SAINT JOHN, N. B. FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1844.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 8. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 47.

THE CHRONICLE

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

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

Full Moon 29th day, 9h 51m. morn.

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

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

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

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

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

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

W. F. Brooks

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

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

Attention paid to the cutting of Children's Hair

WIGS made in a fashionable and superior manner.

Ladie's CURLS and FRIZZETTES on hand.

N. B. Razors put in complete order.

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

June 21.

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

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

Life Assurance.

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

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

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

☞NOTICE.☜

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of Miss MARY REBECCA CLARKE, late of Gage Town, in the County of Queen's deceased, are hereby requested to present the same, duly attested, within *Six Calender Months* from the date hereof, and all those who may be indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

NATHANIAL HUBBARD,

Burton, 18th March, 1844. Sole Executor.

☞**Notice.**

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

R. M. JARVIS,
EDWARD L. JARVIS.

St. John, June 27, 1844.

CHEAP NAILS.

CUT NAILS OF NEW-BRUNSWICK MANUFACTURE.

10 TONS CUT NAILS, assorted, from 3dy. to 30dy. now on hand, and are offered at the very low price of 2¼ per lb. by the keg, at

Gordon's Hardware Store,

Health for All !!!

PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* MRS. ANN MELLISH, *(one of his Tenants.) whom His Grace was pleased to send as a patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to Cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete, I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most Honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY'S Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THESE truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY near Temple Bar, London. And are sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 2, King street, St. John N.B.

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

May 3, 1844.

Just Received,

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

May 17. S. K. FOSTER.

NEW AND CHEAP

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the Inhabitants of this Province generally, that in connexion with his Retail Shoe Store, he has commenced an establishment for the manufacture of every description of BOOTS and SHOES that may be required for City and Country wear, and has now on hand ready for sale—A large variety of Gentlemen's Dress *BOOTS*, Waking & stout *BOOTS* &c.

Light Pump Soled BOOTS, Heavy Boots for Lumbermen; Pumps, Walking Shoes, Boy's shoes and Boots, Women's Shoes of various qualities, &c. *with a general variety of New Work stored daily*

All of which, together with any sort which may be manufactured hereafter, the subscriber offers for sale at the *Same Prices* for which the *same quality of Goods* can be purchased, either at *Boston or New York.*

N. B.—Country dealers supplied on Favourable Terms. S. K. FOSTER.

March 22. *King & Germain Streets.*

"PROTECTION"

Insurance Company of Hartford.

SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Company, will attend to the Renewal of Policies issued by the late Agent, W. H. 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.*

UNCERTAINTY OF LIFE.

WHAT is life? 'tis but a vapor;
Soon it vanishes away:
Life is like a dying taper:
O, my soul, why wish to stay?
Why not spread thy wings and fly
Straight to yonder world of joy?

See that glory, how resplendent!
Brighter far than fancy paints,
There, in majesty transcendent,
Jesus reigns, the King of saints.
Spread thy wings, my soul, and fly
Straight to yonder world of joy!

Joyful crowds, his throne surrounding,
Sing with rapture of his love:
Through the heavens his praises sounding,
Filling all the courts above.
Spread thy wings, my soul, and fly
Straight to yonder world of joy!

Go and share his people's glory,
Midst the ransomed crowd appear;
Thine a joyful, wondrous story:
One that angels love to hear.
Spread thy wings, my soul and fly
Straight to yonder world of joy!

[From the Halifax Times, July 9]

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CEMETERY.

On Sunday afternoon last, immediately after divine service, the solemn ceremony of consecrating the Public Cemetery as a place of burial for ever, took place. The portions allotted for the use of St. Paul's and St. George's respectively were first dedicated to their sacred purpose according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, and then the remainder was consecrated as a general Burying place in the same solemn manner.

The services used on the occasion are simple and significant. In St. Paul's Church the whole afternoon service had reference to the solemn rite to be performed. The petition of the Rector, Churchwardens, Vestry, and other inhabitants of the Parish having been presented to the Bishop, praying him to consecrate the portion of the Cemetery allotted for the use of the Parish, his Lordship declared his readiness to do so immediately after the celebration of Divine Service. Appropriate Psalms and Lessons were read, and a Sermon, referring to the solemn ceremony about to be performed was preached by the Lord Bishop, from Genesis xxiii. 20. His Lordship after dwelling upon the universal regard shewn to places of burial among heathens, Jews and Christians, concluded by a touching reference to the necessity for a new place of burial among ourselves, and an affecting appeal to old and young, to consider whether they were ready for the call, which should consign their bodies to this resting place to await the resurrection.

At the conclusion of the service, his Lordship, the Clergy, Churchwardens, &c., proceeded to the ground, which was speedily thronged by an immense concourse of the inhabitants of the city. His Lordship was met at the gate by His Worship the Mayor, and proceeded through the multitude to a tent which had been erected upon the St. Paul's portion. Here after a prayer, the sentence of consecration was read by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, separating that portion of ground as a place of burial for ever, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, and being signed by the Bishop, was again handed to the Archdeacon to be registered among the public records. The ceremony was then concluded by a solemn and affecting prayer, a copy of which we subjoin.

PRAYER.

"O GOD, who hast taught us in thy holy word, that there is a difference between the spirit of a beast that goeth downward to the earth, and the spirit of a man which ascendeth up to God who gave it; and likewise by the example of thy holy servants, in all ages, hast taught us to set apart peculiar places, where the bodies of the faithful may rest in peace, and be preserved from all indignities, whilst their souls are safely kept in the hands of their Redeemer; accept we beseech thee, this charitable work of ours, in separating this portion of ground, and dedicating it to that good purpose; and give us grace, that, by the frequent instances of mortality which we behold, we may learn and seriously consider, how frail and uncertain our condition here on earth is; and so number our days as to apply our hearts unto wisdom; that, in the midst of life thinking upon death, and daily preparing ourselves for the judgment that is to follow, we may have our part in the resurrection to eternal life, with Him who died for our sins, and rose again for our justification, and now liveth and reigneth with thee and the Holy Ghost, one God, world without end." *Amen.*

The petition of the Rectors, Churchwardens and Vestry of St. George's Parish, was then presented to his Lordship, praying him to Consecrate the portion allotted for the use of that congregation. His Lordship proceeded to that portion of the ground and observed the same Ceremonies.

His Worship the Mayor then handed to His Lordship an application from the Commissioners of the Cemetery, expressive of the general desire of the community, that the remainder of the ground might be solemnly set apart and Consecrated as a place of burial, without reference to the rites or ceremonies of any particular Church or Churches, and requesting that it might be so consecrated by his Lordship. The Bishop then proceeded to the general ground, when the same ceremonies were again observed, except that on the sentence of Consecration the reference to the Ceremonies of the Church of England was omitted. This portion of the services of the day was concluded by singing the following verses of the 39th Psalm:—

5

Our life, thou know'st, is but a span,
A cipher sums our years;
And every man, in best estate,
But vanity appears.

6

Man like a shadow vainly walks;
With fruitless cares oppressed;
He heaps up wealth, but cannot tell
By whom 'twill be possess'd.

7

Why then should we on things of earth
With anxious care attend?
On thee alone our steadfast hope
Shall ever, Lord, depend.

The Choir of St. Paul's kindly attended, and being assembled on the Mound at the centre of the Cemetery, raised a solemn tune, which was joined in by many voices of the assembled throng. The effect of this sacred melody in the open air, and in connection with the thought of the serious purpose to which the ground was now applied, was most impressive and solemnising.

The only subject of regret connected with the day's solemnities, was the fear that so few among the multitudes assembled could have been within hearing of the services, whose effect upon those who were within reach appeared edifying and solemn.—*Times.*

[From the Cork Constitution.]

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ.

CIRCULAR ROAD, DUBLIN.

Dear Silvy O'Peffico.—One of my young chaps had got ready a caricature of you, with about three hundred weight of chains on your old legs and shoulders, and you in a prison-dress.

But when he heard that you were *really* locked up, he said he would not for the money's sake (tho' I pay him well for it) publish his pairty picture, or do anything just now that would give you pain.

Neither shall I crow over you because it has come to this, and because having played at bowls, you have at last got the rubbers. If you did not organise a conspiracy, and meditate a separation of this fair empire—if you did not create rage and hatred in the bosoms of your countrymen against us English—if you did not do, in a word, all that the jury found you guilty of doing—I am a Dutchman!

But if ever a man had an excuse for saying hard things, you had it; if ever a people had cause to be angry, it is yours; if ever the winning party could afford to be generous, I think we might now; for we have won the rubber, and of what consequence is the stake to us?

Though we may lock you up; yet it goes against our feelings somehow to think that *the Greatest man in the empire* (for, after all, have you not done more for your nation than any man, since Washington, ever did)? should be put in a penitentiary ever so comfortable, in a road ever so circular.

Though we may lock you up; yet for the life of me, I don't see what good we can get out of you.—As I said to *Mrs. Punch* yesterday, "If any friend from Ceylon were to make me a present of an elephant—what should I do with it? If a fine Bengal tiger were locked up in my back parlour—what would be my wish? Out of sheer benevolence I should desire to see the royal animal in the Strand."

Though we may lock you up, let us remember that there are seven out of 25 millions of our fellow citizens to whom your punishment is a shame and a bitter degradation; and it is ill to set so many hearts rankling against us.

Are they not bitter enough already—the fourth part of the men of our empire—and have they not cause? Does the world show a country so wretched as yours? If you were to send over the Lion of Judah to Lambeth, and the Dove of Galway to London House, wouldn't we turn their lordships out? and shall we be too hard upon you for trying to do likewise, and failing?

No, And though your sentence is a just one in spite of all they may say, yet, please God, let it be inflicted with a gentle heart. I like the judge who burst into tears when he passed it.

Vulgar triumph over such a man as you—chuckling over such a great discomfiture as that—is the work of low-minded sordid knaves. If ever I laugh it shan't be because a great man falls. I wish you would come out of prison, for how can I poke fun at you through the bars?

Why did you invent stories of murder and massacres which we never committed? Why did you brag and swagger so much? Why did you tell so many untruths regarding us Saxons? The truth was bitter enough, and hard enough to be told.—We are mighty angry with Nicholas about Poland; but, until lately, has somebody else treated Ireland better?

I tell you what is to be done. It was arranged in a cabinet council last night—where the Right Honourable *Mr. Punch* was called in—it was arranged that her Majesty should take a trip of pleasure in the summer (after a certain interesting event), and that her steps were to be directed to a kingdom called Ireland, which I have occasionally heard described as the greenest and most beautiful spot in the world.

She is to go suddenly, and without beat of drum. See will take the first car at Kingstown Pier; and Lord de Grey will be disgusted, and the people of the city suprised, to see the royal standard of the three kingdoms floating on the tower of the seedy old Castle of Dubin.

After a collation another car (or "cyar," as you call it in Dublin—and a contounded vehicle it is) will be called; and her Majesty, stepping into it, will say, "Car-boy, drive to the Circular road."

He will know what it means. *The Queen has come to Ireland to take Dan out of Prison.*

"Let bygones be bygones," her Majesty will say (only more elegantly expressed), a fib or two more or less about the Saxons won't do us any harm; but try now, jewel, and be aisy; don't talk too much about killing and eating us; don't lead poor hungry fellows to fancy they can do it. The Irish are strong men, and you never saw battle that ever was fought. That is very well. From Fontenoy upwards, we give them all to you. I have no objection to think that Cæsar's Tenth Legion came out of Tipperary; and that it was three hundred of the O'Gradys who kept the pass of Thermopylæ.

Nevertheless, have no more of that talk about bullying John Bull. Keep the boys quiet, and tell them they can't do it. Its no use trying; we won't be beaten by the likes of you.

But we have done you wrong, and we want to see you righted; and as sure as Justice lives righted you shall be.

Such are the words that I wish to whisper to you in your captivity—words of reproof, and yet of consolation; of hope, and wisdom, and truth!—*Punch.*

PUNCH'S MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

Mr Labouchere complained of the blow that had been struck at the Coopers by the protection that had been afforded to Canadian staves.

Mr. W. Williams wished to know whether the protection to Canadian staves would extend to the Canadian Boat Song—the beautiful staves of which had become very popular in this country. (Hear)

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the duty on foreign coffee should be reduced to 6d. and the duty on colonial coffee to 2d. per pound.

Mr. Ewart said he was glad the honourable Gentleman was disposed to take coffee at this early hour of the evening, for it was desirable that a sober view should be taken. (Hear.) He, Mr. Ewart, would ask the house to look at America.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—But America has no growers.

Mr. Ewart—Does the honourable Gentlemen mean to say that America has no growers? Perhaps he is thinking of the American Dwarf—or General Tom Thumb, as he is generally—[a laugh]—yes, I say generally—[Much laughter] generally called. [Continued laughter, and much cheering.]

Mr. W. Gibson was disposed to put coffee on one side, and to go at once into cocoa. Coffee was a strong and powerful interest, but cocoa was weak, wretchedly weak; and he thought it unfair that its weakness should be taken undue advantage of.—[Hear, and a laugh.]

Mr. Alderman Humphrey, on the clause about plums preserved in sugar, expressed his intention to meet it with a direct negative. He always found, as a family man, that if he put a plum in sugar it was the very worst way in preserving it; for it was sure to be carried away by one of the children.—[Great laughter.] Perhaps plums might be said to be preserved when they were in puddings, but let any one look at a plum-pudding after a few days—[the rest of the honourable member's speech was drowned in shouts of merriment.]

Sir R. Peel was not surprised that his honourble friend (Alderman Humphrey,) encountered his recent success with lobster and turbot, should have tried his hand at pudding. (Hear.) Something had been said about apples, and an alleged understanding with Lord Melbourne. Now he (Sir R. Peel) had no understanding about apples, except that it had been intimated to him (Sir R. Peel) that some of the late Government were cut to the core on their being turned out. (Cheers.)

Sir E. Knatchbull begged pardon of the House, but apples had really made him very uneasy. He was pledged to the fruit growers of Kent, a deputation of whom had waited on him some time ago about their apples, and 'go it, my pippin,' were the words they had addressed to him.

After a few words, all at once, from Dr. Browning, Mr. Home, Mr. W. Williams, and Mr. Roebuck, the resolutions were agreed to.

NOTICES OF MOTION IN PARLIAMENT.

Colonel Sibthorpe to move that an inquiry should be made whether the Mr. Gunn, who married the Duke of Sussex to Lady Augusta Murray, did not as a clerical Gun(n), place himself in direct opposition to the cannons of the Church.

Mr. W. Williams, to move for a copy of the passage in which the Duke of Sussex declares Gunn to be the parent of all his [the Duke's] happiness; and whether the phrase, 'son of a Gunn', may trace its origin to this circumstance.

Mr. Brotherton, to move that an inquiry should be instituted as to the secret entrusted to Gunn, and whether an explosion would have been the consequence of Gunn's having let out the important matter with which he was loaded.

Backgammon.—In Scotland, the game seems to have been in repute among the great, for James I., one of the most accomplished of the Scotch monarchs, spent the last evening of his life, the one previous to his murder, in the Abbey of the Black Friars, at Perth (1437), in reading with his Queen, and with the nobles and ladies of his court, and in playing at chess and "tables." In 1479, when the Duke of Albany, the brother of James III., was confined in Edinburgh Castle, he one evening invited the captain of the guard to sup with him; the evening was spent in hilarity, in playing at "tables," &c., and in the morning, the royal prisoner had escaped, and his gaoler great lay a blackened corpse upon the hearth. The game continued popular in the north. Sir Walter Scott mentions it as played in the castle of Inverary, during the wars of the great Montrose, and under the rigorous government of Gillespie Grumach. In after times, Major Bellenden expresses his fear that civil wars would break out again, and philosophically determines, in the meantime, to take a hit at trick-track with the steward. The technical terms of backgammon may teach valuable lessons. Books are to be found, we are told, in the running brooks; pamphlets, we suppose, in the ditches; du-decimos in the rivulets, and octavos in the rivers; whilst rough old ocean typifies the controversial folios of the olden time; and so morals may be derived from the striped leather and spotted ivory of the backgammon board and its instruments. In the game, it is proper to "get your men to your table," and to effect it as rapidly as possible; *that* teaches hospitality, brisk as its own champagne. "Cover your man," is another maxim; *that* shows protection must be afforded to the helpless, clothing to him whose "looped and windowed raggedness" demands payment of such charitable impost; 'tis, moreover, to diminish the amount of poor-rate, by encouraging manufactures, and let political economists prescribe a better remedy. "Get home as quick as you can," inculcates the culture of domestic happiness—suggests a speedy return from even the most festive scenes, in order to light up eyes that such return renders brighter than the tapers by which the loved one waits and muses. Perhaps, some unmarried ladies, about whose ages registers speak rudely, may find a moral in the necessity of "getting your men off." "Go back," is often said at backgammon, and should be the endeavour of the wanderer from the path of rectitude ere the *second* false step has been taken: after that, *facilis descensus Averni*, he will find returning more difficult than the Chinese language; which, however, Sheridan, characteristically enough, pronounces less difficult than the language of refusal. To make "a hit," pulpable as Hamlet's, is what our publisher aims at [may good omens help him!] "a double hit" means a second edition.—*Kenny Meadows.*

From papers by the July Mail.

(From the Cork Constitution.)

When Mr. Ward, with that disregard of justice which is so common a characteristic of the conscienceless creed of liberalism, was availing himself of his "privilege" to abuse a gentleman whom he would not have the manliness to meet—when, in the House of Commons, Mr. Ward was indulging that unmanlike disposition which, in malevolent minds, is almost sure to be excited by the contemplation of qualities so opposite to their own as those with which the Rev. Hugh M'Neile is so undeniably and so eminently endowed, we had "a shrewd suspicion" that the cheer extracted from the ill-conditioned combination of Romanists and half hearted Protestants who, like himself, were intent on the demolition of a Church to whose doctrines and discipline they affect to be attached, would be no compensation for the "punishment" he would receive should Mr. M'Neile deem it worth his while to enter the lists with a person who, by adopting those disreputable artifices which distinguish (we cannot say disgrace) the controversies of his Romish auxiliaries, proclaimed himself unworthy the notice of an honorable opponent. We have not been mistaken. Mr. M'Neile might have passed *the man* with indifference; but it was well to expose *the fraud.* This accordingly he has done, and did we suppose Mr. Ward gifted with average sensitiveness (but were he this he could not have been guilty of the offence) he would then feel the unimpassioned exposure more than the most indignant castigation. But, in order to make room for Mr. M'Neile, we must forego observation. The whole speech is worth attention—indeed the portion that relates to Mr. Ward is the only unimportant part of it; and we wish the lesson it teaches were impressed, not alone on the memory, but on the *heart* of every Protestant in the land. It is vain—utterly vain to expect good from the scheming shallowness at work around us. Let men of principle hold together. Let nothing tempt them to lower the standard which, amid distress and and discouragement, they have still, with high help, been able to uphold. If others come not up, let not them go down. If they have not numbers, they may have truth. If they cannot make their principles popular, they can keep them pure. For the one they are accountable—for the other (except so far as unsuccess is the consequence of inaction) they are not. But here is something better than we can say. It was delivered at the meeting of the "Liverpool Protestant Association" on Monday (Mr. M'Neile in the Chair) and we give it as reported in the *Liverpool Standard* of the following day:

Prayers having been offered up by the Rev. Mr. Nolan,

The Chairman proceeded to address the meeting as follows. He said—Friends and fellow-labourers, at your last half yearly meeting I gave you some instruction upon the subject of social duties to be discharged upon Christian principles. The address which I delivered to you upon that occasion has been reprinted in London, and very extensively circulated under the title of "England's Cæsar." I has fallen into the hands of some of the leading politicians of the movement party, who seem to think all duties both personal and social, may be discharged sufficiently well without any Christian principle; and their temper has so far got the better of their policy, that they have not been able to leave us alone. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) First the hon. member for Edinburgh, and now, within the last few days, the hon. member for Sheffield has introduced my name, and a reference to my address to you into the debates of the house of commons. Do I complain of this? Certainly not. I think it so honour to be attacked—(cheers)—to be attacked by a man who attacks the Protestant Established Church of my country. (Great cheers.) I esteem it a high distinction that my advocacy of our national christianity has been so valued that it has compelled the notice, while it has of course, excited the animosity, of the enemies of our national institutions. (Hear, hear.) Of what then do I complain? I don't complain of anything at all; I am not fond of complaining: I agree with some one who said that "complaining was a pitiful creature that never reclaimed a single yesterday;" I prefer active duty; if it succeed, well—if not, we have done what we could, and results are in higher hands than ours. (Hear, hear.) But I want to tell you that this same hon. member for Sheffield has presented a garbled quotation from my speech to the house of commons. I do not accuse him of ascribing to me anything which I did not say, but by taking a couple of sentences out of their context in one page, and join them to an unfinished paragraph in another page of the speech, he has contrived to represent me as having made an assertion without argument. My argument lay between the passages he has quoted; and I can quite understand why it would be very inconvenient for the hon member to have quoted the arguments, because I am quite sure it would have been more than inconvenient for him to have answered them. (Laughter and cheers.) The assertion itself appears to his ultra-liberal mind to be so monstrous as to carry with it its own antidote, so that it needed only to be announced to be repudiated. Now, this was convenient also, and very dexterous. If the hon. member had so treated a gentleman on the other side of the house, who could have got up in his place and exposed the unfairness it would be perhaps no more than the usual and authorised tact of debate. But so to treat the speech of an absent clergyman, who never can have an opportunity of fair reply—it was bad taste to introduce it at all; but so to treat it as to be guilty of a practical misrepresentation is a proceeding concerning which I venture to say—but he doesn't care what I say, but the well judging people of England, who love fair play, will agree with me—(cheers)—that it was a proceeding as disgraceful in its moral character as it was unfair in its debating dexterity.—(Hear, hear, and great cheering.) I will read you the passage that he left out. He (twitting her Majesty's ministers with my sentiments, as if I had been suggesting something to the right hon. secretary of the Home Department) said, the Rev. Hugh M'Neile, addressing the Protestant operatives of Liverpool (as if we were all very contemptuous) declared that "every estate of the realm, except the crown, had lost its christian character." I said so, and am prepared to say so again—(cheers)—altho' the hon. member so introduced it with a sneer. It is a fact; for, what are the other estates of the realm. The two houses of Parliament; and have they not lost their Christian character, when members of Antichrist are *ipso facto* members of both? (Hear, and great cheering.) "Hence our troubles. Hence our divisions. Hence our dangers." There he stopped; and he left out a whole page. And then he added, that this rev. gentleman of whom he said that he was not quite of so much importance as he had been before the present ministers came into office—(a laugh)—but still that he had a great deal of local influence—(hear and cheers)—he condescended to say so much—(great laughter)—and then he added that I had said, that "though I entertained as unfeigned a repugnance to penal statutes as any liberal politician in the kingdom, I must confess that I am compelled to the conclusion, that the British constitution must be destroyed, unless some political disabilities be again imposed upon Roman Catholics." This was what he thought so monstrous, and that was what he quoted, without the argument to support it, in order that the House of Commons might think it monstrous. If I would not weary you—(no no)—to hear the passage he left out which was addressed to you half-a-year ago, I will supply it, in the hope that it may reach his eye once again. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The reverend gentleman here read the passage. It was to the effect that the subjects of the Papal court aimed at the establishment of universal supremacy; and that whether it were the elective franchise in 1793, the admission to parliament in 1829, the admission to the Corporations in 1834 the repeal of the union in 1844, or the payment of the Irish priests in 1845, all had been and would be but instalments, at no one stage supplying a level on which contentment and peace might be expected, but in every instance acting as the steps of a ladder, for a gradual ascent, increasing the possibility, and therefore animating the prospect, and stimulating the ambition to reach the top. When he had concluded the reading of the extract, the rev. gentleman continued—Now, it was certainly very judicious to pass that over, and to dovetail what I first read into what followed, omitting all that argument, and all these proofs. (Hear.) In corroboration, however, of the sentiments contained in that extract, I appeal now to the speech of Sir Robert Peel, in the debate of last Wednesday night. The right hon. baronet said:

"On almost every occasion, when the hon. member for Sheffield brought the present question before the house, the hon. member had adverted to his (Sir Robert Peel's) speech delivered in 1817. In that speech he certainly expressed an opinion that, considering the Roman Catholic claims would not produce peace and content in Ireland, and that judging by the ordinary rule of human nature, they would endeavour to depress the Protestant Church. It was rather unfortunate that the hon. member, when quoting that opinion had read nothing of the arguments by which it was met—of the arguments that outweighed it in the minds of the public of this country. Lord (then Mr.) Plunket, the chosen and most powerful champion of the Roman Catholics, in presenting the Roman Catholic petition in 1821, delivered a speech which stood nearly the highest in point of ability of any that had ever been delivered within the walls of parliament. In that speech Mr. Plunket replied to the speech of 1817, and declared on the part of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, that in their opinion the removal of their disabilities

would be perfectly compatible with the maintenance and security of the Established Church. Mr. Plunket declared solemnly that if he entertained the opinion that the step of Emancipation would endanger the Church Establishment he would abandon these long asserted claims and range himself as their opponent."

In a subsequent part of his speech, the right hon. baronet, in answer to Lord John Russell, said:—

"The noble Lord had used a very vague term when he spoke about 'religious equality' if the pecuniary emoluments were divided between the professors of the two faiths, the Church of Ireland retaining her other privileges, of which the seat in the House of Lords was one? Did the noble Lord think that the Protestant Bishops should be removed from that house altogether, or the Irish bishops only? But supposing that done would that be 'religious equality' without putting some Roman Catholic Bishops into that house? Were the Churches which the Protestants had built to be handed over as well as the emoluments? Where was it to stop? He believed that if they once entered upon that course, they would soon produce a total alteration of the Ecclesiastical policy of this country; no satisfaction would be given unless they went to the fullest extent; and if they went to that extent, they would establish in Ireland a principle which would react in this country and form a precedent for similar changes in other parts of the kingdom.—[Hear, hear.] Why should they expect trivial alterations should produce satisfaction? When Lord Spencer's bill for the suppression of ten bishoprics in Ireland was introduced, it was hailed with delight by Mr. O'Connell and the Roman Catholic members generally; that has been followed by a curtailment of the revenue and other reforms; yet now in 1844 stronger language had been used in regard to the Irish Church than he had ever heard before; it had been denounced in this debate as an insult and an injury to the Roman Catholics."

Now, my friends, upon this very remarkable statement I will offer but a very brief comment. It is part of the cant of the liberal politicians of these times, in speaking of the clergy of the national church, that we are at least a quarter of a century behind the public feeling upon all great questions.—Yet, here we have the Prime Minister of England compelled by the force of facts to fall back himself in 1844 on what Protestant clergymen have been reiterating since 1829. [Vehment applause.] We told the right hon. baronet it would be so. [Hear, hear.] But Lord Plunket said otherwise; Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Shiel said otherwise; Dr. Murray and Dr. Doyle said swore otherwise. [Hear, hear.] They were believed. Concessions were made. The Irish church was deprived of ten of her bishoprics. The Irish clergy were deprived of 25 per cent of their incomes. The Irish corporations were deprived of their Protestantism, and made "Normal schools" for the agitation of repeal. And yet now, after all those concessions, the head of her Majesty's government comes down to his place in parliament, in 1844, and says that now, in 1844, "stronger language was used in regard to the Irish church than he had ever heard before," and that it was denounced as an "insult and injury." We told him so. I think it may be a lesson. The right hon. baronet said in this very speech that "judging by the principles of human nature he said himself in 1817, that it would be so;" but he was induced to give up that judgment in 1829 and act against it, and now the judgment he formed on the 'principles of human nature' turns out to be the right one.—[Hear, hear, and cheers.] It was in harmony with the genius of that system that he had to resist; and had he adhered to that judgment, and had he declared, in despite of all Lord Plunket and others had said, that "granting them a step in advance was but encouraging them to take another"—had he then said, "if you begin to concede, you must go to the utmost extent, or satisfaction will not be given," as he says now—had he then said what he says now—had he then seen what he sees now, that if you once begin, you must go on, and that if you go on there will be a recoil, which would shake the ecclesiastical polity of England and the whole kingdom—had he done this, the forward step would not have been taken, and now, instead of coming at a disadvantage to defend the church against an enemy commanding every battery, we should have had the vantage ground and we would have the victory.—But it is never too late to defend the truth. [Immense cheering.] And when I say "to defend the truth," I do not mean to defend every single item, or any one single abuse that may have found its way into an Established Church in this or any other country. I do not identify God's truth with abuses in any Established Church; and yet, one of the strongest arguments, if it could be called an argument, advanced against the Established Church of Ireland in the late debate was the exhibition of a catalogue of a sale at the auction of a deceased clergyman. There was a clergyman in the county of Meath, who was very eccentric, and who was possessed of property in his own right, and he was very fond of horses, of improving the breed, and he had a number of race horses, and of pet cows also—[a laugh]:—and he gave the milk of the pet cows to the Roman Catholic neighbours all round. That was lost sight of in the last debate; Mr. Ward did not mention the cows; but he read a list of the blood horses that this deceased clergyman had, and he turned him into ridicule, and endeavoured to make the House imagine that the whole church in Ireland was to be identified with this eccentric deceased clergyman. [Hear.] No, it is not to defend such things that we are here, but to defend the great principles of truth against the encroachment of that liberalism which saps the foundation of révelation. It is to say to you, and such as you—the people of England—that with all the disadvantages you now have to contend against, still hold fast the truth you read in your Bible. [Cheers.] It is to say to you that although confidence in that Bible is shaken by what you hear in public places—although confidence in the Bible is shaken by the tone in the houses of parliament—although there is no confidence in that truth expressed in those houses—although there is a fear and trembling lest any such expressions of confidence should be viewed as bigotry in the party using it, lest the man who declares his church to be based on truth should be denounced as charging all others with falsehood—although you scarcely read a sentence from one week's end to another in those debates which conveys an impression of confidence in the Word of God.—yet hold fast! [Great cheers.] It is true, let them act as they will; it has stood the test of inquiry; it has been proved: the evidence in its favour has been probed to the quick; the arguments have been laid open to the most inquisitive minds; they have borne the test of the closest and most searching scrutiny; the inspiration and authenticity of the Bible are undoubted. [Cheers.] Some of you have proofs in addition to those, which some have called enthusiasm, but you are persuaded whence they come.—Hold fast: the Bible is your stay; there, and there alone, God speaks to fallen man, and when man speaks it is but as the oracles of God. "If any man speak, let him speak as the oracle of God."—We are not the inventors of things to say to you, but expositors of what God has said. [Cheers.]—I say you are exposed to great disadvantages; for there are influences produced on the multitude by the language made use of by their representatives in parliament. I hope the time will never arrive when we shall not see an influence produced by the great and noble of the land. [Cheers.] It is a legitimate influence when rightly used; but when it is used for evil and not for good, it undermines confidence in the Word of God. [Hear.] It behoves, then, the champions of revealed religion—the ministers of the Church, who see the dangers and mischiefs, and the deluding tendency of such infidel arguments and statements as are uttered in the Houses of Parliament—it behoves the ministers of religion, seeing those many dangers by which the people are assailed, to be forward to warn. It is no time for the ministers of religion as in a "piping time of peace," to retire to their fire-sides to enjoy their books and social converse. [Hear, hear.] The times call for outward activity among the people, and for demonstration of the truth. [Cheers.] For on whom in the Providence of God, does the defence of the true religion of England now depend? In whom is it delegated? Where are its strongholds? Its legislative strongholds have been broken open. Its executive strongholds are not to be depended upon. Parliamentary strongholds it has none. Where, then, are they to be found, and upon what instrumentality have you to depend? I boldly answer there is none left but the clergy of the National Church. (Vehement applause) And I as boldly answer, that if the clergy of the national church would do their duty—if they would stand in their places, and speak to the people in a way the people can understand—if they would make the truths of their religion plain to the common sense of the masses—if they would recollect that the bulk of their hearers have not time for reading, and that their fine spun theories are thrown away on the masses—if they would speak practically like men who know and feel what they are saying, and wish it to be understood and conveyed to the minds of their hearers—and if they would preach the gospel to the people in plainness and simplicity, and act consistently with that preaching themselves, I am bold to say there is sufficient power in the English and Irish church to beat back all those hostile motives that threaten their dissolution—there is power to beat back the infidelity that prevails, and to shame it out of high places—there is power to save the nation as well as the church: for if the church be not preserved, the kingdom cannot survive the shock; let the jewel be rifled, and the casket becomes not worth the preservation. The rev. gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud and long continued applause.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—June 27.

DEFEAT OF THE LEAGUERS.

Mr. A. S. O'Brien resumed the debate on Mr. Villiers' motion for the repeal of the Corn Laws, condemning the proceedings of the Anti-Corn Law League, and stating that it had given no accurate account of the disposition of all the sums which had been collected; notwithstanding which sums the pratical good sense of the people of England was against it machinations.

Captain Layard supported the motion of Mr. Villiers.

Mr. Ward contended that the House was a packed jury upon a question like this, and that Lord John Russell's opinions were not of much weight inasmuch as he adhered to his fixed duty, as an inducement to monopolists to stand by him whenever Sir Robert Peel might attempt to abandon them.

Sir J. Trollope, with considerable tact and effect defended the existing Corn Laws, and the protection societies formed to defend them.

Mr. M. Gibson opposed the Corn Law, as a direct interference with the principles of free trade.

Mr. Bankes argued at a considerable length against the proposition of Mr. Villiers.

Mr. Hutt supported the motion of Mr. Villiers, though he preferred the adoption of a fixed duty.

Mr. Cobden resorted to all the usual arguments against the protective system, in order to induce the house to agree to the motion of Mr. Villiers.

Sir R. Peel elicited continued cheering from the House by humorously alluding to the singular fact that, during the earlier portion of the evening there was not one single gentleman on the opposition bench to listen to the performances which had been so repeatedly rehearsed at Covent-garden Theatre. He apprehended, from the mitigated tone assumed by the League, that they themselves felt that they had so far outstripped the feelings of the people as to the propriety of their proceedings that they felt they could no longer stand upon the ground they had so imprudently attempted to occupy. For his own part, he was prepared to defend the principle of protection to agriculture, owing to the peculiar burdens pressing upon the land; and he believed that great public evil would arise if the motion before the house should be carried, however sincere might be the intentions of the hon. member for Wolverhampton. The motion, though apparently confined to corn, must have the effect of withdrawing all protection from every branch of manufacture and commerce, and must be productive of almost certain ruin to Ireland. He would not contest the principles of the hon. gentleman in the abstract, for they might, in the abstract, be perfectly correct; but that was not the question. However true might be the principles in the abstract, and however justified by philosophical consideration, yet the practical application of those principles was a totally different question. The hon. member for Wolverhampton most fairly called upon them to say whether they would or would not repeal the Corn Law, but the noble lord (Lord J. Russell) would not vote at all, although he avowed that he could not in any way support the motion before the house. The most remarkable circumstance in the course of the debate was, that scarcely anything had been said impugning the utility of the existing law. The right hon. baronet concluded an able speech by referring to the declarations of the government, since the commencement of the session, that it would not lessen the protection to agriculture—a protection which it was the determination of her Majesty's ministers to adhere to. This declaration elicted loud cheers from the ministerial benches.

Mr. E. Ellice supported the motion of Mr. Villiers as the only alternative to remaining content with the existing law.

Mr. Villiers' motion was defeated by a majority of 328 against 124.

(From the Woolwich Gazette.)

Woolwich, June 15.—Colonel Lacy, of the Carriage Department, and Captain Palliser, of the Proof Department, attended at 2 o'clock, p. m. today, at the butt in the Royal Arsenal, to witness six rounds being fired from a 56-pounder gun, 10 feet long, weighing 85 cwt, Monk's pattern, mounted on a traversing platform and intended to be fitted on the quarter deck of the Dædalus frigate. The platform is 16 feet long, moving on a pivot about 2 feet and a half from the elevated end, and the carriage on which the gun is mounted traversing on the other end upon a brass circle, to be laid upon deck in that form, at 11½ feet from the pivot, to enable it to be fired in any direction. The recoils of the gun carriage to-day were very satisfactory, the first round 5 feet, the second 5 feet 5 inches, the third 5 feet 8 inches, the fourth, with the screws loose, 8 feet 3 inches, the fifth, with the screws partially fixed, 5 feet 10 inches, and the sixth 6 feet.—The simplicity of the platform is such that the gun, although of great weight, is run up to its firing position with the greatest ease.

June 18.—Colonel Turner, C. B., of the Royal Artillery, inspected Major Hornsby's company, 3rd battalion, in heavy marching order on the guard mounting parade, previous to their embarkation in the Nautilus for St. Helena, to relieve the company at that station. Colonel Turner expressed himself greatly pleased with the cleanliness and fine soldier-like appearance of the men, and enquired if they had any complaints to make. The new carbines have been supplied to the company, and the men have acquired a complete knowledge of the use of this admirable and handsome arm.

June 18.—The Cormorant transport ship, arrived at Woolwich, to day, and after landing a detachment of invalids from the Royal Artillery stationed at Hong Kong, proceeded up the river to Deptford. The Cormorant left Hong Kong on February 2, with detachments of the Royal Artillery, the 18th, 55th, and 95th regiments. Of the Royal Artillery two died on the passage home; of the detachment of the 18th regiment three died; of the 55th regiment about 15 died; of the 98th regiment about 13 died; and one woman and three of the ship's crew and several man-of-war sailors invalided on their passage home. The sickness at Hong Kong only became serious about this time last year, the casualities previous to that period being scarcely in a greater proportion than is usual at favourable stations; and it is somewhat singular that at the latest dates only one private of the large detachment of Royal Sappers and Miners in China, under Lieut. Collinson, of the Royal Engineers, had died; the other seven who had been sick and greatly emaciated, having entirely recovered their health and strength, and are now engaged in superintending Chinese workmen in constructing eligible buildings for the troops, and raising fortifications. Colonel Chesney, on his arrival at Hong-Kong, assumed the command of the Royal Artillery, and under his immediate superintendence every step has been taken to render the island more healthy, and when the stagnant water is drained off it is expected sickness will not attack the troops again in a severe form. The island is described as healthy in some parts and the contrary in others, which could only be ascertained by experience of its pestilential character, and the latter will be avoided in future.

War Office, May 3, 1844.—Any officer holding a commission in her Majesty's army, who has received the Royal permission to accept and wear a foreign order will, on transmitting the necessary documents to the Secretary at War, have his name recorded in the Army List as having his claim established to wear the same.

Good-Service Reward.—At two o'clock yesterday, immediately on the parade of the Royal Artillery being formed, a very agreeable and interesting scene took place, viz., the presentation of a good-conduct medal and a gratuity to Pensioner Serjeant Joseph Gladman, for his meritorious conduct while serving in the army. The presentation of the medal was made in consequence of an order received from the Master-General by the officer commanding the Artillery here, and was accompanied by a gratuity of £15, awarded to Serjeant Gladman by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital. Captain Thorndike, in delivering these flattering testimonials, spoke as follows:—

"Serjeant Gladman.—There is no duty which devolves upon an officer which gives so much real pleasure as that in which he is made the medium of communicating to the soldier who has obtained his discharge through length of service, the intelligence that his meritorious conduct while serving has been appreciated by the highest military authorities in the country. And that pleasure I now experience in having one of these unsullied instances which reflects its brightness upon the corps in which the service has been performed, and in having to bring publicly to the notice of even the small portion of her Majesty's Royal Artillery the services, and rewards thereof, of the Serjeant who stands before you, who, in the faithful discharge of his duties for 36 years, which he ever performed with ability and unabated zeal, gained alike for himself the respect and esteem of his superiors, his equals, and his inferiors in rank. Twenty-four years of the above period he served as a non-commissioned officer in the most efficient manner, thereby gaining the approbation and confidence of the highest in rank, and inspiring, also, a confidence in those of the lower ranks, whereby a praise-worthy emulation springs up, and is one of the means whereby the high character of our corps is maintained. By order of the Master-General, I now present you with this medal, as an honourable distinctive mark of her Majesty's approbation of your past services; and may your retrospections of your past conduct when old age creeps upon you give you that inward satisfaction which no misfortunes of this world, or even the afflictions by the hand of Providence, can ever be able to efface. The same conduct which has made you a good soldier, has also made you a good husband, a good father, and a good citizen; and you are fortunate in becoming one of those honour and rectitude are sure to meet with numerous friends. You are a good father, inasmuch as you are bringing up your children in the way they should go, and I trust in God that they may never depart from it; and when your career in this world shall be coming to a close, and those infirmities which old age is heir to, are your portion, may they [your children] be a blessing to you, and smooth your last hours, and make all your rough paths smooth."—Captain Thorndike shook hands with Serjean Gladman, and said, any man would be proud to call him friend; adding, "If at any future period I can be of any service to you, believe me, I will afford me great satisfaction to exert myself to the utmost of my power to render it to you."—*Glasgow Herald, June 21.*

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Portsmouth June 16.—The Sydenham steam frigate, Lieut. Commander D. R. B. Mapleton, having landed Lord Stuart De Rothesay and suite at Southampton on Wednesday, put into this port on Thursday to have several material alterations made in her fittings and rigging. The funnel of this vessel is so close to her mainmast as to destroy by the heat the rattlings and other ropes in its vicinity and to endanger the safety of the mast itself.—Her masts will be reduced from three to two, and her mainmast will be removed further aft. From the close proximity of the funnel to the mainmast the chain shrouds frequently becomes so heated as to preclude the possibility of a man going aloft, however urgent the occasion.

Sir W. Simonds, the surveyor of the Navy, is about to build a new frigate the same as the Vernon, 50 to be called the Constance. Mr. Blake of Portsmouth, Mr. Fincham, of Chatham, and Messrs. Chatfield, Cruize, and Reed (Committee of Naval Architecture), at Chatham, have each frigate upon the stocks from their own designs.—Mr. Blake's is to be named Leander; Mr. Fincham's, Raleigh; and the School of Naval Architecture, the Thetis. The following are their dimentions:—

Constance, Length 180 feet, Breadth 52 feet 8 inches, Depth 16 feet 3 inches, Tons 2,126, Guns 50.

Leander, Legth 181 feet 4 inches, Breadth 49 feet 10 inches, Depth 12 feet 8 inches, Tons 1,960, Guns 50.

Raleigh, Length 180 feet, Breadth 50 feet 8 inches, Depth 16 feet 8 inches, Tons 1,935, Guns 50.

Thetis, Length 164 feet 7 inches, Breadth 40 feet 6 inches, Depth 13 feet 6 inches, Tons 1,524, Guns 36.

The following ships are ordered to be laid down:—At Portsmouth, the Shannon, the same as the Leander, by Mr. Blake: at Pembroke, the Arabus and Lilley, same as the Constance, by the Surveyor of the Navy, Sir W. Symonds: at Chatham, the Severn, same as the Raleigh, by Mr. Fincham.

The North Star, 28 Captain Sir G. Home, was at Port Nicholson, New Zealand, February 18.—She had been nearly lost in a gale of wind in Cook's Straits, within 50 yards of a coral rock.

The Penelope, 22, Capt. W Jones, captured at the Gallinas, on the 3d of April, a slaver hoisting Spanish colours, named the Maria Louisa, which Lieut. W. Molley carried into Sierra Leone on the 8th; she was afterwards condemned. She is reported to be a beautiful fast sailing vessel well manned and armed. The Penelope has received orders for the Cape Verd Island, to pick up the Madagascar, 44, Capt. Foote. The Hydra steam sloop commander H. B Young, arrived at Sierra Leone on the 10th of April, whence she sailed on the 14th for the Gallinas, followed on the 19th by the Sealark, 10, commander T. L. Gouch. The Rapid, 10, commander E. C. Earle, arrived on the 15th of April at Sierra Leone, from the coast, having on the 12th captured another fine slave schooner, the Santa Anna, a Brazilian, with nearly 200 slaves on board, which was brought into Sierra Leone on the 19th; she (the Rapid) had also sent in an empty craft on the 7th of April. The Ferret, 6, commander J. Hoake, was at the Gallinas on the 15th of April. The above entirely sets at rest the rumours which were some time since afloat respecting the Rapid having been captured by the pirates and crew murdered.

Cork, June 15.

Police Office.—George Farell, master of the barque Lord Sandon, of Kinsale, arrived in Passage from St. John, New-Brunswick, was summoned by JohnSmith, Humphrey Renny, William Whittaker, and Charles Dwyer, late seamen on board the barque for wages amounting from £1 2s. 8d., to £1 6s. 8d,

The defence was, that the crew had had been shipped at St. John's, at £3 per month, which had been paid, with the exception of a few shillings each, and the £1 each which they claimed, was a gratuity he promised them in event of good behaviour during their voyage, which they did not become entiled to.

Bench—How so?

Master—After coming out of St, John's we ran foul of a vessel, and carried away our head, when the plaintiffs required me to put about, but I directed them to repair the injury, and do their duty. Instead of obeying my orders they went below, and remained there for twenty-four hours, by which they forfeited all their clothes and wages, and were also liable to be presented at the next port. I did not, however, carry out the law against them, but merely refused to pay them the gratuity.

Bench—What have you to say to this?

Smith—When we ran into the other vessel, we carried away our bowsprit and head, and the vessel was laid open in the bows, and began to fill.

Bench—But she came safe to the port of discharge?

Smith—She did.

Bench—It is therefore evident there was not so much danger, and be it known to you that the accident having happened, required that you should be more diligent. If there were all this danger you represent, of course the captain would have put about to save his own life as well as that of the rest. I can tell you that I have been often afloat and in charge, and if I had been in command of that vessel, and that you went below, I would have called on one of you to come to your duty, and if you refused, I would, as empowered under the Mutiny Act, shoot him as an example to the rest, and if that had not the necessary effect I would shoot you one after the other. You may thank the humanity—I would say mistaken humanity, of the master that you are now here, for it was his bounden duty to have acted with decision in protection of the property in his charge and his own life. I regret to see that British sailors have much deteriorated since I was in command, when we never heard of men shrinking from their duty in time of danger.

Mr. O'Connell, for the complainants, contended that the 'Log' should be proved by the mate, and the case was about being adjourned but the master consented to pay the residue of the sums due for the run (less the gratuity) and costs, when the case was decided.

GARRISON ORDER AGAINST REPEAL BUTTONS.

The Surgeon of the 11th Hussars drove up in a hackney car to breakfast with General Wyndham. The sentinel at the Barrack-gate peremptorily refused to admit him.

"Don't you know me?" said the astonished Surgeon. "Yes, Sir," the Sentinel replied, "but don't you see the driver has a repeal button at his breast."

The Surgeon having no alternative, got off the vehicle, and having paid his fare, walked the remainder of his journey.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

How far the exhibition of these "buttons" may be constructed as a violation of the *letter* of the 2d. and 3d. of William IV., commonly called the Procession Act, we shall not now stop to inquire; but that it is a direct contravention of its *spirit*, nobody who has read the preamble of that Act, can for a moment doubt. The Act in question is directed, in express terms, against those who "shall bear or wear, or have amongst them," *(inter alia)*, "any banner, *emblem*, flag, or *symbol*, the display whereof may be calculated, or tend to provoke animosity between her Majesty's subjects of different religious persuasions." Now, if the Repeal button be not exactly such an "*emblem*" or "symbol" as was contemplated by the farmers of the Act alluded to, we leave every unprejudiced man to judge for himself. And as for its tendency to provoke animosity, when paraded under the eyes of loyal Protestants, there cannot, we imagine, be a second opinion.—*Evening Packet.*

INDIA.

Death of Major Blood, Mrs. Blood, and their two children.

It would be utterly impossible to convey to you a just notion of the feelings of intense agony with which the intelligence of the death of Major Blood, his lady, and their two lovely boys, was received in Killarney, on the evening of last Friday, by the inhabitants of the town in general, or to picture to you the overwhelming affliction into which it has plunged the family of Christopher Galloway, Esq., the father of the beautiful, the accomplished, and kind-hearted lady, whose untimely fate has raised the voice of lamentation and mourning in every part of this town and neighbourhood. It is but a few years since Mrs. Blood left her father's house to share with him whom she had recently selected from a crowd of fond admirers, the perils which beset the path of military life in the East Indies; and it is heart rending to reflect, that at the moment when her gallant husband was about to receive the higher honors and rewards to which his eminent services in the late campaigns had entitled him, her dearest hopes and fondest affections should have been suddenly blighted. Mr. Blood was attacked with cholera in last April, and was just nearly recovered when her eldest son, a fine boy of three years of age, fell a victim to the disorder on the 4th of that month. Her second son died on the 5th, and Major Blood followed them to the grave on the 8th.—The account of these melancholy events having unfortunately reached the ears of Mrs. Blood, the shock was too violent to be sustained, and her crushed and broken spirit fled to join those whom she had best loved when on earth.—*Killarney Correspondent of the Kerry Post.*

The will of the late Marquis of Hastings has just been proved in Doctors' Commons. The deceased gives to his wife £7,500 for providing her young children with a suitable residence; an annuity of £1000 a-year, best carriage and horses, and the choice of furniture, &c., at Loudoun Castle, Scotland; or should she prefer money, the sum of £3000 instead. To his sons, on attaining age, and to his daughters on attaining theirs, or day of marriage, sums varying from £4500 to £9000.—The residue is given to his wife, children, and other branches of his family. The following passage occurs in the will; 'If it should please Almighty God to take the whole of my children to himself, I trust my Sovereign will confer the title on my eldest sister, to perpetuate my long line of ancestors.' The personal property is sworn under the large sum of £140,000.

A Memento of the Siege of Derry.—In the course of the last week, as Master H. P. Burgh, eldest son of the Rev. R. H. Burgh, was amusing himself in the grounds, at the brow of the Hill, he perceived something round appearing above the ground, close to the root of an oak tree, and upon removing the earth from about it, it proved to be a small cannon ball, weighing a little more than a pound and a half. No doubt the ball has lain there since the siege, as the place on which it was found is convenient to the Windmill-lane, where the enemy had a battery erected, for the purpose of annoying the town walls. In Graham's History of the Siege, we find that a dreadful conflict took place here between the beseiged and the enemy in which the latter was completely routed, after losing General Ramsay, and two hundred men, and leaving five hundred wounded, three hundred of whom afterwards died of their wounds.—*Derry paper.*

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 26, 1844.

In the absence of later intelligence, we have continued our extracts from papers received by the last mail, which will be found interesting.

Circus.—The equestrian troop of Messrs. Rockwell & Co., will perform here on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of August. This Company comprises about forty men and an equal number of horses, and if report of their performances speak correctly, are not equalled by any other company on this side of the Atlantic—their horses being of surpassing beauty, and the performances highly spoken of. The following notice of this corps is taken from a late number of the *Rochester Advocate*:—

Rockwell and Stone's Circus—The high reputation which this talented Equestrian Corps has acquired for its classic, chaste and elegant selection of entertainments, should secure to them the warm support of every patron of refined and intellectual amusements. There is nothing in the general order of this company that can in the smallest degree offend the most scrupulous, either in point of morals or taste. Probably no company has ever appeared in this city wherein so great a combination of novelty, talent and innocent amusement has been presented together.

CARLETON CHORAL SOCIETY AGAIN.

Our readers will perceive by an advertisement in our columns, that the Choral Society intend giving another Concert of Sacred Music, in St. George's Church, Carleton, on Monday evening next. This Society is deserving of much credit for the advancement made since its formation, and the Songs and Choruses performed at their former concerts justly entitled them to the praise of the audience. An objection has heretofore been made by some persons that the concerts were held in the day time, when people were generally engaged in business; we are therefore glad to find that in the present instance the evening has been appointed, and arrangements made for the Ferry steamer to be in readiness to bring visitors back to the city after the concert is over.

The March of Improvement.—We see and hear almost daily, that great improvements are being made in the vicinity of our City, by the erection of Mills, &c. &c., and we were much pleased the other day while viewing the Grist Mill of our townsmen Messrs. Morrisey & Shives, recently put in operation at Carleton. We learn that this Mill has been furnished with French Burr Stones of a superior description, and the flour manufactured by them is not surpassed, in point of excellence, by the best American manufactured article imported into the Province. We have great satisfaction in noticing such laudable efforts for the improvement of the country.—*N. Bruns.*

We understand that on the night of Thursday the 18th inst., a pack of Wolves, attacked a flock of Sheep, belonging to Mr. Carman, at Musquash, and destroyed 37 of their number; shortly after a Mr. John Wan, lost 16 by the same depredators; a few nights subsequent to which nearly the whole flock of lambs, belonging to Mr. Carman, were torn to pieces. These furious animals, are at this time infesting desolating that neighbourhood, and rending night hideous, by their howlings; driving the deer and other small game before them. An opportunity is now offered to our city youth, who possess the "spirit of sport," to exhibit their prowess. A splendid hunt might be got up, which, while it would furnish abundance of game, would also rid the country of a pest. About as efficient method as we could recommend, would be to turn out the military, and let them scour the woods in extended order.—*Herald.*

Melancholy Accident.—The Yarmouth Courier states the following melancholy accident:—

"It is with feelings of sincere and deep sympathy for the afflicted parents, that we record the death by drowning of two girls, one 7 and the other 10 years old, daughters of Mr. Robert Hewitt at Tusket River. It appears that Mrs. Hewitt was returning in a small punt with four children, from a visit to Mr. Edward White's, across what is usually called 'the Pond' and in passing under a bridge at the entrance of the pond into the river, the punt filled and upset, precipitating them all into the river, and melancholy to relate, the two children above mentioned, immediately sunk to rise no more.—The mother, with a child 3 years old in her arms, and the other daughter clung to the side of the punt, untill they were rescued by some of the neighbours. The place where the accident took place, is within call of H's. house. The bodies have been recovered.

Miramichi, July 20.

The Season.—We are glad to learn from all parts of the County, that the Crops present a most promising appearance. In some districts, however the Hay will be light, having suffered from drought in the early part of the season. Our farmers trust too much on this crop, for wintering their cattle—they ought to raise more roots and green fodder.

Meeting of the Nova-Scotia Legislature.—The extra session of the Legislature was opened on Saturday last by Lord Falkland, with the following Speech:

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

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

I have called you together in obedience to the instructions of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order to give you an opportunity to determine whether you will appoint an Agent to represent the Legislature of Nova Scotia at the Bar of the Privy Council in the case now pending before the Judicial Committee regarding the legality of the annexation of the Island of Cape Breton to this Province in 1820.

I will cause the Despatches I have received having relation to this subject, to be immediately submitted to you.

I regret very much that it should become necessary to convene you at a season of the year at which it must be inconvenient to many of you to leave your homes; but it is satisfactory to me to know that the business on which you are summoned to deliberate is of such a nature as leads me to hope that it may be readily despatched, and that its early conpletion will enable me at once to release you from further attendance.

SENTENCE OF THE CREW OF THE SALADIN.

(From the Halifax Recorder of July 20th.)

On the assembling of the Court *to day* the Attorney General prayed the sentence of the Court on Jones, Anderson, Johnson, and Hazelton, for murder only, withdrawing the charge of piracy, by which we presume, it was designed to avoid the exposure of the bodies of the unfortunate men. Mr. Young then started and argued at some length objections to the validity and formality of the Commission under which the Court was constituted. The Attorney General and Mr. Gray replied. Mr. Young rejoined. The Court then retired for consultation, when the objections were overruled, and the prisoners having been asked if they had anything to say, and making no answer, the Chief Justice proceeded to pronounce the awful sentence of the law.

THE SENTENCE.

George Jones, John Hazleton, William Trevaskiss, alias Johnston and Charles Gustavus Anderson—you have been indicted for the murder of Alexander McKenzie, and other persons on the high seas. You at first pleaded not guilty to the Indictment, but the whole circumstances of your unhappy case having been investigated under another charge, that of Piracy, you subsequently withdrew your plea, acknowledged the crime, and in so doing have, I think, been well advised. We have by this proceeding become fully informed of all the facts. It appears that you sailed from Valparaiso, on board the ship Saladin, under the command of the man for whose violent death you have been brought to justice, and are about to suffer. It is said that a wicked man, who was unfortunately a passenger, seduced you from your obedience to the Captain with whom you sailed—to violate the confidence reposed in you by your fellow seamen, who fell victims to your murderous acts, and to set at defiance the laws of your God by the commissions of the most shocking crimes and barbarities I have ever heard or read of, and from the contemplation of which the mind recoils with horror.

It has been stated by your Council, and put forward in your confessions that you committed these crimes under the influence of fear. But there is little in the circumstances to support this view of the case, for a more bold and daring attempt has rarely been recorded—it was one requiring great boldness and desperate courage. There were eight men to be killed and four of you, associated with the unhappy man who is no more, attempted this great crime. There could have been no terror or apprehension here, for the attempt could not have been successful if it had not been carried out with consummate art.

In what state were you left after the commission of these dreadful crimes? Three of your officers were hurried out of existence—three of your shipmates, who ought to have been endeared to you by common duties and companionship, were also destroyed. The tempting prize for which you waded through all this blood, was in your possession and let those who now surround you dwell on the moral lesson which is taught by your unhappy fate. No sooner were you in possession of the ship than distrust and guilty fear, crept in among you and induced you to hurry the great seducer, by whom you had been corrupted, after the victims that had been already cast into the sea. When this was done, there was a helpless youth still to be disposed of, and let all reflect here that one crime leads to another.

There was no excuse, no shadow of apprehension, to palliate the murder of this boy, but his death was necessary for fear that he might become an instrument of detection and punishment. This youth disposed of, you were then the sole possessor of the treasure for which you had stained your hands in innocent blood—you were upon the trackless deep, with all the world before you. In course of time you were found on the coast of this Province.—You were seduced by the hope of gain—but where is now the treasures for which you perilled your peace here and your happiness hereafter? vanished for ever from your possession.—It is in the hands the custody of the proper authorities—you have received no benefit from it, but are here to receive sentence of death, for coveting that to which you had no rightful claim.

Let each and all of the numerous audience that now contemplate your sad condition, remember that often it is only the *first* step in crime that can be resisted. These unhappy victims are hurried without warning into the presence of their Maker—you have had and will still have time to make your peace with God. You will still have the aid of some clergymen, to prepare your spirits for their final departure; in their hand I leave you. Nothing remains for me but to pronounce the awful sentence of the law, that you George Jones, you John Hazelton, you William Trevaskiss, alias Johnston, and you Charles Gustavus Anderson, be taken to the place from whence you came and thence to the place of Execution, there to be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and may that God, whose mercy, if sought aright, all may obtain, have mercy on your souls.

The prisoner Johnston, here said, that he did not wish the crime of killing the boy to rest upon his shoulders. He had no share in that, and did not wish it done.

The Prisoners were then handcuffed and remanded. No day was named for execution.

Halifax, July 22.

Consecration of the Dutch Village Church.

The ceremony of consecrating this little Church near the Three Mile House was performed on Thursday last by the Bishop of the Diocese. According to custom, his Lordship was received at the door by the clergy, church wardens, and others, and proceeded to the front of the communion table, where the Rector of the parish presented him with a petition signed by the wardens, vestry, and a number of the Inhabitants of the Peninsula and Dutch Village, praying him to consecrate or set apart their building as a place for the worship of Almighty God according to the rites of the Church. After the usual prayers the Bishop took his seat within the Rails and the Archdeacon as his chancellor read the Decree or sentence of Consecration, which he then signed, giving directions that the same, with the Petition and deeds, be recorded in the Registry of the diocese. The sentence was then handed to the Rector to be also recorded in the Parish Books. The ceremony being ended, the morning service was performed by the Rev. John Stronge, Rector of Cornwallis, and the communion service by the Bishop and Archdeacon, after which his lordship delivered an appropriate and impressive discourse from 2d Chap. Habakuk, 20th verse —"The Lord is in his holy temple: let the earth keep silent before him."

A collection was then taken, amounting to £18 15s. in aid of the funds of the Church, and the Bishop proceeded to consecrate the Church yard, after which the Ladies of St. Paul's and St. George's choirs sang an appropriate Hymn in the open air, and the service of the day was concluded with the blessing pronounced by the Bishop.

The little building was crowded chiefly by Ladies, the male part of the congregation remaining around the door and in the porch. There was also a very numerous attendance of clergy. Besides the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Rector of St. George's parish, to whose early labours in the ministry the people are indebted for the establishment of divine service in the neighbourhood of the Dutch Village. The Rev. Messrs. Morris and Short from Canada, and the Rev. Messrs. Archid Gray, George Morris, R. J. Uniacke and Stewart.

The inside of the church is finished in the Rustic Gothic style, the roof ornamented with pendant and arches, the pulpit and desk are elevated only two steps from the floor, and placed one at each side of the Communion rail, connected by a gothic screen of wood work. The Queen's arms, and those of the See of Nova Scotia appear in the panelling of the gallery front, all being painted dark oak, which when the wall are properly coloured will have a good effect.

This church was entirely erected by the liberal donations of the city and its neighbourhood, aided by the usual grants from Church Societies, amounting to about £100 currency; the whole expense exceeded £450.—*Post.*

Church Society in Granville.—At a meeting of the Members of the Church, convened by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, a local Committee of the Diocesan Church Society was re-organised, and arrangements made for active co-operation with the Central Board. After the customary prayers the principal objects of the Society were plainly and affectionately described, and after an earnest appeal to the sympathies of the Parish was made by the Rector. The meeting in the course of the Resolutions was addressed at considerable length by the Rev. Wm. Bullock, of Digby, and the Rev. James Robertson, of Bridgetown. The former gentleman attended as a deputation from the Parent Society and proceeded to Bridgetown on a similar errand.

Suspicious Schooner.—We have been told by a gentleman from Barrington, on whose word reliance may be placed, that on Saturday last a strange looking schooner between Seal Island and Cape Sable, hailed a fishing boat and ordered her alongside. As the boat a proached the schooner, a man on board pointed a musket at the helms-man in the boat, and threatened to shoot him. The threat, however, was not carried into execution; and the crew seemed satisfied with disencumbering the boat of all her fish. The strange vessel was painted black with bright sides.—the boat's crew saw 19 hands on board the schooner, which they had no doubt was a pirate.—*Halifax Guardian.*

Water Company.—We have much pleasure in stating that the first step has been taken for the formation of a Company for the supplying of this city with fresh water.—A meeting of persons favourable to the object, was held this day, at the Exchange Coffee house, when it was resolved to form a Company for that purpose, with a capital of £15,000 in shares of £5 each.—*Journal.*

The Concert of the Hughes prodigies, on Monday night, was crowded to excess. To speak of the merits of the juvenile performers is superfluous, for their fame is already spread far and wide. They perform in Dartmouth this evening, at Hosslaine's Hotel. See advertisement.—*Morning Herald.*

CANADA.

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We regret to state, that owing to an accident which occurred yesterday the laying of the corner stone of the St. Ann's Chapel, by His Excellency the Governor General, was prevented.

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We regret to state, that owing to an accident which occurred yesterday the laying of the corner stone of the St. Ann's Chapel, by His Excellency the Governor General, was prevented.

It appears that a few minutes before the procession reached the building, the scaffolding and platform erected at the north-east corner, gave way, and in its fall, precipitated several persons to the ground among whom was a respectable woman, who had her leg fractured by the fall. Had the accident happened a few minutes later, the consequences might have been much more serious, and perhaps fatal, for the platform would then have been occupied by His Excellency, the Clergy, and some 40 or 50 persons, who formed part of the procession. In consequence of this untoward event, the laying of the corner-stone has been postponed to a future, and it is to be hoped, more propitious occasion.—*Courier.*

We regret to state that Mrs. Spooner, the wife of the Beadle of Christ's Church, who was one of the persons injured by the falling of the scaffold at the new church in Griffintown has since died from the injury she received there.—*Ib.*

NEW CHURCHES.—If the erection of places of worship is evidence of the moral improvement of a people, and argues a growing impression of the truth, that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a disgrace to any people," there is cheering accounts from different parts of the country. On the 17th ult. the foundation stone of an Episcopal church was laid at Vittoria, Talbot district; and on the 27th, a meeting was held to procure means for the erection of a Presbyterian one in the same place, when one gentleman subscribed £50, two £37 10s. three £25, one £15, and two £12 10s. On the 24th with much ceremony the Bishop of Toronto laid the foundation stone of St. Paul's Church, London.—Another Episcopal church will soon be opened near Kingston.

And St. Catherines—never behind, in proportion to population, in generosity for the support of benevolent objects—is improving too. The Scotch Seceders have very lately opened a neat brick place for worship, and the colored Baptists a rough-cast one. The Roman Catholic church is rising but slowly, on account of its size and costliness, and the humble character of its members. The Presbyterians have repaired, cleaned, painted and carpeted their church, and it looks beautiful. The Methodists have lately had a meeting to consult on the propriety of enlarging their's or building a new one, but the result we have not heard; may they raise a new one, for the present accommodations are neither sufficient nor comfortable.

NOBLE REVENGE!!—We had a very few handsome Orange Lillies in front of our dwelling, which flowers gave offence to some of our liberal minded tollerant friends! they came in the dead of night and destroyed them. How exceedingly courageous! how valiant, to pull down and destroy a flower, formed and nourished by nature's God. But we suppose it was all done out of pure love for the plant; this being the case, the tollerating gents! who have proved themselves so very valiant, can by calling upon us obtain a few roots.

N. B.—We understand that one of the promises made by the friends of the ex-Executive Councillors is, that they will introduce a Bill prohibiting the growth of the Orange Lily, in Canada on the grounds, that they are offensive to a portion of the community, and that they will so amend the Customs Bill, as to prohibit the introduction of Oranges into Canada, in any other than in their green state. —*Belleville Intelligencer.*

HALIFAX, July 22.

OF THE DUTCH VILLAGE CHURCH.

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ment.—*Morning Herald.*

Married.

In St. John's Church, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Gray, T. C. Sharp, Esq., M. D., of Norton, (K. C.,) to Charlotte M., fifth daughter of the late William Fayerweather, Esq., of this city.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. James Millar, to Miss Mary Harvey, of this city.

At Greenwich, King's County, on Thursday the 4th inst., by the Rev. James Cookson, Mr. James S. Whelpley, of Kingston, to Charlotte Jane, second daughter of the Rev. James Cookson, of Greenwich.

At Queensbury, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, Mr. Benjamin M. Atherton, of the Parish of Prince William, to Miss Susanna, daughter of Mr. William Burden, of the Parish of Queensbury.

On the 22d June, at St. Mary's Church, Aylesford, (N. S.,) by the Rev. H. L. Owen, Mr. John Brown, formerly of Scotland, to Lydia, fourth daughter, of Mr. Abner Woodworth, of Pleasant Valley, Cornwallis.

Died.

On Thursday, the 18th inst., in the 87th year of his age, Mr. Michael McCarty, one of the early settlers of this Province.

On the 9th inst., Septimus, infant son of George and Mary Brown, of the Parish of Upham, King's county, aged five months.

At St George, on Friday last, of scarlet Fever, Robert, second son of the Rev Samuel Thompson, Rector of that parish, aged 4 years.

At Douglas, (York county,) on the 5th inst., Charles Edward, third son of James A. Miles, Esq., in the 22d year of his age.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, ARRIVED, 19th—Brig Harriet, Forbes, Sunderland, 44; J. Kirk, ballast.

20th—Brig Thomas, Price, Algiers, 47, J. Mackay, ballast.

Mary Ann, Saunders, Philadelphia, John Mackay, ballast.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Evans, Boston, order, 5; assorted cargo.

Martha, Brine, Robbins, Halifax; order, sugar.

21st—Brig Southampton, Flint, Boston, 4; order.

Edwin, Leonard, Newfoundland, 20; R. Rankin & co. ballast.

25th—Brig Zillah, Pattison, Bayonne, 64; Wiggins & son, ballast.

John & Isabella, Jameson, Newcastle, 40; John Robertson, ballast.

CLEARED.

20th—Barque Fanny, Quinn, Londonderry, timber and deals; John Robertson. Brig Amanda, Davies, Greenock, deals; John Wishart. Schr. Boston Packet, Miles, Dublin, deals, Eaton & Ray. Elizabeth, Mossop, Liverpool, timber & deals; S. Wiggins & son. Schr. Flora, Wheaton, Boston, fish; Master. Clyde, Crosby, Halifax, assorted cargo; Geo. Salter.

22d—ship Harmony, Jamieson, Liverpool, timber & deals; Wiggins & son. Knyma, Temple, Westford, timber & deals; J. Barber.

23d—Lesmahagow, Perry, Cork, timber & deals; Wm. Hammond. Sirion, Cann, Cork, timber & deals; S. Stephenson. Brig Trial, Coyle, Dublin, do.; R. Rankin & co.

25th—Brig Irby, Hutchinson, Hull, timber and deals; J. Mackay. British Queen, Walsh, Londonderry, deals; R. Rankin & co.

Arrived at Halifax, on the 19th inst., from London, with Government stores, barque Princess Alice Maude, Gray; schr. Britannia, Smith, hence.

TOLET,—*From 1st August next,*

THE second Flat of a neatly finished and convenient House, fronting on Garden street, (Jeffrey's Hill).—Rent Moderate.

Apply to

July 26. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

The Religious Tract Society

Has received by the Perthshire, just arrived from London:—

ABOUT 500 Volumes of BOOKS, published by the London Religious Tract Society, among which are Henry and Scott's Commentary on the Bible, the companion to the Bible, christian Biography, Bunyan's Progress and Holy War, British Reformers, Publications explaining and illustrating the Scriptures, Ancient History, Science and Natural History, the Family Book of Domestic Life, Anecdotes, Missionary Records, packets of children's Books, &c.

Also—10 LIBRARIES, put up for SUNDAY SCHOOLS, and which are sold for half the cost.

The above are offered for sale at Mr. John Kinnear's store Sands's Brick Buildings, Prince Wm. street. July 26.

CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC,

At Carleton.

THERE will be a Concert of SACRED Music in Carleton Church, on Monday next, July 29th, instant, by the CHORAL SOCIETY of Carleton, assisted by several Amateur Singers from Fredericton and Saint John. Among the songs & chorusses will be Handel's "Angels ever bright and fair," and "Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty"; Mozart's "O Lamb of God," &c.; Handel's "For unto us a Child is born," and "Hallelujah chorus," Pergolesi "Gloria in Excelsis"; Hayden's "The Heavens are telling," &c.

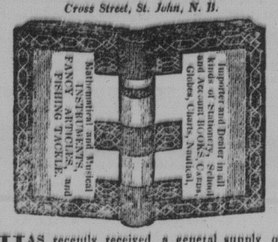
The Performance will commence at 7 o'clock, and as it will be full moon and the tides answer, arrangements have been made so that the Ferry Steamer will be in readiness to bring Visitors back to the city when the Concert is finished.

Tickets, 1s. 3d. each, to be had at M'Millan's, Nelson's, and Avery's Book-stores, and on board the Ferry steamer. July 26.

William Reynolds,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

Cross Street, St. John, N. B.



HAS recently received a general supply of PINNOCK'S, CHAMBERS'S and other Popular SCHOOL BOOKS, Fancy Articles, &c. By the *Panope, Woodstock, Lesmahagow,* and *Perthshire.* 26th July, 1844.—2i.

SUGAR.

25 HHDS. *very bright* Cienfuegos SUGAR, landing this day ex schr. *Martha Brae,* from Halifax, for sale by

J. R. CRANE.

July 26. *North Market Wharf*

☞NOTICE.

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

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

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

JAMES GEROW, Jr.

St. John, July 12 1844. *Collector of Taxes.*

Brown Stout, Porter & Ale.

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

The above are offered for sale by

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
Prince Wm. street.

July 12.

☞NOTICE.

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

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

CANVAS.—125 Bolts best quality CANVAS, from No. 1 to 7; for sale by

July 19. J. R. CRANE.

JULY 19, 1844.

Watches, Jewellery,

SILVER PLATE, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES AGNEW,
Corner of King and Cross street.

TUESDAY, THE 9TH JULY, 1844.

BY HIS HONOR THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

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

N. PARKER, *M. R.*

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

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

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

NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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

Bank of

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

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

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

No transfer can be made between the 18th of August and the 5th of September, as the Books must be closed during that period.

By order of the Court.
GEO. DeB. ATTWOOD, Secretary.

Pale Cognac, Champagne, &c.

Now Landing, ex *Perthshire,* from London:

30 CASES, each 1 doz., Pale COGNAC BRANDY, of very superior quality;
2 Cases, each 3 doz., finest Champagne, in Pints;

Which with a choice stock of OLD WINES, &c. of every description, are offered for sale by

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

July 19.

Fredericton Hotel.

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

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

WILLIAM SEGEE.

Fredericton, July 11, 1844.

AUCTION SALES.

To be Sold at Public Auction, by messrs. Thomas Hanford & Co., on FRIDAY, 16th August next, at their Auction Room:—

THE Lots of Land numbered on the City Plan 1106, 1105, and the western half of the Lot 1104, with all the buildings and improvements thereon. The Lot 1106 being 40 by 100 feet is situated at the corner of St. James and Germain streets, and has upon it a very convenient dwelling House, with Stable, &c., on the rear,—And the the Lots 1105 and the half of 1104 having a front together on St. James's street of 60 feet and extending to the rear 100 feet, have upon them two excellent DWELLING HOUSES, with out Houses and a never failing well of good water.

The above Property, being part of the Estate of Mr. Thomas Raymond, was conveyed to the subscriber on the 10th day of February, 1843, in trust for the benefit of all the creditors of the said Thomas Raymond, and will be sold on the above named day without reserve.

For terms and particulars apply to

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

St. John, July 26th, 1844.

No. 3, WATER STREET.

JUNE 15TH, 1844.

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

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

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

THOS. SANDALL & CO.

W. G. LAWTON

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

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

Which, together with a lot of Sundries, are offered at the lowest Market prices for CASH ONLY. June 14.

Fine Wrought Rose Head

NAILS, &c.

CASKS of 4d'y, 6d'y, 8d'y, 10d'y, 12d'y, 14d'y, 16d'y, and 20d'y;
Ditto 5'dy, 8d'y, 9'dy, and 16d'y HORSE NAILS;
Ditto 5, 6, 6 1-2 and 7 inch SPIKES;
Ditto ¼, 5 16, ⅜, and 7-16 close linked and warranted CHAINS;

constantly on hand, and can be supplied in any quantity required, at equally low prices, if not lower than Cut Nails, allowing the difference in quality.

JOHN KINNEAR.

July 5. 6i. Sands' Brick Building.

Lard Oil! Lard Oil!!

Just received by the *Flora* and *Actiss* from Boston, on Consignment:—

25 BARRELS LARD OIL, in prime order wholesale and retail at reduced prices

July 5. JOHN KINNEAR.

By the "Woodstock," from Liverpool.

3rd July, 1844.

BOAT, Board, and Horse NAILS, Block Rivets, Pump TACKS, Tea Kettles, Waggon Boxes, Horse *TRACES,* square Shovels and Ditching SPADES.
Curled Hair, Hair Shathing, Patent SKINS, Shoe Thread, London GLUE.
Hinges, Locks, Wood SCREWS, Brushes, Iron Weights—3 only, Garden sheers; Lamp Hemispheres and Chimnies.
Carriage Lace, Coffin Mounting, Shot, Guns, and Pistols, spring Steel, Cast Steel—(Sanderson's), Putty.
Refined and Common IRON, and various other Merchandise.

July 3. G. T. WILEY.

Drugs and Patent Medicines.

The subscriber has received from London a supply

of Drugs and Medicines.

—ALSO—

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

In Store,

Blue Vitriol, Alum, Copperas, Logwood & Fustic.

JOHN G. SHARP.

Chemist and Druggist corner North Market Wharf.

June 14.

SALT AFLOAT.—5000 Bushels Liverpool SALT, just arrived, and for sale by

July 19. J. FAIRWEATHER.

VESSEL WANTED:—o about 75 to 100 Tons register, to convey a cargo of Lumber to saint John's, Newfoundland.

July 19. J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

ROCKWELL & STONE'S

NEW YORK CIRCUS,

OR

AMERICAN OLYMPIAD,

Instituted for the advancement of Refined

EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC EXERCISES,

Comprising the most distinguished Performers—the most varied and Elegant Exhibitions of Skill, Courage, and Muscular Power—and a Stud of beautifully marked and high trained Arabian Horses, unmatched for fleetness, sagacity and docility.

A MOST SPLENDID BUGLE BAND,

In a Magnificent Chariot, drawn by Six Beautiful Arabian Horses, will accompany the Exhibition, and perform a variety of the most Popular and National Airs. Leader, Mr. VOSE.

WILL BE EXHIBITED IN ST. JOHN,

On *Thursday, Friday,* and *Saturday,* August 1st, 2d, and 3d, 1844, for THREE DAYS ONLY.—Afternoon performance will commence each day at half-past 2 o'clock. Evening performance at 8 o'clock; doors open at half-past 7 o'clock.—Admission.—Private Box, 2s. 6d.; Box, 1s. 3d.; Pit, 7½d.

☞For full particulars see large Bills at principal HOTELS.

G. DAVENPORT,
July 26. *Agent.*

CHEAP SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Just received, per "Lesmahagow," from Liverpool.

WILLIAM L. AVERY,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just received a choice and varied assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., direct from the Manufactory; which he is enabled to sell as cheap or cheaper than any hitherto imported.

—AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND:—

Magnell's Historical Questions;
Pinnock's History of England;
ditto ditto Rome;
ditto ditto Greece;
English Reader; Bonnycastle's Mensuration;
Gibson's Land Surveying;
Jackson's Book Keeping; Morrison's ditto;
Goldsmith's Geography; Guy's ditto;
Pinnock's Catechism of Geography;
ditto ditto of the Globes;
Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge;
Thompson's Arithmetic;
Walkingame's ditto;
Double and Single Universal Spelling Book;
Guy's Spelling Book; Carpenter's do. do.;
Walker's School Dictionary, by *Davis;*
Drawing Pencils; Common ditto;
Slates, and Slate Pencils.
Gilt Writing Papers, &c.;
Fine and Common Letter Papers;
ditto ditto Foolscap;
ditto ditto Pot; Bank Post;
Colored Tissue Paper, for Ladies' fancy work;
Copying Paper; Blotting Paper;
Notary, Fancy, and other Wafers;
Fancy and Common Sealing Wax;
India Rubber; Envelopes, of all sizes;
Gilt edge and Mourning Visiting Cards;
Rolls Parchment;
Very superior Oblique Pens, *(originals),*
Wood & Sons' and other Steel Pens;
Ink and Ink Stands; Music Paper, *(various);*
Ledgers; Journals; Day Books;
Invoice Books;
Letter, Bill, and Memorandum Books;
Portable Writing Desks; Caricatures, &c.

Which, together with his Stock on hand, will be found well worthy the attention of a discerning public.

*** BLANK Books ruled and made to order, and BOOK BINDING executed with neatness and dispatch. *St. John, 22d July, 1844.*

W. L. A. has been appointed Agent for the New York ALBION—a Journal unrivalled for its choice selections from the latest and best periodicals of the day; and is accompanied with beautiful Engravings. Gentlemen would do well to hand in their names. Specimens can be seen at the Agent's Book Store.

CHEAP CLOTHING,

AT THE ST. JOHN CLOTHING MART.

The Subscriber has received per ships *Portland,* and *British American,* his supply of SPRING GOODS, consisting of

SUPERFINE blue, black, olive, and invisible green Cloths and Cassimeres;
Buck and Doeskins, Tweed and Moleskin of a superior description;
200 superfine Frock and Dress COATS, of various colours and textures;
200 Sporting Coats, in tweed, velveteen & moleskin, valentia, orleans & gambroon,
500 Pairs Pantaloons of every description, fine and superfine, all of the latest fashions and newest patterns;
300 VESTS, in silk, satin, velvet, cassimere, cloth, tweed, valentia, of the most fashionable shapes and newest patterns, well selected for the present season;
4 Bales of SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, of every description, fine and superfine, suitable for all climates, by land and sea: Also, Blankets, Hammocks, Mattresses and Rugs;

White Cotton Shirts with linen breasts; striped and regatta ditto;
Red, blue, and white flannel and lambswool ditto; satin Stocks, plain and fig'd;
Silk and cotton Neck Ties and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Braces—silk, India rubber, worsted and cotton; 5 cases Silk and Beaver HATS;
Cloth and glazed Caps of every description; blue and Glengary Bonnets;
A great variety of Hosiery; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes;
A few double barrelled Guns and Pistols; and an assortment of Silver Watches;
All which will be sold cheap for Cash. F. NEILL.

St. John, June 14, 1844.

Steamer Nova-Scotia.

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

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

She will also leave St. John for

EASTPORT,

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

EDWARD W. GREENWOOD.

July 5, 1844. *Agent.*

Earthenware, Corks, etc.

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

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

June 21. JOHN KINNEAR.

SPRING GOODS.

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

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

May 10. WM. H. SCOVIL.

Timber on Sale.

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

JAMES P. PAYNE.

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

July 5th, 1844.

Per *Envoy,* from Londonderry:

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

THE DREAM OF JOINVILLE.

Continental gossip says, that the Prince de Joinville having had a row with his royal father, concerning his famous pamphlet, rushed away to Saint Cloud, where he slept at an inn, and dreamed the following dream:—

* * * * * * *

Stealthily we speed along
I and my black steamers,
None can see the colours three
Painted on our streamers.
Not a star is in the sky,
Black and dull and silent;
Stealthily we creep along
Towards the wicked Island.

No'er an English ship is out
Somehow to defend it;
So we reach the Thames's mouth
Swiftly we ascend it.
Then I give a lesson fit
To Albion perfidious;
Properly I punish it,
For its treasons hideous.

Swiftly down the Thames we go,
All pursuit outstripping,
Blowing every village up,
Burning all the shipping.
Fancy Ramsgate in a blaze,
Margate pier a-dropping,
Woolwich burst, and red-hot shot
Plunging into Wapping!

London town's a jolly place,
England's pride and wonder;
Mortal eyes have never seen
Such a place for plunder.
Lord! it is a glorious night
As my steamers pretty
Moor there, and my lads and I
Pour into the City.

"Here's enough for each," say I,
Whatever his rank, lads,
Pierre shall rifle Lombard-street,
And Jean shall get the Bank lads;
Every seaman in my crews
Shall take as much as suits his
Wish, and needs but pick and choose
From Jones and Lloyd's to Coutts's

When my speech the seamen hear,
Each man does salute his
Admiral with loyal cheer,
And then begins his duties.
Some burn down the Monument,
And some the Tower invest, sir;
Some bombard the Eastern end,
And some attack the West, sir.

Gods! it is a royal sight,
All the town in flames is
Burning all the way from White-
Chapel to Saint James.
See the Mayor, in cotton cap,
Asking what the blaze meant?
When we hang his worship up,
Fancy his amazement!

Kill me every citizen,
But spare their pretty spouses;
Hang me the policeman up
At the station-houses.
Best St. Paul's with red-hot balls,
Set Temple Bar a-blazing,
Burn me Paper Buildings down,
And Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn.

List to no man's prayer and vows,
Grant to none their pardons;
Bloomfield hang at London House,
Peel at Whitehall Gardens,
Apsley House is stormed and won,
Seize the Iron Duke, boys;
Have him out, and hang him up
To the lantern—look, boys!

Gods, it is a noble flame!
Now my fellows thunder
At the gates of Buckingham—
How the Prince does wonder.
Out he comes with sword and lance;
Boys, stand back, impartial,
See an Admiral of France
Pink an English Marshal!

Tell us who's the best at blows,
The Army or the Navy?
Carte and Tierce! and down he goes!
Albert cries, "Peccavi."
"Spare my precious husband's life:"
The Queen upon her knees is,
The little Princes kneeling round
In their night-chemises.

* * * * * * *

Just as I had raised my arm
To finish Albion's ruin,
Came a cock, and crow'd a cursed
Cock-a-doodle-doing,
It was morning—and I lost
That delighted vision—
Cruel morning, to dispel
Such a dream Elysian! —*Punch.*

NEW GOODS

Just Received by

HORSFALL & SHERATON,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

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

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

May 31, 1844.

☞Notice.

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

May 11. NATHAN GODSOE.

MAY 31, 1844.

SPRING GOODS,

Per Portland, from London, comprising—

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

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

W. G. LAWTON.

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

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

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

April 19. *JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.*

BAR IRON.

THE subscriber is now landing a quantity of well assorted BAR IRON, viz:
REFINED FLATS, 1¼ to 2x½; 1½ to 3x½; 1½ to 3x⅝; 3 to 4x⅝.
ROUNDS, ⅝ to 3 inch.
SQUARES, ⅝ to 3 inch.
COMMON FLATS, 1¼ to 4½x⅝; 1¼ to 3x½; 1½ to 4x½; 2½ to 3x⅝.

June 7. WM. CARVILL.

Garden and Grass Seeds.

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

Fresh Garden & Flower SEEDS.

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

MOLASSES, &c.

Landing ex schr. '*J. Alexander*,' from Cienfuegos
104 HHDS. 30 Tierces, 15 bbls. prime quality Muscovado **Molasses**;
Ex Flora, from Boston:
15 Boxes Layer RAISINS; 15 Boxes WOOL CARDS; 65 dozen CORN BROOMS.

March 29. JARDINE & CO.

Cordage & Grey Cottons.

4 TONS CORDAGE, assorted;
450 pieces Grey COTTONS, from 27 to 40 inch.
Ex brigs *Gratitude* and *Princess Victoria* from Liverpool. For sale by

June 14. J. R. CRANE.

Landing ex *Lady Caroline*, from London—
107 CHESTS fine Congou, Hyson, souchong and Howqua's Mixture;
4 casks Lazenby's Pickles and Sauces;
55 boxes Pale Yellow and Fancy SOAP;
126 Kegs White, Yellow, and Green PAINT;
1 case Essence of Mint, Thyme, Coffee, &c.
1 case Robinson's Patent GROATS;
2 cases Manilla Cheroots and Cut TOBACCO;
1 case Kanaster Tobacco;
10M. Havannah CIGARS, (very superior,)
6 chests Cassia Lignæ;
5 chests Liquorice Juice, Jujubs, &c.
1 case Isinglass; 12 hhds. LOAF SUGAR;
10 casks French White Wine Vinegar.

Ex 'Rosebank,' from Belfast:

184 boxes Glenfield's SOAP—Brown and White.
For sale by JARDINE & CO.

May 24, 1844.

FLOUR, PORK, &c. &c.

By the Brigantine "Baltimore," from Philadelphia:

474 BBLS. Fine and superfine WHEAT FLOUR; 264 Bbls. *Extra* RYE FLOUR; 242 do CORN MEAL;
40 Half Barrels superfine FLOUR.

From New-York:

100 Bbls. best Genesee superfine FLOUR;
40 Do. TAR and PITCH;
30 Do. Mess PORK; 100 prime Vir. Hams.

In the Store:

1,000 Bushels Round YELLOW CORN.

March 29. JARDINE & CO.

London Roman Cement.

Now Landing, ex *Lady Caroline*, Leadbeater, from London:
54 BARREES best ROMAN CEMENT.
For sale by
May 31. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO

CORDAGE.

Received per ship *George Gordon*, from Grangemouth:
5 TONS CORDAGE, assorted:—2¼ to 4¼ inch Warps; 1¼ to 3¼ inch Cordage; Spunyarn, assorted.—For sale very low by

June 7. W. CARVILL.

Cheap Hat and Cap STORE,

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

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

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

—ALSO—

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

May 24. E. E. LOCKHART.

TOBACCO.

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

July 2, 1844. J. R. CRANE.

MAY 31st 1844.

PIPES, PIPES,

Per "Canmore" from Glasgow,
40 BOXES Assorted TOBACCO PIPES.

ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

Warranted equal to anything ever Manufactured.

JOHN A. MACE,

Boot and Shoe Maker, Foot of Duke Street, South Side,

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

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

March, 1844.

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

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

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

—ALSO—

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

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

JOHN ROBERTSON.

—FOR SALE—

To Close Consignments.

50 COILS Europe and Manilla CORDAGE, 1½, 1¾, 2, 3, 3½, 3¾, 4 and 7 inches.
5 do. *SPUNYARN;*
10 *HAWSERS*, 3½, 4, 5½ and 6 ins.
50 bolts best Coker CANVAS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
30 Herring Netts, 2½, and 2¾;
30 doz. St. Peters, Fishing Lines, 9, 12, 15 and 18 threads;
10 do. long and short Mackerel Lines,
200 kegs London white LEAD,
100 do. Red and Black PAINT,
20 cwt. Anti-Corrosion Paint,
20 cans Prepared Oil for ditto,
10 casks *BLACKING*; 1 bale *SLOPS.*
30 chests Fine Congo TEA,
20 boxes white and brown sugar Candy,
40 barrels best Roman CEMENT,
10,000 Manilla CHEROOTS,
20,000 Chinsurah do.
10 boxes *SPERM CANDLES,*
5 do. Patent do. do.
200 casks, ea 4 doz., London PORTER and BROWN STOUT,
10 Butts, 10 Hhds., 20 qr. casks } Fine Pale SHERRY,
1 Pipe superior PORT,
1 do., 1 Hhd. } superior MADEIRA

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

April 19. Prince William street.

GORDON'S

Hardware Establishment,

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

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

Morocco Skins, &c.

The subscriber has lately received a large assortment of

CURRIED Morocco SKINS; Lining Skins, of all colours; Bindings;
SEAL SKINS; CORDOVANS, and other Grain Leathers: which he offers for sale cheap.

March 22. S. K. FOSTER.

Carriage Springs and Axles.

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

ELIPTIC Carriage **Springs**: patent turned AXLES: Patent Lever Molasses Gates; cast steel Hay and Manure Forks; American Cut shoe Nails, ⅞, ⅝, and ⅜ in.: Cart Hames, of *Home Manufacture*, all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

April 4. THOMAS G. BARR.

Mill Saws and Files.

Just received at Gordon's Hardware store,
2 CASES, 5 & 5½ feet, best cast steel *GANG SAWS*, 20 to 24 inch do do do Circular saws, made to order of an improved pattern. Frame saw files, from 4½ to 7 inch.
Mill saw *FILES*, from 7 to 14 inch,
ALSO—*on hand*—a good assortment of other files, RASPS, &c.

March 8. T. R. GORDON.

CUT NAILS

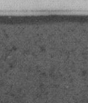
Of Home Manufacture, at "GORDON'S" Hardware Store—Dock street, Wholesale and Retail—

CUT NAILS, from 3'dy to 24'dy; Flooring BRADS, 3 3½ and 4 inches, and 6'dy and 8'dy Finishing **NAILS**—all manufactured at the Factory of Messrs. HARRIS & AIKAN, by experienced Workmen, from the best English double refined Iron, and will be found well worthy the attention of Mechanics, &c.

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

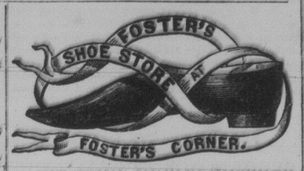
TO LET,

For one or more Years, or for the Summer Months:



A Pleasently situated HOUSE, with ten Acres of LAND, a good Barn and out houses in the Parish of Kingston, (King's County,) two miles from Hampton Ferry. For particulars apply to JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

March 22, 1844



SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

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

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

Boots and Shoes,

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

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

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

Gentlemen's Work of all kinds made to order.

May 17. S. K. FOSTER.

Cordage, Canvas, &c. &c.

The subscriber is now landing ex *Rosebank* from Belfast, *Palmerston*, *Mars*, and *Sarah Maria*, from Liverpool, G. B.—

BRANDY—6 hogsheads, warranted of the vintage of 1840.
CANVAS, 15 bales best Navy, No. 1 to 7,
" 4 bales Gourock, No. 1 to 7,
" 1 bale *TARPAULIN,*
CORDAGE, 20 tons assorted from 1 to 4 inch, with a supply of Marline, Houseline, and spunyarn,
COD LINES, 1 bale Bridport,
DEEP LINES, 1 case Ship's,
FELT, 7 bales patent, for Roofing and sheathing,
GENEVA, 1 puncheon superior quality,
GOLDEN SYRUP, 3 puncheons,
HOOKS, 1 box containing 3000 Cod Hooks.
HARDWARE, 1 box containing Hinges, Locks, &c.
LINENS, 1 case Irish Grass Bleached,
NETS, 1 case Bridport Herring,
OATS, 70 bushels prime Seed (Irish.)
OIL, 4 pipes Boiled and Raw Linseed,
PAINTS, 20 kegs assorted colours,
RUM, 2 puncheons East India (high proof),
SOAP, 150 boxes *Steels & Co's*, (50lb. boxes),
SALTS, 15 casks Epsom,
SLOPS, 1 box Ready-made Shirts,
SUGAR, 4 hogsheads Refined Lump,
SHIP CHANDLERY, 2 hogsheads assorted,
SPADES, 6 bundles Ballast.
TREACLE, 2 puncheons,
TAR, 10 barrels Archangel; 20 barrels Coal,
THREAD, 4 boxes Irish Linen,
VITRIOL, 2 cases blue Vitriol and Cream Tarter,
WARPS, 6 from 3 1 2 to 6 inch, (100 fathoms)
WHISKEY, 2 puncheons superior Irish,
WHITE LEAD, 2 tons best London.

Also—2 Ships WHEELS, with Boxes, Chains, &c. complete. *The above will be sold on reasonable Terms, for Cash or approved payment.*

SAMUEL STEPHENSON,
June 14, 1844. *Nelson Street.*

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, *BORDERINGS, &c.*

Just received from Paris, via London, per "Lady Caroline:"—

A SPLENDID assortment of French PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERINGS, &c., superior to any heretofore imported.

Also, from Philadelphia, per schr. Fame:

A beautiful assortment of Fine Glazed PAPER HANGINGS, and now opening and for sale by

May 25. JOHN LEITCH.

ST. JOHN, 17TH MAY, 1844.

South side of Market Square.

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

GEORGE H. FORD.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES HOWARD, *Tailor*, corner of King street and Market Square, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received per ship Portland from London, a large supply of West of England Broad Cloths, Superfine Blacks, Browns, Olives, Mulberry, London Smoke, Rifle, Invisible Green, and other fancy colours; Single, Double and Treble Mill'd Doeskins and Cassimeres, Fancy Tweeds, Military Drills, &c. in great variety: Silk, Satin, Velvet, Velvet Plush, White, Buff, and Saloon coloured Cashmere, Ottoman, Baratha, Valentia, White and Printed Marseille, Bengal, Stripe, and Livery Vesting. Scarlet cloth, Ornaments and Gold Lace for Military Uniform, Buttons and collar Velvet to match the different shades of Cloth, Gilt Buttons of the best quality and newest patterns.—All of which will be made up to order on short notice and in the most fashionable manner.—Terms—three months; 5 per cent. discount for Cash. June 7.

Salt, Boards, Staves, &c.

200 M. feet PINE BOARDS.
80 M. Ash & Oak Hhd STAVES
15 Cords LATHWOOD,
2000 Bags Liverpool SALT,
5000 Bushels do.
For sale low for approved payment by

June 21. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

TEA, TEA.

JUST received ex *Emily* from Halifax, 60 Chests Fine Congou TEA. For sale by

June 21. J. DeWOLFE SPURR,

City BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 1. King street,

BASEMENT STORY—ST. JOHN HOTEL.

THE subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the kind patronage he has hitherto received, begs to inform them and the Public in general, that he still continues to get up his work of the best materials and neatest workmanship the city can produce.

A large supply of BOOTS AND SHOES constantly on hand.

N B. All orders punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

A general assortment of Shoemakers findings constantly on hand.

NATHANIEL ADAMS.

St. John, March 25, 1844.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

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

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

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

REMOVAL.

D. PATERSON,

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

Boots and Shoes,

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

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

SPRING GOODS.

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

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

Ex Syria from Philadelphia—
200 Barrels FLOUR,
200 do. CORN MEAL—For sale by

May 17. JARDINE & CO.

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

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

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

—ALSO—

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

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

JOHN G. SHARP.

Dec. 22 *corner of North Market Wharf*

Just Received,

Per the Ship "Charlotte," from Liverpool:

SAND BOILERS with spouts, Dish Kettles, Skillets, fire dogs, Bar Weights, Andirons, fire Irons, Iron and copper coal scoops, brass Fire Guards and Fenders, enamelled stew Pans, &c.

Smiths' BELLOWS, hammers, Vices, &c. Cut and wrought NAILS, Boat nails, Horse traces, spring STEEL, Rolls lead and lead Pipe, Saddler's Tools, Harness Mounting, Whips, spurs, Patent Leather &c. CURLED HAIR, Girthwell, &c. Footbalts, Italian Irons, Writing SLATES, Sheethread, Hearth and scrubbing Brushes, counter Balances, and *VARIOUS OTHER MERCHANDISE.*

December 27. G. T. WILEY.

Oranges, Figs, &c.

Received ex "Charlotte" from Boston:

ORANGES, LEMONS, Figs, Almonds, &c.

—CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

FRESH GROUND CORN MEAL.
(Domestic Manufacture.)

March 22. JARDINE & CO.

Bright Sugar.

Landing ex brig Infanta, from Porto Rico:

50 Hhds. BRIGHT SUGAR.

Ex Emerald, from Trinidad:

175 Puns. prime Muscovado Molasses.
For sale by JARDINE & CO.

April 26.

Grass and Clover Seed.

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

April 26. JARDINE & CO.

CHEAP NAILS,

Cut Nails, Brads and Tacks, &c.,

OF PROVINCIAL MANUFACTURE.

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

Now on hand and are offered at the very low price of 2¾d. per lb. by the Keg:

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

—ALSO—

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

WM. H. SCOVIL.

March 1. *South Market Wharf.*

To Retailers.

CONFECTIONARY of the best quality, and of every description, may be had at the *Hibernian Hotel*, in lots of five pounds weight and upwards at 1s. 9d. per pound. As every kind is made from the pure loaf sugar, the Public will find them far superior to those imported; as some unwholesome stuffs are often used in colouring, the most simple Herbs have been procured and used in those ma nufactured by him, for that purpose, and every care taken in the manufacturing to insure satisfaction.

Please call and see.

JAMES NETHERY.

November 17.

Scotch Ale!

Just received ex "George Gordon," from Grangemouth:
100 CASKS, each 4 dozen, very superior *Falkirk ALE*,
For sale by

June 7. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

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

3d May. J. R CRANE.

McKibbin's

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

IMPROVED SHEATHING FELT,

For covering Ship's Bottoms, &c.

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

"In all the oldest Vessels discovered, the Hair was perfectly fresh, although the timber was in a state of decay. * * * The worm never penetrates through an inner sheathing of Hair. The strong and adhesive inner sheathing has proved mainly instrumental in preserving vessels from sinking, when the outer sheathing or caulking have failed or been destroyed." [Treatise of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

IMPROVED DRY HAIR FELT,

For Steam Boilers, &c.

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

THE IMPROVED ROOFING FELT

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

AN IMPROVED IMPERVIOUS FELT,

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

☞Orders will meet with prompt attention if addressed to

SAMUEL STEPHENSON.

June 1. St. John, N. B.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Fortune, from London:

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

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

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

Also, 1 London-made Rocking Horse.

☞Toys Wholesale and Retail.☜

June 7. WM. MAJOR.

IRON,

Chain Cables, Anchors, Tin Plates, &c.

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

10,000 Bars of Common ENGLISH IRON, well assorted, 150 Tons;
4200 Do best E V Ditto Ditto, 52 Ditto
5000 Do Banks' best Refined Do Do 90 Ditto
100 Bundles ½ in ROUND REFINED Do 5 Ditto
100 Ditto 7-16 in Ditto Ditto Do 3 Ditto
200 Ditto 3-8 in Ditto Ditto Do 5 Ditto
100 Ditto 5-16 in Ditto Ditto Do 3 Ditto
100 Ditto 1 4 in Ditto Ditto Do 3 Ditto
100 Ditto 1 2 in SQUARE Ditto Do 5 Ditto
300 Do HOOP IRON, ass'd 5 8 to 1¼ in 10 Ditto
188 Do Best Scrap BOILER PLATE, 10 Ditto
6 Bars best Low-Moor IRON, 4½ in square,
6 Do Do Ditto Ditto, 5 in square.
155 Boxes TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, DXX,
15 CHAIN CABLES, 5-8 to 1 5-8 inch,
30 ANCHORS, from 1 cwt to 2 cwt each,
200 Fathoms Best Proved Close-linked ⅞ in Chain
200 Ditto Ditto Ditto ¾ in Do
100 Ditto Ditto Ditto ¾ in Do

Ex Brig 'Sarah Maria:'

12 cwt. 1 14x1 2 CAST STEEL, "Naylor and Sanderson;"
24 Do. 1¼x5 8 ditto, ditto;
10 Do. German ditto, ditto;
22 Do. (L) Blistered STEEL; ditto;
26 Do. C.C.N.D Blister do. ditto;

—ALSO IN STORE—

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

June 21. WM. CARVILL.

By Recent Arrivals.

The subscriber has received for Sale:—

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

—IN STORE—

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

June 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

On Consignment:

Received ex "*Peruvian*," from London:
3 TONS Manilla CORDAGE, from 1¼ to 3½ inch. 30 bolts No. 2 & 3 Greenock Bleached CANVASS, 50 iron bound Barrels COAL TAR, 14 Tons COAL. For sale by

March 8. J. R. CRANE.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

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

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

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

—IN STORE—

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

June 7. PETERS & TILLEY.

Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

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

June 21. J. R. CRANE.

SAINT JOHN,

Volume 8.

THE CHRONI

Is published every Friday after & Co., at their office in the brick of Prince William and Church stre

TERMS—15s. per annum, or 12 advance.—When sent by mail, 2s.

Any person forwarding the name sible subscribers will be entitled to a

☞ Visiting and Business Cards ornamental. (Handbills, Blanks, and ally, neatly executed.

All letters, communications, &c paid, or they will not be attended discontinued until all arrearages a at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanac

August.		R. Sun
3 Saturday,	- -	4 57 7
4 Sunday,	-	4 58 7
5 Monday,	-	4 59 7
6 Tuesday,	- -	5 0 7
7 Wednesday,	- -	5 1 6
8 Thursday,	- -	5 2 6
9 Friday,	- -	5 3 6

Last Quarter 5th day, 10h. 4

THE HARTFO

Fire Insurance Co

OF HARTFORD, (conn

OFFERS to insure every descrip against loss or damage by Fire terms. This company has been de more than twenty-five years, and d have settled all their losses without insured in any instance to resort to a

The Directors of the company are ry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samu G. Huntington, Elisha Colt, R. B

ELIPHALET TER

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

The subscriber having been de Agent for the above company, is p Policies of Insurance against Fire tions of property in this city, and Province on reasonable terms. known, and every information gi tion to JOHN RO

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

☞The above is the first agency es company in St