SAINT JOHN, N. B. FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1845.

THE Weekly Chronicle

Volume 9. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 18.

THE CHRONICLE

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

Jan.		R. Sun.	s. Moon	R. w.
4 Saturday,	-	7 30	4 30	3 21 7 56
5 Sunday,	-	7 30	4 30	4 30 9 10
6 Monday,	-	7 29	4 31	5 30 10 11
7 Tuesday,	-	7 29	4 31	6 30 11 0
8 Wednesday,	-	7 28	4 32 sets.	12 30
9 Thursday,	-	7 27	4 33	6 50 morn.
10 Friday,	-	7 27	4 33	8 7 0 29

New Moon 8th, 2h. 25m. morning

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

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

The Directors of the company are Eliphalet Terry, James H. Wells, 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.

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 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, Dunn's Brick Building, Prince William street.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

"PROTECTION"

Insurance Company of Hartford.

SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

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

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

☞ **Notice.** ☜

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

R. M. JARVIS,
EDWARD L. JARVIS.

St. John, June 27, 1844.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

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

THOMAS SANDALL,
CATHARINE SANDALL.

St. John, August 3, 1844.

NOTICE.

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

SAMUEL GARDNER,
JOHN GARDNER.

St. John, October 29, 1844.

"Ne Plus Ultra"

ORNAMENTAL HAIR CUTTING
and Curling Saloon.

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

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

Ladie's Curls and Frizettes always on hand.

November 8.

A CURE FOR ALL!!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Extraordinary Cure of a Case
ABANDONED BY
Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (thisdeponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April, 1841, where he continued for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a cure there the deponent sought relief at the three following hospitals:—King's College Hospital in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing cross Hospital at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's where Mr BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment had told deponent that the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM! The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "I am utterly at a loss what to do for you! but here is half a-sovereign: go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again." This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a perfect cure effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive it would be without your arm. I can only compare this Cure to a charm!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the City of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.

Before me, JOHN PIRIE Mayor.

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stones and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; the Pills, in all the above cases, and in Fevers, Agues, Fits, Obstructions, &c. &c. by means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of Moschettoes, Sand flies, Chiego-foot, Yawns, and Cocos bay.

Burns, Scalds, chilblains, chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

The Pills are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.—*Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 1, King street, St. John. N. B.*

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

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

TWENTY PER CENT.,

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

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

S. K. FOSTER.

No. 4, Dock-Street,
November 8, 1844.

Received by the brig St Lawrence, from Liverpool, an assortment of

HARDWARE, Ironmongery, &c., consisting of LOCKS, Hinges, Saws, Coffee Mills, enamelled Saucepans, Counter weighing Machines, Glue Kettles, Brass Stair Rods & Eyes; Socket & Plate Castors: Cut Tacks; Men's & Boys Skates; Bench Planes, Dog Chains, &c.

In Store:

5 rolls Sheet Lead; 30 casks Nails, assorted; 10 bags Spikes; 6 dozen Hay and Manure Forks; 150,000 Wrought Brads, ass'd sizes; 50,000 Pump Tacks 12 to 30 oz.

☞ *As the subscriber is about to change his present business, he offers the above Goods for sale at cost and charges, for Cash or approved paper.* tf

THOMAS G. BARR.

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 22½d. per lb. by the Keg:

Cut, Finishing, and Floor BRADS of all sizes
Cut TACKS and BRADS—in 1M. papers;
—AL SO—
Cut *Iron* and Zinc Sheathing NAILS, of any size, furnished at short notice.

WM. H. SCOVIL.
March 1. *South Market Wharf.*

TO LET,

THE unexpired Lease of Eight Years from the 1st May next, of those pleasantly situated Premises known as the ***Tea Gardens***, with about Five Acres of LAND attached, being about one mile from the City of Saint John. The scenery is very fine, commanding a view of the harbour and city. The above premises would suit a Merchant, or a man of business as a country residence, being but a few minutes drive from the Ferry Landing.—Please apply to R. AVERY.

Oct. 11. *on the Premises.*

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

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

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

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

Sam. Gardner & co.

St. John, Nov. 8, 1844.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

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

LADIES' Misses', and Children's Cheap Black CLOTH BOOTS;
Black and Drab Snow BOOTS;
Ladies', Misses' and Children's stout walking SHOES, etc.

☞ Further supplies daily expected.

Nov. 22. S. K. FOSTER.

Evening Classes
OF THE
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

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

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

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

by the Principal on Mechanical Philosophy.

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

By order of the school committee.

J. W. LAWRENCE, *Rec. secy.*

Nov. 29, 1844.

ALMANACKS for 1845.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE "*Merchant's and Farmer's Almanack*" for 1845, containing besides the usual information a choice selection of reading matter; an Equation of Time Table, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail.

WM. L. AVERY
11th oct.

New-Brunswick ALMANACKS, For 1845!

For sale at the COURIER OFFICE, by the Gross Dozen or single one, the New Brunswick

ALMANACK;

Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, list of Officers in the different Provincial Civil and Military Departments, and other Public Functionaries—Magistrates, and other county and City Officers—Office Bearers of various local Institutions—Sittings of the different Courts—Description of the Light Houses and position of various places in the Bay of Fundy—Roads and Distances in the Province and elsewhere—with a variety of other useful information and miscellaneous reading.

ALSO—THE FARMER'S ALMANACK, for New-Brunswick CALENDAR, containing a variety of Agricultural matter, and valuable marketing and saw Log Tables. Nov.

Miscellany.

THE SHIPS OF THE DESERT.—Coming from opposite side diagonally across our station did now be seen the stranger Kafilah, camel after camel emerging from the mirage in a long extended line. The effect of this natural phenomenon, the mirage, was greater than I expected. The very perfection of natural resemblance it bears to water, the reflection even of the adjoining ridges as perfectly distinct from the surface of the lake, contributing very much to the illusion. To ascribe to any traveller the originality of the beautiful expression "ships of the desert" as applied to that useful animal, the camel, is an injustice to the simple elegance of natural truth. Not one, but half a dozen of the Bedouins, came to me in succession, and directed my attention to the broad and enlarged figure of the camel with its burden, as it appeared through the medium of the mirage; and all expressed themselves in exactly the same terms; that it was the ship of their country; and any one who has seen the camel in such a situation would have suggested to his mind, a distant vessel sailing end on before a breeze, with all its studding sails set, so exact a resemblance is observed between it and the distorted image of the Indian camel.—*Johnson's Travels in Southern Abyssinia.*

TEACHING FRENCH.—Mr. Smug took, there is a very usual, but not ineffectual plan to make his boys speak French, wisely judging they must know something about it. One French master could, of course, be personally attentive to the conversation of 100 boys, so in each class a piece of wood called a mark, was given out to be handed from one boy to another as he detected him speaking English. A French bad enough for the spy to correct. By ascertaining the possessor of this luckless token so many times each day, fining him each time during the lease of it, and thrashing him besides at the end of the week if he kept it too long, the boys had a great direct interest in circulating, or as it was called "passing the mark." I saved my class, to be sure, much of this labour, for as I had plenty of pocket money, I did not care for the fines, and my immunity from the cane was always at the service of the class if I could so far extend it. The only effect upon me, therefore, was to keep me as to French among my very decided juniors. The sharp-witted one, which such a process called forth among the lads, the ingenuity, if not ingeniousness which it provoked by making them all in turn spies upon each other—the breaking up of little friendships, by what might be called a sort of compulsory shabbiness—were seeds of policy, and soulful worldliness, which have doubtless grown with many of Mr. Smug's pupils to their great advantage in after life. The world is full of such little struggles conducted precisely in this spirit. Every one is anxious to "pass the mark" to his neighbour, and why should not the youthful mind be prepared for its vocation, hardened for the encounter!—*The Illuminated Magazine.*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—A native of New-Jersey, says the New-York Herald, who has been engaged for years in a series of successful experiments in relation to the diving bell, under the patronage of the Government, has ascertained by actual experiment that catarrah, bronchitis, and even consumption itself, may be effectually cured in a few hours by a novel application of the agency of the diving bell. We have been promised all the particulars of the history and discoveries of this remarkable genius, and we will give them perhaps to-morrow or next day. Of the fact that, by this means, a dangerous disease of the lungs was cured in half an hour, not a doubt can exist, and the theory by which the extraordinary cure was explained, is altogether rational and philosophical. This discovery is destined to make a wonderful sensation.

FANNY ELSSLER.—She is tall, beautifully formed, with limbs that strongly resemble those of the hunting Diana, combining strength with the most delicate and graceful style; her small and classically-shaped head is placed on her shoulders in a singularly elegant manner; the pure fairness of her skin requires no artificial whiteness while her eyes beam with a species of playful malice well suited to the half ironical expression at times visible in the corners of her finely curved lips; her rich glossy hair of bright chestnut hue is usually braided over a forehead formed to wear, with equal grace and dignity, the diadem of a queen, or the floral wreath of a nymph, and, though strictly feminine in her appearance, none can so well or so advantageously assume the costume of the opposite sex.—*Beauties of the Opera.*

A good conscience is better than two witnesses—it will consume your grief as the sun dissolves ice. It is a spring when you are thirsty—a staff when you are weary—a screen when the sun burns you. ... much can you pay us? What can you offer in the ground? demanded the importunate creditors of a bankrupt farmer. "Alas! gentlemen," replied the ruined clodpole, "all I really have is a donkey in the pound!"

"I meant to have tould you of that hole," said an Irishman to his friend who was walking with him in his garden, and tumbled into a pit full of water. "No matter," says Pat, blowing the mud and water out of his mouth, "I've found it out!"

Extract from an Address by Bro. Elder Isaac N. N. Walter, delivered before the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at the celebration of Columbus Lodge, No. 9, July 4, 1843.

"The kingdoms of earth have passed from the stage, and scarcely a remembrance of their glory remains. The glittering towers of Troy have fallen; Greece, the land of glory and of song, is trampled under foot; Rome, who, from the banks of the Tiber, sent forth her edicts to the world, has been deluged by a barbarian torrent, and the red arms of her destroyers have prostrated her martial prowess for ever; the glory of Spanish chivalry is quenched in anarchy and confusion; but Odd-Fellowship still passes on cheered by the sorrows she has alleviated, by the tears she has dried. Thus, from remote antiquity, she has kept her onward march, unwavering, unmolded. As the hand-maid of liberty she unfurls the banner of innocence and aids in the wide diffusion of Christian benevolence, where once the poor Indian, in his idolatry, bowed his knees to the setting sun, and offered his sacrifice to the Great Spirit of darkness and storms.

"Upwards of three thousand years have gone down the tide of time since Odd-Fellowship commenced her glorious course; the whirlwinds of war have passed over the earth, spreading desolation and death; the sceptre has fallen from the palsied arm of the monarch, and lofty thrones and empires have passed away in the splendid drama of destruction, since the sublime edifice of Odd Fellowship first dipped its spire in the clouds and shed its brilliancy in the benighted bosom of the world. The prejudice of bigotry, and the tyranny of ignorance, have fled before it; its lamp has illumined the dark page of history, and shed a glorious lustre on the march of science. It is a consoling reflection that our institution took its rise in a period of such intellectual splendour, that it has flowed on through the gloom and glory of the world; and that the light of its antiquity comes streaming up from the buried nations of olden time, and experience, hoary with departed centuries, comes with the funeral torch of by-gone empires to light us down to the end of time, and gild the character of our Order with the garb of innocence and love.

"Thus the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows have great reason to rejoice in the rise and progress of their institution, and that their principles have been kept sacred, and handed down unsullied through the generations of the world to the present. And if the same integrity shall be observed, future generations will behold with rapturous joy, the flag of Odd-Fellowship borne upon the winds of heaven and rejoice to see upon its waving folds, in characters of living light, that "IS GOD WE TRUST."

"Let us rejoice this day that we have attained to what we have, and from the past let us be encouraged to press the battle to the gate, not forgetting that we are dependant upon the Father of our mercies.

"And while we carry out our principles in our association with the world, let us convince mankind that Odd-Fellowship is based upon "Friendship, Truth & Love." And when the first bright ray of the morning sun play upon the mountain's gild brow, and when the light of day recedes from those of the sleeping waters, let us bring our sacrifice Him who arched the firmament—to Him who rove the rainbow—whose awfully pervading spirit lights up the sunbeam in the morning, and wanpons the pinions of the midnight storm.

"One word to the fair partners of our lives: your dear and dearest interests are combined with the prosperity of your husbands, fathers and brothers. Agreeably to the tenets of the Independent Order of I. Fellows, you are excluded from associating with us in our mystic profession; not because you are unworthy of the secret, nor because the tools of our craft are too ponderous for you to wield, but because the principles of mercy and charity are inherent in your nature; your tears of sympathy flow without bidding. You need not those strong and stubborn ties which are necessary to smooth the rougher attributes of man; you need not the sign of Odd-Fellowship to summon you to the bed of affliction, nor the use of symbols to lead you to virtue. Your own hearts are the *Lodges*, virtue presides, and the dictate of your will is the only needed incentive. Frown not then upon our Order, but be assured that to be correct Odd-Fellows we must improve in all the social relations of life.

"Brethern of our Order, guard well the avenues of admission against the approach of unworthy candidates, and when called upon to exercise the power to punish, let purity of principle govern your judgment, and let neither fear, favor, or affection, swerve you from your duty, or pollute the sacred Temple of Odd-Fellowship. Be consistent with the principles you profess, and the most fastidious enemy of the Order will find nothing to declaim against.

"Thus you will constitute a perfect atlier in our glorious edifice, and confer honor upon an institution which has stood as a monument to the world of love and truth, and your names will emblazon its escutcheons as part of the bright roll of worthies upon whose character fame will rest forever.

"By a correct observance of these principles, guided by the volume of inspiration, influenced by the Spirit of God and the light of Odd Fellowship, you will be enabled to obey the summons of Death when he approaches upon his pale horse, and bow with submission to the mandates of the *Supreme Grand Master*: and when laid away in the cold retirement of the tomb, where the zephyrs of summer and the roder blasts of winter will sing the solemn requiem around your solitary domicile, the sprig of cassia will wave with perennial beauty over your grave, while your spirits rest in the bosom of your Father and God, and have seats in the Celestial Lodge above, where all tongues are vocal with "Holiness to the Lord," and where all the ancient worthies unite to sing the Star—the Star of Bethlehem."

LOST AND WON.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "COTTAGE IN THE GLEN," "SENSIBILITY," &c.

In due time Mrs. T——'s invitation was received, and this it was Mr. Westbury's wish that Julia should accept. Without manifesting the least reluctance she consented, and Mr. Westbury went so far as to thank her for her cheerful compliance with his wishes. This was a very slight courtesy, but there was something in Mr. Westbury's voice when he spoke, that went straight to Julia's heart and she left the room to conceal the strong emotion excited by so very trivial a cause. 'She certainly strives to please me, be the motive what it may,' thought Mr. Westbury when left alone—'and though I cannot love her, honor—nay, gratitude demands that I make her as happy as circumstances will allow.' He took a pen, and hastily writing a few sentences into packet on her work table, that she might see it as soon as she returned. He then left his house. When Julia resumed her seat by her table, the packet was the first that attracted her notice. She hastily opened it and read as follows:—

'As Mrs. Westbury is too delicate and reserved ever to make known a want, she may have many which are unthought of by him who is bound to supply them. Will she receive the enclosed, not as a gift, but as her right? Perhaps a new dress may be wanted for T——'s levee; if not, the enclosed can meet some of those calls on benevolence, to which report says Mrs. Westbury's ear is ever open. And if Mrs. Westbury will so far overcome her timid delicacy, as freely to make known her wants whenever they occur, she will greatly oblige her husband.'

Julia pondered long on this note. It was ceremonious and cold—cold enough!—yet not so frozen as the only letter she had received from him. Perhaps it was his way of letting her know that he wished her to dress more elegantly and expensively. 'I will know explicitly,' thought she—and taking a pen in her turn she wrote the following:

'Mr. Westbury is so munificent in supplying every want, that his wife has none to make known. If there is any particular dress that would gratify Mr. Westbury's taste, Mrs. Westbury would esteem it a great favour, would he name it, and it would be her delight to furnish herself accordingly. She accepts with gratitude, not as her right, but as a gift the very liberal sum enclosed in Mr. Westbury's note.'

Julia placed her note on Mr. Westbury's reading-desk in the library, and felt an almost feverish impatience to have an answer, either verbal or written. For more than an entire day, however, she was doomed to remain in suspense, as her husband made no allusion either to his note or her own, though the one she laid on his desk disappeared on his first visit to the library. But her suspense at length terminated. On going to her chamber she observed a little box on her dressing-table. On raising it, she discovered a note that was placed beneath it. The note ran thus:—

'Mr. Westbury highly approves the elegant simplicity of Mrs. Westbury's style of dress, and in consulting her own taste, she will undoubtedly gratify him. He has yet but once seen her wear an unbecoming article. The contents of the accompanying box were selected, not for their intrinsic value or splendour, but because they correspond so well with Mrs. Westbury's style of dress and beauty.—If she will wear them to Mrs T——'s, she will gratify the giver.'

Julia opened the box, and a set of beautiful pearls met her view. 'How delicate, how kind, and how cold he is!' thought she. 'Oh, how telling the value of these gems, compared to one particle of his love!—Yet for his sake I will wear them—not as my adorning—may that ever be the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, but as proof of my desire in all things to please him, and meet his approbation.'

Mrs. T——'s were well filled with the elegant and fashionable, on the evening on which her house was opened to receive company. But the heart of Julia was not in such scenes. The more she saw of fashionable life the less she liked it. Education, envy, destruction, and dissimulation were obtruding themselves on her notice, amid gaiety and splendour. Her conscientious scruples as to the propriety of thus mixing with the world, increased rather than diminished. 'I promised,' thought she, while she was surveying the gay assembly—'I promised, in all things lawful, to obey my husband—but is this lawful for me?—It is my duty—it is my pleasure to comply with all his wishes, where superior duties do not forbid; but is it allowable for me to try to please him thus? His heart is the prize at which I aim, but will 'the end sanctify the means?' Can I expect a blessing from above on my efforts, while my conscience is not quite clear as to the rectitude of the path I pursue? Can I not have moral courage enough to tell them my scruples? and dare I not hazard the consequences?' Julia's reflections were interrupted by the approach of Mrs. Cunningham.

'How serious you look, Mrs. Westbury,' said she. 'Really, you and Mr. Cunningham would do well together, for you are both more grave in a party than anywhere else. Mr. Cunningham actually tries my patience by his disrelish for society. I believe he is now quite well; yet he made incessant excuse for not coming with me to-night.' 'But,' said she lowering her voice almost to a whisper, 'I shall show him that I can be obstinate as well as he. He chooses to stay at home—I choose to come out—and if he will not come with me, I will stay with him. I should rather live in a cottage in the country, and have done with it, for I should have nothing to expect; but to live in the midst of elegant society, and yet be constrained to remove one's self, is intolerable, and I will not submit to it!'

Mrs. Westbury had not the pain of replying to speech from which both her heart and her judgment revolted, as Mr. Eveleth at that moment addressed her. He soon engaged her in a conversation that was continued still longer, but for a general comment of the company, which separated them. long after, Mr. Eveleth found himself near Miss Eldon, who was chatting with two or three gentlemen. Mr. Westbury was standing hard by, but he was toward them, and Mr. Eveleth did not observe him.

'Are you acquainted with Mrs. Westbury, Eldon?' Mr. Eveleth inquired.

'No, not in the least,' said Miss Eldon, 'and not wish to be. She looks altogether too fade.'

'Fade!' said Mr. Eveleth—'I should think the last words would not apply to Mrs. Westbury in any way. She is certainly animated by countenance and manner, and she talks better than any lady I ever conversed with. Her thoughts have something of masculine strength and range, delicately modified by feminine grace and delicacy. Her manner is perfectly lady like and gentle.'

'Every thing she says must sound well,' added another gentleman. 'She has woman's potent charm, in perfection—a voice whose tones are all music.'

'Perhaps it is all just as you say,' said Miss Eldon, 'but really, I never saw a lady that appeared to me more perfectly insipid, or less attractive. I hope—but the tone of Miss Eldon's voice contradicted her words—'I hope her husband sees with your eyes rather than mine.'

'I do—I will!' thought Mr. Westbury, who had heard all the conversation, with a variety of conflicting emotions. 'Fade!' reiterated he, as Miss Eldon uttered the word,—''Tis false!' He glanced his eyes towards Julia, who stood on the opposite side of the room, talking with a lady. She was dressed in black, a colour that finely contrasted with her pearls, which proved to be very becoming. Her cheek was a little flushed, and her whole face beaming with animation. 'Fade, 'tis false!' Mr. Westbury's pride was piqued. Julia was Mrs. Westbury—his wife! could he patiently hear her thus unjustly spoken of? Was there any thing noble in that mind that could thus speak of a rival? How grateful to his feelings were the remarks of Mr. Eveleth! How clearly he read the feelings of Miss Eldon in those remarks! He waited to hear no more, but falling towards a table that was spread with refreshments, filled a plate, and carryed it to Julia. It was the first attention of the kind he ever showed her, and her face was eloquent indeed, as she looked up with a smile, and said, 'thank you.' He stood by her for a few minutes, made some common place remarks, even took a grape or two from her table, and then turned away. It was one of the happiest moments of Julia's life! There was something indescribable in his manner, that a delicate and feeling woman could alone have seen or appreciated, of which Julia felt the force.

When the party broke up, Miss Eldon contrived again to secure Mr. Westbury's arm. She saw that he purposely avoided her, whether from new born indifference, or principle, she could not determine; but having boasted to quite a number of her confidential friends of his passion for herself, and the reluctance with which he had complied with his father's command to marry Julia, who had made the most delicate advances—she resolved if her manoeuvring could accomplish it, to maintain the appearance of power over him. From the first she exulted in her conquest of Mr. Westbury's heart. She admired his person. His fortune she loved; and bitter was her mortification, unbounded her displeasure, when her hand was bestowed on another. To make it appear that he still loved her, to wring the heart of his wife, and detract from her character, were now the main springs of her actions whenever she met them. The sight of Julia's pearls which she thought should have been her own, awakened on this evening, peculiarly bitter feelings.—The hand—the heart even, of Mr. Westbury were trifles, when compared with such beautiful ornaments, except as they were the medium through which the latter were to be obtained.

A ten minutes' conversation with her cicisbeo lover was all her art could accomplish during the evening at Mrs. T——'s, until she secured his arm on going out. In the entry they were detained by the crowd at the door, and looking round, they saw Mrs. Westbury, together with Mr. and Mrs. Eveleth, examining a bust of Gen. Lafayette, which stood on a pedestal, near the foot of the staircase. With a smile on her beautiful features, which very slightly softened a compound expression of scorn and malignity, Miss Eldon said—

'Really, Mrs. Westbury has made a conquest Mr. Eveleth is devoted in his attentions, and enthusiastic in his encomiums! Do you not begin to be jealous?'

'Not in the least,' replied Mr. Westbury.

'The attentions and approbation of such a man as Mr. Eveleth are an honor to any lady; and Mrs. Westbury's rigid sense of virtue and propriety will prevent her ever receiving improper attentions, should any one be disposed to offer them. She had too much delicacy and refinement to court the attentions even of her own husband, much less those of the husband of another.'

Miss E. was stung with mortification, and dropped her head, that her face might be concealed by her hood, she said, in a voice tremulous with conflicting passions—

'How little did I ever expect to hear Frederic Westbury speak to me in such a severe tone!'

'Severe! Maria—Miss Eldon! Does common justice to Mrs. Westbury sound harshly in your ear?'

'Certainly not—but your tone—your manner are not what they were, and I hoped that no circumstances, no new engagements, would prevent your retaining a kindly feeling towards one whom,—she hesitated. 'One whom I once loved,' said Mr. Westbury, finishing the sentence for her. 'Yes, you well know that I once loved you.'

'Once?' interrupted Miss Eldon. 'But this man's fidelity?'

'Miss Eldon, you astonish me,' said Mr. Westbury. 'I am married: my wife commands my respect—nay my aspiration; and duty, honor, every thing command, that all former ties, however tender, should be broken. Our happiness, our respectability demands that henceforth we be only common acquaintances.'

'Be it so, farewell,' said Miss Eldon, with irrepressible bitterness of expression, and snatching her hand from beneath his arm, she sprang forward and took that of her brother, who had just issued from the parlor.

'Is that, can that be Maria Eldon?' thought Mr. Westbury: 'the amiable, the feeling, the refined Maria! Where has my love, my admiration, my passion for her gone? or rather, by what blindness were they first excited? Does she wish to retain—nay, does she claim the heart of the husband of another? What perversions of a principle is here?'

The crowd at the door was by this time nearly dispersed, and Mr. Westbury, advancing to the trio that still remained near the bust, drew his wife's arm within his, and bidding Mr. and Mrs. Eveleth 'good night,' led her to their carriage.

'How have you enjoyed yourself this evening?' Mr. Westbury inquired, as soon as the carriage door was closed, and the coachman had mounted his box.

'Quite as well as I ever do in scenes of similar character,' Julia answered.

'Do you not then relish society?'

'Not very well in such large masses,' said Julia. 'So far as my observation has extended, they have little tendency to increase benevolence, or any of the finer feelings of the heart. I have often feared that vanity and thirst for admiration were the cause that drew together one half the crowd; and a vulgar love of luxuries the other.'

'Those causes surely do not influence all those who attend large assemblies,' said Mr. Westbury.—'Such persons as Mr and Mrs. Eveleth, for instance are entirely above them.'

'Undoubtedly,' said Julia. 'Still I believe the rule as general as any other.'

'Does not the elegant and instructive conversation of such a man as Mr. Eveleth reconcile you to a crowd?' Mr. Westbury inquired.

'Certainly not,' said Julia. 'How much more highly such conversation would be enjoyed—how much greater benefit derived from it, in a small circle, artificial delicacy and refinement—artificial feeling—artificial good nature—artificial friendship, are the usual compound that make large companies. Had Mr. and Mrs. Eveleth spent this evening with us, in our quiet parlor, how much greater would have been the enjoyment! how much more profitably the time might have been occupied?'

'It might,' said Mr. Westbury. 'Mr. Eveleth has great colloquial powers. His conversation is at once brilliant and instructive. I know no gentleman who equals him in this particular.'

'I cannot say quite as much as that,' said Julia, 'though he certainly converses uncommonly well.'

'Who can you name that is his equal?' asked Mr. Westbury.

Julia hesitated a little, and blushed a great deal though her blushes were unseen as she said—'In conversational powers, I think my present companion is very rarely, if ever excelled. And why, she added, 'such gentlemen should mingle in crowds, where their talents are in great measure lost instead of meeting in select circles, where they could find congenial minds—minds, at least in some degree capable of appreciating them. I cannot conceive. But I suppose my ideas of rational enjoyment, of elegant society are very singular.' She stopped short, fearing she was saying too much, but Mr. Westbury requested her to proceed. After a minute's hesitation she said—

'I think the crowded drawing room should be abandoned to those who are capable of no higher enjoyment than gossip, nonsense, flirtation, and eating oysters, confections and creams; and that people of talent, education, principle, and refinement, should associate freely in small circles, and with little ceremony.

'In such kind of intercourse, new friendship would be formed, and old ones cemented, the mind and heart would be improved, and the demons of envy and detraction excluded. After an evening spent in such a circle, the monitor within would be at peace, and the blessing and protection of Heaven be sought, without a feeling of shame and self condemnation.'

'Then your conscience is really at war with large parties?' said Mr. Westbury.

'I cannot deny that it is,' Julia answered. 'Impelled by circumstances, I have striven to think they might sometimes be innocently attended, and perhaps they may; but I confess that the reproaches of my conscience are more and severe, every time I repeat the indulgence. Whatever they be to others, I am constrained to believe the are not innocent for me.'

Mr. Westbury made no reply, for at that moment the carriage stoped at their own door, and the subject was not again resumed.

Every party was sure to procure for Mrs. Westbury the favor of a call from Mrs. Cunningham. On the following morning, at as early an hour as etiquette would allow, she made her appearance.

'I could not stay away this morning,' she said, the moment she entered. 'I am so vexed, and so hurt, that I must have the sympathy of some friendly heart; and you are a friend to every one, especially when in trouble.'

'What troubles you, Mrs. Cunningham?' Mrs. Westbury inquired.

'You recollect,' said Mrs. Cunningham's what I said to you last night about Mr. Cunningham's indisposition. Well, as soon as I got home, I ran up stairs, of course you know, to see how he was, expecting to find him a bed and asleep. Judge how I felt, when I found my bed as I had left it, and no husband in the chamber. I flew down stairs, and searched every room for him, but in vain. I then rang for Peggy, and asked 'if she knew where Mr. Cunningham was.' 'La, ma'am,' said she, 'I'm sure I don't know. He went out just after you did. He called me to give charge about the fires, and said he was going out. I thought he had altered his mind and was going to Mrs. T——'s.' I dismissed the girl, and went to my chamber in an agony, as you may suppose. I declare I hardly knew what I did or thought for three long hours—for it was so long before Mr. Cunningham came home! I don't know what I said to him when he came, but he was not the kind, affectionate creature that he ever has been, for he almost harshly told me, to 'cease my upbraidings!'—upbraidings! think what a word—for if I sought pleasure where I liked, I must not quarrel with him for doing the same!' My dear Mrs. Westbury, I could not make him tell me where he had been, do all I could—and I have horrible surmises. What shall I do? I am sick at heart, and almost distracted.'

'Will you follow my advice, my dear Mrs. Cunningham?' said Mrs. Westbury, who truly pitied her distress, much as she blamed her.

'Oh, yes—I will do anything to feel happier than I now do. Really my heart is broken,' and she burst into a passion of tears.

Mrs. Westbury attempted to soothe her, and then said—

'Forgive me, if I would, when I would only heal. You have been a little imprudent, and must retrace your steps by conforming to the taste of your husband. He does not like crowds, and you must, in part, relinquish them for his sake.'

'And is not that hard?' said Mrs. Cunningham. 'Why should he not conform to my taste, as well as I to his? Why must men always have their own way?'

'That point is not worth while to discuss.' said Mrs. Westbury: 'Your happiness, my friend, is at stake. Can you hesitate an instant which to relinquish, those pleasures which, after all, are so unsatisfying, or the approbation, the happiness, perhaps the heart, even, of your husband?'

'But why,' persisted Mrs. Cunningham, 'need he be so obstinate? You see he could go out and stay till two in the morning! It seems as if he did it on purpose to torment me,' and she again burst into tears.

'I have not the least doubt,' said Mrs. Westbury, 'that would you yield to Mr. Cunningham's wishes—would you let him see that you care more about pleasing him than yourself, he would cheerfully, and frequently, perhaps, accommodate himself to your taste. Few men will bear being driven, and they would be objects of your contempt if they would, for authority is divinely delegated to them; but there are very few who have not generosity enough to take pleasure in gratifying the wife, who evidently strives to meet his wishes and is willing to sacrifice her own pleasures, that she may promote his happiness.'

'But I can't see,' said Mrs. Cunningham, 'why my happiness is not of as much consequence as my husband's; I can't see why all sacrifice should be on my side.

'Do you not perceive,' said Mrs. W., 'that the sacrifices you make, are made to secure your happiness and not destroy it?'

'I don't know,' said Mrs. Cunningham. 'can't bear to have Ned think to manage me as he would a little child, and then punish me, as he did last night, if I don't do just as he says. I don't think it fair! And I don't know as it would be of any avail, should I follow your advice. Some men will be ugly, do what you will! And why should you understand managing the men better than I do? You are two or three years younger?'

'I never studied how to manage them,' said Mrs. Westbury; 'but I have thought a good deal on the best way of securing domestic happiness; and reason, observation and the word of God teach me, that would the wife be happy and beloved, she must 'be in subjection to her own husband.' He may not always be reasonable, but she connot 'usurp authority,' without at once warring against heaven, and her own peace and respectability. Think of it, my dear Mrs. Cunningham, ruminate upon it, and in your decision be careful not to let will influence to sacrifice a greater good for a less. It is not degrading for a wife to submit to her husband; on the contrary, she never appears more lovely than when cheerfully and gracefully yielding up her own wishes, that she comply with his. Women were not made to rule, and in my view, the wife who attemps to govern, and the husband who submits to be governed, are equally contemptible.'

'What an admirable wife you would be for a tyrant!' exclaimed Mrs. Cunningham. 'I never heard the doctrine of passive obedience more strenuously inculcated. Indeed, you would make a tyrant of any man.'

'If any thing would disarm the tyrant,' said Mrs. Westbury, 'I think this passive obedience would do it, if at the same time, it were a cheerful obedience. But happily, you have no tyrant to disarm. Your husband, I am satisfied should be easily pleased. Try, my friend, for a little while, to yield to him, and see if you do not meet a rich reward.'

'Well, I will think of it,' said Mrs. Cunningham, 'and perhaps shall do as you advise; for really I am very wretched now. Oh, dear I do wish the men were not so obstinate! so overbearing! so selfish!'

(To be concluded next week.)

British News.

MISS MARTINEAU AND MESMERISM.

The *Athenæum* contains a long communication from Miss Martineau detailing the particulars of a wonderful cure which she says, has been effected by mesmerism after a serious illness of five years and a half. Of the character of the disease under which she suffered she thus speaks:—This is not the place in which to give any details of disease.—It will be sufficient to explain briefly, in order to render my story intelligible, that the internal disease under which I suffered appears to have been coming on for many years; that, after warnings of failing health, which I carelessly overlooked, I broke down, while travelling abroad, in June, 1839; that I sank lower and lower for three years after my return, and remained nearly stationary for two more preceding last June. During these five years I never felt wholly at ease for one single hour. I seldom had severe pain, but never entire comfort. A besetting sickness, almost disabling me from taking food for two years, brought me very low, and, together with other evils, it confined me to a condition of almost entire stillness—to a life passed between my bed and my sofa. It was not till after many attempts at gentle exercise that my friends agreed with me that the cost was too great for any advantage gained; and at length it was clear that even going down one flight of stairs was imprudent. From that time I lay still, and by means of this undisturbed quiet, and such an increase of opiates as kept down my most urgent discomforts, I passed the last two years with less suffering than the three preceding. There was, however, no favorable change in the disease. Everything was done for me that the best medical skill and science could suggest, and the most indefatigable humanity and family affection devise, but nothing could avail beyond mere alleviation. My dependence on opiates was desperate. My kind and vigilant medical friend—the most sanguine man I know, and the most bent upon keeping his patient hopeful—avowed to me last Christmas, and twice afterwards, that he found himself compelled to give up all hope of affecting the disease—of doing more than keeping me up, in collateral respects, to the highest practicable point. This was no surprise to me, for when any specific medicine is taken for above two years without effecting the disease, there is no more ground for hope in reason and in feeling. In June last I suffered more than usual, and new measures of alleviation were resorted to. As to all the essential points of the disease I was never lower than immediately before I made trial of "mesmerism." Miss Martineau then gives the following narrative:—"On Saturday, June 22, Mr. Spencer Hall and my medical friend came, as arranged, at my worst hour of the day, between the expiration of one opiate and the taking of another. By an accident, the gentlemen were rather in a hurry—a circumstance unfavourable to a first experiment. But result enough was obtained to encourage a further trial, though it was of a nature entirely unanticipated by me. I had no other idea than that I should either drop asleep or feel anything. I did not drop asleep, and I did feel something very strange. Various passes were tried by Mr. Hall; the first that appeared effectual, and the most so for some time after, were passes over the head made from behind, passes from the forehead to the back of the head, and a little way down the spine. A very short time after these were tried, and 20 minutes from the beginning of the *seance*, I became sensible of an extraordinary appearance, most unexpected, and wholly unlike anything I had ever conceived of. Something seemed to diffuse itself through the atmosphere—not like smoke, nor steam, nor haze—but most like a clear twilight closing in from the windows and down from the ceiling, and in which one object after another melted away till scarcely anything was left visible before my wide-open eyes.—First the outline of all objects was blurred; then a bust standing on a pedestal in a strong light, melted quite away; then the opposite bust; then the table with its gay cover; then the floor, and the ceiling, till one small picture, high up on the opposite wall, only remained visible, like a patch of phosphoric light. I feared to move my eyes lest the singular appearance should vanish; and I cried out, "Oh! deepen it! deepen it!" supposing this the precursor of the sleep. It could not be deepened, however; and when I glanced aside from the luminous point I found that I need not fear the return of objects to their ordinary appearance while the passes were continued. The busts reappeared, ghost-like, in the dim atmosphere, like faint shadows, except that their outlines, and the parts in the highest relief, burned with the same phosphoric light. The features of one, an Isis with bent head, seemed to be illumined by a fire on the floor, though this bust has its back to the windows. Wherever I glanced all outlines were dressed in this beautiful light; and so they have been at every *seance*, without exception, to this day; though the appearance has rather given way to drowsiness since I left off opiates entirely. This appearance continued during the remaining 20 minutes before the gentlemen were obliged to leave me. The other effects produced were, first heat, oppression, and sickness, and for a few hours after, disordered stomach followed. In the course of the evening, by a feeling of lightness and relief in which I thought I could hardly be mistaken."

The second application of mesmerism was made by Miss Martineau's maid." "Mr. Hall," says Miss Martineau, "was prevented by illness from coming over, too late to let me know. Unwilling to take my opiate while in expectation of his arrival, and too wretched to do without some resource, I rang for my maid, and asked whether she had any objection to attempt what she saw Mr. Hall do the day before. Within one minute the twilight and phosphoric lights appeared; and in two or three more a delicious sensation of ease spread through me—a cool comfort, before which all pain and distress gave way, oozing out, as it were, at the soles of my feet. During that hour, and almost the whole evening, I could no more help exclaiming with pleasure than a person in torture crying out with pain. I became hungry, and ate with relish, for the first time for five years. There was no heat, oppression, or sickness during the *seance*, nor any disorder after wards. During the whole evening, instead of the lazy hot ease of opiates, under which pain is felt to lie in wait, I experienced something of the indescribable sensation of health, which I had quite lost and forgotten. I walked about my rooms, and was gay and talkative. Something of this relief remained till the next morning and then there was no reaction. I was no worse than usual and perhaps rather better.

"Nothing is to me more unquestionable and more striking about this influence than the absence of all reaction. Its highest exhilaration is followed, not by depression or exhaustion, but by a further renovation. From the first hour to the present, I have never fallen back a single step. Every point gained has been steadily held. Improved composure of nerve and spirits has followed upon every mesmeric exhilaration. I have been spared all the weakness of convalescence, and carried through all the usually formidable enterprise of return from deep disease to health with a steadiness and tranquility astonishing to all witnesses. At this time, before venturing to speak of my health established, I believe myself more firm in nerve, more calm and steady in mind and spirits than at any time of my life before. So much, in consideration of the natural and common fear of the mesmeric influence as pernicious excitement—as a kind of intoxication.

Miss Martineau mentions several incidents. "Another striking incident occurred in one of the earliest of my walks. My mesmerist and I had reached the headland nearly a half a mile from home, and were resting there when she proposed to mesmerize me a little—partly to refresh me for our return, and partly to see whether any effect would be produced in a new place and while a fresh breeze was blowing. She merely laid her hand on my forehead, and in a minute or two the usual appearances came, assuming a strange air of novelty from the scene in which I was. After the blurring of the outlines, which made all objects more dim than the dull gray day had already made them, the phosphoric light appeared, glorifying every rock and headland, the horizon, and all the vessels in sight. One of the dirtiest and meanest of the steam tugs in the port was passing at the time, and it was all dressed in heavenly radiance—the last object that any imagination would select as an element of a vision.—Then, and often before and since, did it occur to me that if I had been a pious and very ignorant Catholic, I could not have escaped the persuasion that I had seen heavenly visions. Every glorified object before my open eyes would have been a revelation, and my mesmerist, with the white halo round her head, and the illuminated profile, would have been a saint or an angel."

(From the Liverpool Mail, Nov 20.)

A citizen of the name of Polk—a man unknown to fame—has been recently elected President of the United States of America, thereby defeating the pretensions of Mr. Henry Clay. Mr. Polk, who stood on the loco foco or rabble interest, has declared himself favourable to the annexation of Texas to the federal union, to slavery, and a modified tariff. Mr. Clay is what the Americans call a "whig," an anti slavite, a man of peace, favourable to a stiff tariff, heavy customs, and unbounded protection to American manufactures. How he came to be beaten is rather curious.

The false if not fraudulent principle upon which the American constitution is founded, is year by year sinking the republic deeper in the mire. For instance it is the law there that every foreigner who comes has it in his power, by means of a declaration, to become a free citizen, and vote in the elections. The Americans thought this was right at the commencement of their independence, on the principle that leaving stolen the property of their king, they had an equal right to steal his or any other king's subjects. It is an adage that stolen property never thrives—never, in the end benefits the thief; and the Americans have at length discovered this to be a fact. For many years tens of thousands of Irishmen, Germans, Poles, and other foreigners have landed on their shores, a vast proportion of them in rags, hungry, and homeless, ready of course to work, beg, fight, or do anything for a dish of potatoes, a slice of pumpkin pie, and a draught of sour cider. These men have become electors; and they are not only formidable in point of numbers, but what is more to the purpose, every man's vote is worth from ten to fifteen votes in all the large towns. They consequently carry all the elections by force and fraud.

The Native Americans, of the more reputable class complain of this, and lament it. It is lamentable indeed—it is disgraceful—it is demoralizing—but they have no right to *complain*, for they, or their fathers framed the code of laws under which this villany, in the first place, and canker worm now was introduced into the republic. They deeply feel the evil, but we are afraid they have not the courage, if they have the power to provide a remedy. The only effectual cure would be to pass a law that none shall be allowed to exercise the political franchise who cannot prove that they are natural born citizens of the United States. This, of course, would cause a commotion, a sort of Irish rebellion perhaps, some burning and bloodshed. But until some such law is passed, the republic will continue to sink in the estimation of all intelligent men, and become more and more odious in the eyes of the world.

Mr. Clay was universally respected by the better portion of the Americans, as a man of moderate opinions, excellent business habits, and conciliatory manners. Besides he was well known in Europe, has long been before the public, an active legislator, and chastened by years and experience. Who Mr. Polk is, we may guess from his supporters. He evidently belongs to the Jackson and slave faction of the south, whose unconcealed designs upon Texas are for the purpose of manufacturing two or more states out of that envied territory, and turning the balance in favour of the slave owners, both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. If he and his party are bent upon wresting Texas for such a purpose, it can only be done at the expense of a doubtful war, for which we suspect the republic can ill spare the means. Before any dollars are expended upon an invasion and robbery of this kind, we would suggest the propriety of first paying their European creditors.

(From the Same.)

We always thought that it would come to this! We never knew an Irish patriot, no matter of what order, however high sounding, rich himself, or of a wealthy family, whose patriotism did not end, sooner or later, in *sending round the hat!* For the Irish statesman, Irish demagogue, Irish poet, Irsh priest, Irish hay-cutter and corn-reaper *the hat is in perpetual motion!* At present it is going round for Father Mathew!

We are content to admit that Father Mathew has done much good, incalculable good if you please, and has for the present tense accomplished a grand moral revolution amongst the labouring classes of his countrymen. Whether the good will be permanent remains to be proved. We do not believe in its permanency, for there were other instruments at work besides the eloquent, and as they were profanely called, the "apostolical" appeals of the reverend gentleman. But for whatever good Father Mathew has done he is entitled to public approbation, and the thanks of all good men.

It is said, however, that Father Mathew is poor, that he has exhausted his private fortune in the great moral mission, and that from a state of independence he is reduced to indigence. How is this? It is true that he distributed gratuitously a great many medals; but he also, *or somebody for him*, received a great deal of money for the said medals.—We are not aware that he travelled in any considerable state—he did not spend much money in hotels—being a bachelor he had few wants, and he found a home and a welcome wherever he sojourned.—How, then, could he have ruined himself, without being conscious of it, without seeing symptoms of its approach, and providing against the consequences.

By this, we surmise, hangs a tale. It has been whispered that some of his kinsman or kind countrymen have been keeping the reverend father's books too slovenly, carrying his purse too loosely, and something of that sort. If this be true—if Father Mathew has been victimised by misplaced confidence—he should disburthen his mind and tell us all about it. It is unreasonable that the guilty should escape and the innocent suffer. We have no wish to impede the generous efforts of the benevolent.—Those who flattered and encouraged the worthy priest are bound to help him in his hour of need.—There are many men so bound, and also able to help him; and among the rest we are pleased to learn that John Lanoan, Esquire, of Thornton Castle, in the county of Chester, has sent him a sum equal to a hundred gallons of the best Cork whiskey. This, we say, is truly liberal, considering that the good father is rather an enemy to Mr. Langan's trade. But the money, perhaps was made out of the whiskey before the temperance movement began, and that makes a difference. We invite all those who have acquired wealth in the same way to go and do likewise—imitate "Jack."

THE TRIBUTE—COST OF THE IRISH WHISTLE.

The "dearly purchased services" of their demagogue are the frequent theme of Irish admiration; and well they may. We have just calculated, for curiosity, what they have cost the most impoverished people in the world, for the last twelve months, beginning at the third week in November, 1843, and ending (by the anticipation of two days) with the third week in November, 1843, and ending (by the anticipation of two days) with the third week in November, 1844—completing the full cycle of a Tribute year.

The first item is the Repeal rent; and to this we approximate as near as possible, with the means at our hands, by taking the weekly average of twenty-three weeks, beginning the 29th April, 1844, and ending the 30th Sept. The total receipts acknowledged during this period amount to 29,912, odd shillings and pence, which gives an average per week of £1,257, equal to £65,364 a-year.

Item the second is the O'Connell Tribute, amounting, for 1843, to £28,000, and estimated, for the present, at a like sum.

The amount then stands thus:—	
Repeal Rent	65,364
The O'Connell Tribute (1843)	28,000
Do. (1844)	28,000
	£121,364

Thus the agitation of Repeal cost the people of Ireland, in twelve months, the sum of £121,364, of which fifty six thousand are devoted to the personal and private uses of Mr. O'Connell; and the remainder at his disposal in whatever way he chooses to account for it.—*Mail.*

The *Constitutionnel* announces that France has, like England, failed in her endeavours to negociate a commercial treaty with Brazil. The *Constitutionnel* is of opinion that the Germanic confederation will succeed in concluding a treaty with Brazil, in which case both France and England will be serious sufferers, the Brazilian tariff being so adverse to their manufactures and produce as to be altogether prohibitory.

New Zealand Coal.—Some very interesting specimens of coal have been recently brought over from New Zealand, that formed part of the ballast of a barque which arrived in the river direct from that colony. The coal in question traverses, in seams, the seagirt rocks of the island, and the specimens that have come to hand which are no bules of a moderate size, are composed of carbonate of barytes, coal, and sulphurt of iron. The coal itself is exceedingly black, clean, and glistening, and is easily frangible; and appears to be little, if anywise, inferior in quality to the best Wallsend or Lambton Main samples in the London market, and far superior to the Burdwan coal of India. From such small specimens as those which have come to hand it is quite impossible to form any idea as to how far it would answer and purpose of any parties, however speculatively disposed they might be, to bestow their labor and times in working this saxate coal quarry. Nevertheless, it is highly gratifying te learn that the above valuable mineral carbon is indigenous to the colony. The proportion of coal to barytes and sulphurate of iron, in the above samples, is as 13 to 20.

A gentleman from the Bill-office, Somerset-house, is ordered to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, to inquire into the circumstances of the late embezzlement of the government monies, and to ascertain the actual loss sustained by the conduct of the storekeeper who has decamped to Australia. At present it is estimated to be above £27,000.

Lord Dundonald's patent for his rotatory steam-engines has been extended for the further term of fourteen years.

Preparation for Death.—An old woman, aged upwards of 60 years, named Susannah Pass, residing in Teakettle-alley, Kidderminster, has provided in a singular manner for her decent interment after death. She procures a scanty livelihood by carrying water, and from her hard earnings has contrived to save sufficient money to procure a neat coffin, with her name inscribed on the plate, which has been lately completed by Mr. Thomas Griffin. The coffin was conveyed to the old woman's house, when she immediately laid herself out in it, and expressed herself perfectly satisfied. She has also had a shroud and cap prepared, and has deposited 6s. in the hands of a friend, for purpose of regaling her bearers. All this is done that the parish shall not be called upon to defray the expenses of her funeral.—*Ten Towns Messenger.*

The gallant Sir Robert Sale, G. C. B., the hero of Jellalabad, was to leave town on Monday evening to resume his military duties in England.

One of the first subjects to be brought before the House, in the approaching session, will be the present state of the navy, especially as regards the size, number, and capabilities of our men of war steamers.

Sir Robert Peel arrived at Whitehall Gardens, at eleven o'clock this morning, from Brighton. The right honourable baronet accompanies her Majesty to-morrow on the Royal visit to the Marquess and Marchioness of Exeter, at Burghley House, near Stamford.—*Standard of Monday.*

Eclipses in 1845.—There will be two eclipses of the sun, and two of the moon. May 6, a partial eclipse of the sun, visible, A. M., 8 h 31 m.—May 21, a total eclipse of the moon invisible.—October, 30, a partial eclipse of the sun, invisible. Nov. 13, a partial eclipse of the moon, visible, P. M. 11h 10m.

A Good Season.—During the late racing season Nat (properly, Elnathan Flatman), had 212 rides, including 65 winners, 5 walks over, and 1 dead heat.

A silly article in *La Reforme* speak of the expediency of impeaching M. Guizot for permitting the King's visit to Windsor.

FRANCE.

General Prim.—The National has a letter from its correspondent at Madrid, dated the 13th, in which he says—"General Prim has for several days caused us great uneasiness. He is very ill, and the most sinister reports are in circulation.—It is said in certain quarters there are very few scruples as to the means of getting rid of an enemy. People call to mind the manner in which the Infanta, the wife of Don Francisco de Paula, was carried off by a mysterious malady. Prim has also had singular symptoms—violent spasms, cold sweats, and extreme irritation in the epigastrium. But the disease has not so easy a conquest when it attacks a blood full of richness, and the vigorous constitution of an energetic man, 32 years of age. Nevertheless, it is hoped that if his sufferings do not destroy him, they may so weaken him as to enable them to prevail upon him to commit an act of cowardice. Narvaez, has caused him to be assured, that if he would petition the Queen for pardon, he would be restored to liberty. To this he replied, 'You might take away from me a thousand lives, if I had a thousand lives to lose, before you should induce me to ask pardon for a crime of which I am innocent. I have been brought here through the most odious machinations of the police. I will be released by the hand of justice; or, if am to be added to the number of the victims of these traitors, let them kill me. I know that I shall not be wanting of avengers. A new trial was then talked of; but the fiscal is not taking any steps towards it. New complications, evidence, documents, and revelations have been mentioned—they are just so many impostures. They wish to keep Prim in prison, and he may perhaps remain there as long as the editors of the Ece del Comercio, who have been more than a year in the most cruel captivity.—And what do you think has been the reply of the judges to the remonstrances made against this criminal delay of justice?—'It is an affair we heard talked of at the time, but there is no reason for haste."

"Some days since," says the Gazette des Tribunaux, "a clerk in the employ of M. Delessert, the banker of Paris, lost a sealed parcel containing 37,000f. in securities payable to bearer. The unfortunate loser made every search to recover the parcel, but in vain. After a lapse of some days, when M. Delessert had abandoned all hopes of recovering his property, an aged man, clad in rags, and having the appearance of suffering complete destitution, called at his bank and addressed him in the following terms—'I have heard, sir, that you have lost some valuable papers, and I have found a parcel which perhaps is yours; but as I have not mentioned my discovery to any person, I cannot be certain to whom it belongs. There is the parcel, and if it be yours I am delighted that it has fallen into my hands.' M. Delessert took the parcel, and found to his astonishment that the seal had not been broken, which he remarked. 'It is quite plain,' said the poor man, 'he who would break a seal would break open a door, and I am not that man.' He was about to withdraw, when M. Delessert observed to him, that he did not appear to have been favoured by fortune. 'Alas!' said the poor man, 'it is but too true.' 'You have a right to a reward,' said M. Delessert; 'what do you wish for?' 'I am old, as you see, sir,' replied the man, 'and unable to work; and if you would use your influence to obtain admission for me into the charitable institution of the well-conducted poor. I would be truly grateful.' M. Delessert, profoundly affected at so much probity joined with so much misery, gave him sufficient money to supply his present necessities, and finally established him, with his wife, in a comfortable lodging, and placed his children as apprentices.'

Amsterdam, Nov. 20.—A private letter from Batavia of the 18th July says:—'Several pirate vessels have lately again appeared on the coast of Macassar. Her Majestys steamer Phœnix pursued them, and had an engagement with them. The pirates fired chiefly at the chimney of the steamer, but did little damage. After an obstinate combat, three pirate vessels were captured. The Phœnix had seven or eight wounded. The Palembang frigate takes to Japan, the presents which have been brought by the Bioma. His Excellency the Minister of War perceiving that especially in the course of 1845 so many soldiers ot the standing army, whose time of service will expire, are to be provided with passports to return home, and that in the latter year most of those whose time was expired left the service, his Excellency, desiring to provide for the means of keeping up its full complement the principal part of the armed force, has proposed a plan to his Majesty who has been pleased to order that the volunteers who, after having served six years, are willing to contract an engagement for the same time, shall receive instead of fifteen florins a bounty of thirty florins for the infantry, forty for the cavalry, and thirty-five for the artillery. Count Munster, as a further encouragement, has authorised the commanders of corps to give men a fortnight furlough, retaining their pay. This measure has already produced a good effect, so that it is hoped the standing army will be strengthened, and that the number of the militia who have to be chosen by ballot every year to remain under arms will be diminished.

Alexandria, Nov. 6.—Things continue quiet in Egypt. Many surmises are made as to what steps will be taken by the Peninsular and Oriental Company with regard to the refusal of Mehemet Ali to allow their steamers to ply any longer on the Nile. The general opinion is, that they will have to remove their steamers, and leave the transit through Egypt entirely in the hands of the Pasha. Mr. Bourne has done nothing as yet with regard to the ararrangements with Mehemet Ali for the transit of the India mails through Egypt, and it is not unlikely that this gentleman will have to return to England without effecting anything. Mehemet Ali continues in his plan of dividing his lands among his grandees, subject to certain taxes, and in a few years his Highness will have no private produce to dispose of for his own account.

Syria.—Intelligence has been received from Syria up to the 27th of October. The country still remains in a very unsatisfactory state, occasioned by the weakness of the Turkish government, which is despised and set at defiance by the various sheiks. Troops were arriving every week from Turkey, whose object, it appears, is to disarm the population, and enforce the conscription. The first step will undoubtedly tend to restore tranquillity to the country, as the generality of the Syrians, at present, never stir from their homes without some instrument of destruction, and it frequently happens that the loss of life ensues on the slightest quarrel. The Sheik Aboo Ghosh had entered the town of Jaffa and Saida, and massacred the Governor of each place. The crop of olives will be immense this year; but little or no advantage can be looked for to the country, whilst the whole benefit is absorbed by the temporary governors of the several provinces.

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 3, 1845.

'Tis past again!—Another year has rolled away into the vista of the oblivious past; yet Time speeds on, undiminished and undiminishing in its vastness. Another link of the great chain is dropped; yet who can comprehend its future magnitude? We mortals float like atoms in the sunshine, coming and going, yet Time remains the same. What untried change are we doomed to see?—Nation after Nation, Kingdom after Kingdom, and People after People appear, and "like the poor player, who frets his hour upon the stage, and then is seen no more," so they depart. But who can look with the contemplative eye of philosophy into this human ant-hill, and not be struck with the majesty of the Creator in the ingenuity of the Creation.—From the creation of the human species to the present day, intellect has made a steady and uniform march toward that perfection to which it is destined by the Deity to attain.—The little Nautilus which floats in brilliant sportive on the unrippled ocean, has taught man the art of navigating the "vasty deep," and to! the perfection. Look at the float'g palaces which now cover the face of the waters, bressing both wind and tide, and saying with the voice of confidence *the terrors and dangers of the deep are no more.*—The lonthsome spider taught the Weaver "cunningly" to construct the web;—mark the result—one little Nation clothes the universe—millions of human beings "toil not, neither do they spin," yet Solomon in his glory was not arrayed like one of them. This is the triumph of Art, under the guidance of that master-spirit Man. But it were useless to attempt even in a slight degree to picture the "march of mind." Ancients as well as moderns have by their skill contributed to astonish their species. Look at the Pyramids, *even now extant*, which stand in speechless grandeur, owning no builder. The Baltbeck Ruins—the Aqueducts and Bridges of Rome—the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, and to make one step from thence to this—the Thames Tunnel. But to narrow the question—let us look only to the stupendousness of our own Nation's doings. What has sun done? or rather what has he not done? Her intelligence and liberality has given religious and political liberty to mankind. It has so with the wand of a magician, broken the fetters of the Slave and said Be Free. Her unsullied Flag floats the breeze of every sky; giving protection to upwards of Two Hundred Millions of human beings.—And hear it surrounding Nations! hear it ye bonsters of Liberty!! Hear it ye defamers of her good name!!! Not one Slave among the number. She has sent the Scripture pores to the Heathen of every land. She has both by her physical and moral power, put down Tyrants, and established the legitimate Sovereignty of all usurped rights. Her Literature, her Arts, her Sciences, and her Legislature, serve as models to the whole world. Such has been her wisdom, her liberality, and magnanimity, that not only are her people more blest than any other people, but her influence cheers and vivifies her less enlightened neighbours.—To come nearer home—these Provinces, so near is our relation to the great Mistress of the world, vibrate in unison with her motions, and partake in a greater or less degree of her glory; in short, her interest is our interest, and the nearer we approach her in manners and method, the greater must be our prosperity and respectability as a Commercial people. We are as yet in our infancy, and unfortunately situate so immediately in the vicinity of a licentious government, that too many of their ideas of "moral excellence" have crept in amongst, and we regret to say, have by no means contributed to the establishment of our credit as an integral part of the British Empire. A brighter day, we trust, is however about to dawn upon this Province. Our loyalty as a people, which formerly from the unguardedness of a few of the then influential, was held doubtful, has, on the test being applied, been found perfectly staunch. With this character established—our natural resources undiminished—a better and more English method of doing business being introduced, and the experience of past errors still before our eyes, we think we may without fear of contradiction promise our patrons and fellow citizens A Happy New Year.

Fishery Draft.—Freemen and others entitled to a Draft in the Fishery will bear in mind that the time for taking names expires at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening, and that no name is taken under any circumstances after that time.

Canada Mails.—The *Bunker Hill Aurora* says, that contracts are now making at Washington for the conveyance of the English mails from Boston to Montreal and vice versa, and that the mails hereafter will be brought to Boston, instead of being sent from Halifax to Montreal. This service has been undertaken by the United States Government, and certain parties have offered to contract. It is thought it will be taken either by the Fitchburg or Concord Railroad Companies, and that it will be closed in a few days.

The death of Mr. John Allingham, on Monday last, which we record in this day's impression, is the result of one of those base and murderous attacks of the York Point crew. It appears that a young lad, the son of Allingham deceased, was called upon to give testimony against some of the "infernals" before a Magistrate, and having given that testimony, these rascals swore vengeance; the consequence was, some of them on Christmas night watched the father, attacked him on leaving a house, and by a blow on the head felled him to the ground, and such was the violence thereof that he died on Monday night. Thus has a peaceable and inoffensive inhabitant been deprived of his life, and a wife and four children of their natural protector, by the wanton and hellish acts of as graceless a set of villains as ever infested any country, and to such a pitch have they carried their fiendish and brutal purposes, that on Wednesday evening the Mayor was obliged to call out the Military, which had the effect of dispersing these vagabonds at once.—We do sincerely trust that prompt and effective measures will at once be adopted to restore order and tranquility, and bring to justice these hardened and daring outlaws. We call upon the citizens to awake, and insist upon the authorities acting, and acting with a determined spirit, and let every citizen be prepared to aid and assist the authorities,

and the result will be an annihilation of that crew.—It is true that His Worship called troops, and has shown that he will not be played with, but he need not expect that he be able to catch the demons by simply the troops past their dens, into which they the sound of a whistle and out at the s the villains must be "bearded" in their de from the sight of the red coat and bayonet them, and from their dens they must be and their punishment can be inflicted. shameful to think that so many respec peaceable men are allowed to be insulted perty destroyed by these monsters in hum Several gentlemen were on Wednesday out of their sleighs, and some of them o abandon their property, and a sleigh w with a lady in it and she thrown out by th raulers.—We say it again—awake citizens and be determined to rid the community crew.

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Provincial Secretaryship.—The filling o vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Odell, vincial Secretary, has caused quite a se the Seat of Government. We are not sion of so much of the particulars as will g ter in giving into the detail of the matter, whatever do know on the subject, we are a in saying that the appointment has been p of "*all sorts*" of *Heartburnings and distre ings* among the Members of the Executive In short it has been to them the apple o and is calculated to make such a brea "Harmony" as will take some time to rep Without, that political protest we are inc the most vociferous of all the hungry, ex has expressed his disapprobation in no terms, and has even threatened to deprive vince of his *valuable* services as a Council about as difficult to define "Responsible ment," as understood by those gentlem read the riddles of the Sphinx. At one hear "family compact" deprecated, and ced, while at another, where their person "*jumps with the juncture*," the whole fabric ty castles, vanishes. We must confess think, that the families of old and tried s the Crown, (in which be it remembered, number Mr. Wilmot,) have been very caval we may add unjustly dealt with in this Yet when we consider that it is only on the principle so forcibly insisted upon b sponsibles (so called), we think His Exce far as they are concerned) perfectly justi step he has taken. It were a pity of those folks who give *themselves*, as well as munity, so

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TEMPERATURE.—The cold weather for the month of December 1844, has been much more severe than the same period of 1843; during that of 1843, there were only four days on which the temperature was lower than 6 degrees; but during the month of December of 1844 there were 11 days on which the temperature was either down below zero,—to the 0,—or within 5 deg. of it.

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Difference, 13 pr cent. warmer in 1843, 107;

A splendid Aurora Borealis appeared on Sunday evening the 29th, between 8 45, and 9 15, P. M. and extended much further to the south than usual; the coruscations reaching S. of the zenith.

Provincial Secretaryship.—The filling up of the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. ODELL, as Provincial Secretary, has caused quite a sensation at the Seat of Government. We are not in possession of so much of the particulars as will guarantee us in going into the detail of the matter, but from what we do know on the subject, we are authorized in saying that the appointment has been productive of "*all sorts*" of Heartburnings and distressing feelings among the Members of the Executive Council. In short it has been to them the apple of discord, and is calculated to make such a breach in the "Harmony" as will take some time to repair. Mr. Wilmot, that political PROTEUS we are informed, was the most vociferous of all the hungry expectants; has expressed his disapprobation in no measured terms, and has even threatened to deprive the Province of his *valuable services* as a Councillor. It is about as difficult to define "Responsible Government," as understood by those gentlemen, as to read the riddles of the Sphinx. At one time we hear "family compact" deprecated, and denounced, while at another, where *their* personal interest "*jumps with the juncture*," the whole fabric, like fairy castles, vanishes. We must confess that we think, that the families of old and tried servants to the Crown, (in which be it remembered, we do not number Mr. Wilmot,) have been very cavalierly, and we may add unjustly dealt with in this instance. Yet when we consider that it is only carrying out the principle so furiously insisted upon by the Reformists (so called), we think His Excellency (so far as they are concerned) perfectly justified in the step he has taken. It were a pity of pities, that those folks who give *themselves*, as well as the community, so much trouble in attempting to introduce new fangled and Revolutionary measures in the government of this province, would not weigh well the effects likely to be produced before expending their breath with fulacies, and occupying the valuable time of the liege uselessly. "When children play with edge tools, the presumption is, they will cut their fingers."

NEW VESSEL.—A fine new brig named the '*Kate Thorne*,' of 120 tons, built near Barrington (N. S.) for Mr. George Salter, of this city, arrived in port last Thursday morning. For beauty of model, superiority of workmanship, and strength of material, this superior brig will bear a favourable comparison with any of the fine vessels built in that part of Nova-Scotia.—*Courier.*

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Mail packet *Velocity* arrived on Sunday last from Newfoundland in 14 days. She was five days on her passage out. The vast difference between sailing and steaming was never more evident than in this instance. The North America's trips have invariably been performed in three days, touching at ariehat—and a more powerful boat would probably average not more than two-and-a-half days. Yet the Newfoundlanders *grumble a little*, and are not content to wait patiently for future improvements.

An action of libel brought by the Editor of the Patriot, against Mr. Winton, Editor of the Public Ledger, was tried in the Supreme Court on Wednesday the 11th inst. Damages were laid at £500, and Jury returned a verdict of *One Farthing!* The Editor of the Public Ledger commenting upon the case, says—that during its whole existence of twenty five years, he has never until now been amerced even in the smallest coin of the realm. —*Halifax Times.*

Capture of a Slaver.—From a letter, says the N. York True Sun, dated St. Anns Bay, Jamaica, Nov. 5, we glean the following:—A British man of war brig, on a cruise and last from Cingras, reports that on her former cruise she fell in with a slaver bound to Bahia. When first discovered by the brig, American colors were flying at the peak, and she appeared like an American merchant brig, and had she steadily kept her course, no suspicion would have been entertained otherwise; but in consequence of her suspicious manœuvres, chase was immediately given, and the next morning she was overtaken, when she hauled down the American ensign, and hoisted the Spanish flag, and prepared for flight. She was, however, captured without any loss of life on board the British brig, and 5 killed on the slaver. She proved to be a brig of 180 tons, with an American bottom, and had 340 slaves confined on board from the east coast of Africa, bound to Bahia. She was carried into Chagres and taken charge of. Information had been received from her that a schooner had sailed in company with her, with a cargo of slaves for the same port. The brig, when she touched at Jamaica, was then in search of the schooner.

☞ The communication on *Animal Magnetism* is deferred until next week.

Married.

On the 24th ult., by Rev. R. Irvine, Mr. Samuel Ansburne, to Miss Nancy Hunter, both of this city.

At Fredericton, on the 19th ult., by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Mr. Geo. Macartney, of Gagetown, to Miss Mary Ann McBrine, of the same place.

At St. Clements, N. S., on the 17th ult., by the Rev. W. M. Godfrey, Mr. David Pine, to Miss Jane Dakshire, all of that Parish.

At St. John's Church, Truro, by the Rev. Thos. C. Leaver, on the 19th ult., Mr. John Allen Chipman, of Amherst, Merchant, to Miss Abbie Brown, daughter of T. J. Brown, Esq., of Truro.

Died.

On Sunday morning, after a short illness, Peter, son of Mr. William McNamara, in the 6th year of his age.

On Monday evening, Mr. John Allingham, Cabinet-maker, aged 37 years, leaving a wife and four children to mourn their loss.—His death was occasioned in consequence of a blow received from an unkown hand on Christmas evening.

On Tuesday the 31st ult., Lionel Anderson, Esq., in the 52nd year of his age. To give to departed worth its due is a prerogative we all have a claim to; and in so doing, it is but justice to his memory to say, that in his death his family have to mourn over an irreparable loss. Mr. Anderson has been a member in Her Majesty's Engineer Department, as a Clerk for 33 years, and as such has sustained a character for integrity and good ability, and whose gentlemanly manners have ever been duly appreciated by his numerous friends and acquaintance.—Funeral from his late residence corner of Britain and Carmarthen streets, Lower Cove, to-morrow, Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

In Portland, on Wednesday morning, Matilda Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. David Johnson, aged 1 year and 2 months.

At his residence in Fredericton, on Wednesday the 25th December, The Honorable WILLIAM F. ODELL, aged 70 years, deeply and sincerely lamented by his family and friends.—He was an old and faithful Servant of the Crown, having filled the situation of Secretary of this Province for thirty-two years.

At St. Andrews, on the 22d ult., in the 30th year of her age, Rebecca, wife of the Rev. Richardson Douglas, Wesleyan Missionary.

At the same place, on the same day, Mr. John Little, aged 67 years—leaving a disconsolate widow and two children to lament their loss. His only daughter died a few days since, making the fourth child he lost by consumption within four years.

At St. Stephen, on the 15th inst., of dropsy, after an illness of three years, Mr. James Barter, aged 60 years—leaving a widow and nine children to mourn their loss.

At Halifax, on the 26th ult. Stephen Wastie DeBlois, Esq., one of the oldest merchants of that city, universally regretted.

At the Royal Navy Hospital, Bermuda, on the 6th ult., William Thompson, Esq., Paymaster and Purser of H. M. Ship Illustrious, aged 70 years.

Lost at sea, in a gale, on Thursday, 12th ult., from on board the brig Foam, on her passage from Baltimore for Halifax, Henry Stanyford Blackley, third son of Major H. S. Blackley, late of the 13th Light Dragoons, and grandson of James Foreman, Esq., of that city. RIP

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. ARRIVED, 30th—Brigt. Pandora, Daley, Philadelphia, 13—assorted cargo.
schr. Meridian, McCarthy, Boston—Wallace, ass'd cargo.
31st—Brig Fidelia, Small, Alexandria, 10—L. H. Waterhouse, wheat.
Matilda, Spates, Philadelphia, 10—Jardine & co., flour, &c.
schr. Hazard, Sutis, Halifax—order, molasses, sugar, &c.
1st Jan. 1845.—Barque Clyde, Halcrow, Liverpool, 60—Jas. Kirk, coals & earthenware.
ship Devonport, McKenzie, Plymouth, 60—order, ballast.—Spoke on 29th Nov., barque, Perthshire, of Glasgow, bound to Pictou, in lat. 44 43 N. lon. 38 W., bearing up for England, with lower yards fish'd.—understood she was leaky.—On the 27th in lat. 43 N. lon. 41 W., spoke brig John, from Londonderry, for this port.
2d—Brig Argent, Hardenbrook, Dublin, 60—order ballast.

CLEARED.

27th—Barque Calliope, Scott, Liverpool, timber & deals—R. Rankin & co.
28th—Brig Burman, Cann, Dublin—J. Rhodes, deals.
30th—Barque Amazon, Hayes, Waterford, timber & deals—Jas. Kirk; Brig British Queen, Hall Belfast, timber & deals—John Robertson.
31st—Brig Zephyr, Kilpatrick, Donegal, timber & deals—John Mackay; Brig Diana, Cowan, timber & deals—R. Rankin & Co.; schr. Ameron, Harrington, Jamaica, assorted cargo.
2d—Ship Aurora, Scott, Cowes, pine timber & deals—R. Rankin & co.; Bethel, Mosher, Dublin, deals—John Fairweather.
3d—Brig Anne, White, Donegal, timber & deals —S. Wiggins & son.

Sailed from Talcahuano, May 8th, whale ship Mechanic, of this port, with 1100 barrels of oil.

Arrived at Savannah, Dec. 16th, ship Douglas, Brewster, Liverpool; Coromandel, Jones, Clyde; and ship Kingstown, Burt, Liverpool.

The Barque Sovereign, Rogers, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Liverpool for this port which was driven ashore, near Dublin on the 2d Nov., has been condemned and sold.

Eldon Lodge—No. 2.

THE Brethren of Eldon Lodge, will meet at their Lodge Room, This Evening, (Friday,) at 7 o'clock. By order of the W. M. Jan. 3.

YORK—No. 3.

THE Brethren of York Lodge will meet at their Lodge Room on MONDAY evening next. Regular night. By order of the W. M. Jan. 3.

27th December, 1844.

The subscriber has just received per steamer *North America*, from Halifax, and schr *Charlotte*, from Boston:

150 BOXES best bloom RAISINS; 72 Half do. do.
150 Quarter do. do.
45 Drums and Half Drums Fresh Figs.

In Store.—150 Firkins prime Cumberland BUTTER: all which will be sold cheap for cash.
ARCH'D. HEGAN.

WINTER LARD OIL.

Received by the *Brothers*, just arrived from Boston.

8 HDS. Winter LARD OIL.—Also by the *Flora* from Boston, 94 bundles SHEET IRON, No. 20 to 25, and for sale by
Dec. 27. JOHN KINNEAR.

British MERCHANDIZE.

Landing ex brig *Kathleen*, from Liverpool—

8 BALES and two Boxes MERCHANDIZE, containing Printed Calicoes, Merinos, De Laines, Broadcloths, Pilot Cloths, Pea Coats, Carpetings, Padding, &c. &c. For sale by
Dec 13. J. R. CRANE.

Sugar.

12 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.—Received ex schr. 'Lavinia Clarke,' from Halifax.—For sale by.
Oct. 18. J. R. CRANE.

SALT and COAL.—5000 Bushels SALT, 50 chaldrons Pemberton COAL. Now landing from ship *Eliza Ann*, at North slip, for sale by
Oct 17. J. FAIRWEATHER.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED, at S. K. FOSTER's Shoe store:—Ladies' Patent Elastic American and Grecian pattern Shoes;
Do. plain and figured Rubber Shoes;
Gentlemen's Patent Elastic and Galoshoe Pattern Rubbers;
Girls' and Boys' plain and fig'd, lined and unlined Rubbers;
Children's plain and figured Rubbers, to suit from two years of age;
Boys', Youths' and children's strong Winter Boots,
Do. do do. Booties,
Do. do do. Shoes, &c.
For sale cheap.
Dec 13. *S. K. FOSTER.*

WANTED—An Apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at the Office of this paper.
Nov. 15.

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

☞ Several Advertisements are unavoidably omitted this week.

Salt, Coal, Hay, Boards, &c.

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

Molasses.

The Subscriber has just received
300 PUNCHEONS very Superior MOLASSES, for sale low by
Jan. 3. J. FAIRWEATHER.

January 3, 1845.

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

HARDWARE:

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

GORDON'S Hardware Store.

MARKET SQUARE, *St. John, N. B.*
CHEAP—For Cash only.

50 BAGS SPIKES, ass'd 4 to 10 inch.
25 do Boat NAILS, 1 1-4 to 3 1-2 inch
100 do wrought NAILS, Clasp and Rose head, 4dy to 40dy.
20 do Composition Spikes & Sheathing Nails
1 cask ditto Clinch RINGS
9 do Ox and Horse Nails
1 do Horse Traces and Ox CHAINS
15 doz Shovels and SPADES
20 do Long handled Irish Spades
60 do Socket Shovels
3 rolls Sheet LEAD 3 to 5lb
1 cask SHOT ass'd
6 rolls of Lead PIPE 5/8 to 1 inch.
1 case Sheet COPPER
1 case Sheet ZINC
20 S'abs Block tin do
6 cwt Block TIN
20 boxes Sheet ditto
3 casks Cast STEEL & Sanderson's
2 Tons Pipe and Waggon Boxes
1 cask Harness Mounting
1 Tinsand POTS, Ovens, Spiders, Griddles, and Steak PANS
1 bale Cotton Chalk Lines
2 cases Scotch AUGERS 1-2 to 2 1-2 inch
1 cask Rat and Fox TRAPS
10 doz Fry Pans
1 case Coal Scoops, Hy and Dirt PANS
10 cwt Cast STEEL, square, flat and octagon
10 do BLISTER do common and best
12 do SPRING do best
Brass Snackles & Screws for Carriage Springs
1 cask Hair and Seating
1 do BORAX
1 do School Slates and Pencils
Smith's ANVILS, VICES and BELLOWS
2 tons Block Bushes and Rivets
1-2 do Iron WIRE
1 cask Plate HINGES
22 bales Riddles and Sieves
1 ton Plough Plating and Moulds
9 cases Guns and Pistols
25 Mill Saws, for single and gang Gates and Circulars
3 casks FILES all kinds
3 casks containing Knives and Forks, Pen and Jack Knives, Shoe, Butcher and Bread Knives, *Rodger's* RAZORS, and Knives, German Silver Forks, Carver's, Steel, Patent Putty and OYSTER Knives, etc.
2 casks containing Solar, Shop and Table LAMPS, Nursery Lamps, Cambridge and Desk ditto.
1 cask Lamp Shades, Chimnies and Dredgers and Hall Lamps
1 cask Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee POTS, Candlesticks, Lamps, Urns, Snuffer Trays etc, Bronze URNS Hot Water Jugs, Block Tin Tea and Coffee POTS, etc.
1 do Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Coasters, Castors, Cake Baskets, etc.
1 do Ladies' Work Boxes, Desks, Tea Caddies, Toys, etc.
1 do Brushes, White Wash, Shoe, Scrub, Dck, Hair, Cloth, Dusting, Black Lead, etc etc.
30 do containing an excellent assortment of Carpenter's and Shoemaker's Tools and Findings, "Carpenter's Patent" Rim and Mortice LOCKS, Scotch do, Common and 'Sanderson's Patent' STOCK Lock night Latches, Brass and Japanned Norfolk Latches, Chest, Pad, Press, and Pill LOCKS, Common and best patent BUTT HINGES, Chest, Table, T, Backflap H, Pear H, and Strap Hinges, Cut and Wrought Brads and TACKS, Find and Iron RIVETS, Coffee Mills, Brass and Bronze Fenders, Fire and Andirons, Rakes, Hoes, Trowels, Axes, Hammers, Collin Mounting and Cords, Weighing Machines, Scelyards, Weights, Brass, Iron, and Japanned Candlesticks and Lamps, Glass Lanthorns and LAMPS, and a variety of small wares.
1 Case TEA TRAYS, Waiters, Bread and Knife Trays, etc.
1 cask SCREWS.
1 Bale SHOE THREAD
2,000 lbs. Gun POWDER, 20 kegs F do
—*Constantly on hand*—
All sizes of CUT NAILS, Flooring BRADS, Finishing do, and Sheathing NAILS, at the Subscriber's own manufacture, and which will be found much superior to any article of the kind imported.
THOMAS R. GORDON.
Jan. 3. *Market Square.*

India Rubber Shoes.

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

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
By Auction.

On THURSDAY, the 9th January next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold by the subscribers:—

THAT Valuable Double Two Story HOUSE, situate in *Harding street.*—The LOT is 55ft. front by 100 ft. in rear and under a Lease of £12 10s. per annum. Lease renewable with usual Covenants.

☞ Terms Liberal and made known at time of Sale. F. L. NICHOLSON & CO.,
January 3, 1845.

Conveyancing, Notarial Business, &c.

(Office facing the entrance to the News Room.)

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

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

Chains, Chain Cables, &c.

By the Abigail, from Liverpool:

5 HALF inch CHAIN CABLES;
2 11-16 ditto ditto,
2 3/4 ditto ditto, each 60 fathom;
2 casks 3/4 inch CHAIN,
5 casks 5/16 ditto,
5 casks 3/8 ditto,
5 casks 7/16 ditto,
5 casks 1/2 ditto,
4 casks OX NAILS;
8 casks 9 HORSE, ditto;
40 casks assorted ROUND NAILS;
55 casks assorted Deck and Ceiling SPIKES;
7 Hhds. Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL.—To be sold Wholesale and Retail, by
JOHN KINNEAR,
Dec. 20. *Prince Wm. street.*

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Trips of the Steamer to EASTPORT during the Winter will hereafter be discontinued.

A STEAMER will leave every SATURDAY Evening for DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS.
Dec. 20. JAMES WHITNEY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Are now receiving per "Eglington," from Greenock:

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

Per "James Fraser," from Halifax:

25 boxes Layer RAISINS;
100 boxes, } Bunch Muscatel RAISINS;
50 halves, }
50 quar's. }
1 cask black FISH OIL;
Also,—20 dozen West India Pickles.
Dec 20. JARDINE & CO.

Carding Machines.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their Establishment, Sackville (Westmorland) N. B. 3 three sets of Woollen *CARDING MACHINES*, complete, which will be sold low.—The Cards are of English manufacture, from Leeds, and machinery warranted [illegible] satisfaction.—Address to
J. MORICE & SON,
Sackville, Westmorland, N. B.
N. B.—Reference may be made to Messrs. Harris & Allen, or John Bryden, St. John. Dec. 13.

Rice, Raisins, &c. &c.

Landing ex Flora and Charlotte from Boston:

TEN Casks New RICE; 25 Drums FIGS;
20 Boxes Bloom RAISINS;
5 Drums Sultana RAISINS, 5 boxes LEMONS;
1 Box Bitter ALMONDS; 1 bale mocha Coffee,
10 Kegs Grapes; 1 keg Ground Cinnamon;
10 Bbls. White Beans.

Ex Victor, from Jamaica:

100 Bags PIMENTO. For sale by
December 20. JARDINE & CO.

MOLASSES and WINE.

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

Boiler Plates.

60 BEST New Boiler PLATES 3/4 inch thick,
12 ditto ditto 3/16 do.
in store and for sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
Dec. 13. Prince William street.

New Supplies

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

JUST RECEIVED

Per "Eglinton:"

POCKET BIBLES, Prayer Books, and Proper Lessons—in Morocco cases; Kirk Psalms; Goldsmith's Pinnock's History of England, Greece and Rome—for the use of schools; Spelling Books; Walker's and Maunder's Dictionary; Norie's Epitome, &c. &c.

—ON HAND—

Mahogany and Rosewood Writing Desks; Ladies' Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, &c. &c.
WM. L. AVERY.
December 13—3t

JUST PUBLISHED,

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

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

Per "Eliza Jane," from Boston:—

TWENTY Reams PRINTING PAPER; 30 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;
30 Reams WRAPPING PAPER;
4 Bales COTTON BATTING;
5 Chests SOUCHONG TEA.
BRUSHES, Clothes PINS, COMBS assorted, &c. &c. &c: ALSO—
2,000 Pieces Paper Hangings.
For sale Cheap, by JOHN LEITCH.
Oct 18. *Prince William street.*

Linseed Oil.

18 CASKS Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL, landing this day, ex brig Kathleen, from Liverpool, for sale by
Dec. 13. J. R. CRANE.

More IRON!

Landing from the ships Pandora, Eglinton, and Kathleen:

120 TONS best and common IRON, well assorted, for present demand, and for sale at the lowest rates by
E. L. JARVIS.
December 13th.

Chains, Twills, &c. &c.

The Subscriber is now landing ex barque "Pandora," Brown, master, from Liverpool:

120 FATHOMS 3/4 inch stud,
60 do. 5/8 inch short link,
60 do. 11-16 inch do.
60 do. 11-16 inch stud,
60 do. 3/4 inch do.
60 do. 3/4 inch short link,
60 do. 5/8 inch stud,
90 do. 11-16 inch do.
CHAIN
1 cask OX TRACES;
Ex "Kathleen," from Liverpool:
18 cases containing an excellent assortment of SILECIAS and TWILLS.

—IN STORE—

200 quintals prime shore CODFISH;
2 tons COD OIL;
4 tons SPIKES, from 4 to 8 inch;
5 tons CORDAGE, SPUNYARN, &c.
25 bales Patent SHEATHING FELT.
Which will be sold on reasonable terms, by
SAMUEL STEPHENSON,
Dec. 20.—4t *Nelson street.*

C. & WM. H. ADAMS

Have received per recent arrivals from Great Britain, part of their usual assortment of HARDWARE, &c. consisting of:—

550 BAGS Cut and Wrought NAILS; 300 Bags SPIKES, 3d to 10 inch, Diamond and Rose Head;
130 tons *Buck's* best and common IRON, well assorted; 53 bundles sheet IRON;
50 boxes TIN—IC, DC, DX, IXX.
200 bags SHOT, assorted; 30 bags & 10 kegs Horse and Ox NAILS; 1 cask London Borax;
2 cases *Hoole & Co's GANG MILL SAWS*, 5 and 5½ feet
1 case *Hoole & Co's* **Circular Saws**, 22 and 24 inch.
40 dozen *Hoole & Co's* MILL FILES,
20 bundles sleigh shoe STEEL.
BLISTER STEEL & SPRING STEEL.
3 cases TEA KETTLES and SAUCE PANS.
3 bales IRON WIRE. [Windows.
21 pieces Wove Wire for Mills, sieves, and
2 cases Japanned Coal scoops and Hods,
14½ doz Hair and wire Riddles & sieves, ass'd.
Hook and eye, Plate, Venetia, shutter, Butt, H, H.T., strap, Table and brass But HINGES; Iron and brass, Mortice and Rim LOCKS, Folding door Mortice Locks; Chest, cupboard, till, trunk and Pad Locks; Dog, bolter and Jack CHAINS; brass Cabin Hooks; Table catches; Window blind Pullies and Roller Ends; Socket and Trencher Castors: Door Bolts, Rappers, &c.: Brass and Pewter Cocks; coach Wrenches; screws; Lead and cooks' Ladles, sleigh Bells; Horse Brushes; Whip thongs; curry combs; brass Rabbit and other Wire; Hatches; Harness, &c. GRIDDLES; low and short handled Frying Pans; Scrubbing, spoke, Deck, counter, White-wash and Hearth BRUSHES; Counter SCALES and WEIGHTS; spitoons; sheet Lead; STOVES; Fox and Rat Traps; Augurs; Anvils; Vices, &c. &c. &c.
15 doz. Iron and steel SHO

Miscellany.

EVILS OF SUPERFICIAL EDUCATION.—The great philosopher of Athens was praised as having brought philosophy down from the clouds, and constrained her to dwell with men. In like manner religion must not be looked upon as a thing that is up in heaven, and has no connection with this "dim spot which men call earth." Young ladies are apt to look upon the duties of life as something distant and indistinct; but the fact is, that every one has a work to do, and the business of youth is to prepare for that work. It is but common prospective policy to make the future occupations of mature years blend closely into the occupations of the preparatory state of existence; so that, when the individual enters upon those occupations, he may, like the well trained soldier, find them nothing more than what he had been accustomed to expect. In female education, the exact contrary of this is the case. In the knowledge of all that really constitutes the business of life, our fashionably educated ladies are deplorably deficient. They seem to be educated as dolls, for vocal or musical instruction, for drawing-machines, for any purpose, in fact, rather than that of discharging the ordinary duties devolving on the female sex. It seems to be the study of the majority of persons engaged in what is called education to discover what is least likely to be useful in the wide field of intellectual acquirements in order to impose it on the rising generation. We do not exclaim against elegant accomplishments; we only remonstrate, and we would remonstrate strongly, against making those the whole, which ought only to be parts of a minor part.—*Miss Stodart.*

TRAVELLING IN IRELAND.—The usual way of travelling in those parts of Ireland where there are no stage-coaches, is by the aid of a jaunting car. This is a two-wheeled vehicle with one horse, with a seat for two persons on each side. In the centre, between the two seats is a cavity called a well, in which the travellers' luggage is deposited. The shaft is fastened, not to the axletree, but to the body of the carriage, and the passenger, in consequence, is obliged to accompany the horse in every movement he makes. The machine is, of course, uncovered, and, as it generally rains in Ireland, few travellers neglect to pack themselves and their goods up in some waterproof tissue or other.—The price charged for such a car is sixpence for an English mile, just half what is paid in England for a one-horse conveyance. The cars are very much to be recommended to a traveller who wishes to see something of the country he is passing through. He is not bound to any particular line of road, and may travel whither he will, so he pay but his sixpence a mile; and then, as his feet are never far from the ground, he can step on and off at all times with very little trouble, and need pass nothing unexamined on the road side. Then in his driver, he has always a talkative Paddy, who, duly to balance the vessel committed to his pilotage, rarely sits on his box, but on the opposite seat *dos-a-dos* with his passenger, ready to give him the benefit of his experience, and show him "a bit of the country." Having himself an abundant stock of curiosity, he is ready to sympathize with curiosity and desire of information in another. He stops when his passenger wishes, drives slower of his own accord when he sees him taking notes, not forgetting, when he thinks he has said something witty or clever, to add, "and won't your honour please to put that down too?"—*Kohl's Ireland.*

NEW GOODS.

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

250 PIECES Grey COTTONS, 27, 30, 32, 33, 36, and 40 inch;
20 pieces ditto ditto 73 and 82 inch;
25 pieces White Shirtings, 30, 33, and 36 inch;
200 pieces Furniture Calicoes;
20 pieces Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS;
10 pieces Beaver Cloths, assorted;
Woollen, Tweeds, Moleskins, Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs; Chintz Furnitures; Colored Linings, &c.
6 bales Cotton Warps, each bale assorted Blue and White, Nos. 7, 8 and 9.
For sale on liberal terms at the lowest Market prices. [27th sept.] J. R. CRANE.

LEECHES.

THE subscriber has received a supply of fine healthy Spanish LEECHES; which he will sell at moderate prices. JOHN G. SHARP,
27th sept. *Corner North Market Wharf.*

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

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

114 BARS Round IRON, assorted;
195 Plates best scrap IRON for Boilers; 250 bundles Plough Plating, ass'd.
—IN STORE—
200 Tons common English IRON, assorted;
100 Do. best "Bank's" refined do.
25 Do. Refined Round, from ½ to 1¼.
60 Boxes TIN PLATES, assorted.
3 CHAIN CABLES, 1¼ and 1½ inch.
10 ANCHORS from 4 to 20 cwt.
60 Dozen Farming SPADES.
30 Do. Ballast SHOVELS,
200 Boxes best Liverpool SOAP,
4 Ton Plough Share Moulds, double & single,
30 Canada STOVES, assorted.
50 Whole and Half Register Grates,
200 Bundles Hoop IRON, from 5-8 to 1½.
Daily expected per *Odessa*:
100 Tons Bar IRON, assorted,
30 Do. swedish IRON, from 1 1-8 to 1½,
40 Bundles OAKUM,
100 Bundles SHEET IRON, 22 and 24;
75 Boxes Tin Plates, IC, IX, IXX, DC & DX.
100 Bolts CANVAS, best Navy, No. 1 to 6;
Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in bags and bbls.; all of which will be sold Low for good payment.
WILLIAM CARVILL,
November 1, 1844. Nelson street.

Bolt Copper.

50 BARS 3/4 inch, 34 do. 1/2 do. 23 do. 1 do. } BOLT COPPER.
Landing this day, ex schr. 'Fame,' from Halifax, for sale by J. R. CRANE.
November 1.

Boards, Deals and Staves.

400M. Shipping PINE BOARDS, 100M. SPRUCE DEALS; Ash, Oak and Hardwood STAVES. For sale low for approved payment by JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.
November 15, 1844.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Grateful for past favours under the firm of *Thomas Sandall & Co.*, would inform his friends and the public that the business will in future be carried on, on his own account, at the old stand, where he now offers for sale at exceeding low prices for satisfactory payments, the following Goods, viz:—

CUTLERY—in ivory, buck horn haft Knives and Forks; pen, pocket, and Jack Knives, Scissors, Razors; butcher, shoe, putty, and oyster Knives.

BRITANNIA METAL WARE—in four and six quart Urns, richly mounted with silver Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowls, Cream Jugs; do. do.; Lamps, Candlesticks, Castors, Egg Stands, &c. &c.

PLATED WARE—in Castors, Cake Baskets, Waiters, Toast Racks, Coasters, Snuffers, Trays, Candlesticks, Forks, Tea & Table Spoons, &c. &c.

FANCY GOODS—Writing & Dressing Cases, in leather, mahogany & rosewood; Ladies' Companions, Work Boxes, &c. &c.

IRONMONGERY—Brass and Iron chest, till, pad & trunk locks; iron rim, mortice, dead, circular, bolt, sash & stock Locks; Chest, T, strap, HL. butt, hook and eye, plate, London & Venitian Blind Hinges; Brass & Iron Wood screws; smiths' Bellows, Vices and Anvils; cast and Blister steel Ploughshare Moulds and Plough Plating; Wire Cloth; Long and short-handled Fry Pans; Dust Pans, Cinder sifters. Curled Hair, Hair Cloth;

GUNS, PISTOLS, Percussion Caps, Nipples, Wad Cutters, shot pouches and Belts. Blasting and sportsmen's Powder; SHOT, Shoe Thread, Tea Trays and Waiters: Clasp and Rose Nails, from 3d'y to 6d'y: Boat Nails, Ox and Horse Nails, SPIKES, &c. Rowland's MILL SAWS, Elliptic Springs, &c.

Just received per "Pearl," from Liverpool:
1 Cask Circular Saws, from 13 to 30 inches, of the most approved American pattern;
1 Case MILL SAWS, from 5½ to 7 feet;
1 Cask Mill saw FILES, H saw ditto, Whip, Clock & Watchmaker's & Dentists' Files, &c.
THOMAS SANDALL.
Aug. 30. No. 3. Water Street.

Temiscouta House,

CHARLOTTE STREET, SAINT JOHN.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above mentioned commodious and well situated HOTEL, for the accommodation of permanent and transient company.

This HOTEL being situated in a pleasant and business part of the City—it not being five minutes walk to any of the Banks, the Post Office, or the principal places of business, that it renders it a desirable stopping place for travelling and commercial gentlemen. And having formerly carried on a similar business in a different part of the Province, and consequently understanding everything that pertains to the management of a first-rate HOTEL, he hopes a discerning public will give him a share of their patronage.

Every delicacy procurable in the market constantly on hand, and the most experienced cooks engaged.

Travelling gentlemen can also be accomodated with the best stabling the City can afford, the subscriber having lately erected stabling sufficient to accomodate thirty six horses. Steady hostlers are always in attendance.
Aug. 23. CHARLES YERXA.

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.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION OFFICE,
18, Cornhill, London,
(Opposite the Royal Exchange.)

P. L. SIMMONDS, in returning thanks to his numerous Friends, and the Colonial Public in general, for the large share of patronage and support which he has received during the past six years, takes leave to inform them, that in consequence of the rapid influx of business from all parts of the world, and the great portion of his time which has hitherto been occupied by the editing and publication of the *Colonial Magazine*, he has taken into partnership Mr. FRANCIS CLOWES, a gentleman of first rate talent and respectability, and that the business will be henceforward carried on under the Firm of *Simmonds & Clowes*; and he respectfully solicits for the Firm that continued share of patronage and support which it will be their earnest endeavour to merit by promptitude, untiring energy, continued zeal, and moderate charges.

Simmonds & Clowes, as General Agents and Commission Merchants, beg leave to acquaint the Colonial public, that they are now ready to receive Orders for supplies of any kind and quantity, and goods of every description, of first-rate quality, at the very lowest market prices of the day, and to transact business upon the most liberal terms, provided they are previously furnished with funds or drafts at either long or short dates, or a reference to some London or Liverpool house for payment.

Simmonds & Clowes will continue to receive consignments of Merchandize, to be sold on commission, and upon the receipt of the bills of lading, will accept drafts at three months for two-thirds of the amount. Consignments entrusted to their care will meet with every possible dispatch in their disposal, and the Sales be conducted with the greatest attention to the interests of the Consigner.

An extensive knowledge of general business, and the experience of so many years as Colonial Agents in London, coupled with promptitude, attention, and judgement, will, they trust, enable them to give satisfaction to those who may favour them with their commands.

☞ In consequence of the extensive correspondence of the Firm, they have to request that all Letters may be post-paid.

Logwood and Sælaratus.

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

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 3 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.,

SAINT JOHN CLOTHING MART,

Water-street.

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

TWELVE Cases and Bales of West of England superfine, Diamond, and plain Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS—in blue, brown, olive, and London mixtures;
Superfine BROAD CLOTHS of various colours, textures and fabrics;
Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, Kersey, Tweeds, &c. &c.

10 Bales READY MADE CLOTHING—consisting of—
Superfine Frock and Dress COATS—various colours and latest styles;
Do. fine and superfine Beaver, Pilot Kersey, Duffield and Flushing, in the most fashionable styles; Do. Reefing, Pea and Monkey JACKETS;
Do. superfine Dress JACKETS—in various colours;
400 Pairs of PANTALOONS—of fine and superfine Broad Cloth, Beaver, Pilot, Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweed, and Rifle Cloth;
300 VESTS—in silk, velvet, satin, valentia, cloth, cassimere, tweed, &c. &c.
Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers; Plain and Rib'd do.; blue, red, and white Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS;
White Shirts—with linen necks and breasts; Do. regatta and striped gents. fancy Neck Ties and Stocks; black and col'd Silk Handkerchiefs;
Water proof COATS and CAPES; Travelling Bags and Trunks;
Boy's Tunic Frocks and suit; blue, white, and red Flannel, plain & twil'd;
2 Cases of Fur and Cloth CAPS; 1 Do. Silk and Beaver HATS;
India Rubber, glazed and felt HATS! Pocket Knives and Combs;
Brushes, Razors, Shaving Boxes, and a great variety of Hosiery.
SEAMEN'S CLOTHING—of every description—suitable for all climates;
Blankets, Counterpanes, and Rugs, Mattrasses, Hammocks,
Oil Skin Suits; Watches, Jewellery, Guns, Pistols, &c. &c.
Selling off cheap for Cash.
☞Gentlemen leaving their orders and selecting their Cloth, will have them executed at the shortest notice on reasonable terms.
F. NEILL.
St. John, November 1, 1844.

Warranted equal to anything ever Manufactured.

JOHN A. MACE,

Boot and shoe Maker, Foot of Duke Street, South side,

KEEPS constantly on hand an excellent assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of every description, manufactured ty 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.

SPIKES, &C.

C. & W. H. Adams have received ex *New Zealand*:—

130 RAGS *rose* head Ceiling SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch;
130 Bags Diamond head Deck do. ditto;
12 superior Blacksmiths' ANVILS;
12 Do. ditto VICES.
sept. 10, 1844.

Sugar, Tea, Canvas, &c.

Just received ex schr. *Emily*, from Halifax:

27 HHDS. Bright SUGAR;
10 Chests Congou TEA.
—ALSO—
120 Bolts Gourock CANVAS,—ex ship *Thetis*, from Liverpool—For sale by
Sept. 6. J. R. CRANE.

W. G. LAWTON

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

100 PACKAGES, containing Printed COTTONS & Furnitures;
Grey, White, and Striped DITTOS;
Muslins, Linings, Ticks, and Dowlas;
White and Colored *COUNTERPANES*;
White, Grey and Colored Damask Table Cloths;
Linens, Lawn, Diaper, Duck and Hollands;
Osnaburgh, Canvas and 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.

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;
Do. Red and White FLANNELS, twill'd and plain;
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.

Port, Sherry and Madeira WINES.

Now Landing, and for Sale at moderate rates:

10 QUARTER Casks Best Port WINE
12 Quarter casks & 16 Half Quarts do. *Araujo's* Best London Particular MADEIRA WINE; 15 Cases Brown and Pale *Sherry*—a superior article. JOHN ROBERTSON.
Oct. 4 *Brick buildings, nelson street.*

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

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

60 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA, (Prince George's Importation,) now landing ex *Emily* from Halifax, and for sale by
Oct. 25. J. DeWOLFE SPURR

Iron, Tin, and Spikes.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS have just received per ship *Satellite*, from Liverpool:

91 TONS COMMON IRON, BOX and BAR, well assorted;
44 boxes best TIN, IC, DC, IX, IXX, DX;
86 bags Diamond SPIKES.

GORDON'S

General Hardware Establishment.

Adjoining the LONDON HOUSE, Market square,

Just received per Lady Sale from Glasgow—

633 PIECES Hollow Ware—consisting of POTS from ¾ to 35 Gallons; Bakepans and Covers, from 9 to 16 inches; Fry Pins, boomed and swivelled; Fire Dogs, Griddles, &c.; Cases Thompson's Augurs, from ¾ to 2½ inch. *Per Princess Victoria, Belize, Mars and Sarah Maria*, from Liverpool.

Smiths' Bellows, 22 to 36 inch Anvils; Vices Cast, Blister and spring Steel; Plough Plating and Plough share Moulds; Pipe and Cart Boxes, No. 3 4 and 5 sheet LEAD; Lead Pipe, ass'd to 18 inch; Sheet Block & ZIN; Block Tin, IC, IX.CB. and DX. Tin of superior quality; Iron, Brass and Copper Wire; Wire loth and Riddles; Sheet COPPER, ass'd; composition SPIKES, sheathing Nails, and clinch Rings; cut and wrought copper Boat Nails.

Long and short handled fry Pans,
1 crate Coal scoops; cinder sifters, Dust Pans, &c. 1 cask Hoes, Bright, Black, garden and Dutch;
1 Case Slates and Pencils,
1 case Curled hair, 17 to 26 Inch Hair Cloth;
1 bale Twine; 1 do. shoe THREAD,
4 Dozen Scythes; 53 doz. sickles & Hooks,
3 Baskets scythes and shoe STONES,
1 Cask Glass Ware,
1 do. Bright and Black Traces, Black Bands, breeching, & Ox Chains—Halter and dog Chains;
20 Bags Nails ass'd from 47 to 407 Rose & clasp;
9 casks Ox and Horse Nails,
Spikes from 4 to 10 inch.
Boat Nails 1 1-4 to 3 inch; Boat Rivets & Burrs
1 cask Enameled Ware, Tea Kettles sauce and pow Pans, Preserving Kettles, &c.
2 cases Flint and Percussion Locks, Air and Walking stick Guns, Pistols, ball Moulds, wad cutters, Nipples and Punches, Percussion caps, Shot Pouches and Powder Flasks, &c.
22 casks shot, assorted to No. 9.
1 caskap ntlery, Ivory, Buck and common haft
1 case ; ated Candlesticks, Snuffers, cake Baskets, &c. Castors' Toast Racks, Coasters;
2 casks New pattern Britannia Metal Ware, best quality, ornamented with silver,)
Hot water Jugs, Bronze and Brass Urns;
1 cask Fancy Goods—Work Boxes, Dressing cases, Desks, Thermometers, Papier machie, Trays, &c.,
10 casks containing an excellent assortment of Brass and Iron till, chest, pad and trunk Locks; best quality Carpenters patent Locks, 5 to 12 inch. Morticed, Dead and circular Bolt Locks, T H H strap, butt and hook and eye Hinges; Brass and Iron Screws; Curtain Bands, Pins, Pole Ends and Rings; Window Roller ends and Pullies; Hammers, Chisels, Planes, and Plane Irons; Heel plates, Nails and Balls, Bristles, Shoe tools, coffee and Pepper Mills, Italian and sad Irons, crimping Machines, cork Screws, Drawers and squeezers, Door scrapers, Hair, Floor Cloth; Paint, scrub, currriers and other Brushes, Curry Combs, Harness Mounting, Rivets, Block Bushes, Fox Traps, whip Lashes, Sheep shears, Flints, scale Beams, Coffin Mounting.
3 casks Tea Kettles, Saucepans, Tin'd Pots and Fish Kettles; 17 dozen Spades and shovels.
1 casks Circular Saws, ass'd 20 to 26 inch, Edging and Trimming superior to any in the city.
4 cases Mills Saws, 4½ to 7 feet, Pit do. 7½ feet; 3 casks Files, assorted—Low for Cash.
June 21. T R. GORDON.

Sugar, Brandy, &c.

20 HHDS. Bright SUGAR; 50 bbls prime PORK; 5 hhds. BRANDY;
3 chain CABLES, 2 1½ and 1 1½ inc;
3 Large ANCHORS—For sale by
Oct. 25. J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

Corner of *North Market Wharf & Dock Street*

The subscriber has received per "Lady Caroline," from London, "Satellite," from Liverpool, and "Charlotte," from Boston:—

20 BARRELS Epsom SALTS,
2 do. finest cold drawn Castor OIL,
2 do Cream of Tartar, 1 bale SENNA,
1 barrel CAMPHOR, 2 cases Liquorice,
4 casks finest London GLUE,
1 case Russian do.,
2 casks canary and HEMP SEED,
4 do. Alum, Copperas, and Blue Vitriol,
2 casks Carbonate of Soda, Ammonia, Tartaric Acid, &c.; 2 casks SALÆRATUS,
1 barrel Potash, 1 barrel Pearl SAGO,
1 case Maccaroni, 1 do. Vermicilli,
2 cases double superfine Mustard, in 1, ½ and ¼ lb. bottles.
1 cask mixed Pickels and sauces,
1 case chilie VINEGAR,
1 do. Mushroom KETCHUP,
4 cases TOMATO do.
2 do. Nonpareil Capers,
2 do. French Sardines in Oil,
6 do. SALAD OIL, 1 case Anchovy Paste,
4 do. Preserved GINGER,
2 do. Red *CURRANT JELLY*,
1 case Treble Distilled Rose Water,
1 case Real Farina COLOGNE,
Hannay's Rondeletia; Queen Adelaide's Perfume: Low's Italian Extract for the Hair, Rowland's Macassar OIL, Essence of sweet Briar, Essence of Flowers, 1 case Ambrosial shaving CREAM, Rigg's Military shaving SOAP, Ekmeluk, or sultana soap, Sand Balls, &c.
1 case superior Hair, Cloth, and Nail Brushes, Tortise shell Dressing Combs, &c.,
1 case finest *Turkey Sponge*, 3 cases double refined Windsor SOAP.
1 case Lundy Foot, Prince's Mixture, Bolongaro, and other Fancy SNUFFS. 12 jars Macuba Snuff, 1 barrel scotch do., in small bladders.
25 barrels Ground Logwood and Redwood,
3 do, Spirits of TURPENTINE,
—ON HAND—
50 doz. Pepper sauce, 50 doz. Lemon SYRUP,
10 do. Genuine *Stoughton's ELIXIR*,
JOHN G. SHARP,
Oct. 11—6t *Chemist & Druggist.*

October 11, 1 84.

The subscriber has received per *Lady Sale, Canmore*, and other recent arrivals, the following **Goods**, viz:

25 CHESTS CONGO TEA;
2 chests best Old Hyson ditto;
4 hhds. Loaf SUGAR;
4 hogsheads Crushed and Bastard ditto;
2 puncheons Golden SYRUP;
1 cask White Wine VINEGAR;
1 case Orange, Lemon, and Citron Peel;
2 chests Cassia Lignæ; 2 casks Ground ditto;
3 carroteels Currants; 10 bags split Peas;
50 boxes and 30 qr. boxes best Muscatel Raisins;
20 boxes SF and DSF Mustard;
30 barrels Pot BARLEY; 5 bbls. Pearl ditto;
5 bags Black PEPPER; 2 do. PIMENTO;
2 casks Saltpetre; 1 do. Ground ditto;
4 cask Cream of Tartar; 1 do. Sulphur;
2 cases best POLAND STARCH;
1 chest Indigo; 1 cask Button BLUE;
1 cask Washing Soda; 2 casks Saleratus;
1 ditto Scotch SNUFF, (a superior article,)
3 bags Corks; 1 bale shoe Thread;
1 bale Carpet Thrums;
2 tons Scotch SOAP; 1 ton Glenfield's ditto;
1 ditto Steel's Soap; 3 boxes Brown and White Windsor SOAP;
4 bales WRAPPING PAPER:
Paper, Ink, Quills, Wafers, &c.
2 cases Nutmegs; 50 boxes Tobacco Pipes;
30 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles.
—IN STORE—
15 hogsheads and 11 Tierces Bright Sugar;
100 packages assorted Breads;
1 ton first quality Irish OATMEAL;
1 ditto do. do.;
3 tierces RICE; 1 cask Tamarinds;
500 bushels SALT; 50 bags fine ditto;
30 firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER;
30 boxes TOBACCO;
With a great variety of other Goods, all which will be sold as low as any in the Market, for satisfactory payments.
ARCHIBALD HGAN

NEW-BRUNSWICK CLOTHING STORE,

Water Street,

Third store from the South Market Wharf.

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

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

Seamen's Clothing and Outfits,

Red and Blue serge and Flannel shirts;
Monkey, Pea, and Reefing Pilot and Beaver cloth Jackets;
Sou'westers; Duck and Canvas Pants;
Hammocks, Mattresses, sheets, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c. &c.
N. B.—All of which will be sold at the *Lowest prices* for CASH ONLY.
SAMUEL NEILL.
☞Gentlemen wishing to select their Cloth and leave their orders, can have them executed on the shortest notice, and most fashionable styles.
Oct. 11. 1844. S. N.

BY THE "WOODSTOCK."

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 Sbathing, 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.

PER brig *Mary*, from Belfast:—25 Boxes Glenfield's best White SOAP; 25 do. Brown ditto.
August 9. ARCH'BD. HEGAN.

NEW GOODS

Just Received by

HORSFALL & SHERATON,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

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

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

OCTOBER 4, 1844.

WINTER GOODS.

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

BROAD CLOTHS, Pilots, Beaver, Cassimeres, Doeskin, Buckskin, Kersey & Tweeds;
Fancy CLOAKINGS in every variety;
Orleans, Saxony, Parisians, and Lustre Cloths;
Blankets, Flannels, Serges and Kerseys;
Carpeting and Rugs; Worsted and Yarns;
Printed Cottons; Shirting Stripes;
Ticks; Velvets; Moleskins, and Linings;
Men's HATS; Ladies' Boots and SHOES;
MUFFS, BOAS, and CAPES;
Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Gimps & Fringes,
Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Shawls, Handkerchiefs;
Stocks and Scarfs.
☞ The whole of which are offered at the very lowest market prices, for cash only.
W. G. Lawton.

No. 2, King street.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, OILS, GLASS, &c. &c.

The subscribers have received per ships Lady Caroline and Portland from London, and Grampian from Liverpool, their Fall supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, SPICES, and PERFUMERY,—Also—

108 CWT. Brandram's White Lead;
20 cwt. coloured Paints;
26 casks Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL;
15 bags black sifted PEPPER;
6 cases *Lescher & son's* No. 1 STARCH;
2 casks Hemp and Canary SEED.
—IN STORE—
24 barrels LAMP BLACK;
13 M. feet Window Glass, assorted sizes;
Casks PUTTY and WHITING;
8 bbls. Bright Varnish and Spirits of Turpentine,
12 cwt. Saleratus;
29 barrels Winter strained, Refined Whale, Porpoise, Pale seal, and Olive OILS;
6 bbls. *Coburn's* EXTRA LARD OIL, for Winter use; 9 tons Logwood, Redwood, and Fustic.
Oct. 25. PETERS & TILLEY.

Perfumery, Fancy Goods, &c.

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

ENGLISH and American PERFUMERY, French do.; Fine and Dressing COMBS; Woodward's celebrated Victoria Shawl and Diaper Pins; Buffalo, shell, twist and side COMBS; 6 Gross BEADS, assorted; Necklaces; Cologne and Lavender Waters; Hair, shaving and Tooth BRUSHES; Fancy Hair Pins; Common do.; Cosmetics; Davis' celebrated floating SOAPS; Winship's Oxygginated do. for improving the skin and particularly for shaving; lemon, jassamine, rose, and cinnamon do; Wash Balls, &c. &c.; Stocks, Hair Powder; Puffs and Boxes; fancy Snuff Boxes and Pungents; shell Pincushions; sugar Cases; Pencils and Pen holders, in variety; extracts of Musk, Rose, and May Flower; scaling WAX; Razors, Razor Strops, Dolls, Toys, Playing Cards, with a great variety of articles in his line.
Ladie's Curls, Frizzette, &c. on hand and made to order. Oct. 25.

Souchong and Congou Tea.

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

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

Codfish, Oil, &c.

200 QUINTALS Prime Large shore COD FISH;
100 ditto POLLOCK; 2 tuns COD OIL,
150 boxes No. 1 DIGBY HERRINGS;
Landing ex barque "Hebe," from Liverpool:
20 bales Patent Shenthing Felt,
For sale low for CASH.
S. STEPHENSON,
Nov. 1. Nelson-street

Pork, Dry and Pickled Fish, &c.

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

Sugars, PORK, and GUANO.

Ex 'Paragon' from Halifax:

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

COPPER DROSS.

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

Horsfall & Sheraton

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

60 BALES COTTON BATTING;
A large assortment of *India Rubber Shoes*—in all sizes.
November 8.

Landing, ex barque "Norman" from Porto Rico

230 HHDS. 30 brls. Bright SUGAR;
Ex Germ, from New-York;
150 Bbls. superfine and fine Genessee FLOUR.
For sale by
Nov. 15. JARDINE & CO.