OTECTION
NCE COMPANY.
lford, Connecticut.
INCORPORATED 1825
$150,000 Dollars,
ease to Half a Million of Dollars.
the first named sum, $150,000 is
securities, and on the shortest not
ed and applied to the payment o

having been appointed Agent for
any, will issue Policies for Insur-
Houses, Stores, Household Fur-
ture, &c. &c., against
DAMAGE BY FIRE,
any similar institution; and will
ention to the survey of premises,
n which insurance is desired.
writing (post paid) from other
ince, describing the property to be
ceive prompt attention—The cor-
description shall on all occasions
part of the applicant.
W. H. SCOVIL.
3d sept. 1840.

IE HARTFORD
surance Company,
HARTFORD, (CONN.)
insure every description of property
or damage by Fire, on reasonable
mpany has been doing business for
y-five years, and during that period
their losses without compelling the
stance to resort to a court of justice.
s of the company are Elphalet Ter-
Ville, S. H. Huntington, A. Hun-
Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F.
, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.
LIPHALET TERRY, President.
es, Secretary.

ber having been duly appointed as
bove company, is prepared to issue
urance against Fire for all descrip-
ty in this city, and throughout the
asonable terms. Conditions made
very information given, on applica-
JOHN ROBERTSON.
July, 1837.
is the first agency established by this
St. John.

9—200 Empty FLOUR BARRELS.
o JOHN BOWES.

rior Congo TEA,
, Hock, Moselle and Chablis.

x Prince Albert, from London, viz—
ESTS very superior Honorable East
dia Company's CONGO TEA;
sparkling HOCK;
do. CHAMPAGNE,
(Sillery Mousseux.)
do. Moselle;
Scharzberg Muscatel ditto;
Braunberg do. ditto;
CHABLIS.
red for sale by
RANNEY STURDEE & CO.
Prince William street.

For Sale,
E PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
RFUL Low PRESSURE STEAM
GINE, nearly finished, applicable
d or Marine purposes, to be bad on
ms, on early application to
THOMAS BARLOW & CO.
A variety of Cooking Stoves, Frank-
and Ship Castings. Mill, Ship, and
, with every description of Machinery

house on the Mill Bridge, corner of
June 21.

Teas.
ESTS of Blackish Leaf and Fine fla-
our Congo TEAS. Just received and
applied for immediately.
JOHN ROBERTSON.

l and Navy Bread.
BARRELS best quality Navy Bread
Barrels PILOT BREAD, landing
y JOHN ROBERTSON.

ugar, Paints, Coffee, &c.
ribber has received and offers for sale,
LCES REFINED SUGAR;
And to arrive, daily expected:
heads Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.
for sale very low, to close several
accounts:
ondon WHITE LEAD and GREEN
INT;
RUM COLOURING;
Kanaster's" TOBACCO;
avana COFFEE.
W. H. STREET.

REMOVAL.
scriber has resumed Business in the
n the South Market Wharf, next ad-
of Mr. JESSEY HAYCOCK, where he will
d Superfine and Fine FLOUR, Rye
RN MEAL, which will be sold *Cheap*
JOHN BOWES.
ast.

CHEAP SHOES,
FOSTER'S SHOE STORE.
Corner of King and Germain Streets.
bscriber has this day commenced selling
e Balance of his Stock of Summer
SHOES, at the following reduced prices,
y: s. d.
rench Kid Slippers, 5 0
lack Prunella Boots, 4 6
eal Skin Shoes, assorted, from 2 0
ine Spanish Leather and Rus-
sia Kid, from 3 9
ashionable Victoria Shoes, 5 6
s of all kinds, from 2 3
Boots and Shoes, from 9d. to 1 0
do. of finer quality, from 1 3
th's and Boys' Boots and Shoes of every
at equally low prices.
S. K. FOSTER.

ndia Rubber shoes,
Women's and Children's **India**
bber shoes, for sale at *Foster's Shoe*
er of King and Germain streets.
4.

CRUSHED SUGAR.
ex Mary Caroline, from Liverpool:—
HDS. Crushed SUGAR;
2 hhds. Epsom SALTS.—For sale by
13. JARDINE & CO.

A CARD.
bscriber tenders his services to the Pub-
BROKER, GENERAL COMMIS-
ENT, and AUCTIONEER, and from
knowledge of business, flatters himself
o give satisfaction, as far as fidelity and
will warrant. Those who entrust busi-
care, may rely on punctuality, so essen-
mes.
n his general knowledge, and the facili-
d him in the public offices at the seat of
nt, will be happy to attend to Land sales,
ring of Timber berths, &c.
letters sent by Mail, to be pre-paid.
G. WOODS.
cton, Dec. 16.—8t

, PORK, BEEF.—Four hundred bags
ALT, 30 barrels PORK, 20 do BEEF.
JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.
ary.

THE

Weekly Chronicle

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

VOL. VII. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1843. No. 31.

THE CHRONICLE

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

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

Papers sent out of the City must be paid for IN ADVANCE.

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

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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.

APRIL.	R. SUN.	S. SUN.	MOON.	H. W
1 Saturday,	5 44	6 25	8 32	11 55
2 Sunday,	5 42	6 26	9 34	0 28
3 Monday,	5 40	6 28	10 35	1 3
4 Tuesday,	5 38	6 29	11 35	1 43
5 Wednesday,	5 37	6 30	*morn.*	2 26
6 Thursday,	5 35	6 31	0 26	3 16
7 Friday,	5 33	6 32	1 13	4 21

First Quarter 7th, 6h. 32m. evening.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The FIRST PRODUCTIONS in the WORLD for

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

ROWLAND'S

MACASSAR OIL,

A VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.

The only article that produces and restores HAIR; also WHISKERS, MUSTACHIOS, and EYE BROWS; prevents hair from falling off or turning grey to the latest period of life: changes grey hair to its original colour—frees it from *scurf*, and makes it beautifully SOFT, CURLY, and GLOSSY. In dressing hair, it keeps it firm in the *curl*, uninjured by *damp weather, crowded rooms, the dance*, or in the exercise of *riding*. To *Children* it is invaluable, as it lays a foundation for a BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

ON PURCHASING, **Beware of Counterfeits!!** ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" and see that those words are on the envelope, with the signature and address, thus—

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London.
Counter-signed ALEX. ROWLAND.

To ensure the genuine article, see that the words "*Rowland's Macassar Oil*" are engraven on the back of the envelope nearly 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters—WITHOUT THIS NONE IS GENUINE.

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

Rowland's Kalydor,

A preparation from *Oriental Exotics*, is now universally known as the *only* safe and efficient *protector* and *beautifier* of the SKIN and COMPLEXION. Its virtues are commonly displayed in thoroughly eradicating all *pimples, spots, redness, tan, freckles*, and other unsightly *cutaneous defects*, in healing *chilblains, chaps*, and in rendering the most rough and uneven skin pleasantly soft and smooth. To the *complexion* it imparts a juvenile roseate hue, and to the *neck, hand* and *arm* a delicacy and fairness unrivalled.

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

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

Rowland's Odonto,

or,

Pearl Dentifrice,

A WHITE POWDER of Oriental Herbs, of the most delightful fragrance. It eradicates Tartar and decayed spots from the Teeth, preserves the Enamel, and fixes the Teeth firmly in their sockets, rendering them *delicately white*. Being an Anti-Scorbutic, it eradicates the Scurvy from the *Gums*, strengthens, braces, and renders them of a healthy *red*; it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicine, &c. and imparts a *delightful fragrance* to the breath.

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

☞ NOTICE—The name and Address of the Proprietors,
A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON,
are engraved on the Government stamp, which is pasted on the "KALYDOR" and ODONTO;" also printed in *red* on the Wrapper in which the Kalydor is enclosed.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! composed of the most pernicious and trashy ingredients, and which are frequently pressed upon the unwary under the lure of *being cheap*.

Be sure to ask for "*Rowlands*" articles.
Sold by Dr. WM. LIVINGSTONE, St. John, N.B.

☞ The following is a literal copy of a Petition presented by the Cryer at a recent County Court in this Province. The original is in our possession:

To the Honourable Court now Convened at ——.

May it please your Honours I have served as Cryer twenty six years. As Constable twenty one. As Assessor of Taxes twenty one. Collector of taxes twenty one. Commissioner of Roads twenty three. Surveyor of Roads five. Inspector of Weights and Measures five. And Hog Reefe one. By adding all together the sums Total 118 years I served as assessor for 14 years without Pay. And as Cryer for twenty shillings per term the business of the County was generally done in two days but as the business of the County increased I found it but poor pay I made application to the Honourable Court to excuse me from serving —— Esq. was then first Judge I was called before the Court and was told by Judge —— that the Court considered the Assessor a hard duty without pay and it was not every one in the parish competent to fill the office and as he was at that time a member of the Provincial Parliament if I should continue in Office he would endeavour to have a Law pass to pay the Assessors which he did and if I should continue to serve as Cryer the Court had concluded to pay me ten shillings per day the same (he said) as the Cryer had in St. John which sum I have been always paid until the last year.

My order on the Treasurer for the last year was as follows viz:

March 2 days	£0 15 0	£1 0 0
July 5 days	1 15 6	2 10 0
October 2 days	0 15 0	1 0 0
For Candles	0 2 0	0 2 0
	£3 7 6	
Candles for October	——	0 0 7½
		4 12 7½
		3 7 6
Balance due me According to agreement		1 5 1½

Which I think is my just and Lawful due, and if your Honourable body should think that 10s. per Day is too much to pay your old servant (which sum I believe is paid to every Cryer in the province) I hope that you will pay me off and excuse me from serving in any office in the Parish but if you should conclude to pay me as usual I am willing to serve in any office that Your Honors should think I might be of service to the parish I would beg leave further to state to Your Honourable body the sum of £6 15 6 which was due me in July and October 1841 I did not receive until the 20th day of October 1842 which the lawful interest on it would be 9s 9d and likewise what was due me in March, July and October for 1842 I did not receive until 13th of February 1843 the interest would be 3s 1d making the Interest of the whole 12s 10d and then I had to take a note on —— for the Money which cost me a hard day's ride to get the Money.

I have the Honour to subscribe Myself
Your Honours Most Obedient humble servant
March 7, 1843 ——

P. S. I was appointed Surveyor of Roads in 1801 and have been a parish officer ever since

Long time I've went through Cold and heat
The Parish business to complete
Which added little to my Wealth
Except in gaining of my Health
Which was more pleasing to my mind
Then gold and silver ready coined
And should you conclude to reduce my pay
Then from the service I must go away
And as my time will then be out
My pay will be ready without doubt
If I could have it at the day
My dunning Creditor I could pay
Or it would help to buy some rum wine or beer
The heart of your old Cryer to cheer.

You will except of my thanks
For the Honour you have done me
The Hogs was all yoke,d
Except what out run me
I was true to what I was intrusted
The theif was then taken
If I.m not mistaken
And your rates all fairly adjusted
And your Roads is now done
That your carriage can run
You can go and return home with pleasure
The Weights was all tried
And the bad laid aside
And the knave had to keep a just measure
The rates were collected
And no one excepted
For each one then had to pay
From the great and the small
I collected from all
Except them that did run away

Your old Hog Reeve
Constable Assessor of Taxes
Commissioner of Roads
Inspector of Weights and Measures
And Collector of Taxes

(From the Bermuda Royal Gazette Extra, March 3.)

EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.

The Royal Mail Steam Company's Vessel the Dee, arrived last evening from St. Thomas, bringing us large files of Papers from the several islands, with the exception of Trinidad.—Knowing how intense the public feeling is for further information relative to the effects of the Earthquake which has recently visited that portion of the Western hemisphere, we take an early opportunity of laying before them the subjoined letter addressed by the commander of the Dee to the Governor of Barbadoes.—This Earthquake has laid waste Guadaloupe, Antigua, and Nevis and has much shaken St. Lucia, Dominicia, Barbadoes and even British Guiana itself. At Barbuda, too, every stone building is level to the ground except the small building used as School house. Some injury was done to several houses at St. Vincent.—The accounts from Guadaloupe and Antigua, are distressing in the the extreme.—"They are in those places without food, shelter or clothing."—Point Petre in Guadeloupe, is utterly destroyed—5,000 PERSONS KILLED, besides 600 wounded!!!—We shall give further details in our Gazette on Tuesday next.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET DEE,
Barbadoes, Feb. 13, 1843.

Honourable Sir.—Having been Master of the "Pique" Frigate in June 1835, when your Excellency took passage in her to Quebec, and being now Commander of the Steam Packet passing through the West India Islands which have been recently visited by an Earthquake. I beg leave most respectfully to give you a brief account of what information I have obtained from each Island, remaining from 1 to 1½ hour at each place.

On reaching St. Thomas on the 9th instant from Jamaica and St. Jago de Cuba, I learnt that the shock of an Earthquake had been felt there 10 30 of the 8th inst. But fortunately without doing any damage: from thence I proceeded through the Islands as follows:—

TORTOLA.—At the 10 30 a. m., a severe shock, but not injured, lasted 4 minutes.

ST. KITTS.—Houses much shaken, but not materially injured, lasted 3 minutes.

NEVIS.—Charlotte Town Court-house to the ground. Bath House much damaged, custom-house partly down, and all the mills in the Island more or less injured, nearly the whole of the Town destroyed, most of the wood built houses are left standing, all the stone buildings are so injured that they must be taken down and rebuilt, estimated damage at £50,000, only two mills on the Island that can be worked.

MONTSERRAT.—Wesleyan mission house so much injured must be taken down, the whole of the mills on the Sugar Estates unfit for use, several large fissures (from land slips) appear on the sides of the hills, lasted 2 minutes, six lives lost, the whole of the stone buildings more or less injured, and at present not inhabitable.

ANTIGUA.—This Island has suffered most severely, the whole of the churches and mills throughout the Island being a heap of ruins. The organ in the Church of St. John's totally destroyed; the Dock Yard at English Harbour is sunk considerably, many parts being under water, the whole of the stone houses in a completely ruinous state, the walls partly or wholly down; the water tanks containing nearly 11,000 tons of water burst with an awful crash; the Earthquake lasted about 4 minutes. Mr. Hart, clerk in charge of the Dock Yard, English harbour, states that 3 clocks in the neighbourhood stopped at 10h. 40m. a. m. Precise accounts had not been received from the interior. It is ascertained that 40 lives had been lost—fears were entertained it was short of the actual loss. The Governor's house (Down Hill) is partially destroyed, with nearly all its furniture; the Ridge Barracks much damaged; the Custom House, Court House, and Wesleyan Meeting House destroyed.

GUADELOUPE.—The next Island visited was Guadeloupe, the accounts from which are truly appalling and heart-rending. The whole of the town of Point a Petre is no more. It appears this was centre of the dreadful calamity. I relate as near as possible the account as given me by an eye-witness of the scene. (Mr. Risely of Philadelphia.) At about 10h 30m a. m. of the 8th instant, in company with 150 or 160 persons, I was breakfasting at the Hotel situate in the large square, when all of a sudden a dreadful noise not to be described, with a rocking movement was felt; being near the door I instantly rushed out and perceived the building falling in every direction. I perfectly recollect what happened for the first 15 or 20 seconds, and saw many persons either wounded or killed; the whole of my fellow companions at breakfast I never saw again! In the midst of all this calamity the earth in several parts of the town opened to a considerable extent, when volumes of water spouted forth with awful fury to the extent of an hundred feet perpendicular in columns of several feet in thickness, momentarily and most awfully swallowing up hundreds of the inhabitants, the earth closed again. What followed for 20 seconds after I have no recollection of—on recovering I found myself beside 3 dead bodies, in the midst of a heap of ruins, my clothes torn, and my hat broken. My son, a child of six years of age, most providentially escaped unhurt, finding him shortly after on a heap of ruins. The scene which presented itself was more than words can express. Thousands were buried among the ruins living and raising their voices for succour, many were saved; but alas, the work of destruction was not finished; a cry of fire was heard which proved to be true: what the Earthquake and water begun, the fire finished.

The survivors are left in a most destitute state, being without food, clothing, and houseless; despatches were immediately sent to the neighboring towns and Islands, informing them of the state of the town, who promptly responded to their call, and immediately the Governor of Martinique ordered the steam ship Gomez to load with provisions and clothing, and forthwith proceed to Point a Petre; all vessels in the harbour at the time were detained and not allowed to leave the port; a Proclamation was immediately issued by the Governor, declaring all ports in the Island of Guadaloupe free for all commodities, and also for timber for building purposes.

At the time of the fire the heat was so intense, that the iron safes with gold and silver in them melted, and became consolidated masses. The work of plunder commenced by some of the negroes, when it was found expedient to call out the military, and report says many of the negroes were shot in attempting to resist the military. Several French ships of war have repaired to the spot and on Sunday the 12th instant, were to bombard the remaining standing walls. How the fire originated has not been ascertained; some suppose it from the earth, others that it was from the stoves. Loss of life cannot yet be ascertained, variously reported, at 4000, 5000, and some say 6000 souls. Basseterre has not sustained any injury.

DOMINICA.—Violently shaken—no real mischief done—Refugees arriving from Gaudaloupe.

MARTINIQUE.—Shaken but no injury in town—the sugar mills a little damaged.

ST. LUCIA.—A little shaken but no injury.

At the time of the Earthquake the ship was off the Island of Porto Rico, no shock was felt on board.

I have the honor to remain, honorable Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) WM. HELMSLEY, Capt.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Charles E. Grey, Knight, Governor and Vice Admiral of Barbadoes, &c. &c.

The following is a copy of the communication of the Governor of Gaudaloupe to the Governor of Martinique:—

"Point-a-Petre (in ruins), 9th Feb. 1843.

"GOVERNOR.—A dreadful earthquake has just plunged in consternation the colony of Gaudaloupe. I write to you in the midst of the ruins of Point-a-Petre, *which exists no more*. If you are more fortunate than we, send us food, especially biscuits, for we have no ovens, all is destroyed. I write to you in the midst of 15 000 inhabitants deprived of an asylum and of bread. Make haste: the hungered have not time to wait.

"Your all-devoted,
"GOURBEYRE, Rear-Admiral."

Martinique and Dominica have suffered very little. The Soufrirce in Gaudaloupe had not exploded as was supposed; there was at the time of the Earthquake a family visiting the Volcano. They were placed in imminent danger by the fall of one of its peaks; but fortunately escaped unhurt. Slight shocks had been felt every night since.

ANTIGUA.—The Town, (St. John,) I am told, presents one scene of destruction, the poor unfortunate merchants, many of whom were burnt out about a year and a half ago, and were recovering from their losses, and rebuilding their stores, are again ruined. My poor friend Athill, in the pride of human wisdom, thought that he would provide for future casualties, and erected a fire-proof store all of arches at the expense of £1000 sterling, and in one moment it was a heap of ruins, proving to him, poor fellow, the immutable truth, "That except the Lord build the house the labour is but lost."

A private letter from Barbados, says the Legislature of that Island had voted 15,000 dollars for the relief of the sufferers from the Earthquake,

EFFECTS OF SMOKING.—The celebrated French chemist, M. Vauquelin, in his 'Consul aux Fumeurs,' says, "the most lamentable of the effects of tobacco-smoking are developed in its slow, imperceptibly progressive action on the dental system, upon which it acts in two ways—by its essentially irritating property, and the continued change of temperature in the mouth. Another inevitable result arises from the habit of smoking; which is the formation of tartar. The irritation arising from the effects of smoking has been attributed to the empyreumatic oil which it furnishes. Chemical authorities state it to possess a deleterious property of such activity, and of such an acrid nature, that mere contact with it will blister the skin. When concentrated, and applied in the quantity of a few drops only upon the tongue, it will deprive any animal, of the size of a cat, of life."

SALT.—In the interior countries of Africa, the greatest of all luxuries is salt. A child there will suck a piece of rock salt, as if it were sugar. The poorer classes of the inhabitants are, however, so very rarely indulged with this precious article, that to say a man eats salt, with his victuals, is the same as saying he is a rich man. The long use of vegetable food creates so painful a longing for salt, that no words can sufficiently describe it.—*Parke's Tra.*

First Protestant Chapels in China.—Mr. Struck a Missionary in connection with the American Baptist Board, removed from Macao, and took up his residence at Hong Kong on the 19th of March last. Not being in possession of funds, he made application for assistance on the spot, and speedily raised $1700 towards building chapels and school rooms. Sir H. Pottinger made him a free grant of ground, and gave $50 towards the erection of "Queen's Road Chapel" A church was formed on the 15th of May, which now contains nine members, and meets in the new chapel opened on the 19th July. Another chapel called the Bazaar was completed in June. These are the first protestant chapels which have been built in China. It is intended to build a third in another part of the Island. Mr. Struck has been joined by Mr. and Mrs. Deans (who removed from Baugkok in consequence of ill health.) and by Mr. Roberts from Macao. They have visited and preached in many villages, and call earnestly upon their countrymen for a reinforcement, to improve the favourable openings which present themselves. One Chinaman and two others have been baptized.

A CURE FOR FOUNDERED HORSES.—If your Horse founders over night, in the morning take a pint of hog's lard, put it in a vessel and make it boiling hot, clean his hoofs well, set his foot in the lard. Heat it for each foot boiling hot; take a spoon and put the fat over the hoof as near the hair as possible, and he will be fit for use in three hours, if it is done early in the morning. It is better to remove the Horse's shoes but I have made several cures without. I have tried this on many horses during a period of fifty years, and have never known it to fail.

PRINTERS.—Other men may eat, drink and sleep, may live, move, and have a being like decent creatures; the merchant may relax in the time of sickness, or retire at the season of enjoyment; the mechanic may forego a job when he breaks a limb or chooses to go a fishing: the farmer may work or let it alone, and the mariner has frequent intermission amidst the toils and storms of his career; and the world not be confusion, nevertheless.—They only comparatively feel the consequences. Not so with the printer the slave of type. For him there shines no holiday; no repose, no retreat await his tired powers. Sick or well, his paper must come out at the appointed time, or numberless subscribers beset his office. When he skulks, the world comes to an end an chaos riots.

MORAL EFFECT OF MUSIC.—Major Davezac, in his Chapter on Gardening, in the last number of the Democratic Review, speculates thus on the effect which the cultivation of music has upon the German character:

"Whoever has sojourned in Germany long enough to associate much with the Germans, must have remarked the singular mildness, the pleasing simplicity of manners, the elegance of habits, and the general urbanity of deportment, forming the characteristics of a people, which in order to hold a first rank among the nations of the earth, need only to be united under a single and national government. That a people so long oppressed by a multitude of petty princes, domineered over by a heartless aristocracy, inhabiting, too, a country often desolated by the invasion of foreign armies, which for centuries made their battle ground, should have preserved, nevertheless, primitive kindliness and amenity of their nature, is a moral phenomenon which while visiting in that country both the palaces of the greatest and humblest abodes of the peasantry, I have been tempted to attribute more to the love of music that pervades through all classes of German society than to any other cause.

There the fierce passions kindled during a day of suffering and toil, instead of being exasperated by the angry repinings of the family circle, when the working man returns home, are on the contrary, lulled to rest by the harmony of song. The madness of Saul yielded to the harp of David. Polybius says, that music softened the ferocity of the Arcadians, who inhabited a country where the climate was impure and damp: while the people of Cynæthe, who held that science in contempt, continued to be the most barbarous of the Greeks. In Germany, music creates for the care-worn labourer another and better world, a milder region between this earth, where wealth and enjoyments it procures are alloted to the few, while to the many are assigned privations, contumelies irremediable poverty, and that future world where equality, that banished exile from earth, has fixed its only and last abode.

It is to that local region, that the German peasant's mind is gently wafted on the wings of melody, by the soft voices of his wife, daughters and sons, together with the strains of his own flute or hautboy. It is music, in fact, which, while Frenchmen, Russians and Englishmen lord it over earth and sea, has given to Germans the undisputed sway of boundless imaginary space.

EFFECTS OF SALT UPON SHEEP.—Salt has been frequently given to sheep on turnips, but with what advantage I have never satisfactorily learned. I have given them it, and the eagerness with which they followed the shepherd when he came at the stated hours to lay down small quantities here and there over the break, upon flat stones, and the relish with which they enjoyed it, was very remarkable: yet the great desire for it continued but for a short time, and then every day they took so little that it appeared as if they were trifling with it; and hence I could perceive no benefit they derived from its use. Perhaps the cultivator who paid the greatest attention to the use of salt by animals was the late Mr. Curwen, of Workington Hall, Cumberland, who used to give from two to four ounces per week to sheep, if fed on dry pastures; but if feeding on turnips or rape they were supplied without stint. "It is a fact indisputably proved (says Mr. Cuthbert W. Johnson,) that if sheep are allowed free access to salt, they will never be subjected to the disease called the rot. Is not this a fact well worthy of the farmer's earliest most zealous attention? Some recent experiments also led me even to hope that I shall one day or other be able to prove it a cure for this devastating disease. I have room but for one fact; Mr. Rusher, of Stanley, in Gloucestershire, in the autumn of 1838, purchased for a mere trifle, twenty sheep decidedly rotten, and gave each of them for some weeks one ounce of salt every morning; two only died during the winter, the surviving eighteen were cured, and have now, says the informant, lambs by their sides."—*Book of the Farm.*

THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE FERRYMAN.—A philosopher stepped on board a ferry boat to cross a stream; on the passage he inquired of the ferry man if he understood Arithmetic. The man looked astonished. "Arithmetic! no sir, I never heard of it before." The philosopher replied, "I am very sorry, for one quarter of your life is gone." A few minutes after, he asked the ferryman: "Do you know any thing of Mathematics?" The boatman smiled and replied "no." "Well, then, said the philosopher, "another quarter of your life is gone." A third question was asked the ferryman: "Do you understand Astronomy?" "Oh! no, sir, never heard of such a thing." "Well my friend, then another quarter of your life is gone." Just at that moment the boat ran on a snag, and was sinking, when the ferryman jumped up, pulled off his coat, and asked the philosopher with great earnestness of manner, "Sir, can you swim?" "No," said the philosopher. "Well, then," said the ferryman, "your whole life is lost, for the boat's going to the bottom!"

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.—A description of this singular appearance in the heavens, is given by R. W. Haskins, author of a work on Astronomy, in a late number of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser:—

"The annual exhibition, in our western evening sky, of this unexplained astronomical phenomenon, the *zodiacal light*, has again returned. This light, in appearance, somewhat resembles the tail of a comet; its form is that of a cone, its base resting upon the horizon, above the sun, from which body it is never found separated, and projecting upward, somewhat obliquely, among the zodiacal stars. Its apex is *at present*, in the constellation Aries. It is visible every clear evening, and will so continue for some months to come, when not obscured by the presence of the moon. It is best viewed at the close of twilight, or, at present, about half past six, from which period it decreases in height, owing to the rotary motion of the earth, so as soon to fall wholly below the western horizon, in common with that portion of the heavens which it occupies.

This light, as already observed, is of a conical form: it is much the strongest in the centre, and fades away so gradually, towards the borders, that its exact outline cannot be perfectly traced. It varies in intensity, in different years, but without the observance of any known law; and although it has engaged much of the attention of astronomers, yet it has not frequently attracted the attention of others. It has sometimes been mistaken, when seen, for the light of some distant conflagration; and at others, it has passed for the aurora borealis. Astronomical classes, in schools, private students, and all persons, in short, by continued and careful observations, for some time to come, may now so far familiarize themselves with the position and appearance of this phenomenon as to avoid all subsequent mistakes in regard to it.

The cause of the Zodiacal Light is unknown; that it permanently pertains to the celestial mechanism is proved by its constancy, both in time and in position. Dominique Cassini, a French astronomer, first noticed this light in 1668, but more particularly in 1683, and in his researches respecting it, he found mentioned, as something remarkable, in a Natural History of England by Childrey, written about the year 1659. From 1683 to the present time, astronomers have sought, in vain, a solution of the phenomenon in question. They have learned that the zodiacal light always accompanies the sun, appearing in certain months before that luminary, in the east, and in others after it, in the west; and that it always has the same form, though it differs somewhat, as before observed, in its intensity."

SEA AND RIVER WEED AS A MANURE.

It is a fact that, in some parts of the empire, as for instance, the island of Jersey, the land would produce very little, except for the application of the weed thrown up or growing by the sea. When first used it was found to benefit the land only as to the crop reaped the same year it was put on. But this, though owing to the nature of the weed itself, it has been found, can be avoided. The parts of the weed are volatile, that is they fly off in quick evaporation. Now, by mixing the weed with earth, lime, &c., or any other suitable substance, layer upon layer, the parts most volatile are made to amalgamate, and when the whole is putrified, the parts of the weed assimilate with the other substances; so that, instead of being merely an annual manure, its beneficial effects are found to last through many years. The great misfortune is, however, that there are farmers who still cling to the original practice of making it still an annual manure. We have seen, during the month of August, vast quantities gathered on the Cumberland coast, and we were sorry to observe that many farmers never intended to allow it to putrify and mix with any other substance. True, it was thrown down in the yard and allowed to lie there, and mix itself with such matter as might happen to be thrown upon it; but this is not the way to make the best of this truly beneficial gift of the sea. We exhort, therefore, all whose lands lie contiguous to the ocean, to try the difference between chance mixing and layer upon layer; and if they think that the land is only benefited for one year by the application of it, we quote an ancient piece of information from the writings of an able agriculturist, and they will see, when judiciously used, its good effects are permanent:—"By the use of sea weed, in several parts of the kingdom, the value of land has increased in six-fold proportion, from the circumstance of the occupier having access to this manure; in the county of Haddington particularly there are several farms that were formerly at from 10s. to 12s. an acre, which are now rented at £2 10s. and three guineas; some of these lands are situated upon a dry limestone bottom, and upon these the sea weed has produced most surprising effects." Now, if the application of this manure thus effected so much forty years ago—the period the writer of the above refers to—what might we not expect now, when general science is so much cultivated, and the skill of the farmer as to ploughing and pulverising the ground greatly improved, if farmers who use this manure would part with their prejudices and re-consider! There are thousands and thousands of acres by the sea-shore, awaiting the very substance which the sea is twice in every twenty-four hours casting up; but the husbandman foolishly goes on from year to year, either gathering little or none, and sinfully allowing his ground to be unproductive. The present seems a favourable opportunity for calling attention to river weeds. These are not so efficacious as the former, but where they cannot be had river weeds are no mean substitute, and the experiments which have been made entitle them to notice from those gentlemen who have rivers near, or lakes and ponds on their estates. Their effects upon wheat, grain of all kinds, turnips, cabbages, and other green crops, we have seen; but in all cases where they have been laid upon the land uncomposted, the benefit was not so great as when mixed with other substances. But we have other authority than our own as to the merit of river weed, viz., that of the respectable Mr. R. Somerville. He says that it deserves more notice than agriculturists are willing to bestow on it, and gives the following directions for using it:—"The best way of preparing this article for manure, is to lay it in small heaps for a day or two after it is taken out of the water, in order to drain off the superfluous moisture; for if it contains too much of that it will not readily ferment, and when the fermentation takes place, a considerable portion of its most useful parts will be washed away; having lain two or three days in this state, it should be put into large heaps, containing three or four cart loads each, and suffered to remain there until the fermentation is over.—*Doncaster Chronicle.*

Provincial Legislature.

[From the Provincial Reporter.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
THURSDAY, March 16.

The House went into a Committee of the whole, on a Bill to authorize the Water Company of St. John, for laying down pipes, and establishing fire plugs in the said city.

Mr. Hazen said he could not go with that Bill at present, because he knew it was perfectly useless to burden the citizens any more at this time of distress. He did not mean to dispute the claim of the Water Company, he was aware of the benefit it had been, and would continue to be to the city; he fully recognized their claim, and would go for the assessment at some future time, when the circumstances of the people could better meet it.

Mr. Street said the Company had spent a very large sum of money in bringing the establishment to its present state. The Corporation was indebted to them 1300£ for fire plugs, but such was the state of their funds, that they could not pay a shilling of the debt. The absolute necessities of the Company, required that the Legislature should enable them, by assessing the inhabitants, to proceed with what they had undertaken. It was not St. John alone, that would feel the benefit of the enterprize of the Company, but the whole country's revenue would be effected by it. If the plugs recently put down had been there when the great fires occurred, there would not have been such a destruction of property; nor would the city be in its present impoverished state. He hoped his learned colleague (Mr. Hazen) would change his mind and offer no opposition to the Bill. He sincerely hoped it would be allowed to pass the house, and if it did not go into effect this year, why it might the next. By their Charter they were compelled to put down fire plugs, in all the principal streets in the city, which would cost them 800£. There was some of the Stock yet unsold, and if the Bill passed it would give a currency to their unsold Stock, and very materially improve the circumstances of the Company.

Mr. End said he did not wish to speak disparagingly of the Water Company, he knew it was a very valuable acquisition to the city, but the circumstances of the people must be taken into consideration. People might as well be burnt out, as assessed out, they had arrived at that pitch of distress, that it was impossible they could bear any more taxation. The Company was indebted to the public chest 5000£, and now when the Province was so hard pushed, as to be obliged to borrow to pay its own debts, it had not called on them for it so he thought they should let that, and that, go together. When the city was again in a prosperous state and could afford to be taxed, why they might make an application to the Legislature, and they might then do something for them; but now when the Sheriffs, Marshals, and Constables are tearing their little means of existence out of their hands, for their present debts and taxes, he thought it disgraceful of the Company to expect it, in those times of unparalleled distress.

Mr. Wilmot thought it would be all well enough to pass such a Bill when the people were in circumstances to pay, but at present it was so well known that they could not meet their present demands, it would be only a waste of the time of the house, to talk of it, he would therefore go for postponing the Bill for three months.

Mr. Jordan yea, until next session. He hoped the times would be better by that time; he knew the Water Plugs were of great benefit to the city, but at present the people could not meet the taxes that were on them levied. There was a bill passed

the other day to put on an extra tax on them ... if they passed this also the people would oppose arms against them; he would go ... the bill for three months.

Mr. Street would ask ... house would pledge itself never to call for ... 5000*l.* as that would be a relief to the Company. If they would do that he should be inclined to compromise with them. (Mr. End said that was another part of speech.) The operations of the Water Company (he said) had very materially lowered the price of Insurance in the City, and that of itself gave it a claim on public patronage, he therefore hoped the bill would be allowed to pass, even if the assessment did not take place for two or three years; that was all he would ask at present. The people had now got the Water at the Company's expence and now they were not willing to pay for it. If the bill passed, even in those times, it would give the Company confidence.

Mr. Hazen could assure his hon. colleague that it was nothing but the distress of the people of the City that caused him to offer any opposition to the bill at present; he was willing to acknowledge the utility of the Company's works, and that the city was already under obligations to them for arresting the progress of fires; he would go with any measure that could be pointed out for the benefit of the Company. But to tax the inhabitants at this time would be worse than useless.

Mr. Partelow corroborated the views taken by his hon. and learned colleague (Mr. Hazen.)

Mr. Payne said the people of St. John cry out they are taxed, why their taxes did not amount to more than a penny half-penny in the pound. In the States they pay a dollar where the people of this Province pay a shilling.

Mr. Hazen said he could not agree with his Colleague (Mr. Payne;) he knew the people in St. John were very heavily taxed, their taxes in fact were enormous, so much so that it was quite impossible for many of the people who were a short time since in good circumstances to pay any tax at all.

The question was then put and the bill postponed until next session.

SATURDAY, March 18.

Soon after the opening of the house his honor the speaker called the attention of the house to certain papers sent down from his Excellency, which he thought was a breach of the privilege of the house as they reflected on the conduct of the members. Whereupon Mr. Partelow moved the standing order, the sergeant at Arms closed the house and locked the doors.

When we returned to the house we found the speaker on his legs condemning the charges made by Dr. Gesner and for the Adjutant Generals postage—the governor he said took the money out of a fund over which he had no control, because the house would not pay the amounts. The Executive had no authority to draw the money; he (the Speaker) would stand on the law of the land. There was the Queen's Printer's account, the house should pause before consenting to pay it. The report of the committee was fully justified, and the language in which it was couched was by no means too strong. The papers before the house do not say the money is to be refunded, nor can he believe the member of the government when he says that was the intention, as all the explanations of that gentleman go rather to justify the language of the report than otherwise.

Mr. Wilmot said he would stand by the report, but yet he thought the house was not free from blame it was in some measure attributable to the neglect of that house, that the Executive had been encouraged to be so extravagant. There were hard expressions used on both sides, and he thought when they received hard knocks, they had a right to give them back again; he was glad to find the position of the two houses, they were in a way now to arrive at something like an understanding. There was a time when that branch were not permitted to knock at the doors of their chamber, but they had now got a peep in at their windows, and bye and bye they would not only be able to look in at their windows, but to walk into the doors too. The Executive are now called upon to explain and answer, and that call must be responded to; he was happy to see things in that state, it was Constitutional and it was right. The Resolution before the house was a strong one, it was true, yet he should not flinch from it, let the Resolutions that are to be passed relative to the items in question express the opinions of the house fully. Keep the Executive strictly to the fourth section, and prevent them from making improper expenditures in future.

Mr. Hill said they had better let by gones be by gones; he would read a resolution to the effect that the Executive have confined themselves to the act regulating the same.

"*Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that no expenditure not absolutely required for the prudent and economical management, protection and collection of the said Revenue, is, under the above mentioned Act, legally chargeable to the gross proceeds of the same; and further

"*Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, that no expenses, with but few, if any exceptions, incurred by any other than the Crown Land Department, are contemplated by the said Act, as expenses, for the management, protection and collection of the said Revenue."

Mr. Partelow said if he (Mr. Hill) meant to make the objectionable grants, his Resolution was right, but if not it would not do at all.

Mr. Gilbert said the house must now come to a stand still, and say if they were prepared to allow the Grants or not. The hon. member for York, (Mr. Wilmot) said the windows were open, yes, and the lid of the chest was open also, and the country paid for it. That hon. member spoke of former Councils, as men who had the confidence of the country, as men of weight, talent, and integrity. Look at them now, what are they? some of them members of both Councils, receiving pay for both bodies, yet they have been lauded as men that were transcendant, superior, and extraordinary, and what have they done? nothing, and they had received their pay for that nothing; the house had paid too dear for the whistle; it was then incumbent on that body to work hard to get rid of such a system. This inaculate body were receiving their pay for latching up expences to be taken out of the Surplus Revenue, such as Clerk's fees, extra charges, fuel, postage, &c. he hoped the day was not far off, when the country would be rid of such folks. There was Allen of Indian town, with his extra charges too, they were all alike from the highest to the lowest all straining after the extra charges. It was high time the house would try and do something for the country, and be serious in making retrenchment. There was the petition of Mr. Whiteside, because he was put on such a salary as the country could afford, up comes a patition complaining of injustice, but he would oppose all such petitions, he would let them go by the board, for which he expected castigation from one or two of his hon. friends, either the Great Agitator, (Wilmot) or the Great Castigator, (End.)

Mr. Boyd thought the language of the Report severe, but why he would ask, and by what authority did the hon. Executive member (Simonds) write to the Secretary of the province on the subject of postages? He would propose that the Governor should keep an account of the postages, and the house would of course pay them. Sir J. Harvey took 1000*l.* out of the contingent fund, just before his departure from the Province of which no account whatever yet has been given.

Mr. End said the items that were objectionable should be specified, otherwise it did not give fair play either to the Committee or to the Executive. He would in this case fire point blank shot, let there be no vagueness or possibility of their mistaking the house, let not ony the present Executive know what was meant by the house, but make it so definite that posterity also might understand it. He did not like generalities, '*fraud lurks in generalities*,' general charges were no charges at all, point out distinctly the identical item and the reason for objecting to them, or the thing would be evade and the house laughed at, as it would deserve to be.

Mr. Brown agreed that the Resolution moved by his hon. Colleague (Mr. Hill) would do very well, if it was followed up with other strong Resolutions, to make it complete. His Excellency could only expend what was pointed out by the Act, all beyond that was illegal. There was 14,500*l.* permanently settled upon the Province in the shape of a Civil List, not a farthing of which could be reduced during the period they are held by the present incumbents. If the Executive would add to the salaries ... Government officers, the house must point out in what way that was the arrangement made by the British Government. The Executive should therefore be vigilent that they did not go beyond the understood allowance. The Committee had discovered that the Executive had gone beyond what the law described, and it was their duty to mark it with strong language, in order that the house might put a wholesome and timely check to it. For as had been observed before, the Executive made these grants to themselves, and "when self the wav'ring balance holds 'tis rarely well adjusted." This should be specified in the Resolutions. There was Dr. Gesner, his services were discontinued long since by the vote of the house, yet the Government had employed him. The hon. Executive Member's statement yesterday of what was the intention of the Executive was very objectionable, while what he stated to day was entirely different from what he stated yesterday; he (Simonds) insinuated that the Report was drawn up by the Chairman, and that the other members of the Committee being mere cyphers, signed it as a matter of course, thereby exculpating all but the Chairman; he did not think this very complimentary to the other members of that Committee; he (Mr. Simonds) said it was very well for the Committee to make reports to suit themselves when they were sure the house would back them, this was accusing the house very unjustly. He also accused the house of being the cause of all the distress existing in the country, and stated that they wished to throw it on the Executive. When Sir J. Harvey left this Province that hon. gentleman eulogized the system which he now condemns, he knew the system was a bad one; the mind of man could not devise a more ruinous one.

Mr. Jordan said it was a very serious matter, and he was astonished to hear the remarks of the Executive Member yesterday, when he advocated the Initiation of the Money Grants in the Executive.—He spoke then of the distress of the country, he was astonished now to hear him advocate the extravagance of the Government, when formerly he was the loudest in the land in condemning it. The salary of the Secretary was sufficiently large for him to pay the contingencies out of it, but now it is not his alone, but large extra charges are made for all Government departments. It was a duty the Committee owed to that House, and to themselves, to express their opinion fully.

Col. Allen said Resolutions should pass, condemning all the objectionable items, some others might require further investigation. He understood there was no order for the drawing of the amount for the Secretary for postage. Indeed, he thought it a matter of doubt altogether, whether it should be allowed or not; he thought it better for the house to address the British government, requesting them to fix the salary of the Governor, and let him pay his own postage: £647 was an enormous postage. The present house confirmed the pledge of the last house when it consented to pay £1,000, and he thought it an extraordinary and unjustifiable measure, when the hon. Executive Member (Simonds) wrote a letter to the Secretary to that effect. The report of the Committee must be excepted, it was called for; the Governor was called upon to defend himself; the house must make enquiry as to the £105 and look into the conduct of the hon. Member (Simonds) in writing the letter to the Secretary of the Province.

Mr. Hanington wished the house to specify the objectionable items.

Mr. Wilmot thought the observations of the Executive Councillor to the Committee were not called for. Those personalities should not be lugged into the debate.

Col. Allen said the most important point in question, was the drawing of the money without a Warrant; the parties should be compelled to refund.

Mr. Hazen said he was not in the house when the question was put, as to whether the Executive Member said the money was drawn by the Provincial Secretary without a Warrant, but he would now state that gentleman did say he did not believe that any Warrant, had passed for the money, and that it had been drawn without the order in Council, but that he afterwards discovered that there was authority for the drawing of it.

Mr. Partelow said that the hon. member (Mr. Simonds) had tried to justify the drawing of the money, but in the Committee room, when it was named to him, he expressed his surprize that it had been drawn at all.

Mr. Fisher did not approve of raking up what happened yesterday, treat all Governor's alike. They should make their objections item by item, as a guide to the Executive in future; the charges for the postages was certainly illegal, but for such services as those done by Dr. Gesner, when required, they may be chargeable on the Civil List fund. The house he took it, would have let the past go, and Legislate for the future; go upon a system of consistency; there never was money more illegally drawn, than the £4000 drawn for the city of St John. He was happy to hear that the old Council was tumbling to pieces, and that a new one was likely to be established, one that will produce love, harmony and concord; he thought the Governor justified in employing Dr. Gesner, but he thought at this season of depression, he might have refrained from expending money for such purposes. He (Mr. Fisher) had tried to fix the salary of the Master of Rolls, but he was told the attempt was preposterous. He thought when a change took place in the Executive, and a good body was established they would not fool away the money in future, altho' decidedly they had the power to do so. The Attorney General's salary was a commutation for all his fees, but it appears the Executive can vote what money they please, for their own pockets; if the Governor had a right to draw £105 why did they apply to the house at all? £500 a year is an ample sum for Auditing the Accounts of this Province; as to the postages, the house could not get over paying that. With respect to the contingencies, he was not favourable for a large sum for that purpose; there was £1000 granted to sir J. Harvey, and when sir W. Colebrooke came, they were called upon to grant a further sum; the sum granted to sir J. Harvey was expended eight weeks after it was granted. Sir W. Colebrooke had not spent anything like the sum granted to sir J. Harvey, altho' his postage bill is far too great. Yet it would be thought extraordinary if they did not pay it; his Excellency had certainly a right to presume, that they would do for him what they had done for sir J. Harvey, the bill may be an extravagant one, but no one would for a moment suppose there was any wrong charge in it, therefore the house was bound to pay it.

Mr. Partelow said the hon. member which had just sat down, had endeavoured to impress upon the house that sir J. Harvey had spent £1000 in eight weeks for postages. Sir John Harvey had paid nearly two years contingencies out of his own funds before that £1000 was granted, and it went to meet what he had laid out, therefore it was unfair to make such statements. He would not consent to sustain the postages as they were now charged; he would put sir Wm. Colebrooke on the same footing as they put sir Archibald Campbell. When the contingent grant was made to his Excellency it was intended to pay postages, and not to be spent for other services, and a bill brought in for all the postages also.

Mr. Williston said the house should vote upon the items. He could not go with so sweeping a Resolution as to condemn the Executive; he hoped they would withdraw the Resolution.

Mr. Barbarie said some hon. members wish to make a monopoly, they had made three or four speeches a piece, and they wished to stop all other members from speaking; he said as to the postage it must be paid, but would remonstrate in future against such lavish expenditure. The Governor as a stranger in this Province was anxious to obtain all the information he could, and that was one reason why his communication was so great as to increase the Postage beyond what was usual; he did not blame the Governor, but he placed no confidence in his adviser. Coroners was now required to make returns of all inquests, the postage for which would be from twenty to thirty shillings each, and all this must be paid. He hoped there would be a change in the Executive and for the better; it could not be worse; a reform was requisite; he heard that some hon. members of the house were called to the Executive, but that was a system he did not like; he would however, put the question to his honor the Speaker when he again resumed the chair; that was a system that would bring the two houses into collision.

Mr. Street said there had been so much said by hon. members that there was very little left on which to make a remark; he would confine himself to the Resolution offered by his hon. colleague from the County of St. John (Mr. Partelow) followed by others saying what are legal charges and what are not; if extravagant charges were permitted it would be productive of serious evil, and there is no knowing where it would stop. He had listened attentively to all that had been said, and had not spoken until now, nor did he speak even now from a desire to hear his own voice.

The house divided on the amendment to Mr. Partelow's Resolution, which was lost.

The house again divided on the original resolution which was carried.

Mr. Fisher said in sir John Harvey's time there were extraordinary grants made. Sir John Harvey had £1000 a year voted him for contingencies, and £500 a year more added to his salary; he had also half of his postage allowed him out of the Military Chest. Sir William Colebrooke had no extra £500 a year; he had less for contingencies than sir John Harvey and nothing out the military chest, and if his postage was not allowed him by that house he must pay it out of his pocket.

Mr. Speaker said the two years postage for the present Governor did not amount to what had been granted him; his postage for the two years came to £668, while there was £850 granted him, it was not his wish that the governor should pay one farthing out of his own private funds, but he would oppose it with all his might.

Hon. C. Simonds said there was only £125 left for contingencies after paying the postage.

Mr. Fisher said let the items in future be furnished by the Governor.

Mr. Hazen said he would like to know if sir John Harvey left any postage unpaid. (From one hon. member 'yes!')

Hon. Speaker said no it was not so.

Mr. Brown said there was a great deal of mistification about the £1000 granted to Sir John Harvey; the story has gone abroad in a variety of shapes.—Sir William Colebrooke said it was all expended when he arrived. The hon. Executive member had endeavoured to show that the contingencies were in arrears when Sir John Harvey left; the £1000 was paid for secret services, such as printing a pamphlet on the Boundary Question, and writing the same, &c. &c. These things should have been charged to the public service; £450 was granted to the governor the first year of his administration, for the express purpose of paying his postage and other contingencies.

Mr. End said Sir John Harvey's friends had never defended his character—they had never declared him of the accusation relative to the £1000; it was true there came in a paper, from where nobody knew, and of which nobody got a copy, but it was a very lamentable attempt to defend him, or to clear him from the imputation. The country rung with it—the newspapers echoed it—and nothing was on the Journals of that House relative to it, to satisfy posterity of his innocence. Those who were his friends did not even now stand forth to defend him, but would rather that it was believed that he left the country indebted for two quarters postage. The paper which was brought in, of which nobody got a copy—that paper was manufactured expressly to fit the case.

Mr. Street said he condemned any thing like reference to Sir John Harvey—it was an invidious subject. He would on all occasions speak fearlessly of the Executive, but he would not speak of them with disrespect; he would go for paying the postage of the Governor, and every other public officer, but he would not allow them to check out the money of their own accord; he would approve of the Committee expressing such a resolution as would restrain the conduct of the Executive in future.

Hon. C. Simonds said that the House should call on the Post Master for the account of Postages.—That he thought the common sense of the question.

Hon. Speaker said he was one of Sir John Harvey's advisers, and he did not believe that he left his Postages unpaid when he left the country.

[It appeared from a statement made by Mr. Wilmot, that the postages for all the public officers during the past year amounted to the incredible sum of £1647.]

The House adjourned until ten o'clock the following morning.

MONDAY, March 29.

The house went into a Committee of the whole on a Bill to repeal all Acts relative to Grammar Schools.

Mr. Barbarie said it was a very important question, and the Committee appointed for that purpose had not yet reported; the House was therefore in want of information. The Parish Schools would have to be reduced in number, in consequence of the want of funds. It had been plainly shown that the Grammar Schools had done no good, and as the house wanted information on the subject he would propose the Bill be postponed for three months.

[The house then divided equal on which the Chairman decided in the affirmative.

The house then went into a Committee of the whole on the *Casual and Territorial Revenue*.

In the opening of this question Mr. Partelow stated that he had ascertained from the Post Office that Sir John Harvey's Postage was paid up to the quarter previous to his departure, and that for the odd time that he remained after the quarter the amount was only the inconsiderable sum of £7 9 3, and that was the whole amount that was paid by His Excellency on account of sir John Harvey's Postage.

[Here the hon. member read the Post Office accounts for the two year's of sir Wm. Colebrook's administration, which amounted to £517 18 4d.]

Hon. C. Simonds said the house found last Session that the money granted for contingencies did not pay the Postage, and that something further must be granted for that purpose. There was a mistake in the report of the Committee, Sir William paid the first two quarters out of his own private funds, because there was no contingencies left to meet it.

Mr. End in his most sarcastic and withering way said, the government of the Province was in a most humiliating position, the accounts show a most outrageous Postage, the accounts had gone to a Committee of the house to report upon, they had reported and in no very measured terms, and the house had consented to receive the report knowing that extravagance existed in the whole of the Government Accounts. The hon. member of the government then got up and abused the recklessness and extravagance of that House, and its grants, which he himself as Speaker of the house at the time had lauded to the skies. Then down came papers from the Executive reflecting on the house for their having disapproved of their extravagance, and these papers had received the sanction of the governor. They, the Executive said distinctly that sir John Harvey left this Province when he was indebted to the Post Office for two quarters postage. He said the Speaker and several other hon. members together with himself did not believe that statement: the hon. Executive member came with reluctance to explain what had become of £1000 contingencies granted to sir John Harvey, and which fortunately he had still in his possession. A copy of which he read and is as follows:—

During the three years administration of sir John Harvey the sum of £3,000 were granted him for his contingencies. To explain and account for those sums, the following statement was made by the hon. C. Simonds last winter:—

Amount overdrawn in 1839, Border Troubles,	£400 10 0
Expences in '40 and '41	243 2 6½
Boundary Line Expences,	240 11 0
Reporting the Libel Case,	25 0 0
Provincial Aids-de-camp,	150 0 0
Militia expenses,	146 2 8
Ferguson at Madawaska,	30 0 0
Law expences in Libel Case,	136 3 6
Do. ditto Mr. Kinnear at G. Manan,	35 0 0
African School at St. John,	10 0 0
Travelling expences and other expences attendant upon the Governor General's visit to the Province,	211 3 3
Hire of Mr. Cunard's Steamer from Miramichi to Bay de Chaleur, for Sir John Harvey's visit,	25 6 0
C. P. Wetmore, for investigating a charge against a Magistrate at Sunbury,	15 0 0
Mr. Ward's expences as Emigrant Agent,	23 10 0
Canoe hire, and Executive Council Book Boxes for holding papers, &c.	10 0 0
	£1701 2 11½

The Balance he said was expended in Postages and other services not to be accounted for.

The hon. Executive Member thus accounted for the £3,000 granted as contingencies, and expended by sir J. Harvey, in addition to which he came forward this session, and stated on the floor of that house, that sir J. Harvey had run away and cheated the Post office out of two quarters postage, and this assertion came from sir J. Harvey's bosom friend—his legal adviser and staunch advocate. He did not begrudge sir J. Harvey his friends; he (Sir J. Harvey) was a man,—he looked like a man—and he would have acted like a man, had he been left alone: but he was badly advised, and that bad advice had contributed mainly to the ruin of the Province. It was a most unfortunate thing for this province that the government had fallen into such unfortunate hands. An Executive member came down to that house in a solemn manner, and stated that the late Governor was arrears to the Post office, when he left the Province; but the house did not believe it either then or now, and the house very properly to exculpate the late Governor from the odium of such disgraceful conduct, had sifted the business, and found it was all a mis-statement; they had done for him what his professed friend refused to do—they had cleared him of a false imputation, and now when the thing was discovered, the same Executive member comes forward and acknowledged it was all a mistake. Could there be any reliance placed in such men—was there any faith in them? No, they were madmen—flinging fire about them, burning and destroying all that was within their reach, and when they were detected it was all a joke. He lamented—sorely lamented, for the sake of the Queen's representative, and for the sake of his late Excellency sir J. Harvey, that the Crown had such advisers. That gentleman (the late Governor) like a certain traveller mentioned in the Scriptures fell among——he would not say *thieves*, but certainly his fall was an unfortunate *one*, he was sorry the present Governor, whom he believed was a very good man, should have fallen in such hands; his advisers would betray him as they had done sir J. Harvey, both here and hereafter. The Executive member said this was a mistake—a mistake in what? was it a mistake in a *figure*? No, but it was a mistake in a deliberate string of circumstances drawn up—concocted and arranged for the express purpose. The fact was they were squeezed into a corner, and had no possible mode of escape, except by saying it was a mistake.

Hon. C. Simonds said if the house required it, they could have a detailed account of the expenditure of the contingencies, to the very last farthing.

Hon. Speaker said no, he hoped the house would never ask for such a thing; he rejoiced to find that the Post Office account was then corrected, he regretted that such a report should ever have come from the Executive. The house had never refused to provide for any sum the Governor had overdrawn heretofore; if the Governor in this instance, had consulted the house, it would have saved any hard feelings existing, and would have been paid without the question being asked, how it was spent; but an account sent down in the way in which this was, could not be sustained by that house. The Executive was unfortunate in the account they had sent down—they were still more unfortunate in insisting on its being correct, as it had since proved to be all wrong. That house was willing at all times to give the Governor an ample sum to meet the contingencies, and to do it without a murmur; some of the sums charged in that account were drawn from the wrong funds, while others ought not have been drawn at all. The house entertained the best feelings towards her Majesty's Representatives; if his Excellency at any time required a sum of money, which should not properly be charged into the contingent fund, let him send down to the house by Message, and if the demand was at all reasonable, the house would cheerfully meet it. The Resolution passed by the house and of which the Executive member had complained so much, would be followed up by other Resolutions. The Governor must conform to the practice of former Governors; he must come down by Message, to ask for a provision for his contingencies—they never had refused when asked for, and he hoped they never would. The house must be respected by the Executive, and it must respect itself, and he hoped the opposition now offered by the house should be a lesson to the Executive in future. The head of the Government must draw only from funds that are applicable; the Governor had no authority to draw from the surplus Casual Revenue fund, the sum which he drawn for the Assistant Emigrant Agent at Fredericton.

Hon. Mr. Simonds said he wished the Speaker would make out a list of what items are warranted by law; he did not know until then that the popular branch were the expounders of the law. The Attorney General had made application for his contingencies out of that fund, and he certainly should know the law. It would be beneficial to the Executive to be informed on this point; the surplus of the Casual Revenue was accumulating. The Speaker said that some of these amounts should be taken out of that fund, he should be very glad if it was so. "With respect to the Report made by the Committee of that house, it was entirely too strong—it was couched in language unfit to be used towards the Queen's Representative. The Report from the Executive was a proper Report; it was couched in calm and dignified language, and if the Committee were in error that had now been fully explained, and he hoped that would do away with all improper feeling.

Mr. Wilmot said the Executive were much to blame: when the Committee of that house had found fault with them they were put upon their trial; they were not then justified in sending down to that house any uncertain statement; they had done so, and now they were proved to be wrong—they endeavoured to exculpate themselves. He was prepared to show what might or might not be drawn from the surplus Civil List Fund. He would not go the length of his hon. the Speaker on that subject; the house wished he took it to disapprove of the mode by which these sums were drawn rather than the quantity of money drawn. The £400 granted last year should have been applied for the payment of the Postages.

Mr. Partelow said that the hon. Executive member had tried to make the house believe that two quarters Postage was paid by the Governor out of his own pocket. £850 had been appropriated for that service since the arrival of the Governor, and not one farthing of which had been so applied; £517 12 1d. had been accounted for as expended, but did not know what had become of the balance.

Hon. C. Simonds said, after what had been said by the house relative to the expenditure; the house should receive the account in detail.

Mr. Barbarie said he thought the house was out of the difficulty; it had made an ample grant for postages, and now it appeared it all had been expended for other purposes. This he thought the Governor had no right to do. The house he thought would pause before making any further grants; if the Report of the Select committee was severe, the Report of the Executive was severe also; they had endeavoured to justify their position and had failed in doing it—and now the hon. Executive member endeavours to haul himself out of the difficulty, by saying it was a mistake. No explanation would be satisfactory to that house after what had been given; he therefore should look with suspicion on the whole Report of the Executive. The charges they had made were not justified, and the warrants had been illegally drawn; he therefore would go with the Report of the Committee as it stood.

Mr. Hill asked what had become of the £850 granted to the Governor for contingencies, the expenditure of that money was perfectly excusable, as it was given to him for that purpose. He tho't the house must have information on the subject, before they could say much about it. His Excellency must not be allowed to pay his postage out of his own pocket, he hoped the house would never economize in that way, it would be disgraceful; the house was entitled to a detailed account of the expenditure, and which no doubt would be furnished if asked for. Sir J. Harvey had £1000 a year during his three years administration, and was never called upon for any account of how it was expended, and now they were expressing their indignation because Sir William had expended £750; he would move a Resolution, he did not wish to censure the Executive until the house was properly informed on the subject.

Mr. Brown said there was no information wanted there had been £850 granted for the two years service, which had been all drawn and expended, and no postages paid with it. Did not his hon. colleague (Mr. Hill) know that the money was granted for postages? yet they found the postages drawn for in addition, without leave or licence. The house was not prepared to find things in that state. Two years postages drawn from a fund, that it should not be drawn from, and not a farthing of it paid for that purpose. Sir John Harvey's contingencies in the most extravagant days did not exceed £100 including postages. The grant to the governor for contingencies was principally intended for that service and he was astonished to hear his hon. colleague (Mr. Hill) make such observations.

Mr. Partelow was astonished at the hon. member for Charlotte (Mr. Hill) his colleague (Brown) has put the question in the plainest possible way. The house had passed a Resolution that the governor had drawn the money illegally, why was not that Resolution met by the Executive, instead of censuring the house. It was a perfect absurdity to expend £800 and not pay the postages with it. All the arguments that had been used to excuse the conduct of the Executive in this respect was all sophistry; he (Mr. P.) went himself to the governor and asked what would be required for contingencies, and was told £400, and his hon. colleague (Simonds) filled up the blank himself; he would offer a Resolution to the effect that the amount drawn should have met the postage, and that the warrants were illegally drawn.

Mr. Fisher said there was no doubt of the illegality of the drawing of the money, but there was a difficulty existing. The house must either assume the money was correctly applied, or they must call upon the Executive to furnish the items; he would go for the Resolution, the amount was wrongly drawn and from a wrong fund.

Mr. Wilkinson perfectly agreed with the observations of the hon. member for York (Mr. Fisher.) the money belonged to the people, and the house would not do right unless it protected it; he thought after what had been said, it was likely the governor would send down the items without the house asking for them. The Executive member says the money has been disbursed for useful purposes, and is not sure but there is a balance left. If that statement was correct the house would of course go for it, and make all necessary grants for the public service. There was no secret service money required now a days; he could not go for the Resolution until further information was afforded the house. The £200 granted to the Surveyor General was decidely wrongly drawn and he hoped the house would lay its hands on that item: he never understood that that officer was entitled to any thing more than his salary of £600 a year. The Secretary's postage he thought should come out of the Civil List, and not the Casual Revenue; if such drafts were continued on that fund, there would be no surplus fund left in a short time.

[Mr. Hill's Amendment was then put and negatived, when the Resolution offered by Mr. Partelow, to the effect that the £850 was granted to pay postages &c., and that the house expressed its disapprobation and surprise, that it was not so applied, which Resolution was carried.]

Communications.

[*To the Editor of the Chronicle.*]

Sir,—It may be well known to many of your readers that the phenomena of Animal Magnetism or Mesmerism has long since engaged the attention of some of the learned Societies in Europe, and that, *being unable satisfactorily to account for the facts, though clearly admitting them as such*, they were forced to arrive at various, and frequently very unphilosophical conclusions. It may not however be so generally known, that the science has been fully recognised, its benefits proved, and its practice regulated by the public authorities in some parts of Europe; while in Britain and America, it has for some years past been steadily gaining converts from among the ranks of scientific men; notwithstanding, that, from prejudice of education, and other causes, they had long denied, and many of them do yet refuse it a practical, thorough, and candid investigation. My own prejudices against it were strong enough, until I had an opportunity of witnessing some of the surprising effects resulting from experiments performed in this city a few months since; but having been induced to read a good deal on the subject pro and con, I have since freely confessed a complete change of opinion, and strong faith in the power and usefulness of the science; An extraordinary proof of the latter (as recorded in your paper of 10th ult) has lately been detailed at a meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, and to which I would respectfully beg to refer those who may feel any interest in the subject.

Some of the experiments I allude to were performed by one of my relatives, now absent, and Dr. Gesner is indebted to this individual for the experiments he has seen, and which were private. I was therefore much surprised at the ungenerous manner in which he alluded to the subject in his lecture at the Institute on Friday evening last, and consequently sent him a note on the following day, some *parts* of which he has noticed in the most unfair and unhandsome manner, both *in public and in private*. I therefore now enclose an entire copy of the note, with the present communication, you will have the goodness to insert in your next publication.

If the Doctor had sent me a reply to this, and had disavowed the language attributed to him, I should probably, as stated in my note, have taken no further notice of his remarks, but as his silence in this respect must be taken as additional evidence of guilt, I think it due to all parties, that the whole matter should be placed within the reach of those who composed his audience at that and the following lecture; in order that they may judge for themselves, the occasion and propriety of his subsequent remarks:—So far as they were intended to be personal, they could be of no interest to the audience, and I can only treat them with the contempt they deserve, leaving the Doctor to the full enjoyment of the feelings so happily and elegantly displayed on the occasion.

If the Doctor will account to the satisfaction of competent judges, for the phenomena he has witnessed, and explain the *phisiological principles* upon which he founds his theory, I can undertake that an operator will be found to exhibit all the experiments he has witnessed, and probably as many more, as will warrant the extension of his belief, notwithstanding that the first process upon new subjects is always very fatiguing to the operator, and requiring from 15 minutes to an hour (according to circumstances) before any such results appear, as could afford satisfactory evidence to a numerous assemblage of persons.

I am Sir, Your obedient Servant,
A LOVER OF SCIENCE.

March 30, 1843.

DR. GESNER,—

SIR,—One would have supposed that the circumstances under which you were permitted to witness some private experiments in Animal Magnetism last Autumn, might at least have prevented you making the science a subject for public ridicule or animadversion; and that after the sentiments you expressed at the time and on the following day, if you found sufficient grounds for changing them, you might have had sufficient candour to acquaint the operator with the fact, and perhaps given him the benefit of your discovery. As I was credibly informed, however, that in reference to the said exhibition you had publicly said you *could account for all you saw*, and that there was *nothing to wonder at except the weakness and credulity of those who took so much interest in the matter*; and as your remarks on the subject at the close of your Lecture on Magnetism last evening, directly lead to the same conclusion, I am induced for reasons well known to you, in the first place to ask if I heard correctly what you said, and if the following is in substance a correct report of your observations, viz: "It may "be expected after all we have read and heard of "the wonders of Animal Magnetism, that I should "say something on the subject before the close of "my present Lecture; *but there is no connexion* "*whatever between this and Magnetism*, and it is "very improperly called by that name—Mesmerism "is the more appropriate name for this science, (if "science it may be called) and I believe some ex-"traordinary experiments have been performed by "its advocates, *but we can account for them all on* "Philosophical principles. As to the travellers, as "it is called, with another man's soul all over the "world, that I don't believe, and I think it is a "delusion." Your subsequent observations on the laws of the Creator in refutation of Clairvoyance, I confess I was unable to comprehend, and therefore cannot report them, but they were closed by a challenge—"*Why don't they let us see something?*" "Why don't they come here and exhibit as we do?" —Now, it might have been more creditable to you to have added—"I have witnessed some of the experiments, which were satisfactory (as far as they went,) and might appear strange to persons unacquainted with scientific principles, but *I can easily account for them*." Had you done so, I might not have thought it necessary to take any further notice of your remarks; but since your disparagement of the SCIENCE, as I shall call it, has been public and repeated, while your admissions of its power have been rather private and equivocal, I have determined on this method of calling your attention to it again, that you may avail yourself of the opportunity which Monday's lecture on Electro-Magnetism will happily afford you, of stating the grounds for the opinion you have so readily hazarded, and the extent of your researches and investigations in the science, when those persons whose prejudices may have been strengthened by your previous observations, may form some opinion of the weight to which they are entitled.

My object in addressing you, is further to request a reply to the following questions, and which I consider you are bound to give:

1st. Had you expressed a desire to be present when an opportunity was afforded for the experiments already alluded to, and were you invited in consequence?

2d. Did you on entering the room see a gentleman in *mesmeric sleep*, (as it is called,) and two other gentlemen as witnesses, both of them tolerably well versed in science; and did you or they, or all of you, *without success*, adopt such means to awaken the subject as would have been abundantly sufficient to rouse one out of a natural sleep?

3d. Did you observe that the subject could hear no noise whatever, no voice except that of the mesmeriser, whose questions and wishes however he would readily answer and attend to?

4th. Were you then, and are you yet, convinced there was no collusion between the parties?

5th. Did you witness, during said sleep, several experiments on the different organs of the brain of the subject; the following for instance, or any of them: and were you convinced that their development was generally clear and distinct, viz: benevolence, anger, mirth, sorrow, hunger, thirst, cold, heat, dancing, singing, sympathy, and insensibility to pain?

6th. In the excitement of cold and heat, did one of the gentlemen (a medical man) test the pulse of the subject and declare the effects to be surprising?

7th. Did you observe a sympathy between the mesmeriser and the subject; the former eating and drinking, and the latter tasting and naming the substances, apparently masticating and swallowing them without having touched a particle, and being so blindfolded that he could neither see nor smell?

8th. Did you notice a surprising alternation of rigidity and relaxation of the muscles of the arm of the subject, produced by manipulation?

9th. Do you think, as stated in your last lecture, in reference to Magnetism, Galvanism, and Electricity, *that we are bound to believe the evidence of our senses*—if so, was there any delusion on this occasion?

10th. You also stated that the existence of Magnetism (terrestrial) although plainly proved, *could not clearly be accounted for*. How then can you account for the before mentioned effects of Mesmerism? Will you now undertake to repeat that there is no connexion between the two powers; that exactly similar effects cannot be produced?

11th. Have you witnessed any acknowledged successful experiments in *Clairvoyance*? and are the philosophical principles upon which you can account for the effects of Mesmerism, of such a nature as warrant the gratuitous and public statement of your disbelief in this particular branch of science?

12th. Can you state what eminent scientific authors have of late undertaken to deny the power or *usefulness* of Animal Magnetism, or to *define its limits*?

I hope and trust the explanation you may afford at the next meeting of the Institute may be sufficient to render a public appeal to you unnecessary. Meantime remain dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

25th March, 1843.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 31, 1843.

The Committee of Assembly have declared the seat of JOHN T. WILLISTON, Esq., member for Northumberland, vacant; and a new Writ will be issued returnable in June. This Report does not extend to the remaining member, Mr. Rankin, who will retain his seat.

The Legislative Council have agreed to the new timber duties Bill, which requires it to be collected at the shipping port. On the 25th a Bill for the amendment of the City Charter was brought in and read a first time.

Some progress has been made in a Bill to amend the Election Laws of the Province: it is to be hoped this act among other improvements, will make it imperative on Sheriffs of Counties to hold a scrutiny if demanded, instead of incurring an enormous expence to the Province, for what could be done with comparatively trifling cost and loss of time in the locality of the election.

We are not in possession of the new Provincial Tariff, but have heard a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed on the subject, as giving little or no protection to the manufacturing interests of the colony, and which are all-important at this time. We have not money to purchase foreign articles at present, and every such that can be manufactured among us should be sufficiently protected. We find the United States exacting such heavy protecting duties as nearly to exclude British goods; and unless we turn a deaf ear to American notions, this country will be inundated with them, for which money must be paid, and the Province will eventually become poorer than ever.

His Excellency has given his assent to the Loan Bill, that it may be sent to England by the April packet; also to the Revenue and Timber Duties Bill.

CITY ELECTION.—Tuesday next is the day appointed by Charter for the City Election. It is to be regretted that our most efficient Aldermen intend resigning on that day; but it is nevertheless to be hoped, that the citizens, having their eyes open to our present civic difficulties, will resolve to support none but men of known prudence, integrity and above all independence of character. Let it not be said that because there is no money to spend, it is therefore no matter who is elected; but recollect the safety of our City may depend upon the issue of these returns, and if ever there was one time more than another that a careful, judicious selection should be made, it is the present. Let not any party feelings characterise the proceedings, and if a contest occurs in any of the wards, let it be done in manly independence and mutual good feeling, and we trust at no distant day, our city's return to prosperity may be the consequence.

THE HEAD QUARTERS.—We have received the first number of a new Paper published at Fredericton under this title, by Mr. J. P. PHILLIPS. It is very neatly printed, and as the Proprietor is a practical printer, and has been for many years in connexion with the Royal Gazette Office, we heartily wish him success.

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.—This light of which a short description is given on our first page, has been visible in the western sky for several nights lately, when clear.

THE GREAT WESTERN.—Some anxiety was felt in New-York in regard to the steamer, which sailed a few hours before the storm of the 16th; but we are glad to perceive she has since been spoken under sail and steam direct for England.

ST. DOMINGO.—Arrivals at the United States fr this island report that the Revolution was progr sing, that the rebels numbered twelve thous men! and had taken possession of Anse d'He ault, Anse a Veau, and Jeremie, and in the la city have established a provisional government. number of respectable Haytien merchants and ot individuals have been imprisoned: Dr. Lovell, American citizen is condemned to death. Busin in consequence was at a complete stand, and rates could be collected.

FIRE.—A dwelling house near the Abode

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appeal to you unnecessary.
sir,
r obedient servant.

IRONICLE.

MARCH 31, 1843.

Assembly have declared the
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Charter was brought in and

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s.—We have received the
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y Mr. J. P. Phillips. It
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s been for many years in
l Gazette Office, we hear-

r.—This light of which a
on our first page, has been
y for several nights lately,

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the steamer, which sailed
torm of the 10th; but we
has since been spoken un-
for England.

St. Domingo.—Arrivals at the United States from this island report that the Revolution was progressing, that the rebels numbered twelve thousand men, and had taken possession of Anse d'Hainault, Anse a Veau, and Jeremie, and in the latter city have established a provisional government. A number of respectable Haytien merchants and other individuals have been imprisoned: Dr. Lovell, an American citizen is condemned to death. Business in consequence was at a complete stand, and no rates could be collected.

Fire.—A dwelling house near the Abodeau, belonging to Henry Gilbert, Esq., and occupied by two families, was entirely consumed by fire on Wednesday morning. It is understood a stove pipe was the cause.

Steamers.—Mr. Whitney's steamer *North America*, after having undergone extensive repairs and improvements, will resume her trips to Boston, about the 10th April next.—The fine new steamer *Herald*, which is now being fitted up for that purpose will commence plying in the Bay of Fundy about the same time.—The *New-Brunswick*, and other steamers for the river trade are having the necessary preparations made for a summer's campaign on the noble St. John.

Dreadful Murder.—Mr. Charles G. Corlies, who keeps a bowling saloon at 360, Broadway, N. York, was shot through the head a few minutes previous to seven o'clock on Monday evening 20th instant, within thirty feet of Broadway, and in one of the most frequented thoroughfares of that city.—The murderer had not been arrested. The diabolical deed is supposed to have been committed either by a woman who was seen speaking to him about the time, or that she was employed to arrest his attention while a hired assassin accomplished the murder. At present all is mere conjecture both as to the identity of the murderer, and the object for committing the act.

[*From the Royal Gazette, March 22*]

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Hon. William Black, the Hon. George Shore, the Hon. Frederick P. Robinson, the Hon. William F. Odell, and the Hon. William Crane, as Executive Councillors, and to appoint the Hon. Hugh Johnston and the Hon. Edward B. Chandler, (provisionally,) as Members of the Executive Council.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor.
WM. F. ODELL,
Provincial Secretary's Office, March 21, 1843.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Robert Payne, John Kerr, John Sandall, Gerardus Clowes Curman, James Dunn, James Moran, and James Gallagher, Esquires, to be Commissioners for the Alms House in the County of St. John.

Le Baron Drury, Esquire, to be High Sheriff of King's County, in place of Ass Davidson, Esquire, deceased.

William Alexander Black, Esquire, to be High Sheriff of the County of Kent, in place of Le Baron Drury, Esquire, appointed to King's County.—*Royal Gazette.*

Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Johnston took his seat in the Legislative Council, pursuant to Mandamus received by the mail on Tuesday: and it will be perceived, with the Hon. Mr. Chandler, has been sworn in provisionally a member of the Privy Council. Messrs. Wilmot and Hazen will not, we believe, take their seats until the close of the session, as the Bill which is temporarily in operation for vacating seats of members, requires their returning to their constituents. As that Bill however has been decided by the highest authority, to be unconstitutional, it will either be altered during the present session, or will become a dead letter, thro' the withholding of the Queen's assent if it is not disallowed.—*Sentinel.*

Quebec, March 22.

The thermometer this morning at sun rise, was down to ten degrees above zero, and it is still freezing in the shade, although the snow is melting in the sunshine. The ice bridge on the St. Lawrence is good, and will probably continue till the end of the month at least. Several of the Canadian farmers arrived in town this morning with fresh fish from the sea coast of the State of Maine.—*Gazette.*

An Indian who reached Three Rivers on Saturday, from Montashaug, a post occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company, states that very little snow had fallen in that direction this winter; when he left about seventeen days back, there was but four inches; within a few miles of Three Rivers he met with hordes of the *Original* or Moose Deer.—*Ib.*

His Excellency the Governor General's health has not improved since yesterday; and his strength has rather decreased.

James Sampson,
W. C. Gwynne,
W. Home.

Government House, 15th March, 1843.

Chocolate Manufactory.—A new establishment for the manufacture of Chocolate has been set in operation in Dartmouth, by Messrs. Mott, and we think with every prospect of encouragement. A good article at a reasonable rate will always find a ready market; and from the specimen we have proved of Messrs. Motts Chocolate, it is not too much to say, that the former object has been realized. The Chocolate, Cocoa Paste, and Prepared Cocoa, are excellent, and we are assured that these preparations can be manufactured fully cheaper compared with quality, than any imported from the United States. We have no doubt when the article is known in the adjacent Provinces, that it will meet with rapid sale—and that the enterprise will be well supported.—*Halifax Times.*

We cheerfully endorse the opinions of our cotemporary of the Times, as expressed above. We have tested the preparations of Messrs. Mott, and think them equal to any article of the kind imported into the Country. We commend the manufacturers to the patronage of the public.—*Nov. Scotian.*

Melancholy Accident.—The schooner Fair Lady, of Sable River, County of Shelburne, Ira Pride, master, with three young men belonging to that place, John R. Spearwater, (eldest son of Peter S. Spearwater, Esq., M. P. P.) Elijah Pride, and Jas. F. Richardson, left Canso on the 10th of last November, where they had been on a mackarel and trafling voyage, for Halifax, but has never since been heard of, and the weather being very boisterous, it is supposed they foundered and that all persons perished. She had been spoken off Liscomb's Harbour, on the 30th of the month. What renders this accident more painful is that Ira Pride, the master, was the only son of an aged widow, and left a wife and two children—the second one born since he was lost. John R. Spearwater's mother was laying a corpse in the house, and was buried on the same day, it is supposed he found a watery grave. Elijah Pride was the youngest son of Mr. Wm. Pride, and was the hope of his parents in their old age. James Richardson was the son of Mr. James Richardson, of Jones's Harbour, owner of the vessel.—*Ib.*

The Late Earthquake.—*Point Petre.*—A St. Croix paper of Feb. 16th, says: The mouth of the harbour of Point Petre, which before the event, was capable of admitting ships of the heaviest burthen, became completely choked up and forever rendered impassible by rocks being forced up from the bottom of the sea. The vessels which were at the time in port, will, it is feared, never be got out—among them many large ships from France, and other vessels from America.

Severe Storm.—New York city was visited on Thursday night by one of the most violent storms that has taken place there, in the month of March, for many years. The wind blew a perfect tempest. The snow fell to the depth of nearly two feet or three inches. The narrow streets are said to be nearly impassable to vehicles drawn by horses. Much damage was done in several parts of the city. A house was blown down, and a woman and child killed, and several children and a man dangerously wounded. The man was dug out of the ruins the next morning. The building that was blown down was undergoing repairs. It fell over on to a small wooden tenement, crushing it and its inmates. It was a most unfortunate disaster. A man was found in another street, in a snow-drift, quite dead—probably from exposure.

The Great Western sailed from New York on Thursday afternoon, and must have encountered this storm when about twenty miles out from Sandy Hook.

Foreign Coin.—Previous to the adjournment of Congress, an act was passed which renders legal, a tender of money in the gold coins of France and England. The coin of France is to be of not less than eight hundred and ninety-nine thousandths in fineness, at ninety-two cents and nine-tenths of a cent per pennyweight; that of England not less than nine hundred and fifteen and a half in fineness, at ninety-four cents and six tenths of a cent per pennyweight; silver coins were likewise legalized, as the Spanish pillar dollars and the dollars of Mexico, Peru and Bolivia of not less than eight hundred and ninety-seven thousandths in fineness and four hundred and fifteen grains in weight, at one hundred cents each.

Also, five franc pieces of France, of not less than nine hundred thousandths in fineness, and three hundred and eighty-four grains in weight, at ninety-three cents each.—*New York Evening Post.*

An Old Subscriber.—We had a call yesterday, from a Gentleman from Granby, 92 years of age, who stated that he had been a subscriber to the Courant for *seventy years!* We have frequently had occasion to allude to old subscribers to our paper, but we doubt whether there are any living who have taken it for so long a time as the gentleman above referred to.—*Con. (Hartford) Courant.*

Passengers from New Orleans have been brought to this City for the extraordinary fare of $15 in the cabin. Stage fare to Philadelphia is $10; and contingencies of $5, and we have 2300 miles travel for 30 dollars.

Voyage of Discovery to China.—H. M. S Samarang, Captain Sir E. Belcher, which arrived here on Sunday morning, sailed on Thursday night on her voyage of discovery and scientific enquiry to the China Sea and the eastward coast of Asia. The Samarang came to this port for the purpose of receiving one of those beautiful instruments, invented by our townsman, R. W. Fox, Esq., for ascertaining the dip of the needle and the magnetic intensity of the earth, either on shore or at sea, with a degree of accuracy which is given by no other instrument. Although this arises in a great measure from the principles applied by its talented inventor, yet much is due to the surprising delicacy of the workmanship of Mr. William George, of this town, who has constructed these instruments for the Government expeditions and observatories in most parts of the world. During his stay, Sir Edward Belcher has been employed with Mr. Robert Fox in an extensive series of magnetic experiments, both on board the Samarang and on shore, by which the correctness of the instruments has been determined, and the variation of the needle at Falmouth found now to be 25 deg. 8 W., the dip being 69 deg 1. The manner in which this expedition has been fitted out is in the highest degree creditable to the Government. No expense has been spared in furnishing the gallant commander with instruments of the most accurate kind. It may be interesting to state that the Samarang is to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, when the experiments tried at Falmouth will be repeated, as they will also at Singapore and Hong Kong. She then proceeds to survey the entire coast of China and the adjacent islands. She is to visit Japan, and to trace the Asiatic continent as far north as Kamschatka. Her officers are instructed to collect all the objects of natural history they can; and for the purpose of ensuring the strictest fidelity as to the general aspect of the coasts and country, and for preserving illustrative views of the several places to which the Samarang may proceed, Sir E. Belcher is furnished with a most complete set of Daguerreotype and Calotype apparatus, in the successful use of which he has been receiving instructions from Mr. Robert Hunt, Secretary to the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, whose attention to these arts has well qualified him to do so.—*Falmouth Packet.*

Among the 'on dits' in circulation at the leading political clubs, is that Sir James Graham, Secretary of State for the Home department, is likely to be selected to succeed Lord Ellenborough as Governor General of India. We mention the rumor, but vouch not for its correctness; still the circulation of the report is in circles which ought to command the best information.—*Morning Herald.*

Militia.—The militia regiments for the different counties of England, it is said, will be raised early in the course of the ensuing spring, and a ballot will take place, when they will be regularly embodied, and called out for twenty eight days' training and exercise. Preparations are already making to carry this object into effect.

The culture of coffee, which, about fifty years ago was unknown throughout the whole continent of South America, now produces, in Brazil alone, the enormous quantity of 135,000,000lb, or something more than one-half of what annually finds its way from all quarters into the European markets.

The number of horned cattle in the United Kingdom is estimated at 7,000,000, that of sheep at 32,000,000. Taking the former to be worth £10 each the latter 25s., the total value will be £110,000,000.

Since the new the new tariff has come into operation nearly 1000 bullocks have been landed at the port of Southampton from France and Spain. It is expected that, before the spring has passed, the number will be doubled, as arrangements have been made for larger importations than have hitherto taken place.

Married.

On the 29th inst. by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rector of the Parish, Mr. Abraham B. Holder, of the Parish of Westfield, to Miss Elmina Purdy, of the same place.

At Christ Church, Amherst, N. S. on Sunday the 26th inst., by the Rev. George Townshend, Rector, Thomas N. Woodman, Esq., of Marlborough, (England) to Ruth R., oldest daughter of Michael Gordon, Esq., Collector of H. M. Customs.

In the Parish Church of Shediac, by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, on the 28th ult., Mr. W. G. A. Sommers, to Miss Jane Boyd.

At Obion, Tennessee, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. B. Braham, Mr. Wellington Donaldson, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Richard T. Merriweather, Esq.

Died.

On Thursday evening, after a short and severe illness, Mr. John Ford, in the 55th year of his age, leaving a wife and four children to lament their loss.—Mr. F. was a native of Ireland, and has resided in this City for nearly thirty years; he was universally respected and esteemed as an honest and worthy citizen.—Funeral on Sunday next, at half past 4 o'clock, from his late residence, in Horsefield street, when friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

On Friday, Mr. William John Drummond, aged 67 years.

At Digby Gut, N. S., on Monday the 20th inst., in the 30th year of her age, Frances, wife of Mr. Wm. Letney, and second daughter of Mr. Thomas McCormick, of this city.

At Kingston, Jamaica, on the 3d February, in the 21st year of her age, Ella M. Almon, fourth daughter of the late hon. W. B. Almon, M. D., of Halifax.

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of St. John. Arrived, 21st—Victoria, Bollong, St. John's, (N. F.)—John Robertson, fish.
27th—ship Calcutta, McKinnell, Hull, 51—James Kirk, coals.
Barque Albion, Errington, Cork, 43—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
Ship Lady Scott, McFarlane, Barmuda, 42—order, ballast.
28th—Barque Abeona, Bodie, London, 65—Meritt, ballast.
30th—ship Fair Acadian, Loadman, Liverpool,—order, —, merchandise.
Sir Walter Scott, Wright, Deal, —, order, ballast.
Amazon, Heyes, Waterford, —, order, ballast.

CLEARED.

21st—Brig James Hay, Wiseman, Africa, via New York, fish and lumber—Daniel Leavitt.
23rd—schr. Free Trade, Hallett, Portland, lumber—Waterhouse & Troop; Charlotte, Hammond, Halifax, boards, limestone, and pickled fish—G. & J. Salter.
24th—Brig Argyle, Reid, Dublin, deals—Wm. Carvill; schr. Success, Woodin, Halifax, laths and bricks—G. & J. Salter: Thomas Cribben, McNab, Halifax, limestone and laths—G. & J. Salter.
25—Barque Frederick, Carter, London, deals &c. —S. Wiggins & son: schr. Margaret Trynor, Rankin, Boston, coal, deals, &c.
March 28th.—Brigt. P. I. Nevius, Stoop, Baltimore.

A Ship is reported on shore at Spruce harbour. At Holmes's hole, British schr. Friendship, from New York for St. John, N. B. dragged foul of brig Sylph, from Philadelphia for Boston, received considerable damage, and then ran ashore; she was discharging 16th—vessel tight.

Spoken, lat. 44, long. 51 20, ship Canmore, Mackie, from St. John for Glasgow, out nine days—all well.

Westport, (N. S.) March 23.—The schooners Sussex, Harris, and the Herald, Welsh, sailed for Barbadoes on the 19th.

Melancholy.—We are informed that the schooner Mary Jane, of and for Grand Manan, from Halifax, was driven ashore during the night of Friday the 17th instant, in the snow storm, at Long Island Bay (Grand Manan) a short distance from the residence of the master, Capt. Daniel Gatcomb, and, melancholy to relate, all on board were drowned! It is supposed the crew consisted of three persons, one of whom was Mr. Sidney Bancroft, of Grand Manan, and as some female wearing apparel has been found on the shore, it is conjectured there was a woman passenger on board. The wreck of the schooner was discovered the next morning, broken in two near Capt Gatcomb's dwelling, and sundry articles belonging to the deceased were picked up. Capt. G's body was found on Monday. He was well known as an industrious honest man, and his loss will be severely felt by a large family, who have been suddenly called upon to lament their bereavement.—Mr. Bancroft, we understand, was also a deserving man, and has left a family.—*Courier.*

RELIEF FUND FOR THE POOR.

THE Committee appointed to distribute Provisions to the Poor, will attend on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 4 until 7 o'clock, at the Store on Peters' Wharf, at present occupied by Messrs. Eaton, Burnham & Co, when they will receive written recommendations from the Subscribers to the Fund, and give such supplies as may be necessary. *28th March.*

To the Electors of King's Ward.

Gentlemen,

HAVING served you in the capacity of Assistant Alderman, I now tender my services as Alderman for the ensuing year. Should it be your pleasure to place me again at that Board, my best services will be devoted to your interests.

Your obedient Servant,
S. HALLET.

March 30. All the city papers.

To the Electors of Queen's Ward.

Gentlemen,

ON the First Tuesday in April ensuing, I shall appear at the Hustings as a Candidate for the Office of Alderman for Queen's Ward.

Should you elect me to that situation, I will endeavour to perform the duties of the same to the best of my abilities.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours most respectfully,
St. John, March 31. S. K. FOSTER.
[All City Papers.]

To the Electors of King's Ward.

Gentlemen,

I BEG to announce to you my intention of offering for Assistant Alderman for King's Ward for the ensuing year, and should a majority of your suffrages confer on me that trust, I shall endeavour to discharge my duty with firmness and independence. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

March 30, 1843.

A CARD—Queen's Ward.

AT the Annual Election for Charter Officers on Tuesday next, the subscriber intends offering as ASSISTANT ALDERMAN for Queen's Ward. He respectfully solicits the suffrages of the Electors. JOHN SEARS.

March 31, 1843.

British Seminary.

MISSES MACKINTOSH,
Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B.

BRANCHES:

ENGLISH GRAMMAR (including Parsing, Construction, and Syntax); Reading, Ancient and Modern History, Composition, Rhetoric, Philosophy, Natural and Moral Botany, Geography, Astronomy, Algebra, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, French, Latin; Drawing (six styles) Water, Oil, Pencilling, Rice, Oriental Tinting, Artificial; Transfering (two modes.) Writing (round and square;) Music, Piano Forte, Guitar & Accordion.

Needlework, Plain, Ornamental, Point, Fancy; Netting, Knitting, Coloured Flowering, Velvet and Crape Embroidery.

Italian, French, and German Fancy Work; Wafer, Rice, Alum Work, Wax Fruit and Flowers, Bead, Twist and Braid do., every form.

☞ Young Ladies' Dancing Class, Victoria and Low's Quadrilles, Lancer's or any fashionable Dances.

Young Ladies as Boarders can be admitted 1st of May, 1843.

Due regard to the religious and scientific improvement of Youth.

☞ Six years practice in Teaching, with numerous testimonials of character and qualifications, entitle the Misses M. to confidence and preference.

Distant employers will please apply by letter.

March 31, 1843.

Herrings,

JUST received and for sale, 70 barrels English HERRINGS. For sale cheap by
March 31. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Boiler Plate, &c.

Just received ex *Fair Acadian*, from Liverpool—
210 PLATES, 4x2 feet, 5-16th inch, best Refined BOILER PLATE;
3 Tons 4½ inch Round, best Refined IRON.
For sale by
31st March. E. DEWOLFE SPURR.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing from one John Peters, or from any one else, LOT No. 251, on the South side of Union street, and adjoining the Property of George Spencer, on his Eastern line. Said Lot belongs to the Estate of the late Jonah Dyer.

C. C. MACDONALD.

St. John, March 31st, 1843.

Sugar and Molasses.

Just received by the "Charlotte" from Halifax:
14 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR; 15 puns. Porto Rico Molasses;
18 brls. New-Orleans Molasses, a very superior article—for sale low.
March 17. *J. DeWOLFE SPURR.*

REMOVAL.

H. S. SCRIBNER, Tailor, has removed to *Germain street*, in the house occupied by Mr. J. T. Younghusband. *Feb.* 10.

Raisins and Molasses.

250 BOXES RAISINS, Fresh Fruit, by the *Sussex*, from Halifax, will be sold low.

By the "Napoleon" from Halifax:
10 hhds. Choice PORTO RICO MOLASSES.
March 17. J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

General Agency and Commission Office,

No. 18, Cornhill, London, opposite the New Exchange.

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

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

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

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

[Those American and Canadian Editors who exchange and do business with Mr. Simonds, will oblige him by copying this.

Charles Willmer's
AMERICAN NEW'S LETTER AND EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCER.

Enlarged to the extent of Ten additional Columns.

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

The annual subscription to Charles Willmer's American News Letter is 12s. 6d. sterling. Orders and Subscriptions will be received at any of Messrs. POMEROY & CO.'S Express Offices in the *United States* and *Canada*, and in Boston by Messrs. Redding & Co., News Agents; Halifax, Mr. Belcher, Stationer; Montreal, Mr. Wm. Greig, Bookseller; St. John, N. B., Mr. G. E. Fenety, Morning News Office; Quebec, Mr. Charles F. Ford, Mountain-street; St. John, Newfoundland, Mr. M'Conbrey, Times Office; or they may be sent directed to the Publisher, addressed as follows:—

CHARLES WILLMER,
Transatlantic Newspaper Office,
5, South John-street, Liverpool.

India Rubber Shoes.

THE subscriber has just received, an assortment of **India Rubber Shoes**, of all sizes, which he offers for sale together with his stock of Dry Goods, at Reduced Prices, at the Phœnix House, Prince William street.

J. HORSFALL.

St. John, March 24, 1843.

Hay, Oranges, Figs, &c.

Landing ex Margaret Trynor, from Portland:—
20 TONS screwed HAY;
Ex Flora, from Boston:
15 Boxes Oranges; 3 boxes Lemons;
50 Drums Figs; 1 case Prunes;
Brooms, Axe handles, Coffee, Bees Wax, Honey.
For sale by
March 24. JARDINE & CO.

Herrings.

Ex schr. Victoria, from St. Johns, Newfoundland:
125 BBLS. No. 1 HERRINGS, split;
200 Bbls. No. 2 do. For sale by
March 24. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Girl's, Boy's, and Children's India Rubber Shoes.

500 PAIRS RUBBER SHOES, suitable for Children from Two to 12 years of age, just opened and for sale cheap.

—Also—

A small lot of Ladies' New Gum Elastic **Shoes**, superior to any other sort of over Shoes for sale in the city. Terms—*Cash*, at

Foster's Shoe Store.

Iron.

The Subscriber offers for sale at his Store at York Point—
18 TONS Common IRON assorted sizes, both of round and flat Bars;
6 tons Refined IRON assorted.
march 17. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

HAVANNAH CIGARS.

1 CASE Superior Principe Cigars, "Renden," and "Palla," just received and for sale by JOHN ROBERTSON.
march 17.

Sugar, Molasses, Warp, &c.

Landing ex Napoleon and Charlotte, from Halifax:
20 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR; 12 hhds. Cuba do.; 20 hhds. Molasses;
80 Boxes Bunch RAISINS;
10 Bags FILBERTS and WALNUTS;
2 Bales Cotton Warp.—For sale by
March 17. JARDINE & CO.

Cheap
PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscriber has on hand a large number of REMNANT LOTS OF ROOM PAPERS—suitable for small Rooms, Entries, &c. which he offers for sale at *Twenty Five Per Cent below Cost Price*, to make room for his new Spring Supply.

☞ Terms Cash. S. K. FOSTER,
March 16. *King street.*

Bank Stock.

8 SHARES of the Capital STOCK of the Bank of New-Brunswick, for sale: Enquire at this Office. *March* 10.

Salt and Coals.

2,000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT
300 Bags Table Salt;
150 Chalds. superior quality English Coals, in store at York Point. Cheap for Cash only.
JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.
March 10.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would beg leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that, having taken the store in King street formerly occupied by Mr. James E. M'Donald, he intends carrying on an Auctioneer and General Commission Business, and hopes by strict punctuality in Business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Jan. 20. JAMES S. KNOWLES.

☞ Storage may be had for about 1500 barrels.

TO BE LET,

THAT comfortable Dwelling House, two stories high, directly opposite Mr. Ewin's Cottage, in *Wentworth street*, near the Marine Hospital; together with a large Yard and Garden attached. Also, several Pasture Lots in the immediate neighbourhood. Apply to
March 31. 3i GEO. WHEELER.

To be Leased,

And possession given immediately, if required:—

CERTAIN parts of the subscriber's fire proof Warehouse, fronting on the North Market Wharf, with an entrance also from *Nelson street*. Apply to E. L. Jarvis & Co. R. M. JARVIS.

31st March, 1843.—Cour. Obs. & M. News.

TO LET,

The Subscriber offers to Let from 1st May next:—

A Three story Dwelling HOUSE, situated near the corner of Prince Wm. and Princess streets, on ground formerly belonging to the Hon. William Black, and nearly opposite the *Commercial Bank*. The house contains 16 Rooms with fire places, with Bedrooms, Pantries, frost proof Cellar, &c. On the premises are two wells of water, too well known to require description, being so well tried at the late fires. J. O'DONELLY.

February 24.

ALSO—To Let for one or more years:—

The Dwelling house and Premises now in the occupation of James T. Hanford, Esq., in Prince William street, with a superior frost proof Cellar, a never failing well of water, with a spacious Garden &c. On the premises is a Three story fire-proof brick warehouse. J. O'DONNELLY.

March 25, 1843.

The above premises would be divided to respectable Tenants, on early application.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given:—

One half of that HOUSE in Water street, South of Mr. James Finn, containing one SHOP with a Cellar underneath, together with one flat over the whole, having two front Rooms and Bedrooms. Also to Let—*and possession given on the first of May next*—One SHOP with CELLAR underneath, and one flat over the whole, containing four Rooms—now in the occupation of Mr. James Finn; either of the premises are well adapted for a Grocery or Spirit Store.

Also.—Several rooms with other conveniences in different parts of the city, and well adapted for small families. ☞ Rent moderate.

Apply at the Hibernian Hotel to
Jan 27. JAMES NETHERY.

Cellar Shop to Let.

TO Let from the first of May next, the Cellar SHOP, No. 1, North Market Wharf. This is an excellent stand for a Retail Grocery or Spirit Business. Apply to J. G. SHARP.

Jan. 20. *Corner of North M. Wharf*

To Let,

ON the 1st of May next: That desirable COTTAGE residence, situate on the South side of Princess street, nearly opposite the Dwelling House of James Cunliff, Esqr. There are four rooms on the ground floor, and four on the first floor, with Pantry, Garrets, and Cellar Kitchen. Also, a large Yard, with Wood and Coal House. Enquire of

Feb. 3. 4i GEORGE WHEELER.

TO LET,

THE second flat of a house, with Wood house, frost proof cellar, &c.; also, a Work shop if required, situate about four minutes walk from the Market square. Apply at the Chronicle Office. *Feb.* 10.

TO LET,

AND possession given 1st May next—The eligibly situated STORE and Dwelling House in Prince William street, late in the occupation of Thompson & Wallace. For particulars apply to

1st Feb. W. P. RANNEY.

To Let.

THE upper flat of the subscriber's HOUSE in Prince William Street. Apply to

Jan. 27. WM. MAJOR.

TO LET,

A STORE in the Brick Building in *Nelson street*, owned by the subscriber.—Possession can be given immediately.

February 10. JOHN ROBERTSON.

TO LET,

TWO Flats in the Brick Building corner of North Market Wharf and Dock st.—Rent very low. Apply to

Feb. 10. JOHN G. SHARP.

TO LET,

SEVERAL Rooms in the subscriber's house, corner of Charlotte and Duke streets. Apply on the Premises to

Feb 10. E. DURANT.

OFFICES.

SEVERAL Offices to Let, in the Brick Building corner of Prince William and Church streets. Enquire of JARDINE & CO.

10th Feb.

TO LET,

TWO Front Shops and several Apartments in the house next North of Trinity Church, in Germain street. Rent reduced 30 per cent from former prices. Please apply on the premises to

Feb. 17. STEPHEN HUMBERT.

TO LET, from the 1st May next—

THAT pleasantly situated House in St. James Street, at present in the occupation of Geo. Hamilton Smith, Esq. of Her Majesty's Customs. The premises have a back communication from Harding street, with the use of a well of excellent water.—Apply to Thomas Raymond, on the adjoining premises. Joseph Fairweather.

February 17th, 1842.

TO LET,

FROM 1st of May next, that part of the subscriber's premises near the Breakwater, Lower Cove, at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Hughson, as a timber pond. BENJ. PEEL.

10th March.

TO LET.

FOR one or more years, that pleasantly situated House in Dorchester Street, now in the occupation of Capt. W. P. Scott.

Also.—The upper flat of that pleasantly situated House, occupied by the subscriber.

Feb. 24th. Joseph Fairweather.

TO LET.

THE two Upper **Flats** of the subscriber's house in Church street. Apply on the premises to JOHN HOOPER.

February 24.

ROYAL MAIL LINE
TO FREDERICTON.

THE subscribers beg most respectfully to inform their friends and the Public generally, that they have commenced running a stage between this city and Fredericton via the Nerepis Road, in connection with the Royal Mail steamers and coaches from England to Canada, leaving this city on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, and Fredericton on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings at the same hour.

☞ Passengers can register their names in the books which are kept at the St. John Hotel, in this city, and at Mr. Segee's and Mrs. Jackson's, Fredericton, at either of which places any further information will be given.

☞ All Baggage at the risk of the owners, and no credit allowed. JAMES BRADLEY,
JAMES HEWITT.

October 21, 1842.

NEW FALL GOODS!

Just arrived per ship *Brothers* from Liverpool a large assortment of

PRINTED Cottons and Furnitures;
Grey, White, and striped Shirtings;
Checks and Homespuns; Knitting Worsteds and Yarns; Rose and Whitney Blankets;
Orleans and Saxony in every shade;
A large lot of Fancy Cloakings;
Linens, Lawns, Dispers, Damask, Sheeting, Hollands and Dowlas;
Linen and Cotton Cambrics;
Handkerchiefs of various kinds;
Plaid Woollen Shawls, all sizes;
Flannels, Surges, Baize and Druggets;
Plaid and Plain Druggets;
Jaconet, Cambric, Checked, Book, Mull and Medium Muslins;
Moleskins, Duck, and Canvas;
A variety of Plaid Camlets;
An assortment of Gent's HATS, &c. &c.

—Also—

Per "British Queen" from London;

An assortment of Black and Coloured Velvets; silks, satins, Velvetes and sarsnets; Plain and fancy Ribbons; Muffs, Boas and Capes; Hosiery and Gloves of every kind; Broad Cloths, Pilots and Beavers; Buckskins, Doeskins and Tweeds; Umbrellas, stocks and Braces; Orleans and Saxony in every shade; a lot of Merinos at half the usual prices; Nets, Laces, Blonds and Quillings; Ladies' Boots and Shoes of all kinds; Parametas, Bombazines and Crapes; Gent's Lamb's wool Vests and Drawers; with a lot of small Wares of every description, which are offered at very reduced prices for cash.

W. G. LAWTON.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

T. S. HARDING,
Prince William street,

HAS received per ship *Prince Albert*, from London, *Mabel* and *South Esk* from Liverpool, and *Sophia* from the Clyde, a full and seasonable assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods—in SILKS, LINENS, WOOLLENS and COTTONS; among which are the latest materials for Ladies' Dresses, of the most distinguished names and styles, together with a large variety of Orleans Cloths and Merinos; Broad and narrow Cloths in all colors; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloakings, Net and Tartan Lambs' wool Shawls, Carpetings, Flannels, Blankets; printed White and Grey Cottons; Shirt stripes, Cotton Warps, Hosiery and Gloves in all their variety; Fancy Nets, Laces, Ribbons, &c.; Fur Capes, Muffs and Boas. All of which are offered at low prices for Cash.

Also, a handsome set of SABLE FURS of superior quality, for sale at cost. Nov. 11.

GORDON'S
HARDWARE STORE,
DOCK STREET.

Fall Supply—Per Mabel and South

FOSTER'S SHOE STORE.

New Boots and shoes.

—JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED—

LADIES' Black Cloth BOOTS, all qualities
Ditto Double soled and Golosh'd Prunella do:
Ditto ditto Walking SHOES;
Ditto satin, Kid and Prunella Slippers;
Girl's Cloth and Prunella Boots, assorted;
Ditto stout Leather Walking Shoes;
Ditto SLIPPERS of every description;
Men's Cloth BOOTS—assorted patterns;
Do Cloth over ditto ditto;
Do Pumps, Shoes, and Slippers of all qualities;
Boys' and Children's strong Boots and Shoes of every description. S. K. FOSTER.

☞ English TRUNKS of all sizes for sale.
October 11.

Coal, Deal, Boards, &c.

475 CHALDRONS Pomberton and Hull COALS;
150 Do. Grand Lake Do.
50 Do. Sydney Do.
425 thousand feet Bright DEALS;
250 Do. White Pine BOARDS;
25 Do. Ash bhd. STAVES;
50 Cords Lathwood; 10 Barrels Herrings;
80 Barrels Cumberland PORK;
30 Hhds. Molasses;
20 Tons common and refined IRON, assorted;
50 M. shipping and sawed Shingles;
2,000 Bushels SALT;
all of which the Subscriber will dispose of at his usual low rates for approved payment.
March 1. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Recieved per "South Esk" from LIVERPOOL:

COD, Pollock, and Mackarel LINES; Hamber Lines; Deep sea LINES;
Hand Lead Lines; Marline; Roping Twine;
Sail sewing Twine, &c. &c.
☞ Per *Challenge*, from New York: A further supply of RYE FLOUR & CORN MEAL. All of which is now offered Cheap for Cash.
July 1, 1842. JOHN BOWES.

MORE HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

No. 2, North Wharf,

Have received per Brig *Mabel*, Nicholson, from Liverpool—

20 TONS common Flat IRON, well ass'd;
1 cask CURLED HAIR;
1 bale Chair Web; 1 bale shoe THREAD;
1 package Blacksmiths' Vices;
1 bundle Wire Riddles;
71 bags Cut and Wrought NAILS;
1 cask Countersunk Nails;
6 casks Horse Nails; 1 cask Bright Traces;
10 casks well assorted HARDWARE;
45 bags Spikes, from 3½ to 10 inches.

Which together with their stock now on hand, comprises a good assortment in the above line, and will be sold at low prices for good payments.
21st October.

W. H. STREET'S WINE Establishment,

AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,
Prince William and St. John streets, St. John.

The subscriber has opened the Store and Warehouse in Prince William street, lately occupied by Mr. T. S. HARDING, in addition to his former premises, and invites attention to his extensive Stock of Old Bottled WINE and SPIRITS.

DOUBLE Diamond and full fruited PORTS—Vintage of 1834, and a part 3 years in bottle;
East and West India Madeira;
London Particular Madeira, from the celebrated houses of 'Blackburn,' 'Newton Gordon & Co.,' and 'Burnett Houghton & Co.'
London Market Madeira; East India Sherry;
Old Pale, Brown, and Golden Sherries;
Marsalla of first quality;
Bronti, Teneriffe, Dry Lisbon;
Pale Brandy, Vintage of 1835 and 1838;
Martell's best colored Brandy;
Cambleton Whiskey; superior OLD RUM;
Fine Schiedam GENEVA; Batavia Arrack;
All of which may also be had from the Wood.
Champagne & sparkling Hock of very first quality,
HERMITAGE and BURGUNDY;
HOCK of the vintage of 1825;
SAUTERNE; BUCELLAS;
La rose, Lafitte, and St. Julian Claret,
—ALSO—
1000 dozen London PORTER, Brown and Imperial STOUT, in quarts and pints;
200 doz. Hodson's' London Pale ALE, in pints and quarts;
100 dozen fine Edinburgh ALE;
40 hogsheads Martell's and Hennessy's Brandy;
5 hogsheads, 20 quarter casks Brandy;
20 hogsheads best Old PALE Brandy;
6 hogsheads best GENEVA;
Puncheons Malt and Grain WHISKEY;
50 Puncheons high proof RUM;
100 Pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe and Sicily Madeira;
10 hogsheads Catalonia RED WINE;
6 Qr. casks Blackburn's MADEIRA, for sale at first cost; 10 chests souchong TEA;
150 Boxes London and Liverpool SOAP;
100 do. Mould and Dip Candles;
6 hogsheads Refined Sugar;
20 ditto Bright Porto Rico ditto;
10 Kegs Tobacco.
And to arrive ex Brig *Edwin*, from London—
40 hhds. best GENEVA, from 7 to 10 pr. cent. O. P.
50 boxes Wax Wick Mould Candles;
50 boxes Sperm Candles.
All for sale very low by
27th Feb. W. H. STREET.

Saint John, N. B.

Spring Supply of New Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber has received per ships "Clarence from London, and "Bonna Dea" from Liverpool, his usual Spring supply of BOOTS and SHOES—*comprising every description for Ladies' Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, and Children's*, that may be called for, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash.
June 3. S. K. FOSTER.

☞ One hundred English made TRUNKS for sale cheap.

Mock Turtle and Beef's Head SOUPS.

MAY be had at the HIBERNIAN HOTEL every day through the week (hours of Divine service excepted:)—Also, Fresh Oysters, Mutton Pies, Pastry, &c.; comfortable Rooms for evening Parties. Every attention paid to customers.
JAMES NETHERY.
December 16, 1842.
N. B.—25 per cent off former prices for CASH.

SALÆRATUS.

Ex *James Clark*, from Boston, a consignment of—
5 CASKS, 5 barrels SALÆRATUS, for sale low for cash by
30th sept. W. H. STREET.

COALS.

100 CHALDRONS Hull Coals; 50 do. best Scotch do. in the Yard. For sale by JOHN ROBERTSON.
9th December.

SUPERIOR CONGO TEA, AND CHINSURAH CHEEROOTS.

Now landing, ex *Abeona*, from London;
78 CHESTS very superior Hon. East India Company's CONGO TEA;
3 cases Hon. East India Company's Chinsurah CHEEROOTS. Which are offered for sale by
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Oct 21. *Prince William street.*

CARLETON

Mill Establishment,

IN THE CITY OF ST. JOHN,
GREATLY IMPROVED.

Honesty, Economy, Industry and Punctuality.—BE DILIGENT IN BUSINESS.

Logs, Logs, & Timber.

WANTED for the said Mills, 4,000,000 feet Spruce and Pine LOGS, for a summer and winter supply, for which the highest market prices will be given. Also, 2,000 tons refuse PINE TIMBER, of all lengths and sizes.

The above Mills are now in perfect order to cut any quantity of Ship Plank, of all lengths and thickness, & Scantling of any dimension to the extreme length of 57 feet, if required. They are also prepared to manufacture any other description of lumber that may be required, including the produce of the Circular Saws, such as Shingles, Laths, Staves, Palings, &c. All orders will be executed at the shortest possible notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber having just fitted up a second gang of Saws, on the most improved principle, with the best machinery, by a first-rate Machinist, is now prepared to manufacture 400 to 500 shiping Deals per day, or 100,000 superficial feet pr week.

These fine Mills are situated in the City of St. John, amidst ships and wharves, and directly opposite and within half of the mooring-ground, and by which Deals and other descriptions of Lumber can be cut and passed clear and unsoiled directly from the saws into the vessels, as well as in the months of January, February and March, as in June and July.

N. B.—For all orders that the subscriber may be favoured with, either from England, Ireland or Scotland, for Cargoes of Bright Deals, British Goods will be taken in part payment.

Flour and other Produce of the United States, will be taken in payment for any articles of Lumber that may be required from the Establishment in that quarter.

Logs and Timber cut at the halves, or on reasonable terms, at the shortest notice, either in summer or winter.

The spacious Pond in the rear of Mills, is one of the safest places of deposit for Timber and Logs in the world, and is capable of containing at least 15,000,000 feet. The use of the Divisions and Coves of the said Pond are offered gratis to all persons either in Saint John, Fredericton, Woodstock, or on any part of the river St. John, who may have Logs on hand; and the said Logs when so deposited can be cut at the halves, or on any other reasonable terms, at any time when it may best suit the interest of the owner.

The alterations and improvements in the Grist Mill are completed, and persons importing Grain and who are engaged in the Flour trade, can have the use of it, either in the summer or winter, for a mere trifle.

As fresh Oatmeal is so much required at all seasons of the year, by people of all ranks in society, both in town and country; the subscriber, having got through with the improvements in the Grist and Saw Mills, intends forthwith to prepare for the manufacture of that article. Should he succeed in the attempt, he proposes in order to save time, to give in exchange, without a moment's delay, for Oats brought to the Mill, fresh Oat and Indian Meal, Flour, American Produce, Groceries, Dry Goods, or any articles that the Establishment may produce.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS, Palings, &c. &c. always on hand.

N. B.—All the articles manufactured in this establishment are warranted to be done in the very first style of workmanship.

☞ Persons not in circumstances to purchase fuel these hard times, to keep them warm through a long and dreary winter, can have it *gratis*, by taking it away.
GEORGE BOND.
Saint John, N. B., 28th July, 1842.

The Minerva Life Assurance Company,

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

TRUSTEES.

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

DIRECTORS.

Francis Mills, Esq. Chairman; James Walkinshaw, Esq. Dep. Chairman.
Wm. Chippindale, Esq.; Thomas Heath, Esq.; Thomas Morgan, Esq.; Edward Sept. Codd, Esq.; Edwin Leaf, Esq.; John Stewart, Esq.; John Harvey, Esq.; William Lyall, Esq.; J. J. Zornlin, Jun. Esq.;

AUDITORS.

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

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

Tables and every Information can be obtained at the Office.
W. T. ROBINSON, *Actuary and Secretary.*
RANNEY STURDEE & CO.
St. John N. B. 22d July, 1842. *Agents.*

ON CONSIGNMENT—A few Barrels RUM COLOURING; 1 Package 'Kanaster' TOBACCO. For sale by
8th July. W. H. STREET.

Tea! Tea!

15 CHESTS superior BLACK TEA, just received and for sale by
15th July. W. H. STREET.

Just Landing,

15 BOXES superior Cavendish TOBACCO. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.
8th July.

Sugar & Molasses.

JUST RECEIVED—Hogsheads Bright SUGAR, and Porto Rico Prime Retailing MOLASSES.
8th July. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Iron, Stoves, Soap, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale at his store in Nelson street, cheap for good payment:

150 TONS British common IRON, well assorted;
100 do. Refined IRON, "*Banks' best*," do.
10 do. swedish IRON, *best brand*, do.
3 do. PLOUGH PLATING;
50 do. No. 1, scotch Pig—*Gartsherrie* brand;
50 bundles Cast Steel, well assorted
80 do. German, do. } *Naylor & Co.*
20 do. Blister, *(hoop L.)*
40 do. C. C. N. D.
100 Plough Share MOULDS;
10 Tons HOLLOW WARE, viz.: Pots, Bake Pans, Kettles, &c. &c.;
40 Metal Weights, 56 lbs.;
30 Boxes TIN PLATES, assorted;
12 ANCHORS, assorted, 1 to 12 cwt.;
40 cwt. short linked Chains, 3/8 and 7-16;
50 doz. Farmer's Spades;
20 do. square pointed Shovels;
30 do. Miners' ditto;
20 pairs Forge Bellows 28, 30 and 32 inches;
6 warranted Anvils; 3 tons OAKUM;
800 boxes best Liverpool SOAP, 56 lbs. each;
15 hhds. Bright SUGAR;
200 brls. CORN MEAL; 40 do. PORK;
2 puns. best *Old Irish* Malt Whisky;
56,000 White Oak Barrel STAVES;
30 cords Lathwood.
ALSO,
superfine and Fine FLOUR, in bags and barrels;
Horse Feed and Bran.
October 21, 1842 WM. CARVILL.

Mrs. JACKSON,

RESPECTFULLY announces to her Friends and the Public, that she has opened a select House for the accommodation of permanent and transient Boarders, situated in a most central and pleasant part of the Town, directly opposite the Commissariat Department, in King street, and within two minutes' walk of the steam boat landing, Barracks, and Public Offices.

The house is in good repair—has suitable Parlors and Bedrooms—is comfortably furnished and fitted up. ☞ Mrs. Jackson begs to assure those Ladies and Gentlemen visiting Fredericton, who may favor her with their patronage, that every care will be taken, and no pains shall be wanting on her part to make their stay agreeable. *Fredericton, June 15.*

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

CHURCH STREET.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment, thankful for past favors, begs leave to state, that in addition to his former supply of Pastry, Cordials, choice Brandy and Wines, he has added that of an ordinary or Eating House, where gentlemen in a hurry or absent from home, can be supplied, at the shortest notice, with every delicacy which the market affords. Every attention paid to those who may honor him with a call. Public or private parties furnished with Rooms.
JAMES NETHERY.
St. John, N. B., June 7, 1839.

N. B. A few cases choice Champagne on hand.

St. Andrews & Fredericton.

L. L. COPELAND begs to inform the Public that he is now under contract to convey H. M. Mail's between St. Andrews and Fredericton, and will convey passengers on said route with the utmost expedition. The Stage will leave the former place immediately after the arrival of the American mail on Wednesday's, and Fredericton on Friday's.—Fare 30s.

EXTRA conveyances furnished at all times, on application at the Hotel.
St. Andrews, April 29, 1842.

HERRINGS.—100 Barrels No. 1, HERRINGS.—For sale by the subscriber, *Cheap for Cash.* JOHN BOWES.

Medicines, Perfumery,

Brushes, Combs, Confectionary,

Preserved Meats, &c.

The subscriber has received, per ships 'Rebecca' 'Bristol Queen,' and 'Westmorland,' from London:—

1 CASE *Dunsford's* Fluid MAGNESIA;
1 do. *Frank's* olution of Copaibia;
1 ditto *Robinson's* BARLEY and GROATS;
1 ditto Patent MEDICINES, containing *Dalby's* Carminative; *Bateman's* Drops; *Powel's* Balsam of Anniseed; *Ford's* Balsam of Horehound; *Henry's* Calcined Magnesia; *Maxon's* Effervescent Magnesia; *Henry's* Aromatic Vinegar; *Lemming's* Essence, &c. &c.
4 cases PERFUMERY, containing *Smyth's* Lavender Water; genuine Arquebusade; Milk of Roses; Rose Bloom for the complexion; Fine Rouge in pots; Queen VICTORIA'S Bouquet; Prince ALBERT'S Bouquet; the PRINCESS' Bouquet; Queen ADELAIDE'S Perfume; Royal Extract of Flowers; Essence of Roses for the Handkerchief; *Hannay's* Rondelitia; *Rowland's* Kalydor; Macassar Oil; Bears' Oil; Perfumed Hair Powder, &c. &c.
1 case Brushes and Combs, in every variety;
1 do. CONFECTIONARY;
4 do. PICKLES and SAUCES;
1 do. Preserved MEATS and SOUPS;
1 do. Scotch Orange Marmalade;
1 do. real Havana Cigars, superior quality;
1 do. SNUFFS;
4 do. Windsor SOAPS;
10 boxes SPERM CANDLES;
1 hogshead best London GLUE;
2 tons best London White LEAD;
4 casks boiled and raw OIL;
10 cwt. ROOT GINGER.
JOHN G. SHARP, *Chemist,*
Corner of North Market Wharf and Dock-street.
June 11.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

Offer for sale at the lowest market prices, the following very recently imported Goods:

100 TONS "Banks' Best" Staffordshire IRON;
200 ditto common English ditto,
10 ditto best Swedish ditto,
10 ditto sheet, hoop, and plate ditto,
10 ditto cast, blister, and German STEEL,
20 ditto HOLLOW WARE,—viz: Iron Pots, Camp Ovens, Boilers, Axle and Block Bushes.
300 Canada STOVES, of various sizes, from 20 to 36 inches, handsome patterns and well fitted;
240 Kegs and Bags Iron Spikes and Nails, all sizes,
3 Tons Composition Spikes,
16 Smiths' Bellows,
24 ditto Anvils; 40 ditto Vices;
300 Kegs Gunpowder, assorted, all qualities;
400 Boxes Window Glass, of various sizes;
10 barrels PUTTY, in bladders;
10 ditto Pipe Clay; 10 tierces Paris Whiting
4 hogsheads Lampblack,
100 Kegs *Brandram's* London WHITE LEAD,
600 ditto col'd PAINTS, and No. 2 White Lead,
27 casks London Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL,
10 Rolls SHEET LEAD, assorted, 3 to 10 lbs. per foot,
36 boxes TIN PLATE, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, and DXX;

Together with a great variety of IRONMONGERY and CUTLERY of all descriptions.
North Market Wharf, 22d October, 1842.

Herrings, Pork, &c.

350 BBLS. Fat Herrings; 25 bbls. Pork, 6 bbls. BEEF; 5 hogsheads bright Sugar; 20 hogsheads Molasses.

The above articles will be sold cheap for approved payment. Apply to
2d sept. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Rum, Sugar, and Molasses.

The Subscribers are now landing from the brig *Relief*, Man, Master, from Porto Rico:—

67 HHDS. } 53 Bls. } Bright Sugar;
88 Casks Superior Retailing Molasses;
13 Puns. RUM.

All of which will be sold low for prompt payment.
August 12. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

JUST RECEIVED.

The subscriber has just received per brig *Edwin*, and offers for sale at his store South Market Wharf, fourth door below Ward street:

GREY SHIRTINGS: Checks and Homespuns; Blankets; White and Blue Cotton Warps; White, red and blue Flannel and Regatta SHIRTS; Canvas Trousers; Guernsey Frocks; Bunting, assorted colours; Jacks and Ensigns, assorted sizes; Wood and Brass Compasses; Log Slates; Mop Heads and Handles; Glazed Hats, (English,) Liverpool SOAP; Mould CANDLES; INDIGO, &c. &c.

Also, per late arrivals from the United States:

Superfine and Rye FLOUR and CORN MEAL Brooms and Pails; Wool and Cotton Cards; Wheel Heads, Bed Cords and Clothes Lines, Batting, Dried Apples, RICE, COFFEE, &c.
24th June. JOHN BOWES.

NOTICE.—The subscriber would now beg leave to remind those persons whose accounts are now past due, that he is now obliged to call on them to settle the same without further delay, and would further say that all amounts not settled on the 1st day of September next, will without respect or distinction be handed to an Attorney for collection.
JOHN BOWES.

Congou Tea.

10 CHESTS of superior Congou TEA, just received and for sale by
Aug. 12 RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

TEA.—45 Chests Fine Congou TEA—landing and for sale low by
October 7. W. H. STREET.

OCTOBER 28, 1842.

Phœnix Book and Stationery WAREHOUSE.

Per Abeona and South Esk—

24 PACKAGES Books, &c., viz: Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures; McCulloch's Commercial do.; Cruikshank's Odd Volume; English Synonyms; Tom Moore's Works complete, 10 vols.; Humphrey's Clock; Forget Me-Not, 1843; Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary; Giles' Greek Lexicon; Hamel's Exercises; Saulz's Theory; Valpy's and other Classical School Books, Thomson's Arithmetic; Geography; Atlas; Trigonometry and Calculus; Goldsmith's England, Greece and Rome; Walker's Dictionary & Key; Knowles' do.; single and double Carpenter's and Universal Spellings; Murray's Grammars and Readers; Table Books; Worker's Account Books, &c. &c.

Bibles; Prayers; Church services; Psalms and Hymns in great variety of sizes and bindings; New Pocket Bible, with Maps and 20,000 Emendations; Sermon Cases; Port Folios; No Pins Ultra Desks; Beautifully illuminated Envelope Cases; Envelopes; Wafers; Wax; Pink Tape; Register, blotting, Cartridge and Log Paper; silver and Albata Pencil Cases; Pencils of all shades; Patent and Raw India Rubber; Rodgers' Pen Knives; Notarial Wafers; Gunter's scales, &c.; PARCHMENT of best Patent finish; school Slates, assorted; Log ditto, and Pens.

WRITING PAPERS of every description, for business and complimentary correspondence in ordinary use; Do. do. ruled for Mercantile Accounts and Blank Books.

Gillott's, Mordan's, Wood's and Stephen's steel Pens; swan, Hudson Bay, Goose and Crow Quills; Arnold's Unequalled Inks, in all his variety; Demy, Royal, and News Printing PAPER; Wrapping Papers; Choice lot Walking Sticks.

☞ Just issued, New Editions of Murray's First Book, Spelling and Introduction; Dilworth's do.; Walkingame's Arithmetic; Lennie's Grammar; Hincks' Geography; Mental Reckoner; and the Testament in a few days.

☞ On the 15th November M'Millan's Catalogue will be ready for delivery *gratis.*

ON SALE—Johnstone's Anodyne Liniment, or Liquid Opodeldoc, a sovereign remedy for Internal and External Ailments—as an anti-spasmodic or ordinary Opodeldoc.
South Section, Phœnix Building, Prince Wm. street, St. John.

Scotch Coals for sale.

200 CHALDRONS best quality SCOTCH SPLINT COAL, expected daily per barque *Sophia*, from Greenock, which may be now engaged at 20s. per chaldron, cash, in any quantity over 3 chaldrons. Apply to
JOHN ROBERTSON,
30th september. *Nelson street.*

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

300 CANADA STOVES, assorted, 20, 24, 27, 30 and 32 inches.
Just received and for sale cheap by the subscriber.
30th sept. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Teas, Sugar, &c.

Received from Halifax by the *Saxe Gotha*—

16 CHESTS E. I. company's TEAS;
And by the Scotia, landing at North Market Wharf—
15 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR—a superior article, selected by the subscriber himself;
8 barrels OATMEAL, for family use.

Which, together with a well selected stock of GROCERIES, will be sold cheap at No. 18, King street.

A few Puncheons of superior Irish WHISKY and Jamaica SPIRITS, cheap for good payment.
J. O'DONNELLY.

☞ The public are requested to try the GROUND COFFEES at this Establishment. 16th sept.

Pig Iron, Spades & Shovels.

The subscriber is daily expecting per *St. Martins:*

100 TONS No. 1 Scotch PIG IRON;
50 dozen Farmers' SPADES;
50 do. Mining Shovels, which will be sold cheap on arrival.
23d sept. WM. CARVILL.

Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

Have received by recent arrivals:

PIPE, hhds. and qr. casks Burgundy and double Diamond old PORT;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks old Port, vint. '34;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks East and West India Madeira;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks south side Madeira;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks London Particular and London Market Madeira;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks Teneriffe, Bronte, and Cape Madeira;
Butts, hhds. and qr. casks Golden Pale and brown HERRY;
Butts, hhds. and qr. casks low priced sherry;
Hhds. and qr. casks Lisbon, Catalonia and Tarragona;
Hhds. Claret, La Rose, La Tour and Chateaux Margeaux;
Puns. and Hhds. Martell's, Henessey and Outard's best BRANDY;
Puncheons and hogsheads Pale GENEVA;
Puns. Islay, Cambleton, and Irish Malt Whiskey;
Puns. Pine Apple, old Jamaica RUM;
Hhds. Guiness' Dublin Brown stout;
Hhds. Burton and London Pale ALE;
Hhds. Barclay & Perkins' Brown stout & Porter;
50 doz. Old Tom; 100 cases pure scheidam;
400 casks, each 4 dozen, Abbott's and Dunbar's Brown stout;
10 cases sherry Brandy;
8 cases Chedder and Brick Cheese;
50 boxes sperm, Wax, and Patent Candles;
50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles;
100 gross Wine, Ale and Porter Bottles;
50 boxes Crown Window Glass;
130 casks Blacking; 200 barrels Roman Cement;
10,000 Company's Manilla Cheroots;
100 coils Cordage, 6 thread ratline to 7 in. rope;
50 coils Manilla Rope, 1 to 4 inches;
20 Hawsers, of sizes; 130 bolts Canvas;
1 bale sewing and roping Twine;
1000 gross best Wine and Beer Corks, Taps and Bungs;

In store—50 puncheons Jamaica, Demerara, and saint Croix Rum;

With an extensive stock of Choice Bottled Wines comprising—sparkling Burgundy, hock, moselle, sanperay, revisattes and champagne; still hock, hermitage, Burgundy, barsac and moselle; sauterne, bucellas, calcavellos, Lisbon, vidonia, marsalla, claret, malmsay, madeira, East and West India and south side Madeira, London Particular and London market Madeira; golden, pale & brown sherry, &c. &c.—*Which they offer for sale at their Establishment in Prince William street.*

NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

FOR THE WINTER.

THE Subscriber has been induced to open a Nautical School, for a select few, (not to exceed eight in number,) he has a vacancy for four. The course of his Instruction will be confined to what will be required in the actual duties of a Shipmaster. The pupil will be fully qualified to meet all the contingencies incident to the navigating all the seas on the globe. JOHN HARVEY.
December 9. *Germain Street.*

Terms moderate, and known on application.

ALSO.—Accommodation for two young men as boarders.

SIBERIAN CRAB APPLES.

A FEW Bushels *Siberian CRAB APPLES*, in fine order for preserving.

ALSO—21 doz. GREEN PEPPERS, for pickling.
Apply to JOHN G. SHARP,
30th sept. *Corner of the Market Wharf and Dock street.*

CHRISTIAN FATHER'S PRESENT TO HIS FAMILY.

Important and interesting Work,

Embellished with

SEVERAL HUNDRED FINE ENGRAVINGS,

Just Published and for sale at the Hat & Fur store of Geo. & Edw. SEARS, King street, St. John, N. B., and sold by Booksellers generally throughout the British Provinces.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY; or, the lives and characters of the principal personages recorded in the Sacred Writings; practically adapted to the instruction of youth and private families; together with an Appendix, containing thirty dissertations on the evidences of Divine Revelation, from Tompson's Key to the Bible; being a complete summary of Biblical Knowledge, carefully condensed and compiled from Scott, Doddridge, Gill, Patrick, Adam Clarke, Pool, Lowth, Horne, Wall, Stowe, Robinson, and other eminent writers on the Scriptures; embellished with *Several Hundred Engravings on Wood*, illustrative of Scriptural scenes, Manners, Customs, etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the New-York Evangelist.

This is a work possessing many novel and uncommonly attractive features. Its appearance is beautiful. Its biographical sketches embrace the most interesting incidents and events in the lives of the principal personages of the Scripture History woven together in a pleasing and sprightly narrative, and faithfully accompanied with excellent practical lessons. Its chief claim, however, to popularity, consists in its multitudinous pictorial embellishments.

Something like five hundred engravings on wood are contained in the volume, many of which are costly and elegant, and in a high style of art, and none discreditable to the theme or the work. These relate to numerous ancient and oriental customs, scenes, manners, history, &c.; and while they add great spirit and interest to the objects which they illustrate, form of themselves a pleasing and profitable study. The work is a rare combination of the useful and attractive—adapted at once to engage the attention and affect the heart. We should regard its possession by families—whose children may obtain from its striking representations of Scriptural truths and events lasting impressions of their reality—as highly desirable. The Appendix contains thirty brief but comprehensive and excellent essays upon the Evidences and Archæology of the Scriptures, which add greatly to the value of the work, as designed for the instruction of youth and families.

From the United States Literary Advertiser.—A work of considerable attraction and value has just been published by Mr. SEARS, of this city, entitled "*Bible Biography*," comprising the history of the lives and characters of the leading personages mentioned in Holy Writ. This volume should unquestionably find a welcome at every fireside throughout the country; its contents are as interesting as they are important and instructive, and the judicious editor has, by the aid of numerous pictorial embellishments, contrived to present us with one of the most attractive and at the same time useful books that have appeared this side the Atlantic. We trust the religious community at large will appreciate the work, and reward the liberal enterprize of the Publisher.

From the Boston Daily Mail.—"We cordially recommend this excellent book."

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.—"We can cheerfully recommend it to the notice of every Christian Parent, as a beautiful gift book to present to his family."

From the Boston Daily Times.—"An elegan work of five hundred pages, and containing about 500 engravings. The contents of the volume appear to be sound, judicious and interesting. If this book meets with a circulation commensurate with its merits, it will be found in every dwelling in the Union."

From the (N. Y.) Baptist Advocate.—"We cheerfully commend the book to the readers of the Advocate, as a work of much merit, furnished at a very cheap rate."

☞ Persons in the country, would do well to procure a subscription book, and obtain at once the names of all their friends and acquaintances, at least, as subscribers to this invaluable sacred gem. Will each Christian friend who complies with this request, have the kindness to inform the publisher how many copies will be wanted for his neighborhood, by mail, *(post paid,)* as soon as possible? It is his intention to spare neither pains nor expense to introduce this entirely new and original volume, into every family where the Holy Bible is read and respected.

☞ This beautiful and interesting Work consists of one large octavo volume, of about 500 pages, printed from new and elegant bourgeois type, on the finest paper. The price is fixed at $2 50 per volume, handsomely bound in gilt, and lettered.

☞ Agents—*responsible men*—wanted in every town and village throughout the British North American Provinces.

ALSO FOR SALE AS ABOVE—

The following Valuable and Popular Works, illustrated with many hundreds of Engravings, at New-York prices:

SEARS' ILLUSTRATED COMMENTARY OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS,

in Three Volumes, of 400 p. p. each; and containing 600 Scriptural Engravings—elegantly bound in gilt and lettered. Price only $2 per Volume, or $6 for the sett. Too well known to require description.

The following recommendatory notice of this invaluable work, is from the Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., of New York city:

"The second and third volumes are greatly superior to the first, both in regard to the execution of the plates, and in regard to the subjects selected. They are less imaginative and fanciful pieces, and abound more with real views of lands, mountains, and cities. Hence this work has a distinguished historical and antiquarian value. It is a very beautiful and rich publication, well calculated to attract youth, and all persons of taste, to the study of Biblical scenery and antiquities. We have been reading it with deep interest, as a work calculated in our opinion to promote Biblical knowledge—pleasing to the scholar, delightful to the christian, and tending to soften and correct the prejudices of unbelievers. He who possesses this work, has in fact, the substance of a little library on the scenery and antiquities of Scripture History."

V. A valuable little Work, suitable for presents for the young, and Sabbath Schools, with 130 illustrations of the Scriptures, 400 pp. 16mo. entitled

EASTERN ARTS AND ANTIQUITIES.

VI. Another useful little volume for young persons and Sabbath Schools, entitled BIBLE QUADRUPEDS, with splendidly engraved and printed illustration, 272 pp. 16mo.

☞ All the above books are found to be valuable additions to Sabbath School and religious Libraries, and are the most useful and suitable Gift Books for Holiday presents now published. Teachers and Parents are invited to call and examine these books.

They will be found the most popular and useful works ever published, for enterprising men to undertake the sale of in all our principal cities and towns. All Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825.

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

THE whole of the first named sum, $150,000 is invested in securities, and on the shortest notice could be cashed and applied to the payment of losses.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Company, will issue Policies for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Household Furniture, Merchandize, &c. &c., against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

at as low rates as any similar institution; and will give personal attention to the survey of premises, &c. in the city, on which insurance is desired.

Application in writing (post paid) from other parts of the Province, describing the property to be insured, will receive prompt attention—The correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.
W. H. SCOVIL.
St. John, N. B., 3d sept. 1840.

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

The Directors of the company are Elphalet Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.: Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.
ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

WANTED—200 Empty FLOUR BARRELS. Apply to JOHN BOWES.
25th Nov.

Superior Congo TEA,

Champagne, Hock, Moselle and Chablis.

Now landing ex *Prince Albert*, from London, viz—

44 CHETS very superior Honorable East India Company's CONGO TEA;
Cases finest sparkling HOCK;
Do do. do. CHAMPAGNE. *(Sillery Mousseux.)*
Do. do. do. Moselle;
Do. do. Scharzberg Muscatel ditto;
Do. do. Braunberg do. ditto;
Do. do. CHABLI.
Which are offered for sale by
RANNEY TURDEE & CO.
Oct. 28. *Prince William street.*

For Sale,

AT THE PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

A POWERFUL Low PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, nearly finished, applicable either for Land or Marine purposes, to be had on reasonable terms, on early application to
THOMAS BARLOW & CO.

ON HAND—A variety of Cooking Stoves, Franklins, Ploughs, and Ship Castings. Mill, Ship, and Engine Work, with every description of Machinery made to order.

☞ Warehouse on the Mill Bridge, corner of Pond street. *Jan. 27.*

Teas.

33 CHESTS of Blackish Leaf and Fine flavour Congo TEAS. Just received and for sale low if applied for immediately.
22d July. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Pilot and Navy Bread.

100 BARRELS best quality Navy Bread Barrels PILOT BREAD, landing and for sale by
30th sept. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Loaf Sugar, Paints, Coffee, &c.

The subscriber has received and offers for sale,

8 TIERCES REFINED SUGAR;
And to arrive, daily expected:
20 hogsheads Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.

In store, and for sale very low, to close several accounts:
350 Kegs London WHITE LEAD and GREEN PAINT;
5 Barrels RUM COLOURING;
1 Case "Kanaster's" TOBACCO;
2 Bags Havana COFFEE.
Feb. 5. W. H. STREET.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has resumed Business in the store on the South Market Wharf, next adjoining that of Mr. JERSEY HAYCOCK, where he will keep on hand Superfine and Fine FLOUR, Rye do. and CORN MEAL, which will be sold *Cheap for Cash.* JOHN BOWES.
20th *August.*

CHEAP SHOES,

AT FOSTER'S SHOE STORE.

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

THE Subscriber has this day commenced selling off the Balance of his Stock of Summer Boots and Shoes, at the following reduced prices, for *Cash only*:

	s.	d.
Women's French Kid Slippers,	5	0
do. Black Prunella Boots,	4	6
do. Seal Skin Shoes, assorted, from	2	0
do. Fine Spanish Leather and Russia Kid, from	3	9
do. Fashionable Victoria Shoes,	4	6
Girls' Shoes of all kinds, from	2	3
Children's Boots and Shoes, from 9d. to	1	0
do. do. of finer quality, from	1	3

Men's, Youth's and Boys' Boots and Shoes of every description, at equally low prices.
Jan. 21. S. K. FOSTER.

India Rubber shoes,

MENS, Women's and Children's India Rubber shoes, for sale at *Foster's Shoe Store*, corner of King and Germain streets.
October 14.

CRUSHED SUGAR.

Landing ex Mary Caroline, from Liverpool:—

10 HHDS. Crushed SUGAR;
2 hhds. Epsom SALTS.—For sale by
January 13. JARDINE & CO.

A C