it took every penny in the Treasury.

Mr. Connell both objected to paying these claims or entering into any debate on the subject.

Mr. End thought it was a very hard case on the part of those who had paid money under an enactment which had never been sanctioned, but the House could not help it, it was impossible they could return the sums thus paid, and as the question had been set to rest last year he hoped it would not come before them again.

Mr. Hazen said that because a question was decided last year it was no reason why the same question might not be brought forward by petition this year. If the House decided two years successively or justly, it was no argument for doing what was wrong year after year. He hoped to see the petition received, and he was ready to support its prayer because he believed it to be just.

Mr. W. H. Street supported the same view of the case as Messrs. Partelow and End, and on similar grounds.

Mr. Payne approved of the Petition. There was no doubt but the collection of the money was very unjust, and the House should refund it, without allowing questions of a pecuniary nature from interfering with what they knew to be right.

Mr. Brown said there was no analogy, he would acknowledge between this money and Head money; but he hoped honorable members would not prevent the petition from being received.—All people have a right to petition guaranteed to them by the Constitution, and he hoped this House would never object to receive Petitions whatever might be their nature. In the United States Congress they had passed a rule against receiving petitions relating to slavery, but he hoped this House would not follow their footsteps. The case of the Petitioners was very hard. A Provincial act passed which never received the Royal sanction and went into operation before it was disallowed. There were many who paid no attention to it whatever, and failing to obtain the Royal sanction to the measure, they could not enforce obedience. These people had escaped the penalty, while those who like loyaland good subjects had paid a deference to the Provincial authorities, and paid the sums demanded of them were the losers by it. He thought this was great injustice; for as the Act never received the Royal assent, all the sums paid under its provisions were illegally collected, and should be returned

Mr. Partelow made some further objections, to which Mr. Brown rejoined, which the House divided—In favor of the petition, 5, against it 13.

The Hon. Speaker, enquired if the House should take up the order of the day, and go into Committee of the whole on Supply.

(Upon this a lengthened discussion took place the greater part being principally arguments on the Rules of the House; we did not take notes of it. But the Revenue Bill of the Last session being handled with some severity, Mr. W. H. Street availed himself of the opportunity to exculpate himself from the blame which had been thrown on his shoulders, which in justice to that gentleman we insert)

Mr. W. H. Street opposed the postponement of the order of the day for the House going into Committee of Supply, on the ground that the Rules of the House precluded it resolving itself into a committee of Ways and Means prior to go into Committee of supply. One of the most important Bills of this or any other country would be, as on former occasions, left to so late a period of the session that it became a hasty measure, and admitting of such brief space for consideration that it was rendered impossible to give that mature consideration to the enactment of a Revenue Law which so important a measure required. That the consequence had been the last, as in all previous sessions, that a Law was enacted so imperfect in its provisions, and deficient in construction that when it came into operation it was found most unsatisfactory to the public at large, and embarrassing to officers required to act under its provisions. That from a sense of justice due to himself he took the present occasion of remarking upon the very unfair way in which his (Mr. St's) name was made use of as the author of the Revenue Law in question. He felt that great injustice had been done him, even by hon. members of the house, who, when complained to of any thing objectionable in the Revenue Law, had sheltered themselves by saying it was his (Mr. Street's measure. He was therefore glad that the present discussion offered him an opportunity of clearing himself in the eyes of the public, from the effects of insinuations which had so unfairly been attempted to be made; and he now challenged any hon. member to show in what manner he was instrumental to the introduction of the faulty parts of the Revenue Law enacted last session. He had obtained his seat late in the session, and was made one of the Committee to report a Revenue Law which was to be concocted without instructions being given to them, as to what articles were to be exempt, and what duty was to be imposed on others; it had been referred to him to prepare a schedule of articles to be reported to the committee of Ways and Means; in which committee it was to be determined *ad infinitum*, such as should be exempt as well as such as should be subject to duty, and at what rate. Thus he (Mr. S.) had no part in the last Revenue Bill except as one of the members of the house, when in committee of Ways and Means; when he opposed to the utmost of his ability the duty imposed upon the various items which had justly aroused public discontent. Under these circumstances it was unfair to charge him with the faults of the Revenue Law. With respect to the present Rule, he would observe that in the British Parliament the Chancellor of the Exchequer came down to the house with his Budget; exhibiting at one view the amount of grants required by Government for the public services, as also a prepared schedule of imposts by which the means required would be provided. The rule was doubtless framed in accordance with their course of proceedings, and if this house intended to continue that rule for its guidance, it could only carry it out by placing the initiation of money grants in the hands of the Executive, and receiving from the Executive Government a scale of duties by which intended grants could be provided for. That this change having on a former occasion been rejected, it became the duty of the house to make rules for its own guidance suited to local circumstances, taking the Parliamentary Rules of the Home Government as precedent, as far as practicable. He would therefore press upon the House either to go at once into committee of supply in defence of its rule, on an immediate rescinding of a rule so prejudicial to the public interest; and thus place the house in a position which would in future admit of its taking up the subject of Revenue early enough in the session to give honorable members, and the public generally, opportunity to detect in time for correction any faulty provisions.

Mr. Wark moved a resolution that on Thursday next, the 8th inst. the House go into Committee of the whole on the Ways and Means for the collection of the Revenue.

Hon. Charles Simonds referred to the practice of the British House of Commons. That House had had more experience than we had, and he wished to see their practice more closely followed. There they first took into consideration what sums were required for the different services and then considered the Ways and Means by which the amount might be made up; but here they commenced at the wrong end. Let us suppose that this House go into Committee on Thursday next; how could they tell what amount of Revenue was required? Why not follow the practice of the British Parliament? There might be occasions when their practice might be found inapplicable to a colony; but he would propose that we follow it as closely as possible. As to going into Committee of supply he saw no difficulty in it; they knew almost exactly what could be required, and he hoped the resolution would not be sustained.

MONDAY, Feb. 7.

Mr. Allen gave notice that on Thursday next he would in this House move an Address to the Right Honorable Sir Charles Metcalfe, congratulating him on the position which he had assumed with respect to his late advisers, and which lead to their retirement from office.

Hon. Mr. Wilmot remarked that his hon. colleague need not be in such a hurry in bringing up this Address, as it would most certainly involve political principles which this honorable House might not so speedily dispose of. "We have," continued he, "enough to do at this early period of the session for the constituency of New-Brunswick, without straying into the mazes of Canadian politics." He for one was not at present prepared for the debate which must unavoidably follow, although he would take care to make himself so in due time.

If the house thought proper, and had time to spend, they might at a later period amuse themselves in this way; but he, Mr. Wilmot, would never agree to any thing of the kind.

Mr. Barberie said, the Address was such as he should suppose no honorable member could oppose; and he was surprised to hear an hon. member of Government speak against it, when he considered that it was merely approbatory of the Governor General's conduct. He was Governor General over all British North America, and therefore should be supported by an expression of this house on the constitutional stand he had taken.

Mr. Wilmot—He has no more controul over this Province than you have.

Hon. Speaker explained. He said that any member of this house had a right to place a motion on the journals, even if every other member in the house should be opposed to it

Mr. Barberie wished the house to express an opinion on the subject without delay. He did not see how any member could oppose the Address, but he saw indications of it, and wished to know who would oppose it.

The motion was made the order of the day for the 15th instant.

In our last we briefly traced some of those great political movements of the Whigs, Radicals, and Chartists, which in conjunction with other causes, were instrumental in reducing Britain to that state of wretchedness, in which the nation was found, when the present conservative administration was called to the reseue; and we had the gratification to point out some of the happy results, which have been attained under the short space of their ascendent, honest, bold and efficient rule. As we then promised we now proceed to state that to the weakness and incoherency of the Government under Lords Grey and Melbourne; to the baneful influence of their venal supporters, Hume, Roebuck and others; and more than all, to the unfortunate ascendancy which the republican Under Secretary Mr. Stephen, so easily acquired over the minds of his principals in office, must be attributed all the expense entailed on the Mother country, and all the misery produced in the Colonies by the Rebellions in Upper and Lower Canada, and by the discontent opinion of the two Provinces. To the same causes we are indebted for the constant agitation, bickering and struggle for power, which continue to distract all the North American Provinces, and which unless soon extinguished by some constitutional exercise of the Royal Prerogative, must as before, derive strength from every concession, and in a few years result in a final separation from the Mother country, not so much occasioned by the disaffection to rule in the Colonies, as by the disgust of the Parent Government, and the reluctance of the Imperial Parliament to contribute the funds tendered necessary for defending the Colonies from external foes, and for maintaining their allegiance

Previous to the year 1832, Mr. Wm. Lyon Mac Kenzie, the publisher of a libellous and infamous newspaper, had been twice elected as a member of the Assembly of Upper Canada, and as often ignominiously expelled, for grossly improper conduct. Having been well practiced in the arts of agitation, and having succeeded, to a considerable extent, in poisoning the minds of the unsuspecting country population, by persuading them through the columns of the "Advocate," that all the difficulties, hardships and privations they endured (in common with all other settlers of a new country,) were wholly attributable to bad and partial government; he proceeded to get up a vague petition to the King for the *Redress of Grievances*, and with the assistance of a few kindred spirits, he obtained, by means fair and foul, very numerous signatures to it, and armed, and without communicating his intentions to either branch of the Legislature, he proceeded to London, where, supported by those who have since been found out the principal instigators of his sedition, he was promptly introduced to Lord Goderich, at the Colonial office, and there deposited his precious charge, to be laid at the feet of the throne. The reception he met with from his lordship, is so clearly shown in the NARRATIVE of Sir FRANCIS BAND BRAD, that we give his following extracts, and regretting that this valuable work is not well adapted to our present purpose, has not been more generally studied in the Provinces, we shall in future numbers, present our readers with further details from the same source:

(EXTRACTS.)

The reception which Mr. M'Kenzie met with in Dowing-street he has boastingly explained by the following letters, which are only a part of many he has published in Upper Canada, in order triumphantly to demonstrate the accredited importance with which he had been received, notwithstanding the documents, of which he was the advocate, had not passed through the executive government, or before either branch of the Legislature of Upper Canada.

(COPY.) *Colonial Office, July 26, 1832.*

SIR,

Lord Goderich has desired me to acknowledge the receipt of your papers, and I have the honor to inform you that his Lordship regrets he cannot appoint an earlier day than Friday, the 3rd of August. On that day, however, at two o'clock, he will be glad to see you at this office.

I have the honour to be
Your most obedient humble servant,
CHARLES DOUGLAS.

W. L. M'Kenzie, Esquire.
19, Wakefield-street, Brunswick square.

(COPY OF EXTRACT.)

Downing street 8th September, 1832.

SIR,

I am directed by Lord Goderich to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 27th August and 5th September. In answer to these communications, I have to inform you, that the other addresses, as well as that from the Niagara district, have in the usual manner been laid before his Majesty, and you are at liberty to state this fact to the persons by whom they have been signed, without receiving a separate answer to each.

With respect to the war losses and the state of representation, although, of course, he can enter into no discussion with any private individual on those subjects, Lord Goderich is willing to receive and to pay such attention as they may seem to require to any further written statements you may think fit to submit to him. If you have any thing to offer which can only be verbally communicated, his Lordship will not refuse, on his return to town, to afford you such opportunities of addressing him as his other avocations will allow.

(Signed) HOWICK.

To W. L. M'Kenzie, Esquire.

In this country, people will scarcely comprehend why Mr. M'Kenzie should (writing the words "*Esquire*" and "*your most obedient humble servant*" at full length) have published with so much ostentation copies of the above commonplace communications. In a small community, however, considerable importance is attached to any interview with a minister; and in colonial society this distinction is not only, by the vulgar, looked upon as an honour, but, by the most sensible and reflecting, it is justly considered, as a political advantage which may be productive of very serious results.

The following memorandum, which Mr. M'Kenzie published in Upper Canada, together with the notes which have just been quoted, sufficiently show the mischievous application that may be made of these improper interviews.

(COPY.)

Memorandum.—On Wednesday, the 7th of November, 1832, I had the honour of a very long interview with the Secretary of State; and on the day following the despatch was written, which is an answer, in part, to my representations.

(signed) W. L. M'KENZIE.

The despatch from the Colonial Minister to His Excellency sir John Colborne, to which Mr. M'Kenzie here alludes, is one of the most extraordinary public documents ever published in Upper Canada. It begins as follows:

(COPY.) *Downing street, Nov 8, 1832.*

"SIR—During several months past, I have been in occasional communication with Mr. William M'Kenzie, upon the subject of the grievances said to exist in Upper Canada, and for redress of which various petitions have been addressed to His Majesty. I propose in this despatch to follow Mr. M'Kenzie through those parts of his statement, representing the representation of the inhabitants in the House of General Assembly, which appear to me essential to the consideration of the practical questions he has undertaken to agitate."

The despatch accordingly obsequiously follows Mr. M'Kenzie through the whole course of his most insulting abuse of the executive, legislative, civil and religious authorities of the colony; and in one instance, merely because Mr. M'Kenzie, an unprincipled, vagrant grievance-monger, had complained "that the law, as interpreted by the Court of King's Bench, entitles the county members only to wages," without asking his Excellency sir John Colborne or the house of Assembly itself for explanation or vindication, the despatch says, "I have no right to interfere with the deliberations of the Council, but I am able to signify to you his Majesty's pleasure that you should not oppose any objection to any law which may be presented for your acceptance for placing the town and county representations on the same footing in this respect."

Again, because Mr. M'Kenzie had complained that various religious bodies, not choosing to take an oath, were excluded from the elective franchise, the despatch most humbly says, "I shall be happy to introduce a bill into parliament for amending this part of the constitutional Act of 1791, unless there should appear to be some difficulty in that measure which does not occur to me at present."

The influence of the crown appears to have been so successfully attacked by Mr. M'Kenzie, that the great constitutional act of 1791, for, in reply to Mr. M'Kenzie's accusations that "the crown possessed an undue influence in the Provincial Legislature," the despatch says, "If this could be shown, his Majesty would not hesitate to amend any law which might be passed for the purpose of limiting the number of persons holding offices at pleasure who shou'd be permitted at one time to sit there."

This unrolled for surrender of the influence of the crown, when compared with succeeding events, forms a most melancholy illustration of the following illustration of the following ominous prophecy, with which it was officially accompanied: "Mr. M'Kenzie," says the despatch to sir John Colborne, "has concluded his paper by predictions of bloodshed and civil war, and dissolution of the connexion between Upper Canada and this kingdom.

"But against gloomy prophecies of this nature every man conversant with public business must learn to fortify his mind. They have ever been the resources of those who endeavour to extort from the fears of government concessions in favour of which on adequate reasons could be urged."

Nothing could be more applicable to Mr. M'Kenzie than the above remark, and yet, as if to prove how much easier it is to preach wisdom than to practice it, the despatch concludes by saying to his Excellency sir John Colborne,—

"I have received these documents from Mr. M'Kenzie, not merely as expressing his own opinion, but also as explanatory of the views of those who have deputed him to represent what they call their grievances to his Majesty. To them, the *utmost possible respect* is due.

"*Having written this dispatch with a view to publicity*, you have my authority to make it public in whatever manner you may think most convenient."

What were sir John Colborne's feelings, on unexpectedly receiving this most extraordinary communication, it surely cannot be necessary to discuss, as the sentiments of the other two branches of the legislature of Upper Canada sufficiently appear from the following published extracts of their admirable, constitutional, and indignant reply to a message in which the Lieutenant Governor transmitted to them a copy of the unfortunate document in question.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN COLBORNE.

&c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the legislative council, of Upper Canada, in provincial parliament assembled, beg leave to express our thanks to your Excellency for having before us an original despatch, written to your Excellency by the Right Hon. the Secretary of state for the Colonies, on the 8th of November last, containing his Lordship's observations at great length upon a variety of statements made to him by Mr. W. L. M'Kenzie, an inhabitant of this town.

The statements upon which these comments have been framed have also been laid before us by your Excellency; but, without entering into any particular consideration of their contents, with which the council had little desire to become acquainted, though it appears in the tenor of his Lordship's observations to make it manifest that those statements have been made with a very unusual disregard of truth, and in a spirit of wanton and intemperate hostility to the legislative and executive authorities in this province.

We cannot say that it may not possibly give satisfaction to some persons in this province to observe the condescending and respectful manner in which representations of so peculiar a description, proceeding from an individual, have been received and replied to, notwithstanding it was evident they were outrageously insulting to all the constituted authorities of this colony, and scarcely less so to the people at large, in imputing to them sentiments and feelings by which they never have been, and we are convinced never will be actuated. It is not in the nature of things, however, that the legislative council or that any portion of the people in this province, of sound hearts and understandings, holding truth in their view, can regard such statements as compose Mr. M'Kenzie's voluminous correspondence with his Majesty's Secretary of state in any other manner than "with *the most unqualified contempt*—a contempt which, upon every principle on which character is acquired or lost, we think it must be more conducive to the public interests and honour, and to all the ends of good government, to avow than disclaim. So far, therefore, as the despatch of his Majesty's Secretary of state is to be considered as a reply to those statements, or as a commentary upon information derived from the same source, we cannot regard it as calling for the serious attention of the legislative council.

We appeal, however to the intimate knowledge of this colony which your Excellency has acquired during a residence of four years, for a confirmation of our remark, that, upon several of the questions which in this despatch are most elaborately discussed, no dissatisfaction or difficulty prevails or ever has prevailed; that no person living here ever heard or imagined before that they were seriously talked of or thought of as grievances; and that the minds of the people are so far from being disquieted by them, that it is probable not a word would be heard upon them in travelling from one extremity of the province to the other, and in mingling with its industrious population through every portion of it.

It has been painful to the legislative council to see that, in a discussion founded upon these documents, the office of Lieutenant-Governor of this province, and the names of some of the most responsible of the King's servants, are even hypothetically connected with imputations which no one can easily tolerate to find connected with his name.

(Signed) JOHN B. ROBINSON, Speaker.

Legislative Council Chamber,
2nd day of February, 1833.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN COLBORNE.

&c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the

Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, return our thanks for your Excellency's message of the twelfth day of January last, transmitting a despatch of the Right Hon. the Secretary of state for the Colonies, in answer to certain letters and documents addressed to his Lordship for the purpose of proving that the people of this happy and prosperous colony are oppressed and burthened with grievances, and have become so discontented that there is danger of revolt and bloodshed, unless these alleged burthens and grievances are removed and redressed.

We most readily concede that the noble Secretary of state was actuated by the best motives in framing the despatch in question; but we cannot refrain from expressing our great regret that it did not occur to his Lordship that allegations thus deeply affecting the character of his Majesty's subjects of Upper Canada rested on no better testimony than that of an individual who had been twice expelled this house, and who, in consequence of his having fabricated and reiterated libels of the grossest description, had been declared unfit and unworthy a seat in the Assembly during the present parliament. If this fact had occurred to his Lordship, it is reasonable to suppose that he would not have felt himself at liberty to recognise the author of this additional calumny on the people of this province as the agent or as speaking the sentiments, of any portion of the loyal inhabitants of the province of Upper Canada, and would therefore have considered it utterly unnecessary to enter into so elaborate an examination or refutation of anything advanced by him.

(Signed) ANDR. M'LEAN, Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly,
9th day of February 1833.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 9, 1844.

LEGISLATURE.—We have received the Legislative Reports down to Tuesday last from which we learn that the business of the Session had opened in rather an unusual but improved manner, by bringing forward at the commencement, some of the most important measures; among which we would mention that of the Revenue Bill. This was wont to be a question that generally drove up the rear, and was not unfrequently framed after many of the Agricultural Members had taken leave of their public duties for another twelvemonths. For the question of thus early framing the Revenue Bill, we are indebted to our city member, Mr. H. Street Esq. he urging as a reason for the early call, that it may be laid before the public during the sitting of the house, and if found objectionable, the necessary alterations may be made before the house rose. We trust this move will not be lost sight of, nor the final passage of it be deferred until near the close of the session.

We would urge on our Members, a consideration of the unsteadiness of the Currency of this province; we at present have no standard; even when we have collected a sum of money to pay into the Bank, which is difficult enough, we are yet far from being able to meet our engagement, as it is more than probable the money collected is British silver, which the Bank will not take; what then? why we are compelled to repair to the shop of a "shaver" and there pay from to 2 to 3 per cent. for Bank paper or such other currency as may happen to suit the caprice of our Bank worthies. Now this is a state of things not to be borne in a British colony, and becomes a legitimate subject of Legislation. Let them look sharp to it.

During the sitting of the Legislature we propose bringing under their consideration a number of subjects that require investigation and improvement. One of the most prominent of which is, that of the Inspection Laws, which at present are notoriously inefficient.

ADDRESSES TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—We have much gratification in learning that the loyal portion of the inhabitants of Halifax have very properly called a Public Meeting, and in a most enthusiastic manner, addressed Sir Charles Metcalfe, on his political honesty, and cheered her Majesty, Sir Charles and Lord Falkland. This public demonstration of Loyalty is an unmixed indication of the feelings of Novascotians gener

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(Signed) ALEX. M'LEAN, Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly,
9th day of February 1833.

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Provincial Association.—Several Branches of this Body have been formed in different parts of the Province; by this means much good may be effected, as we trust a universal effort will be made to encourage the manufacture and use of articles made in the Province.

COPPER COIN.—We learn that a Petition from commercial men of this city has been forwarded to the Assembly, stating that Copper Coin is at a discount of from 2½ to 5 per cent. in consequence of the great quantity in circulation, and that the House will direct the Province Treasurer to receive 10 per cent. of the duties paid him, in coppers, until £1500 of the present circulation shall be withdrawn. This is to us a truly strange state of affairs. We are aware that in consequence of the spurious copper coin formerly in circulation here, that a Coinage was ordered by the Province; we are also aware that, like "the Indian's gun," when the coin arrived it cost more than it come to, and that owing to a blunder, (a Legislative one, we presume,) the coin was sent back again, and another coinage substituted in its room. We also know that our public men, knowing their own incompetence to the task, entrusted the business to a private individual, and that the coin came out and is now in circulation—All this we do know: but this is what we do not know, and of what we wish to be informed. Did the legislature give that person a "carte blanc" to coin and import to any amount? or was he restricted? and if so has any one taken the trouble to inquire into the quantity imported, and that has now became the subject of a petition to the Legislature? or, on the "good old system" is every body's business still no body's business? Satisfactory answers to these queries, would be gracefully received both by ourselves and our readers, as we are not assured in the matter, nor have we seen any Legislative act, to legalize the coin now in circulation, any more than the old button tops, which it has superceded.

COLD WEATHER.—The late cold weather experienced in this Province, appears to have been felt doubly intense both in the neighboring Provinces and in the United States. At Halifax the harbor was twice frozen over, and had it not been for high winds, the ice would have remained fixed. In Canada the thermometer is stated to have been as low as 40 degrees below zero. At St. Andrews and St. Stephen's the river is frozen across. At New York, the harbor is seriously obstructed with ice, and at Boston, not only is the harbor completely frozen up, but we learn that for 12 miles down the bay the navigation was completely closed with ice varying from 6 to 12 inches in thickness. Among the vessels closed in the ice, was the mail steamer Britannia, and in order that the credit of the port might not suffer, and the steamer be got to sea at her proper time, a public meeting of merchants and inhabitants waw convened and a subscription made to cut a channel out to the sea, which object was accomplished after a great deal of labor and difficulty, but from the fact of a steamer having been seen on Monday by the Agnes and Ann which arrived at this port yesterday, it is inferred that the Britannia did not get clear until the 4th instant.—Our own harbor and bay present an appearance widely different from the above—no more ice is to be seen than on a day in midsummer.

A girl was frozen to death in Annapolis County during the violent snow storm on Monday 29th ult., she was in company with another girl returning from school and was driven by the gale into a snow bank, when she perished in a short time.—The other was fortunate enough to keep the road for a longer time, and reached near to a house where her cries were heard.

CANADA.—The unhappy disturbances on the Canals, between the Cork and Connaught men still continue. Mr. Buchanan late British Consul in America is making an attempt to reconcile the hostile factions.

The papers state that a gratifying re-action is taking place in public opinion with regard to politics:—out of 28 counties in the Province, 19 have held public meetings, out of which number, two only have declared a majority in favour of the late Council.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Her Majesty has been pleased to make the undermentioned appointment:—

Captain W. F. W. Owen, to be a member of the Legislative Council. Vice Thomas Baillie, Esq.

William Crane, Esq., vice Harry Peters, Esq., resigned.

George Minchin, Esq., vice James Allanshaw, Esq., resigned.

Thomas H. Peters, Esq., vice Thomas C. Lee, Esquire.

The retiring members retaining their honorary distinctions.

WM. F. ODELL,
Secretary's Office, 7th Feb. 1844.

The Debates of the House of Assembly are published in a neat form by Mr. J. A. Phillips, at Fredericton, proprietor of the *Head Quarters*. Persons desirous of subscribing may have their names sent through this office.

BISHOPRIC OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Amount of Provincial subscriptions already published,

	£3035	0	0
J. Boyd, M. D.	15	0	0
Mrs. Denny,	10	0	0
Charles Drury,	10	0	0
Collection in Trinity Church, St. John,	33	17	6
" St. John Church, ditto,	37	2	6
" St Luke's Church Portland,	55	2	3
" St. Paul's Chapel ditto,	19	15	8
Rev. William Harrison,	5	0	0
James Howard,	5	0	0
Rev. I. W. D. Grey,	10	0	0
Rev. A. Stewart,	5	0	0

☞ The subscription paper is in the hands of Dr. Botsford.

The Mail steamer Britannia, on her passage from Halifax to Boston, struck on a shoal between Chatham light and Cape Cod light. The accident occurred by the steamer having been driven to the southward of her course by northwardly gales, and afterwards mistaking the above mentioned lights for those of Cape Ann and Gloucester. The night was dark, stormy, and very cold, and it may be easily imagined that the utmost consternation prevailed on board. The vessel was backed off without damage.

Declarations of Insolvency.—30th Jan. Wm. Hasey, late of Houlton, in the state of Maine, and at present of the Parish of Woodstock, in the county of Carleton, Trader; Henry Blakslee, of st. John, Merchant; Hiram Edgett, of the Parish of Hervey, county of Westmorland, Lumberer; John Fawcet, junior, of the Parish of Sackville, county of Westmorland, Carpenter; Joseph Richardson, junior, of do; John Flynn, of the Parish of Northesk, in the county of Northumberland, lumberer; Daniel Brockway, of the Parish of Chatham, county of Northumberland, Millwright; Timothy Kehoe, of the Parish of Burton, county of Sunbury, Innkeeper; Francis O. D. Phillips, of Parish Fredericton, county York, saddler; Charles J. Bailey, of Blissville, county Sunbury, Lumberer: 1st Feb. John Parkinson, of st. Andrews, county Charlotte, merchant; Thomas Boies, of st. Mary's, county of York, farmer; James Kerr, late of st. John, merchant, at present of Petersville, in the county of Queen's; Francis Martin, of the Parish Wicklow, county Carleton, Trader; Thomas Torrance, of Fredericton, county York, lime burner; 7th Feb. Hugh Fraser, of Chatham, in the county of Northumberland, farmer; William Curry, of st John, Merchant.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—We have much pleasure in calling the attention of the public to some specimens of neatly finished and substantial Wooden Measures and Barrel Covers, the manufacture of Mr. John Munroe, of this city, which can be seen at the store of Mr. McLeod, South Wharf. These articles are much superior to those of American manufacture, and can be had at about the same price.—*New Brunswicker.*

HALIFAX, Jan. 29, 1844.

The Committee appointed at the meeting held on Friday last, the 26th instant, waited on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor this day, at 1 o'clock, with the Address unanimously agreed upon to His Excellency the Governor General—and the Hon. S. Cunard, the chairman of the committee, read to his Lordship the following Address, which had been unanimously passed by the meeting.

ADDRESS

To His Excellency, Lord Viscount FALKLAND, *&c. &c. &c.*

May it please your Excellency—

At a numerous Meeting of Inhabitants of this City and others in its vicinity, held this day, an Address has been unanimously voted to His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of these Provinces, expressing their high respect and gratitude for the firmness and determination he has displayed in maintaining the Royal Prerogative from recent attacks made on it by a party in the Canadas, whose objects appear calculated to produce present evil and the ultimate dismemberment of that valuable portion of the Empire.

This Address the persons composing the meeting above mentioned, humbly request your Excellency will be pleased to forward to its destination. They beg leave also most respectfully to avail themselves of the present occasion to express their confidence in your most earnest desire to promote the best interests of this Province, and to assure your Excellency that in asserting and upholding Her Majesty's Prerogative, your Excellency will ever have their cordial and united support.

Signed by order and on behalf of the meeting,

S. CUNARD,
Chairman.

Halifax, 26th Jan. 1844.

Which His Excellency most graciously received—and to which he was pleased to make the following

REPLY

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Jan. 29, 1844.

Gentlemen—

I will at once comply with your request, and will direct the Provincial Secretary to transmit your Address to the Governor General to the Provincial Secretary of Canada, in order that it may be laid before His Excellency.

I am gratified by the confidence you express in my earnest desire to promote the best interests of this Province.

My resolution to maintain inviolate the Royal Prerogative, has been distinctly and repeatedly avowed on various occasions since I assumed the Government of Nova-Scotia: and as I feel convinced that the rights and liberties of the People are deeply involved in the unfettered and impartial exercise by the Queen's Representatives, of the powers confided to him for the benefit of all, I shall ever adhere to my determination to assert my personal independence, at the same time that I evince my sincere respect for local wishes and opinions.

FALKLAND.

ADDRESS TO SIR CHARLES METCALFE.

To his Excellency Sir CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, over the Provinces of British North America, and Vice Admiral of the same.

May it please your Excellency—

The Subscribers, Inhabitants, in Her Majesty's Loyal Province of Nova Scotia, beg leave to offer their grateful thanks to your Excellency for your manly adherance to the principles of the British Constitution, manifested by your resistance to the claims of your late advisers.

We concur entirely with your Excellency in asserting that great truth: "That all Governments are formed for the good of the People; and as the best Government must produce the greatest good, it is our earnest desire, to preserve inviolate those noble and time hallowed principles, which the wisdom of our ancestors established, and the experience of their descendants has sanctioned.

We have long watched with deep anxiety, the movements of a party, who, under the specious pretext of increasing the privileges of the people, have endeavoured to undermine the Royal Authority in the British Provinces: and to destroy those checks which have been wisely introduced into our Institutions, to guard against the mischievous effects of party and intemperate legislation.

The exercise of that power, which the Constitution vests in the Crown, for the public good, has been confided to your Excellency by our sovereign, and had you yielded to those unreasonable claims it would have passed from your hands into those of the ambitious men who surrounded you.

The Representatives of the Crown would then have become a cypher in these Colonies, where no hereditary nobility does or can exist,—and the salutary influence of such power in checking the caprice or impetuosity which sometimes mark the proceedings of popular bodies, would have been annihilated; and noisy demagogues would too frequently have usurped all that power, which the Constitution has prudently distributed among several branches.

We rejoice also to observe, that it is your Excellency's opinion, that the patronage of the Government should not be prostituted to party purposes; and that as Public Offices should be created solely because the public service requires them; so persons should be selected to fill them, on account of their capability to discharge their duties, with benefit to the public at large, and not to advance the interest and influence of any particular political party.

We, who now take the liberty of returning thanks to your Excellency for the noble stand you have made against an attempt to wrest the Royal authority from the Representative of the Crown, beg at the same time to assure you, that we yield to none of Her Majesty's subjects in our attachment to rational liberty; it is because we deem it most securely guarded by the principles of our mixed Government, that we rejoice at the firmness you have displayed.

It is with great pleasure that we have witnessed a similar determination to preserve Her Majesty's subjects from the evils of a party Government, evinced by the noble Lord who exercise the Royal authority among us; we have no doubt that the approbation of our Gracious Queen will be bestowed upon her Representatives, both in Canada and Nova Scotia, for their resolution to exercise her Authority, for the benefit of all her subjects.—And we trust that the day will never arrive when we shall see the Prerogatives of the Crown usurped by designing men, who would doubtless use all the patronage of the Government to perpetuate that power which they had thus obtained.

[Signed by over 600 Individuals.]

The Legislature of Newfoundland was opened on the 10th ult. Sir John Harvey, as usual, made a long speech, in which we see nothing of very great importance. He offers to the Colony as a proposition of the Sovereign, to surrender the whole of the net proceeds to the Crown Estate of the Island, in exchange for a permanent provision for the charges which are now defrayed from that fund. Recommends that provision be made for a second inspector for the *regulation* of District Schools, to make it more effective—is solicitous that St. John's should be well supplied with water, and with enlarged powers for prevention of fires—congratulates the Island upon the prospect of steam communication with the Mother country, and upon the completion of the Light House at Cape Bonavista—calls attention to the want of one or more small colonial Vessels to protect the revenue and harbour fisheries, and for the convenience of the Judges &c.—and of the Governor on occasional visits to the outports—and states that he will be prepared to call a meeting of the General Assembly during the summer, if the public interests, in the opinion of the House, would be thereby promoted. The above appear to be the principal topics of the Speech.—*Halifax Times.*

Melancholy Bereavement.—Mr. William Geiser, on the Margaret's Bay Road, was killed on Friday the 25th inst., by the fall of a tree which he was chopping—he has left a wife and five children to mourn the loss of their natural protector.—*Ib.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—*A Young Man Shot by his Brother, in Cornwallis.*—We have to record this morning, one of the most melancholy occurrences that has taken place in the Province for some years. Last week two young men, by the name of Alder, being out moose hunting, had succeeded in wounding a bull moose, and were running towards their prize—the elder brother leading—the younger brother following close in the rear, with his gun on the cock, a twig caught the trigger and discharged the load, the ball entering the head of the elder brother at the back, and passing out at the eye. Our informant states, that Mr. Alder is almost distracted at the loss of his brother, especially since he was the cause of his death.—*Morning Herald.*

☞ "Y. E." will receive attention next week.

Married.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Pickles, Mr. Wm C. Treadwell, Merchant, of Fredericton, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. W. A. Robertson, of this city.

At Sussex, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Mr. Morris Innis, to Lavinia, youngest daughter of Mr. John Martin, of that place.

At the same place, by the same, on the 29th ult. Mr. Alexander M'Leod, to Maria, daughter of Samuel Freeze, Esq., M. P. P.

At Grand Lake, by the Rev. A. Wood, Mr. Jas. Linton, of Newcastle Ridge, to Miss Mary Ann Lamb, of salmon River.

At the same place, by the same, Mr. Hamilton Foster, to Miss Frances Ann Foster, both of the Parish of Johnston, Queen's county.

At the same place, by the same, on the 1st inst. Mr. Alexander M'Intosh, to Sophia Margaret, second daughter of Mr. William Wiggins, both of the Parish of Waterborough.

Died.

On Wednesday morning, very suddenly at sand point, Mr. Wm. Pordy, in the 40th year of his age, leaving a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

On saturday, 3d inst., Mr. Robt. Goodwin, a native of Nova scotia, in the 44th year of his age.

In Portland, on Tuesday evening, William, eldest son of Mr. Stephen W. Storey, a native of London, aged 20 years and 9 months.

At Lepreaux, on Friday evening 26th Jan., after a long illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Mrs. Mary Eagles, relict of the late James Eagles of Indian town. Mrs. E. was one of the oldest inhabitants of this province.

On Tuesday morning, at his father's residence, Parish of Lancaster, Richard, second son of Mr. John Harding, aged 20 years and 7 months.

At Fredericton, on Sunday evening 28th ult. aged 57, Mr. Stephen White, a native of Galway. Mr. White served his country for many years in the 74th Regt., and was present in most of the engagements which took place during the Peninsular War.—At length having attained the rank of sergeant-major, he was discharged, and was subsequently appointed Town sergeant of Fredericton.—He was universally esteemed by all who knew him, and has left a wife and several children to mourn their loss.

At Barrington, N. S., on the 7th ult. Jane, aged 13 years, and Elizabeth, aged 20 years, both daughters of William Sargent, Esq., of the above named place.

On the 9th Jan., at sand River, (P. E. I.) Sarah Fraser, at the advanced age of 104 years, having been a resident of that island upwards of sixty years.

At Studholm, King's county, on the 26th ult., Martha, wife of Mr. Richard Goslin, in the 84th year of her age.

At Sussex, on the 24th ult., after a very short illness, Mr. John Lockhart, (from the North of Ireland,) leaving a wife and eight children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father.

At the house of the Rev. A. Wood, Grand Lake, on the 23th ult., Rachael Betts, a black woman, formerly of Loch Lomond—an honest, faithful servant, strictly moral, and much respected by the family: she died suddenly, with the hope of mercy.

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of St. John, arrived, 8th, ship Agnes & Ann, McFarlane, Newry, 31; Wm. Carvil, coals—Saw on Monday last a steamer going East, supposed the Britannia from Boston to Halifax.

CLEARED.

Feb. 2d—schr. Clyde, Crosby, Halifax, fish and lumber—Geo. Salter.

3rd—ship sovereign, Rogers, Liverpool, timber & deals—W. Carvill.

6th—schr. Charlotte, Vaughan, Boston, boards.

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

The subscriber has just received per ship Agnes & Ann:

TWO THOUSAND Bars and 100 Bundles common IRON; 1500 bars "Banks" best Refined IRON;
200 Bundles Sheet Iron, assorted, Nos. 16 to 25;
100 Bags SPIKES—5 to 9 inches;
40 boxes Tin Plates—CW. IC. DC. DX.
80 Dozen Farmer's SPADES;
3 Casks steel pointed Miner's Shovels;
500 bundles best OAKUM, 1 Iron Plough;
200 bolts best Navy CANVAS, *nos* 1 *to* 6;
Also—200 chaldrons Steam COAL, which will be sold very low while landing.

February 9. WM. CARVILL.

FOR SALE.

THE Trustees of the Estate of the late William P. Ranney, Esq., offer for sale the following Valuable Properties, possession of which will be given on the 1st of May next:—The lot of LAND, HOUSE, and PREMISES, the residence of the late W. P. Ranney, Esq., situate in Germain street, in the City of St. John—the same being 47½ feet on Germain street, and extending in rear thereof 200 feet.

ALSO.—That lot of LAND, with a HOUSE, PREMISES thereon, situated on the West side of Prince William street, in the said city, formerly occupied by Messrs. Thompson & Wallace, and next adjoining property owned and occupied by Mr. Wm. Major—being 25 feet on Prince Wm. street, and extending back 43 feet, containing a large SHOP on the lower Flat.

Further particulars may be had on application at the office of W. & G. Ritchie, or to John Pollok and H. P. Sturdee, Esquires.

Feb. 9.

TO LET—from 1st May next:

THE upper FLAT of the House on the corner of Duke and Charlotte street, occupied by Mrs. Durant. Apply on the premises *Feb* 9.

Also to Let—A Lot of Ground, with Workshop, Barns, &c., in rear of the above, now in the occupation of Mr. Samuel Holeman.

6 3d

TO LET—from 1st May next:

THE SHOP in King street, at present occupied by Mr. P. Gallagher, in the third building from Barlow's corner. The shop is 50 feet deep, and can be fitted with two Counters if required. C. C. MACDONALD.

February 5.

STORES TO LET.

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

Feb. 2. DAVID WATERBERRY.

TO LET,

Possession given 1st May:

A DWELLING HOUSE in Charlotte street, nearly opposite the residence of M. H. Perley, Esq.; now occupied by S. Robinson.—Rent moderate.

—ALSO—

The fire proof STORE adjoining the one now occupied by the subscribers; possession given immediately, if required.

Apply to

Feb. 2 L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

FOR SALE,

THE following valuable Lands and Premises, viz:—The lots of LAND, numbered in the plan of the City, 1106, 1105, and the half of Lot 1104, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon, situate on the corner of St. James and Germain streets, and having a front on each of the said streets of one hundred feet.

Terms and further particulars made known on application to the subscriber.

Feb. 2. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

TO LET—*For a term of Years.*

from 1st May next:

THAT pleasantly situated House, on the corner of Carlton & Dorchester streets, at present occupied by the subscriber.

January 26. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

TO BE LET—Three commodious and well situated STORES on the North M. Wharf: If not applied for before Saturday the 27th instant, they will be let at Auction, of which due notice will be given. JOHN ROBERTSON.

January 12.

To Let,

And possession given immediately.

THE upper Flat of the subscriber's House in Prince William street, near the Market Square.

Jan. 12. WILLIAM MAJOR.

Subscription Assembly.

THE first Subscription Assembly will take place at the *Hibernian Hotel*, on Friday the 9th Feb. Gentleman wishing to attend who may not have received tickets, can have an opportunity of doing so on immediate application to either of the Managers, or at the Hotel any time previous to Wednesday the 7th instant.

☞ Stages will be in attendance, and dancing will commence at 8 o'clock.

JAMES McNICHOL,
JOHN McINTOSH, } *Managers.*
WM. WHITNEY,

Feb. 2

Timber for Sale.

ABOUT 1400 Tons White Pine **Timber**, fully 19 inches average, first rate quality. Enquire of R. RANKIN & CO.

25th January, 1844.

SUPERIOR LAMP OILS.

1200 GALLONS Pa'e SEAL,
300 PORPOISE,
300 SPERMACETI, 500 WHALE.

For Sale by W. O. SMITH.

Dec. 8, 1843 [cour.] North side Market square.

AUCTION SALES.

Tobacco by Auction.

On Wednesday next, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the store of the subscriber, North Market Wharf, by P. L. Nicholson & Co., Auctioneers—

20 Kegs Fig Tobacco, 16's.

9th Feb. J. R. CRANE.

On Wednesday next, the 14th inst. at 11 o'clock, the subscriber will sell at his Warehouse, to close Consignments—

15 HALF Chests SOUCHONG TEA:
15 Chests Young HYSON,
10 boxes *HYSON*—each 12 packets of 2lb, a very superior article;
50 bags, each 1 cwt. COFFEE,
1 Barrel } Superior Pearl BARLEY;
2 Bags }
2 Tierces RICE,
5 barrels *SALERATUS*;
10 boxes Lard CANDLES, each 20lb—4s. & 6s.
4 kegs, 14 & 28lbs—Black Lead for Stoves,
10 doz. Brown SHERRY,
10 " Fine Old PORT,
10 " old dry LISBON,
10 " Claret WINE,
10 " Batavia ARRACK,
2 qr. casks old SHERRY,
2 " Port WINE,
10 kegs TOBACCO,
5 barrels Rum coloring.

Feb. 9. W. H. STREET.

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

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

January 5.

Dancing Academy.

MR. GOODWIN, respectfully informs the Public of St. John, that his DANCING Academy is now open at Bragg's Long Room, corner of King and Cross Streets, where that desirable accomplishment is taught in all its various BRANCHES.

☞ The LADIES CLASSES are now formed, Tuesday and Thursday, afternoon's from 3 to 5 P. M. Parents are requested to call.

Mr. G. may be consulted at the Academy on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

Feb. 2.

LUMBER YARD.

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

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

JOHN W. CRAIG.

St. John, January 26, 1844.

Phœnix Building,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

HORSFALL & SHERATON

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

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

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

October 6, 1843.

The Subscriber,

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

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

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

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

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

All of which are offered at unprecedented low prices.

Dec. 15. C. W. KETCHUM.

CHEAP NAILS,

Cut Nails, Brads and Tacks, &c.,

OF PROVINCIAL MANUFACTURE.

ONE HUNDRED TONS CUT NAILS, assd. from 3dy. to 30dy.

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

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

—ALSO—

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

WM. H. SCOVIL,
January 5. *South Market Wharf.*

FUR CAPS, &c.

Per Clyde:—

1 CASE containing **104 Fur Caps;** of South Seal, Nutria, Sealette, &c.
14 Dozen superior GLAZED **HATS;**
12 Pairs PARIS MITTS—*For sale low for Cash only, by* E. E. LOCKHART,
January 26. [3mw.] *Market square.*

September 22, 1843.

FALL GOODS.

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

PLAIN and Figured ORLEANS;
Printed Saxony and Plaid Camlets;
Woollen SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs;
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Grey and White shirting Cottons;
Checks, stripes, and homespuns;
Blankets and Counterpanes; Flannels, *serges,* and Baizes; Printed Saxony Flannel;
Twilled striped shirtings;
Cotton Warps; Woollen Tweeds; Moleskins; satinets and Drills;
Knitting Worsteds and Yarns;
Linens, Lawn, Diaper, Hollands, sheetings, Canvas and Osnaburgs;
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'kfs, stocks, Gloves,
Braces, Lambs Wool Vests and Drawers;
Valencia, satin, Valencia Toilenette, and Cashmere Vestings;
Pilot, Beaver, Diamond Beaver, Kersey, Cassimere, Buckskin, Doeskin, Tweeds, Broad Cloths and Fancy Cloakings.

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

W. G. LAWTON.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ALEXANDER McDONALD, late of Canning, deceased, are desired to render them duly attested, within *Six Months* from the date hereof, and all indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

CATHERINE McDONALD, *Executrix.*
STEPHEN THORN, } *Executors.*
DAVID PALMER, }

Canning, Q. C., Jan. 1, 1844. 6i

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just Demands against the Estate of William Parker Ranney, late of the City of St. John, Esquire, deceased, are requested to send in their Accounts duly attested, to the office of Ranney, Sturdee & Co., to Prince William street, for immediate adjustment, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

CATHERINE RANNEY, *Executrix.*
JOHN POLLOK, } *Executors.*
HENRY P. STURDEE, }

Dec. 15.

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

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

A supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, Patent and common Trusses; tooth, nail, hair, flesh and clothes Brushes;

—ALSO—

the following choice PERFUMES in handsome cut glass toilet bottles—Ess. of HONEY SUCKLE, SWEET BRIAR, Sweet Pea, Spring Flowers, Lavender, Verbina, &c. &c.

Paris's original Brown WINDSOR SOAP; Rogg's military SOAP, sultana SOAP, &c.

JOHN G. SHARP,
Dec. 22. *corner of North Market Wharf.*

St. Andrews Rope Walk.

Received from the St. Andrews Rope Walk, this day—

AN assortment of CORDAGE, viz:—Manilla and Rope, Spun Yarn, Hemp Line, Deep Sea Line, Red Cords, and one Manilla HAWSER—Which will be sold cheap for cash.

12th Jan. 1844. G. THOMAS, *Agent.*

Bank of British North America.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

THE Court of Directors hereby give Notice that a half yearly Dividend of Twenty Shillings per share, will become payable to the Proprietors of shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the 5th day of March, 1844, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by Circular to the respective parties.

The Dividend is declared payable in sterling money, and will be payable at the rate of Exchange current on the 5th day of March, 1844, to be fixed by the Local Boards.

No Transfers can be made between the 18th February, and the 5th March, 1844, as the Books must be closed during that period.

GEO. DeB. ATTWOOD, *Secretary.*

London, 18th November, 1843.

COALS.

A QUANTITY of Good House COALS on hand, and for sale by

Jan 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

PORK, BEEF, & HAY.

150 BARRELS PORK,
50 do. BEEF,
15 Tons Screwed *HAY,*
for sale by

Jan 5. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Pickles, Sauces, Spices, &c.

Just received per Mayflower, from London:—

MIXED Pickles: Gerkins, Onions, Cauliflower, Walnuts, French Olives, French Capers, Mushroom Ketchup, Harveys' Sauces, King of Oude do., Mogul Chetna do., Essence of Anchovies, Anchovey Paste; Double S'fine Durham Mustard in ½lb to 1lb Bottles.

—ALSO—

Candied Citron, Lemon, & Orange Peel, Jordan Almonds, Butter do., Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, &c.

JONH. G. SHARP,
Dec. 22. *Chemist, Corner N. Market Wharf.*

Farm and Stock for sale,

And immediate possession given—

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

IRON, Plough Plating, Copper, &c.

IN STORE, and for sale low by the subscriber, the following, viz.:—

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

WILLIAM CARVILL,
Nov. 3. *Nelson street.*

WINTER GOODS,

Per ship Belmont:

PILOT, Beaver, & Patent Waterproof CLOTH, Broad CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds Vestings, Orleans Cloths, Lastres, 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.

CHEAP CLOTH BOOTS, &c

At Foster's Shoe Store,
Corner of King and Germain streets.

JUST OPENED—Women's Winter CLOTH Boots, at 3s 9d; Girls' and children's do. do. at 2s and 2s 6d; Women's House Shoes at 1s, 1s 3d and 1s 6d.

☞All Boots and Shoes purchased at the subscriber's, can be repaired by competent workmen, at the shortest notice, by being left at either store.
Nov. 10. 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; sette 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; Shoebills; 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, Wasters, 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.

CUT NAILS

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

CUT NAILS, from 3'dy to 24'dy; Flooring BRADS, 3 3¼ and 4 inches, and 6'dy and 8'dy Finishing **NAILS**—all manufactured at the Factory of Messrs. HARRIS & ALLAN, by experienced Workmen, from the best English double refined Iron, and will be found well worthy the attention of Mechanics, &c.
3d November, 1843. T. R. GORDON.

GORDON'S
Hardware Store, Dock-St.

Per "Lady Sale," from Glasgow:

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

Per "Wolfeille," from Liverpool:

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

12 casks assorted **Hardware**—consisting of Carpenters' patent and Scotch Rim LOCKS, from 5 to 12 inches; Mortice Locks; dead and circular Bolt Locks; Butt, chest, T, strap, HL, H, hook & eye, table, back, flap, dove tail and lath HINGES; Norfolk, rim, French, patent and Night LATCHES; Brass, Brass head and Iron SCREWS; SKATES; silver Plate and Block Tin Goods, and a variety of other articles.
1 crate Coal Scoops and Hods, Dust Pans, &c.
1 bale Shoe Thread; 1 case SLATES;
1 cask Cart and Pipe BOXES;
1 cask Horse TRACES Back and Breeching Chains, &c.; Plough share Moulds;
69 bags and 5 kegs cut and wrought NAILS.

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

Cheap Hat and Cap STORE.

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

31 CASES **HATS**, Cloth & Fur CAPS, &c., comprising an excellent assortment, of which the following are some of the descriptions:
HATS—Best Paris, Satin Beaver, Gossamer and Silk;
FUR CAPS—Nutria, Sable, Hair Seal, Spanish Hat shape, Skulls and Jockeys;
SEALET CAPS—Trim'd with Fur, Brown and Black, plain and figured;
CLOTH CAPS—Youths' and Men's Navy and Fancy;
BOAS—Squirrel Tail and others.

Per recent arrivals:

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

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

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

F. NEILL,

Has just received his Fall Supply —consisting of—

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

READY MADE CLOTHING.

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

SEAMEN'S OUTFITS

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

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

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

Fleecy Cork Insoles,

For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

AN indispensable article at this season of the year, to preserve the Feet from dampness.—Those persons who value good health should not go a day without them. For sale cheap at
FOSTER'S SHOE STORE,
Corner of King and Germain streets.

ALSO:—650 Pairs *INDIA RUBBER SHOES* of all sizes, for Men, Women and children.
10th November.

Spruce Saw Logs.

The subscriber will contract with parties for—
8,000,000 Superficial feet Spruce SAW LOGS.
To be delivered in the spring.
10th Nov. W. CARVILL.

Hyson Tea, Tobacco, Coffee, &c.

Landing Ex "Emerald," from Boston.

10 BOXES TOBACCO [2lbs each
17 do. Hyson TEA, in packets of 8 bags superior Java COFFEE.

—ALSO IN STORE—
6 hhds Bright Sugar, 10 boxes Window Glass 10x12. For sale low for Cash by
Nov. 17. W. H. STREET.

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 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.

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.

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.)
3 6 do best London Brown Stout, (Barclay, Perkins & Co's.)
6 do. Best London Pale ALE, do. do.
20 Casks (each 8 doz. pints) London Brown STOUT. For sale by
Oct. 20 RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

CHEAP SLEIGH HARNESS, COLLARS, &c.

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

SEARS PICTORIAL WORKS

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

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

More Paper Hangings,

CIGARS, &c.

THE subscriber has just received per brig *Merchant*, from Philadelphia:—2 cases containing a very fine assortment of fine glazed Paper HANGINGS. *Also per steamer Hero'd,*

4000 *Principe* Cigars.

JOHN LEITCH,
October 5, 1843. *Prince Wm. street.*

Printing Paper.

A Few Reams excellent PRINTING PAPER, 22x32, and 24x34 inches. For sale by the subscriber at low rates.
E. E. LOCKHART,
Dec. 22. corner Market Square & Water street.

THE HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

The subscriber having been duly appointed as Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city, and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given, on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, 1st July, 1837.

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

The Minerva Life Assurance Company,

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

TRUSTEES.

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

Tables and every Information can be obtained at the Office.

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

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 interest 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.

Cash Only.

M. O'DONELLY, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

WOULD beg to acquaint his friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced manufacturing Boots and Shoes, on the corner of Prince Wm. and Princess streets, adjoining the Grocery Establishment of Mr. J. O'Donelly, and having for many years previous to 1836 conducted the operative part of his Brother's business in the same line, (then established where the Commercial Bank now stands,) which with strictly adhering to the *cash system*, and a punctual attention to all orders intrusted to him, he hopes will receive for himself a share of public patronage.
June 2, 1843.

J. B. White & Sons,

MILLBANK STREET, WESTMINSTER,
Patentees of
Keene's Marble Cement.

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

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

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

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

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

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*

NEW Hardware Establishment,

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

G. T. WILEY

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

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

IMPERIAL WARE—Tea and Coffee Pots; Beaits' patent ditto, Tea and Table Spoons; 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, sash, upright, closet, chest, desk, till, pad and other LOCKS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Bits, Tin'd Rivets, sockets, castors, Patent Roller Ends and Rack Pullies, Bed caps, Rifle swords and Belts, sashes, Britannia Metal and Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots; sauce Pans; scrubbing, dusting, whitewash and Paint Brushes, &c. &c.
16 Bags Iron BILLS, 3-8 and 5-8 inch;
4 do. Brass do. 3-8 and 1-2 do.
2 do. slate Nails.

☞A further assortment daily expected.
22d sept. T. R. GORDON.

COFFEE.

ON CONSIGNMENT—100 Boxes Muscatel Bunch RAISINS; the first arrival this season.

10 Bags Porto Cabello COFFEE.

For sale by W. H. STREET.
October 20.

Roman and Patent MARBLE CEMENT.

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

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

Salt, Oakum, Cordage, &c.

Per barque *Perthshire*, from Liverpool:

8000 BUSHELS SALT;
40 bundles Prime OAKUM;
10 Tons CORDAGE, assorted, from two yarn spunyarn to 6 inch;
1 ton Bolt ROPE; 1600 sheets Patent FELT;
3 tons BOLT COPPER, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1 1-8, and 1 1-4 inch;
2 tons Composition sheathing Nails, 3½ to 3¾ inch, for wood sheathing;
2 tons Composition Spikes, from 5 to 3½ inch;
5 cwt. 10 inch Spikes.

IN STORE.

A few hogsheads very Bright Porto Rico Sugar and Molasses.
Oct. 20. JOHN ROBERTSON.

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.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

THE subscriber is just opening a very large and splendid assortment of Toys and fancy Articles, to supply all his friends and little customers with Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts.

Ladies' Work Boxes and Reel Stands in great variety. Also, Madonna Bands and Ringlets.

☞Toys at Wholesale.
December 15. WILLIAM MAJOR.

PER BARQUE PURSUIT,

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

MEN'S STRONG BOOTS,

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

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

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;
384 Bars Common ditto, *well assorted*, 100 do., consisting of—½ to 3 inches Squares,
½ to 3 do. Rounds,
1 to 4x½ do. Flats,
1 to 5x⅜ do. do.
1 to 4x⅜ 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 Cammore, from Glasgow—

2 HHDS. best Islay 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.

CANVAS.

Received per *Prince Albert*, from Liverpool:

10 BALES, containing 150 Bolts assorted No. 1 to 6 best boiled and bleached Navy Canvas.
22d sept. WM. CARVILL.
Nelson street.

OAKUM.

The subscribers have just received per ship *Severn*

2 TONS best Patch Picked OAKUM.
Oct 6. C. & W. H. ADAMS.

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 3d. a pair;
Boy's, Youth's, and Children's strong SHOES, Boots, Bootees, &c., in great variety.

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

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

Now landing ex Portland, from London:

10 HHDS. finest COGNAC BRANDY; [*Martell's.*]
6 ditto Guinness' Dublin Brown Stout;
10 cases (ea. 2 doz. pints) sup't. Cherry Brandy;
10 boxes London Sperm Candles;
2 hhds. London VINEGAR; for sale by
October 20. RANNEY, STURDEE & Co.

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

Per ship 'William Ward,'

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

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, 1¼ in.; 20 do. from ½ to 1¼ in.;
A quantity of short link CHAIN.

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

Nails and Paints.

Just received per the ship "Pursuit" from Liverpool:

75 KEGS assorted sizes fine rose head Board NAILS;
150 Half and Quarter Kegs best quality WHITE LEAD—for sale on account of the manufacturers.
JOHN KINNEAR.
November 24, 1843.

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 saluble matter, and may be used with great advantage."

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

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 1¼ 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.

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; sette 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.

TEA, SUGAR, &c.

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

10 CHESTS Fine Pekoe flavor'd CONGO,
50 Chests Fine Congo,
5 Ditto HYSON,
3 Ditto Finest Souchong,
2 Ditto Gunpowder, } TEA;
20 Boxes SPERM CANDLES;
80 Ditto London Moulds;
3 Casks "*Lazenby's*" Pickles, Sauces, and FRUITS; 15 Casks BLACKING;
Cases Durham and French Mustard, Maccaroni, Florence 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.

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.

Domestic Manuf