SAINT JOHN, N. B. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1844.

THE Weekly Chronicle

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

THE CHRONICLE

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

Nov.		R. Sun.	S. Moon	H. W.	
2	Saturday,	6 53	5 7	10 49	3 10
3	Sunday,	6 54	5 6	11 54	4 1
4	Monday,	6 55	5 5	Morn	5 9
5	Tuesday,	6 56	5 4	1 0	6 21
6	Wednesday,	6 57	5 3	2 8	7 34
7	Thursday,	6 59	5 1	3 19	8 38
8	Friday,	6 0	5 0	4 33	9 32

Last Quarter 3d day, 5h. 40m. morning.

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

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

Life Assurance.

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

Blanks furnished gratis, and every information given as respects either department, by application at the Insurance Agency, Dunn's Brick Building Prince William street.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

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

"PROTECTION"

Insurance Company of Hartford.

SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

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

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

☞ Notice.

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

R. M. JARVIS.
EDWARD L. JARVIS.

St. John. June 27, 1844.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

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

THOMAS SANDALL.
CATHARINE SANDALL.

St. John, August 3, 1844.

Coffee, Candles, Oil, &c.

The subscribers are now receiving from Boston by schr. Tom Cringle:—

TWENTY BAGS Government Java COFFEE,
10 brls. PEAS and BEANS;
20 Boxes Sperm CANDLES;
10 Barrels Winter Sperm OIL.
—FROM HALIFAX—
200 quintals large Shore CODFISH;
50 boxes Muscatel RAISINS.

Oct. 18, 1844. JARDINE & CO.

Port, Sherry and Madeira WINES.

Now Landing, and for Sale at moderate rates:

10 QUARTER Casks Best Port WINE
12 Quarter casks & 16 Half Quarter do. *Araujo's* Best London Particular MADEIRA WINE: 15 Cases Brown and Pale *Sherry*—a superior article. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Oct. 4 *Brick buildings, Nelson street.*

A CURE FOR ALL!!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Extraordinary Cure of a Case

ABANDONED BY

Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

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

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

Before me, JOHN PIRIE MAYOR.

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stoney and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; the Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment: as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yawns, and Coco-bay.

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

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

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

By the "Woodstock," from Liverpool.

3rd July, 1844.

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

July 3. G. T. WILEY.

Hare's

PATENT FLOOR CLOTH.

Received by the Oromocto, and for sale—

6 BOXES containing 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 wide FLOOR CLOTHS,—Handsome Patterns.

A Pattern Book is sent out from the Manufacturers of the above beautiful and necessary article of Household Furniture for persons wishing to order to suit Halls or Floors, to any size or dimension, *without seam.* Please apply to

JOHN KINNEAR.

Sands' brick building, Prince Wm. street.

August 2. 8i.

Lard Oil! Lard Oil!!

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

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

July 5. JOHN KINNEAR.

PIPES, PIPES,

Per "Canmore" from Glasgow,

236 GROSS best quality TOBACCO *PIPES.*

In Store,—2 casks of the best quality Scotch SNUFF, which is offered wholesale and retail at unusually low prices.

September 6. ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

SOAP BOILING & TALLOW

Chandlery.

THE subscriber respectfully intimates to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced SOAP BOILING in connection with his present business of TALLOW CHANDLERY, and as it always has been his study to have the best article of Candles, so will it be with Soap. He is confident that it only requires a trial to ensure its being preferred to either Glenfield or Glasgow soaps. ANDREW SCOTT.

4th oct. 1844.

THE ADVENT OF STEAM.

(From the Imiluinated Magazine.)

Hissing, roaring, screaming—
Hiding the sun's bright beam,
With smoky volumes dense and dark—
Came wonder-working steam.
Its presence filled the world;
A thing of fire and smoke:
It lashed the waters into foam;
The thunder of its stroke.

Was carried o'er the deep,
A sound unheard before;
A thing of power so wonderful
Its bosom never bore,
It cleft the mountain-wave,
Or rode upon its crest;
It traversed with the lightning's speed,
The ocean's furrowed breast.

It stopped not for the calm;
The tempest it defied:
It walked the waters in its might,
Unheeded wind or tide,
It snorted on the land,
Like a war-horse for the fray:
But like the hot blast of its nostrils
Obscured the face of day;

And cast a scorching blight
On tree and bush and flower;
And blackness marked its track, as of
A spent volcano's power.
And man was wasted when
That mighty thing of fire
Became his fellow-labourer,
And toiled and would not tire.

And woman's blush of beauty
Fast faded from her cheek.
As she, beside the demon power
Waxed shadow like and weak.
And thin and squalid children
Like sprites of sallow hue,
Amid the never-ceasing din,
Toiled with the giant too.

Alas! the sight of flowers—
The sun—the summer sky—
The verdure of the mountain-steep—
The streamlet rushing by—
The valleys clothed in green—
The foliage loaded trees—
The thrilling melody of birds—
The heather-scented breeze—

To these dwellers in the smoke
Are almost things unknown;
But the selfishness intense of wealth
Shall yet be overthrown.
That grasping power is doomed,
Eternal though it seem;
Endure a while—the world shall see
The finished work of steam.

Its spoils are not of war—
Nor its trophies those of blood;
It bids not desolation point
To cities where cities stood.
But things that tyrants baffled
Are prostrate at his feet:
For hoary time and distance yield
To steam an homage meet.

To the corners of the earth
It bears the flag, unfurled,
Of peace: its mission—peace throughout
The circuit of the world.
With glory on its path,
And grandeur in its trail.
The ark of promise bright to man
Let all the nations hail!

Miscellany.

ANTIDOTE FOR PRUSSIC ACID.—Some recent experiments made by Messrs. T. & H. Smith, of Duke Street, Edinburgh, with a view to discover an antidote to Prussic acid, have been brought to a successful termination. It was previously well known that the acid might be neutralized, but a perfect neutralizing power, innoxious to the stomach in itself, easily used and ready to be procured, has hitherto, as far as we aware, been a thing altogether unknown. The sulphate of Iron commonly called green vitrol, was lately stated by Sir G. Lefevere to be an antidote to this poison in the pages of the Lancet. It is not so as the Messrs. Smith showed in reply. However the presentation of oxidized Iron to the deadly acid is in reality the fundamental feature of their own discovery. Only it was necessary to find how to present it to the acid in the shape in which the acid will combine with it, and to do that safely is a difficult matter as all medical men well know. The Iron as the late experiments demonstrate must be in a state partly of peroxide and partly of protoxide when combined with which, only, will the acid form the desired compound, a compound well known as Prussian blue, which is perfectly harmless in the stomach. It was the observation that in that state the iron was peculiarly and doubly oxidized, which, while showing the uselessness of common sulphate of iron, suggested the formation of another combination of the sulphuric acid with the oxidzied metal, which might take up the Prussic acid and form Prussian blue. The accomplishment of this combination constitutes the antidote. The prussic acid is turned in the stomach into Prussian blue, there an inert harmless body. We only give what may be held enough to satisfy the informed as well as the uninformed of the possibility—the chymical possibility—of the remedy—*Scotsman.*

A SOLDIER IN A PASSION.—A howitzer shell fell in our battalion, burst the instant it touched the ground, and covered it with smoke and dust. When we had cleared our sight, we saw that four men of one section had been struck down. Three were dead, but the fourth sprang up unharmed, though the splinters of the shell had carried away his knapsack and pouch and bent his musket. Pausing for a moment, he looked strangely on the havoc around him, then seizing the pouch and musket of one of the slain, he ran like a madman, in total disregard of the calls of the officers, right on towards the enemy. In our front was a hostile battery of eighteen or twenty guns! having arrived within two or three hundred yards of this rather formidable opponent for a single man, he halted, levelled his musket, and fired; then calmly loaded again, took a deliberate aim, and fired a second, and afterwards a third shot: and having thus cooled his wrath or courage, retured leisurely to the battalion saying only, as he resumed his place in the ranks, "The black fiend seize upon those rascals!" The scene, of a single infuriated individual, operating with his musket against twenty pieces of artillery, was so extravagantly ludicrous, that though our position was far from being a merry one, it was utterly impossible to refrain from laughing. I met the same man on the following day, rejoicing in the capture of a French knapsack, which had amply replaced the lost one, for it contained, besides some linen, a silver watch, and several five-franc pieces. Of his attack on the battery he could give no account, saying that he did not know what he was doing.—*From Military Tableaux in Frazer's Magazine.*

A PLEASANT POSITION.—An editor cannot step without treading on somebody's toes. If he expresses his opinion fearlessly and frankly, he is arrogant and presumptous. If he states facts without comment he dares not avow his sentiments. If he conscientiously refuses to advocate the claims of an individual to office, he is accused of personal hostility. A jackanapes who measures off works into verse as a clerk does tape, by the yard, hands him a parcel of stuff that jingles like a handful of rusty nails and a gimlet; and if the editor be not fool enough to print the nonsense—"Stop my paper; I won't patronize a man that's no better judge of poetry."—One murmurs because his paper is too literary, one because it is not literary enough. One grumbles because the advertisements engross too much room, another complains that the paper is too large, he can't find time to read it all. One wants the types so small that a microscope is indispensable in every family, another threatens to discontinue the paper unless the letters are half-an-inch long. One old lady actually offered an additional price for a paper that should be printed with such types as are used for handbills. In fact every subscriber has a plan of his own for conducting a journal, and the labour of Sisyphus was recreation when compared with an editor who undertakes to please all.

A RELIC.—Amongst the number of articles of gold and silver manufacture which were lately exposed to view at the public exhibition in Paris, was a frame destined to enclose a piece of the gown of Jesus Christ, which was presented by the Emperor Charlemagne to the church of Argentuil. Tradition fixes the 18th of August as the day on which the precious relic was given to that church by the French Emperor. The same day was, therefore, chosen for the transfer of the relic to the new frame. The Queen of France was to have been present at the ceremony.

THE GENTLEMAN EMIGRANT.

BY THEODORIC BROWN.

About a year after the visit I described in my last, I made another call upon the Robertsons, having again had occasion to be in their neighbourhood. As I trudged along the road on which they lived, I noticed several small clearings and log-houses which had been made during the last summer, and I argued from their appearance the prosperity of my friends as a farmer who has paid for his land gets on well when a market begins to form around him. I was but a short distance from Mr. O'Donohue's location, when I heard a shouting behind me, and on looking round, saw a timber sledge coming towards me at full speed, having fastened on it one end of the trunk of a large tree, upon which was seated no less a personage than the kind-hearted Irishman himself, while the other end ornamented by his two sons—dragged along the snow and swayed to and fro across the road in a manner highly alarming to a pedestarin. On seeing me, O'Donohue instantly reined up, and I seated myself beside him. After ascertaining the good health of his own family and of his neighbours, I asked wither he was going with the log. 'To Robertson and O'Donohue's saw-mill,' said he, peeping at me from the corner of his eyes to see the effect this announcement produced. I expressed my surprise, and inquired by what means he had become possessed of a saw-mill.—'Well,' said he, 'Robertson and meself raised a tidy crop last year, and as we couldn't get cash in these parts, we got a good offer to trade some corn away for hardware. Now, we had plenty of pots and kettles, and such like, and so, says I to him, 'You've got a lovely little stthrame down there with a nate little fall upon it, and why shouldn't you and me take a saw-mill out in corn, and knock up a mill together?' He liked the notion; the mill was built, and we set to work the other day, although it isn't often we can work in this hard weather. We had some thoughts at first of calling it the 'Blue Creek Company's Saw-mills,' but we changed our minds, and called it after ourselves.'

By this time we had arrived at O'Donohue's house, and after greeting his good lady, I saw that he had increased the number of his rooms, and otherwise taken advantage of his new calling, by introducing boards wherever there was the remotest possibility of so doing. He had come home for dinner; and after sharing the meal with him, we set out together to visit his partner. The road was a little improved since the last time I had seen it, and the clearing was considerably larger. On arriving at the house, we found Mrs. Robertson alone with her child, the young woman who had assisted her in her work having gone to spend the day with her friends. The good lady was much changed in her appearance. She beginning to acquire quite the air of a stout consequential matron, and it wanted very little to make her a very good hostess of an inn. Her conversation, too, was now entirely on household matters.

'Mr. Brown,' said she to me, after we had been taking awhile, 'you are fortunate in coming at the present time. Harry has been building me an oven behind the house, and although I do not wish to boast, yet I think I have reached the perfection of bread-making. Is it not so, Mr. O'Donohue?'

'May I never taste the bread that is better!' he replied. 'My old woman had to learn you the way when you first came, but now she can't hold a candle to you.'

Mrs. Robertson then proceeded to give me much information on her domestic economy, informing me how many pairs of stockings she had knitted during the past summer, and giving me the exact number of yards that it took to make a suit of homespun for her husband. I asked her if she did not regret the luxuries she had possessed in England.

'When I was home,' said she, 'I was certainly very comfortable, but my pleasure consisted merely in the absence of pain. Now, however, my exertions in household affairs not only give me a pleasant feeling of responsibility, but also contribute much to the happiness of my husband: and I am sure Harry loves me better as I am, than if I had remained a drawing room lady all my life.'

When it began to grow dark her husband returned from the mill. He, also, had acquired a bluff hearty appearance, and from a pale sickly-looking young man, was fast approaching the *beau ideal* of a young back-woodsman. In the course of the evening he gave me an account of his progress since our last meeting, which I will repeat in my own language as far as I can now recollect the facts.

In the early part of the spring they removed into their log house, and commenced life in the woods. Their residence with the O'Donohues had in some degree inured them to the privations and inconveniencies which they were compelled to experience, and had taught them the necessity of energy and self-reliance; yet it had scarcely prepared them or the loneliness of their situation, and the perpetual makeshifts which they had to practise. The wagon-load of articles which they had brought was found to comprise, in many instances, precisely such conveniencies as could not be used at the time, although they might be turned to account as things should mend: while those for which they had hourly needed were absent, and impossible to be procured. However, necessity has no law, and their stock of crockery having been almost wholly destroyed in the journey, there was a curious perversion of use with many utensils. The place of cups and saucers was supplied by various articles; while wooden bowls, and even sancepans, at times performed the office of dishes. But perhaps the most unpleasant concomitant of their situation was the coffee, and spices, had been very limited, and was now at the ebb, and it would be soon a matter of necessity to drink hem'ock tea, which is bitter and unpleasant enough to those unused to it, but has the recommendation, besides its great wholesomeness, of becoming tolerable upon close acquaintance. Of milk they had but little: for they possessed no cow, and O'Donohue could not always supply; while butter was a precious rarity in their abode. Maple-sugar, however, was in plenty, and cider and whiskey were in sufficient quantities to satisfy their moderate wants. But in meat there was little variety, as it consisted mainly of pork in all its forms of bacon, ham, and pickled pork; together with small quantities of smoked venison and bear meat, and, upon occasions, squirrels which had been shot by the O'Donohues. Pickerel and bass were caught by laying lines for them, and served to give some change to a continued diet upon salted meat. However, they contrived to make amends for the unpleasant restriction in this kind of food by puddings, peach and apple-pies, with hot pies, so called, but which are more properly meat puddings, also buckwheat cakes, greatly relished by the back-woodsman, although strangers think them coarse and somewhat unpalatable on first trial; corn cakes made from Indian corn, and baked in tin vessels before the fire; brown bread, composed of rye and Indian corn, and forming an agreeable article of food; with wheaten cakes, and bread in various forms. Potatoes were in great plenty; and strings of dried apples suspended in the loft showed no want of the material for sauce.

The ground had been too hard, in consequence of the frost, to permit them to dig a well before coming into their house, and thus it became necessary to bring water from the creek, which was at the distance of about a quarter of a mile. This duty, in the occasional absence of Tim, fell upon Robertson who found it very troublesome and not a little laborious to carry two large pails to and from the water side, especially as he had to climb a steep bank in returning. Water was therefore economised, to save her the trouble of obtaining it, and Mrs. Robertson grew less scrupulous about cleanliness of person, dress, and house, than she had conceived to be possible. A mass of household cares and labours, before unknown, crowded around her with magical suddenness, and tasked every faculty in their fulfilment; her exertions being lightened at intervals by the assistance of Magee O'Donohue, who came over in spare hours to help Mrs. Robertson, and perhaps to chat a little with honest Tim—a friendship having arisen between the pair, which afterwards ripened into a warmer feeling. The absence of human intercourse, except on these occasions, or when the families visited each other, and the solitude of the forest around them, had a strong effect on the Robertsons for some time. This feeling of strangeness was increased by the occasional sight of a bear making his way across their small clearing, or an intimation of a nocturnal visit from the animal given by the plunging and kicking of their horses. It was not uncommon to hear the howling of wolves, and once or twice their lengthened yell sounded at night close to the house and was continued without intermission till the morning. These things had certainly occurred sometimes while they stayed with the O'Donohues; but those older settlers made very light of such occurrences, and our friends soon did the same.

However, labour was now their business, and Robertson had enough of employment to make him forget, in general, that he had ever been an inhabitant of a more populous and civilised country. His Irish friend had assisted to fell a number of trees sufficient to allow him to bring a tolerable portion of ground into cultivation; but the snow being not yet sufficiently melted for that purpose, he turned his attention to the preparation of a pile of firewood, for the use of the forthcoming summer and to splitting the trunks of the fallen trees into rails, for the purpose of fencing in his land. He also obtained board-beams and shingles from the saw-mill, to errect a barn as soon as the ground would be soft enough to sink the posts which usually form the foundation of such a building. He contemplated the purchase of a cow or two, with some pigs, and a number of poultry; and in fancy, enjoyed the happy time when he should have milk, butter, and eggs to his heart's content, fresh pork and vegetables, and on festival days even a fowl.

The winter was now over; but owing to its great length, and the suddenness of the change of the seasons in Canada the back-woodsman allows himself but little rest till the seed is put in the ground. Robertson worked early and late, to keep pace with his brother farmers, and might at this time have been seen guiding the plough in its winding course among the stumps of the fallen trees, often stopping when the coulter caught against a spreading root, and sometimes the plough rising out of the ground when reaching a similar obstacle. From his own unskilfulness in farming business, the work proceeded rather slowly; for although Tim had some practice as an agricultural labourer in the 'old country,' yet it was in employment on a farm, not in making one: the manner of cultivating, and even the articles themselves that are grown, differ in the two countries. Some time, also, was at first occasionally wasted when a deer would appear on the skirts of the forest. The pair would instantly start off in pursuit with sportsman like ardour; however they soon perceived that even the carcass of a deer was but a poor compensation for a day wasted at a most valuable period of the year and the appearance of game in future had no more effect than to cause a passing regret at the difficulty of reconciling sport with business. At length every available spot was ploughed and sown with grain, with the reservation however, of a potato patch, and ground for a kitchen garden, although the latter is not at all usually possessed by a settler on the commencement of his career. Our friend could now spare some time for the advancement of domestic comfort, and accordingly set about the matter with great energy. There being a considerable distance between his location and the nearest town, he had as yet been unable to procure window frames and glass in time, partly from his own ignorance of what was necessary, and partly from O'Donohue's thoughtlessness. He now repaired this omission, and the boards and pieces of strained sheeting, which had been insufficient substitutes, were thrown aside. The house had been damp: on account of the imperfect stopping of crevices in the walls and the floor; but with the assistance of a carpenter who was fortunately passing that way with a small party of emigrants, his dwelling was rendered air and water tight, and several little improvements were made, that added much to its general comfort. About this time, too, the long contemplated well was dug, and the chimney rendered more safe and substantial.

The expense of these improvements, added to the previous outlays reduced their capital very much and as they wished to reserve what still remained for any contingencies that might happen, their food became limited in its variety, even beyond what it had before been. O'Donohue was but a new settler, and had not much more than sufficient for his own family, yet he never hesitated to assist the Robertsons; while other neighbours, for such they were, although living some dozen miles off, were not appealed to in vain when our friends were Robertson's 'assistance and advice.' Still the Robertsons had a sufficiency and to spare. Some forts were easily borne, now that the change of habits was become in some degree 'natural' to them, and they knew what to expect. The want of society was felt rather severely; and as the location was far from the regular lines of route, great pleasure was excited by the chance appearance of the party of emigrants already spoken of, which, besides new faces, brought news from the settled districts and England. The arrival of a pedler, too, was quite an era in their solitary life, and Mrs. Robertson took advantage of the opportunity thus presented to purchase a stock of pins, needles, thread and other necessary articles; for although she had plenty of clothing, and cloth for more, yet she had omitted to supply herself with a sufficient quantity of these other materials necessary in making or mending—a very common neglect on the part of emigrants. I suppose that Tim also must have been a good customer, as, on the Sunday following, Magee appeared decked out in all the finery of a new gown, bright coloured ribbons, and a necklace, which, being unbought with her parents' money, pointed out Tim as the culprit in the indulgence of her feminine vanity.

The land being now ploughed, and the grain sown, Robertson turned his attention to making the fences; piling the rails in a zig zag line on each other, in such a way that the end of each rail would rest between that of two others, and the whole strengthened at the angles of the fence by other rails fixed in the ground. However, as he had not time to prepare sufficient materials, he was obliged to content himself with surrounding the cleared parts of the farm, and without dividing it off into fields. Being now relieved from the care of providing for his expected crops, he was enabled to commence the erection of his barn he had projected. His neighbours assisted him to raise it, while he and Tim put on the boards and shingles, and in dividing off the interior, left a space for a stable, which place is generally chosen in America from its warmth in winter. As he now had a barn and O'Donohue's stock of fodder was becoming low, he purchased sufficient hay and oats for his horses until his own crops grew.

The summer passed while all were incessantly employed in farm labour, or other affairs conducive to their comfort, and harvest time approached, bringing with it a further amount of duties. In America, as in some parts of England, grain is generally cradled; that is to say, cut down with a small scythe having attached to it a wicker or light wooden frame, which catches the corn before it falls and throws it on one side. This, as may be supposed, is laborious work to one unaccustomed to it, and the binding it into sheaves is even more so. The land, however, yielded a pretty good crop; and, after paying O'Donohue in produce for what he was indebted to him, Robertson found that he had an ample quantity left for his own use. Having still a small amount of cash on hand, he found that at last he was beginning to be independent, and that as in future he would be unencumbered by any debt, he might obtain a profit from his crops.

It was about this time, when several parties of emigrants had located themselves in the neighbourhood, that O'Donohue received the offer to exchange some corn for hardware, which he had mentioned to me. The new comers were constantly passing the two clearings, for the purpose of obtaining boards and sawn timbers from a mill at a considerable distance, and it appeared to him to be a good idea to construct a saw mill on Robertson's stream, and form a partnership with him. Having made the proposal to the other, who at once agreed to it, the exchange was made, and the building accordingly erected by themselves—a saw mill in the woods being a very simple affair, and easily made by any person of ordinary ability. The scheme succeeded, for the neighbours brought logs in great quantities, and the partners found the trade profitable. Payment is made in such cases with half of the sawn wood, and the owner of the mill disposes of his share at the market.

Things were in this condition when I arrived. The Robertsons, although they did not as yet possess all the comforts they might wish, were increas-

ing the list every day, and forget the present want of many little conveniences in their hopes for the future, and had ceased to look back with regret on their life in England. I stayed rather longer than I had intended, out of compliment to Mr. O'Donohue, in order to witness the marriage of his daughter with Tim. On that occasion there was great feasting, a general invitation to all Canada being left at every tavern within fifty miles. Perhaps, however, the grandeur of the operations may be understood when I state the remark of the before-mentioned Yankee pedler to me the next morning, as we were walking along the road towards the old settlements, he having presided at the violin the evening before. 'Well, stranger' said he, 'I've seen in my time hull lots of tea-squalls, breakdowns, quiltin' frolics, and pavin, bees, but I must say I ain't never seen nothin' that could chalk up ditto alongside that concern last night, not by a jugful.'

I received a letter the other day from Robertson, a few extracts from which will save me the trouble of recording the progress of our emigrants since my visit. He says—Magee, the other day, astonished us all by making O'Donohue a grandfather: he has done nothing since but talk of the joyful event, and expiatate on Tim junior's good temper and powers of consuming food; and to use his wife's expression, he is as proud as the dog which had two tails. My wife and both my own children are quite well; the former sends all sorts of good wishes to you. As for myself, I am in rude health, looking much more like a blacksmith than a Cantab. O'Donohue and I are thinking of adding a tan-yard and bark mill to our present business, as there is abundance of hemlock in the neighbourhood; at all events, we have each determined upon having a frame house up next summer, and turning the old log houses into cow sheds. I am sorry to hear that B—— has gone home, after making such a short stay in the country; it is the same with hundreds who have not the energy to face, or the perseverance to endure, a few trifling hardships for the sake of independence in a short time. However, I must not say anything about that, as I have no doubt I should have gone home myself the first year if I had had the means, but now I would not exchange my situation of a Canadian backwoodsman for the highest one in England. We would be glad to see you out here, and I am sure it would be the best thing that could be done, both by yourself and by thousands like you, who have not sufficient independence of spirit, even if there was an opening, to go into any business, and who, from your small means, are engaged in a constant struggle to keep up the appearance of gentility. If you should resolve to emigrate to this or to any other colony, keep this golden rule in your mind: for inattention to this has, I may say, been the sole cause of ruin to hundreds. If you have not much money, buy a small quantity of land, and pay cash for it, and never, if you can possibly avoid it, buy anything on credit. You do not know what may occur to prevent your being able to pay at the right time; and, besides, few men have sufficient control over themselves to work with any feeling of pleasure to pay off old debts, instead of being themselves the sole profiters by their exertions. Independence is the grand difficulty, and yet the grand charm of backwood life. I do not mean that we stand alone in the desert, cut off and separate from the sympathies of our kind; for in reality there is no part of the world where more sincere intercourse of friendship and good neighbourship than here, where our nearest neighbour is in general a dozen miles off. I mean that we do not lean on the social system for physical support. We have no situations to covet no degrees of servitude as the boundaries of our ambition. We must achieve a living for ourselves or perish in the wilderness. The self-dependence felt the dissipated, the cowardly, must fall away before the approach of winter, like the sear leaves of the forest; and, in short, it is only the wakeful, the bold, the temperate, and the persevering, who must hope to be able to maintain their ground. As for myself, my life has been comparatively easy and fortunate. I had a little, though a very little, capital, a good wife, and a kind neighbour. I was therefore not alone in the woods; I was not a beggar in the desert. And yet I cannot help feeling, with a mixture of pride and humble thankfulness, that, in the midst of occasional misgivings and faint-hearedness, there was a leaven of determination in my character which enabled me to triumph over them all. But do not, my dear Simple to the delicately nurtured, the refined in mind, for to such the consequences in nineteen cases out of twenty would be fatal. I will not, however, dwell on this. I trust to your own experience and faculty of observation. For myself, all I have to add is, that, with the blessing of Providence, there is a fair field before me. The stream of population seems to follow where I was the unconscious pioneer:—Towns and cities will by and by rise on the heretofore desert rivers: my property will acquire new value, and my descendants, it may be, rank among the citizens of a great country now in its infancy.

British News.

LONDON, October 3.

HER MAJESTY'S VOYAGE TO SCOTLAND —HER RETURN LATEST PARTICULARS.

At Dundee, on Saturday, orders were received on board the royal steam yacht Victoria and Albert, to have everything ready for her Majesty's embarkation on Monday, the 30th instant on which day her Majesty has signified her intention of leaving Scotland on her return voyage. The yacht is still lying in the river Tay, off Dundee, and it is understood that her Majesty will embark at the same place where she landed. By this arrangement her Majesty will arrive at Woolwich near mid-day on Wednesday. The voyage from the river to Dundee occupied upwards of forty-two hours, and, calculating that it will take the same time to return, should her Majesty embark at Dundee at 4 o'clock on Monday, the 30th, the yacht will Woolwich on Wednesday, October 2, about ten o'clock. During her Majesty's voyage from the Nore to Dundee the weather continued throughout particularly favourable, and enabled her Majesty to spend the greater portion of her time on deck, and thus to have the full benefit of the invigorating sea breezes. On Tuesday morning her Majesty, who generally rises very early, was up shortly after seven o'clock, and breakfasted at eight. At nine o'clock her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Princess Royal and attended by the Lords and ladies in waiting, went on deck, where she remained nearly the whole of the morning, occasionally retiring to the canopy over the royal staircase, or to the alcoves on either side immediately abaft the paddle boxes to rest for a short time after walking the quarter-deck. The Princess Royal was in excellent spirits, and seemed quite delighted at all she witnessed. She did not confine herself to the quarter-deck, but ran occasionally forward, followed by her attendant, asking numerous questions, and laughing heartily at everything that particularly pleased her. There was one circumstance appeared to amuse her very much. While she was on the quarter deck, in company with her Majesty and Prince Albert, a little boy, a native of China, who is in the service of Commander Hall, was presented to the Queen in his Chinese costume, when he exhibited to her Majesty the forms of paying respect to the mandarians of China. This so pleased the Princess Royal that the boy was presented to her, and went through the same forms before her Royal Highness, which so amused her that she was laughing heartily the whole time. Her Majesty is particularly partial to the sea, and feels quite at home on board the yacht. Although surrounded by upwards of a hundred seamen, her Majesty's privacy is less invaded, and she more free from anything like intrusions, than she would be if travelling on shore. British sailors, generally, are more polite and considerate than many persons give them credit for. Every seamen on board the yacht affords an admirable illustration of the truth of this. If her Majesty is walking the quarter deck, any of the sailors have to go aft to take their turn at the wheel, or to do any other duty, they go at once and perform that duty, without staring at her Majesty as they pass on the opposite side of the deck; or if her Majesty should leave the quarter deck and go forward, as she frequently does, on the forecastle, to look at any particular object, which, probably, can only be seen from that part of the vessel, the seamen who may previously be congregated there, so soon as they perceive her Majesty's coming, immediately leave and go the opposite side of the forecastle, and do not stand gaping at the Queen, as many landlubbers who has never been to sea to learn politeness would do, but occupy themselves in looking at objects in a different direction to where her Majesty may be standing. Hence it is that her Majesty feels quite at home and at her ease when on board the yacht.

At twelve o'clock a signal was made to the Black Eagle to try her rate of sailing with the royal yacht. For the first half hour both vessels kept nearly their own, with a very slight advantage to the Black Eagle. During the next hour the Black Eagle continued drawing ahead of the Victoria and Albert, though but very slowly, for at this period she was very little more than a quarter of a mile ahead. After four hours hard struggle the Black Eagle beat the yacht by one mile. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Earls of Liverpool and Aberdeen, Sir James Clarke, and Viscountess Canning, and Lady Caroline Cocks, remained on deck to witness the race. Her Majesty was rather disappointed at the issue, for hitherto she had seen the yacht beat every other vessel in the service with which she has tried her speed, and the Queen anticipated the same result in the present instance. It is to be observed, however, that the advantage on the part of the Black Eagle over the yacht is not so decided, as the Black Eagle was working 5lbs. to the square inch, and the Victoria and Albert only 6lbs. to the square inch, which gave her one forth more power. At seven o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert dined together *tête-a-tête*. The lords and ladies in waiting dined together in their own saloon. During each night the yacht was at sea the engines were only worked at half speed. Her Majesty and Prince Albert and the Princess Royal were in excellent health during the whole voyage. The weather was very fine and moderate, and there was but little sea on, so that none of the royal party felt the slightest inconvenience, and were quite free from the malady which generally affects those not accustomed to the sea.

THE QUEEN IN SCOTLAND.

The wild freshness and sublimity of the mountain air have wrought most beneficial effects upon her Majesty and the royal visitors at Blair Castle. Her Majesty seldom allows the sun to be up stirring before her; and by the time that the rosy fingered morn' has expelled the mist from the surrounding hills, her Majesty may be seen walk about the grounds, accompanied by her illustrious Consort and the Princess Royal. The young Princess is always mounted on her Shetland pony when she accompanies her royal parents in their morning walk; but Prince Albert occasionally takes her in his arms, and points out to the Princess any object within view that might attract the wandering fancy of a child. Her Majesty's piper, Markey, who came over in the Stromboli, in order to attend her Majesty during her sojourn at Blair Atholl, had orders to play the Pibroch under her Majesty's window every morning at seven o'clock, and at the same early hour a bunch of fresh heather, with some of the icy cold water from the celebrated spring of Glen Tilt, were presented to her Majesty.

On Friday morning, shortly after nine o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert, on their Highland ponies, and attended by Lord Glenlyon's footman in their guide, proceeded up the hills to the north-west of the castle, and remained for some hours exploring the beauties of the scenery. Her Majesty, who was always partial to equestrian exercise, appears to enjoy these rides amazingly, and so simple and so unostentatious is the whole train out, that it is difficult to persuade the strangers who come to Atholl to obtain a sight of her Majesty, that the lady in a plain black dress and bonnet, and a shepherd's plaid shawl wrapped round her, mounted on a little ambling grey poney, is the Sovereign with whom ideas of great pomp, state, and splendour have been associated in their minds.

On Saturday morning, Lord Liverpool and the Hon. Mr. Anson were grouse shooting for some hours on the hills behind the Falls of Bruar, and had excellent sport. In the afternoon the Queen went in her pony phaeton, drawn by four white ponies, up the Glen of Tilt to the forester's lodge. The Highland games had been previously sent to the lodge for the use of her Majesty and the Prince, but his royal Highness was tempted to try a shot at the deer, which, however, ceased to come within range, and relinquished the attempt. Meantime the Queen attended by a single guide, ascended the steep and rocky hill near the termination of the glen, and on the left of the forester's lodge, called Cairn Cliabhan, or the Hill of Hows. Her Majesty attended by a single servant, commenced ascending by the pass of Lachlass, and in little more than half an hour had gained the summit. From here the Queen looked down upon the Prince and his companions, who were deer stalking in the vally beneath. The view from the top of this hill is of great extent, stretching on the north east through openings in the Grampian range, over the barren plains of Braemar into Aberdeenshire. On the south, across the glen, are the lofty hills of Ben y Gloe and Beny Vracei; while lying stretched out at the feet are Loch Fhergie, Loch Loch, Loghairne, and other smaller lakes which feed the waters of the hill pouring down at the bottom of the glen towards the bridge of Atholl. Her Majesty was highly delighted with the prospect, which was considerably enhanced by the clearness and transparency of the atmosphere, and remained for some time on the hill viewing it from different points. The royal party returned to the castle at half-past six o'clock. The Prince did not succeed in killing a single deer.

The appearance of the parish Church on Sunday last differed widely from that of the previous sabbath. The congregation then consisted of the resident parishioners alone, and many of them were deterred from going to the kirk by the inclemency of the weather. At an early hour in the morning, vehicles of every description, in as great a variety as are to be seen at the Cock at Sutton on a Derby day, rattled into the quiet village of Blair Atholl, and groups of humble pedestrians made their way at once to the church, which was literary in a state of siege at ten o'clock in the morning. The service did not commence until twelve o'clock, but when the doors were thrown open at eleven, every pew in the church was indiscriminately invaded, and Lord Glenlyon's tenantry, the quiet country villagers, who had an undoubted priority of right to accommodation, were elbowed aside, and were pushed from their stools which they had occupied from childhood, by the substantial burghers from the towns in the neighbourhood. As twelve o'clock approached, the congregation waxed impatient, but before divine service commenced, her Majesty, with her accustomed punctuality, had already arrived at the church. She came in the low close carriage, which was thrown open. As her Majesty entered the church, the curiosity of the congregation overcame their discretion, the majority of them forthwith rose and stared at the Queen and the Prince with unseemly pertinancy, notwithstanding the hushing murmurs of the gentry of the neighbourhood. Before the minister entered the pulpit, Mr. Peacock, the precentor, published the banns of marriage for the first, second, and third times of asking, between Mr. Irvine, the minister of the parish church, and one of his fair parishioners. After this matrimonial proclamation, divine service was resumed by the Rev. Dr. Macleod, one of the Queen's chaplains for Scotland, and minister of the St. Columbia church at Glasgow, where the service is delivered in Gaelic, for the accommodation of the vast number of Highlanders who throng the streets of that commercial city. After the usual service, according to the Presbyterian form of worship, the sermon was from the eleventh to the fourteenth verses of the second chapter of Titus. The sermon was delivered in a broad Scotch accent, and was a favourable specimen of the style of preaching which at present prevails in the Scottish Presbyterian church. It contained a defence of the doctrine of Calvinistic Christianity. The concluding prayer was delivered with an earnestness which came home to the business and bosom of every member of the congregation, and a distinctly audible 'Amen' was heard from every corner of the church when the clergymen prayed with heartfelt fervour that her Majesty Queen Victoria might long wear the crown, and that she might yet see many happy days, and that at the last, when she left her earthly throne, she might ascend a throne of imperishable glory.

(From the Cork Constitution.)

The London *Morning Post* expresses itself respecting Mr. O'Connell's speech in nearly the same terms employed in the *Constitution* of Saturday. It says:—

"O'Connell is, in truth, at a stand still. His 'Preservative Assembly,' and the threatened impeachment of Ministers are mere tubs to the whale, mere devices to withdraw attention from the fact that he dares not attempt to realise any of his boastings of last year. *This*, he proclaimed, is the Repeal year. Months ago, he promised to lay his 'head on the block,' if Repeal should not be carried by May-day, 1844. May-day 1844 has come and gone. O'Connell still wears his head on his shoulders, and still employs his tongue in the fabrication of the same delusions which have supplied, in times past, to gull his unthinking supporters."

The *Morning Herald* does not speak more favorably:—

"The public curiosity as to what course Mr. O'Connell would adopt in his present unexpected position has been gratified. He will do nothing at present. The escape, he is aware, is simply an escape, and not at all a guarantee of future impunity. He must, however, amuse his adherents with the shadow of a plan, and that plan he announced at the Repeal Association on Monday. It is divided into three departments, all having reference to the future, all easy of abandonment when it becomes necessary to do so, and all equally without the least chance of success.

"The third project, the 'impeachment' is a happy notion. It is of little consequence that the pretended ultimate object is an utter impossibility. Mr. O'Connell is very well aware that it is so, and has accordingly about as much idea of an impeachment as he had of trying the 'five hundred actions' against justices of the peace which he promised in 1831.

"The general features of O'Connell's speech are of the old familiar cast. Cant and slander are its principal ingredients. A country gentleman in Ulster, as country gentlemen everywhere will sometimes do, has written a foolish pamphlet, and Mr. O'Connell, forgetting his elegant and favourite dogma, that an 'Ulster man is as much an Irishman as a man born in a stable is a horse,' attempts to cajole the country gentleman alluded to into the Repeal confederacy, and thereupon founds an address to the Irish Protestants, assuring them that their interests could not be in better keeping than his own, whose creed, as he confessed in Parliament, is that 'national faith is cant and injustice.' We may observe that many of our Conservative cotemporaries play a very silly game in reference to this mercenary and mischievous old man. For the purpose, as they foolishly think, of annoying the Ministry, they give a factitious importance to every thing he says. Whenever he opens his mouth they affect to anticipate some direful convulsion or calamity, and they keep crying out, 'what will Ministers do now?' as if it behoved Ministers to be as fearful or as affected as themselves. Why, what *can* Ministers do? Ministers can't move without a cause. They are under the necessity of justifying every step they take, and of justifying it by the *law*: they, therefore, cannot move at sea with that *impromptu* energy which persons who are under no such necessity find it so easy to insist on. Let Mr. O'Connell transgress the law—let him put himself plainly in its power, and our Cotemporaries will not have long to ask what Ministers will do: but so long as he steers clear of that, the cuckoo cry so constantly kept up may cause excitement among the unthinking, but will produce little impression among men of sense. Mr. O'Connell must behave himself, and as soon as he ceases to do that, let him be arrested and the Association be suppressed: but we are not a whit the nearer to this from daily dinning into the ear of Government needs not to be taught or told.

ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH.—The number of men required for the carriage and other departments of the Royal Arsenal have now been obtained, and considerable progress has been made with the skipgun carriage ordered to be supplied to the advance ships at the out ports, to keep them always ready in the event of their services being required at short notice. There are always a sufficient number of large guns ready for use in the Royal Arsenal, and at all the out ports, which, within 24 hours' notice, could be ready for the reception of the powder, the facilities afforded by steam conveyance places it in the power of the authorities to concentrate them at any particular station on very short notice being given that they would be required.

REVIEW IN HYDE-PARK.—On Thursday, Sept. 5th, the troops of the various regiments forming the Household Brigade, were reviewed in Hyde-park by his Royal Highness the Duke of Wemss, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington and a brilliant staff. In pursuance of orders from head-quarters, the following troops took up their stations on the ground usually appropriated to reviews shortly after 10 o'clock:—The Horse and Life Guards, under Colonel Cavendish; the 2nd Life Guards, under Colonel Reid; the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Grenadier Guards; the 1st battalion of Scotch Fusileer Guards, and the 2nd battalion of Coldstream Guards, General Lygon had the command of the Cavalry, and Colonel Home that of the infantry. The ground was kept by a company of the 17th Lancers, under Major Lewis. It should here be stated, that the review had been arranged to take place in order to afford the Prince of Prussia an opportunity of inspecting the five regiments, his Royal Highness having shortly after his arrival in England been present at a review of Artillery Brigade at Woolwich, with which he was pleased to express himself much gratified. Prince Albert came to town by a special train from Windsor, at an early hour, for the express purpose of attending the review. His Royal Highness, who was attended by Major-General Bowater and Colonel Bouverie, proceeded direct from the Paddington terminus to Buckingham Palace, and having attired himself in a Field Marshal's uniform, arrived on the field in one of the royal carriages, shortly before 11 o'clock. The Prince of Prussia, attended by a very numerous suite, had previously arrived in one of her Majesty's carriages, upon alighting from which all the party mounted chargers from the royal stud, which were in attendance, under the care of her Majesty's grooms. His Royal Highness wore the uniform of Prussian Field Marshal, and looked remarkably well. All the members of his suite were also attired in a full military costume. The Duke of Wellington arrived on the field at a quarter before 11 o'clock, in an open carriage, in which were also the Countess of Westmoreland and Lady F. Somerset. His Grace wore a Prussian uniform, and upon entering the square immediately mounted his charger and joined the body of officers at this time assembled, among whom were sir G. Murray, the Master General of the Ordinance; sir W. Gordon, Quartermaster General; Colonel Peel, Surveyor General of the Ordinance; and nearly all the officers of the field. The Marquis of Worcester and Colonel Anson were in attendance as aides de-camp to the gallant Duke. The Earl of Westmoreland and several other noblemen were also present. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge came shortly after the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mechlenburg Strelitz; and the whole of the Royal and distinguished party, having exchanged the usual compliments, together proceeded to inspect the troops, which were drawn up in columns at quarter distance—the Cavalry occupying the extreme right, the Grenadier, Fusileer, and Coldstream Guards respectively extending in the opposite direction. As the staff approached the line, the troops presented arms; the bands of the several regiments simultaneously playing the Prussian National Anthem, which was continued during the period occupied in the inspection.—This completed, the staff retired to the centre, when the cavalry marched past in slow time, headed by their respective officers. The infantry followed at slow time, and then the cavalry repeated the movement in quick time, the infantry doing the same. A variety of evolutions were then gone through, after which the infantry wheeled in line, and the cavalry having deployed, advanced at a brisk trot across the park, on nearing the centre of which they charged at full gallop. This movement was performed with a rapidity and precision that called forth loud cheers from the assembled thousands, while it could not fail to gratify the more critical observation of the military observers present. The infantry subsequently fired by files, and after expending about 20 rounds, the whole brigade deployed into a line, which extended completely across the park. The troops then advanced in slow time, the respective bands playing the Prussian National Anthem, and on arriving within a short distance of the staff the whole brigade presented arms, upon which the Prince of Prussia, accompanied by his Grace the Duke of Wellington and the whole of the illustrious personages present, approached the officers of the several regiments and complimented them very highly on the efficient manner in which the proceedings of the day had been carried out. The whole of the Royal personages then left the field, and proceeded on horseback to their respective destinations; the Prince of Prussia accompanying his Royal Highness Prince Albert down Constitution Hill as far as Buckingham Palace.—*The Times.*

MERCHANT SEAMEN.—On the 5th inst. an act was passed to amend and consolidate the laws relating to merchant seamen, and for keeping a register of seamen. There are 65 sections in the act, and several schedules annexed. By the preamble it is declared that the "prosperity, strength, and safety of this United Kingdom and her Majesty's dominions do greatly depend on a large, constant, and ready supply of seamen, and it is therefore expedient to promote the increase of the number of seamen, and to afford them all due encouragement and protection, and for this purpose to amend and consolidate the laws relating to them, and it is also expedient to keep a register of seamen." No seaman is to be taken to sea without a written agreement, or without a register ticket, obtained from such seamen under a penalty of £20. The general register-office of merchant seamen is to be continued under the style of "The General Register and Record Office of Seamen," where all seamen are to be registered, or at the custom houses of the several outports of the United Kingdom, and every applicant is required to answer the questions set forth in one of thes chedules. Not the least important, though nearly the last provision in this act, is the 74th section, under which relief can be afforded to Lascar seamen—a subject which some time ago created a good deal of discussion, and which provided for in the following manner:—"And be it enacted, that if any person being a Malay, Lascar, or native of the territories under the government of the East India Company, or if any Asiatic or African Seamen, having been brought to the United Kingdom on board any ship, shall be found or be in the United Kingdom, in distress for want of food, clothing, or other necessaries, it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom at their discretion, to supply necessary and reasonable relief to every such person and seaman, and to maintain him until he shall be sent on board some ship for the purpose of being conveyed to or near to the port from which he was shipped: and also to pay, defray, and reimburse the necessary to procure every such person and seaman a proper and sufficient passage to such port, and all such sum or sums of money as shall be paid and advanced by order of the said Commissioners for or on account of such relief, maintainance, and passage, shall be and become a debt due to her Majesty, and be recoverable as such, with full costs of suit, in the courts of law, either in her Majesty's dominions, or in the territories under the goverment of the East India Company, for the owner and master, or either of them, of the ship or board whereof such person or seamen shall have been brought from Asia or Africa; but nothing her in contained shall repeal or annul any other act or enactment relief and the safe conveyance home of any Asiatic or African person or seaman." The act is to come into effect from the 1st of January next.

The following singular and rare (if not unique) occurrence had just taken place at the royal aviary, in the Home Park, at Windsor. A Dorking hen, which has roosted for some time past with the fowls from China, has recently been in the habit of laying two eggs, and sometimes thrice a week, eggs containing double or two distinct yolks. Mr. Walters, the superintendent, determining to try the experiment of attempting to hatch one of these double yolked eggs, placed it with several other eggs under the Dorking hen, and two chickens were forthwith produced from this single egg: one is a cock bird, of the pure Cochin-China breed, and the other is a hen chick of the Dorking genus.

The 'Courier Francais' states that there are now building in the different French ports twenty three ships of the line, nineteen frigates, two brigs, three schooners, and ten transports and store ships, besides six steam frigates, of 450 and 550 horse power, and seven steam corvetts of 220 to 320 horse power, and seven smaller steam ships of 80 to 160 horse power

The lovers of antiquity will be gratified to learn that the King of Naples, with the view of perpetually preserving the alfresco paintings disintered from the Ruins of Pompei, the lustre of whose colors is known to fade on exposure to the air, has employed artists of the greatest celebrity to imitate them on the walls of his own palace at Naples.

The 'Constitutionel' mentions that some of the equipages of Marshal Soult, accompanied by an aide-de-camp, arrived in Paris on Sunday morning and that the Marshal would return to assume the Presidency of the Council during the King's journey to England. Marshal Bugeaud is expected to arrive in Paris about the same time, with six Algerian chiefs, who are to travel through France at the expense of the Government.

Saturday evening was the White Fast of the Jewish nation. So strictly is this fast observed by the 'ancient people,' that during its continuence they partake of no kind of nourishment, not even water. At daybreak the Jews may be seen wending their way to the city synagogues, clothed in the habiliments of death, over which they wear a white sur plice, and continue in fasting and prayer in the synagogue the whole of the day, wearing their shrouds and other death garments. The fact is in commemoration of the rebellion of the children of Israel, and the consequent dispersion of the twelve tribes.

EXPERIMENTS IN WOOLWICH MARSHES.—At half-past 10 o'clock on Monday Sept. 10, Lieutenant-Colonel Dansey C. B., Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmer, and Lieutenant Colonel Sweeting, with a detachment of the Royal Artillery under Lieutenant Colonel Colquhoun, assembled in the marshes to witness and carry on experiments with concussion shells, the invention of Mr. James Marsh. The experiments were made from one 68-pounder gun and two 32 pounder guns, at 800 yards' distance from the bulk head, the object aimed at being double the usual point blank range. The fuzes were made in the same manner as the common fuzes of the service, calculated to burn seven seconds and a half, and then burst with certainty, or at an earlier period, after striking the side of a ship or other very hard obstacles, which is effected by having four small copper caps, similar to the thimbles used by children, inserted at four different places, like the points of the compass and attached with Jeffery's marine glue. The firing of the shell is attended with sufficient heat to melt that substance, but none of the caps, which are filled with meal powder, fail out until the shell strikes with great force against the object aimed when the lower cap falls out, and the shell bursts with great force immediately after, causing great havoc amongst the timbers of the bulk head, as was shown on Monday, proving that its effects would be terrible on board of a vessel containing human beings, and affording evidence how soon the most powerful guns might be made unserviceable. Only ten rounds were fired on Monday out of 24, the number intended, in consequence of the crowded state of the river with vessels going down with the tide. Seven burst well, two fell short, and showed that the concession they received on the ground was not sufficient to cause them to explode, and one 68-pounder was fired because it could not be extracted, and burst at about 150 yards from the mouth of the gun, in consequence, it is supposed, of the fuze being loosened during that operation. On Wednesday Lieutenant-Colonel Dansey, C.B., and Lieutenant Colonel Chalmer, with a detachment of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Hennis, assembled in the Marshes, at half-past 1 o'clock, p. m., to carry further experiments. There were 15 shell fired on this occasion, 5 of them 32 pounders and ten 32 pounders. Two of the 32 pounders burst on entering the bulk head, six in the mound immediately after passing through the bulk head, one exploded at from forty to fifty feet high, having taken an upward direction after striking the base of the mound, and one did not burst, having entered the earth of the mound to a considerable depth.—The first 68 pounder shell went through the bulk head, and burst immediately after in the mound; the second burst in the bulk head; the third burst in the bulk head; the fourth did not burst, having entered the mound without touching the bulk head, and the fifth burst with tremendous effect in the bulk head, tearing to pieces the iron bolts, three-quarters of an inch square, which hold the timbers together, and throwing forward 2 feet 6 inches at the other end, seven strong pieces of oak, made to represent the side of a ship, and each piece twelve inches square and 30 feet long. The range was peculiarly favourable for practice, and the experiments did not occupy above three quarters of an hour, the loading and firing less than 20 minutes of that period, but the destruction was awful, and greater than any we have ever witnessed, showing that it would be impossible for ships of the first rate to resist the destructive power of these missiles.—The experiments were made to ascertion if Mr. Marsh's invention of attaching caps with marine glue would carry a long range of 800 yards, and proved that they could be made available for any distance with certainty of effect, and no danger to those using them.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOV. 1, 1844.

CATTLE FAIR.—An annual Cattle Fair was held in this city yesterday, according to previous announcement, in a field on the Waterloo road, and prizes were awarded to the successful competitors. The display of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. was highly creditable, and particularly the latter were superior to any thing hitherto brought to this market. The number brought to the field, were 117 Hogs, 102 Cows, 13 Oxen, 4 Calves, 2 Bullocks, 2 sheep, 5 Goats, 50 Horses, 2 Colts; besides quantities of Cloths, Yarns, Pails, Brooms, Machinery, Agricultural Implements, Vegetables, &c. &c. &c.—The prizes awarded are as follow:—

G. Gilbert, best Horse, *Retriever*, 5 years	£5	0	0
C. Drury, for the best 2 year old Heifer,	1	0	0
R. Jardine, " Calf,	10	0	
Michael Leary, " Boar,	15	0	
Timothy Looney, " Sow,	15	0	
Wolot Watts, " 1st Tub Butter,	1	0	0
Geo. Dewar, " 2d do.	10	0	
Mrs. Jamieson, " 10lb. Roll do	5	0	
R. Jardine, " pair Ducks,	3	0	
Geo. Dewar, " pair Turkeys	5	0	
Thomas Seeley, " Spring Pig	10	0	

The prize for the best horse of five pounds, was generously returned by Mr. Gilbert as a donation to the Agricultural Society.

FINE ARTS.—The collection of Oil Paintings now exhibiting and for sale at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute affords all lovers of the Fine Arts in this city an opportunity of witnessing the production of some of the "old masters," and should not be allowed to escape their attention. We have understood competent judges to say that powder, such as is now manufactured to be, and as an opportunity of this kind may not present itself again in a long time, it would be advisable for those desirous of seeing the collection or possessing any part of it, to call at an early period. The exhibition will remain open for three days longer.

The elections in Canada are progressing spiritedly—some terminating in favour of the present government, while others support the ex-ministers; the Quebec candidate is one of the latter class; but at Montreal, no doubt existed of the return of constitutional candidates. Toronto has declared in favour of the government by a large majority. Mr. Lafontaine is returned for Terrebone; Mr. Chris tie for Lanaudiere; Desaulniers for St. Maurice. The county of Yamaska has been lost to the constitutional side by mis management—there having existed the suicidal policy of opposition in the conservative ranks.

The Montreal *Transcript* says:—It was rumoured in town yesterday that extensive riots had taken place in Beauharnois, and that four habitans in attempting to escape from a party of Irish, were driven into the river and drowned. We fear that there are good grounds for the report, though the particulars have not yet reached town. Three companies of the 52d were sent to Beauharnois some days ago, in anticipation of some disturbance.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—We have just learned from Mr. John Sinnott, of Irishtown, near Musquash, that on the 23d ult., three Bears, a dam and her two full grown cubs were killed by the settlers at that place. A short time previously, Mr. Tyner living in the immediate neighbourhood, attacked three bears which had paid a visit at his residence and succeeded in capturing one of them. About two months since the young cattle belonging to Mrs. Hopburn, at Musquash, were attacked by a monster of the same species. Last week Mr. Richard Bradly, of Frenchman's Creek, (Musquash) shot at and wounded a Lucifee, while making his way into his sheep. On Sunday last, a mid-day, a Bear of an extraordinary size, came into the cleared lands of Mr. Robertson, on the St. Andrews Road, 5 miles from town, and destroyed one of his fattest sheep. Indeed so plentiful have been those brutes, and Wolves, during this summer, that they have become a perfect nuisance. No less than ten sheep have been slain, besides injuries being sustained, by neat and other cattle. Can any body of our young and spirited men be found who will turn out, and hunt those gentry to their overthrow.

THE CITY'S PEACE.—The present state of our City is reduced almost to a level with that of New-Orleans, or any other dangerous Community in that land of Ire America. Scarcely a night passes but some brutal outrage is committed on the peaceable portion of its inhabitants. It has been the misfortune of the press to record of late so many of those attrocities, that we are both disgusted and ashamed to continue them. Nevertheless crime does not diminish. It is perfectly apparent to us, that if things are suffered to go on in the way in which they now are, that it will become imperative on the authorities to tax the citizens to an enormous extent for an efficient night and day police. We are of opinion that no time should be lost in devising some remedy for the evil; should it be found necessary to establish an organized Police, we would suggest the propriety of importing from London both the material for its composition, as well as the method of conducting such an establishment.

A WEEK FROM LAND TO LAND.—The rapid passages of the steamships are equivalent in a degree to the annihilation of so much of the ocean itself. The Bunker Hill Aurora notes the following remarkable incidents of the voyage of the Britannia:

"The Britannia left Liverpool on Wednesday, Sept. 4th, and lost sight of land, off Cape clear, on Friday following capt. Hewitt made the coast of Newfoundland—thus having made the run from land to land across the Atlantic in one week."

HALIFAX, Oct. 29.

GARRISON CHURCH.—Yesterday afternoon, the corner stone of the Church being erected for the use of the Garrison, on the Parade near the North Barracks, was laid by Sir Jeremiah Dickson. The ceremony was conducted with appropriate observances. Before the laying of the stone, all the garrison were formed into a square; a choir of men belonging to different bands sung a portion of Psalm XC. in beautiful style, under the direction of Lieut. Whittington, of the 1st Royals; and the Rev. Dr. Twining offered a solemn prayer. The Commandant, Sir J. Dickson, then set the stone in its place. A receptacle was made in the stone for a bottle, which enclosed we are informed, various coins, an almanack of the present year, and newspapers of the week. The stone was also prepared for a brass plate, inscribed as follows:—

"*Major-General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in Nova Scotia*, by the Divine Blessing laid the foundation stone of this Church, erected by the British Government to the honor of Almighty God for the accommodation of the Troops in this Garrison, on the 25th day of October, A.D. 1844, in the eighth year of the reig of Queen Victoria.

"The building was constructed under the superintendence of Lieut. Col. CALDER, commanding the Royal Engineers, and in the time of the Rev. John Thomas Twining, D.D. Garrison chaplain."—*Times.*

The Mackerel Fishery.—The Cape Breton Spirit of the Times says—"the Mackerel fishery about Arichat has been very unproductive this present autumn, so far the catch has not been one tenth of what it was at the same period last year year."

(From the Montreal Courier, October 17.)

At a time like this, when it has become apparent to every thinking man, that this Colony swarms with persons who are desirous of separating it from the Mother Country, it would not be amiss to point out what would be the consequences of such event. The connexion between this Colony and England is almost entirely of benefit to the former. The only advantage England derives from the tie, is purely commercial, and should that commerce be suddenly cut off, England would suffer but temporary inconvenience, as she would soon open for herself other channels of foreign traffic. But there are certain articles of consumption which Canada could obtain from no where but from England, as the United States does at present, and so must be dependant still upon that country, at least for many years. Canadians, however, forget that the United States has products to exchange with England, which England either cannot do without, or cannot so conveniently procure elsewhere; but that is not the case with Canada; all our exports England can obtain from other quarters; the only reason why she does not do so now, is because she wishes to encourage Canada, as her own Colony. Was the Colony to become independent, it could no longer expect that England would continue to admit her produce on the same favorable footing as at present or that she would persevere in protecting Canadian produce by levying high duties on the same articles when the growth of foreign countries, as in the timber case, *par example*.

The consequence of this would be, that a great portion of what we should import from England would have to be paid for in cash, instead of in produce as at present, and if we have no market for our produce, where are we to obtain the cash to make up the deficiency? We do not mean to say that this would be the case for long; a hundred contingencies might arise to alter the state of affairs, but that would Canada do in the mean time? England could certainly suffer for a short time in her shipping and mercantile interests, but it would not be to her as to us a staggering and irremediable shock. Again Canada in seperating from England must propose to herself either one of two things: she must either be independent, or be content to add another star and stripe to the banner of the neighboring republic. Canada does not contain within herself the elements of independence. That there are many independent states with smaller populations, we are well aware, but none with such a heterogenous population as this Colony, none that could by possibility contain within itself such elements of discord. Half a dozen different natural origins, and a dozen or two of different religions, only agreeing in the most intense hatred for each other, would be a very pretty foundation on which to commence the superstructure of an independent nation. Nothing but the moral power of the Queen's name and government and the physical force of the troops of that government keeps the population at this moment from flying like wild cats at each others throats. How would the backwoodsmen of Upper Canada, the simple *habitan* of the Lower Province like a taxation which would accompany the precious gift of independence? Does he not know that the people of republican America, who have not the expense of a court, of a great and powerful navy, of an immense standing army, are now more heavily taxed than the people of any despot of the old world? Does he not know that the disciples of Mr. Lafontaine to a dream of a "*Grande nation Canadienne*," and the Presidency of Baldwin might be an acceptable thing to the Toronto Reform club; yet it would be as well if they were to include in their no doubt to them delightful castle building, the provision of a navy for defence of their waters, and provision for the repair of their forts, and for procuring munitions of war, &c., together with a hundred other items of enormous expense; perhaps they would also like to devise a plan whereby the Province might pay off its debt to the Mother Country, unless they would in the full honesty of their newly pledged republicanism *repudiate it*. The Utopia of Moore, Peter Wilkin's flying island, Lilliput and Brobdignag, were not grander dreams on the part of their authors, than is the dream of Canadian independence for at least a hundred years to come, provided Father Miller allows the world to last so long. If England disgusted with our follies and our turbulence kicks us off we must be swamped into the United States; nothing could save us, and instead of being a limb and a most powerful one, of the greatest Empire upon earth, we should become a helpless and palsied member of a body politic, that is itself continually threatened with dissol

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To this subject we may again recur—it is a fertile theme; and in the mean time, we recommend our readers to ponder well these few facts, which in all humility, we believe to be undeniable, and let them redouble every exertion to maintain that connexion which alone can render our country happy and cheerful.

Stabbing under the Influence of Gas.—At the Exhibition of the laughing gas, by professor Elliotson, at Washington Hall, a sailor under the effects of the exhilaration, cut the rope with which he was confined, rushed amongst the spectators, and seizing another sailor gave him several severe and dangerous wounds with a jackknife. The wounded man was taken across the street and upon examination by physicians it was found that a deep wound was inflicted under the shoulder, and another in the back, near the vertebræ. The sailors are unknown to each other. The wounds are not considered mortal.—*Boston Post.*

Our readers are probably aware that by the present election law, all Ministers of Religion of every denomination, have been deprived of their right of voting for the election of Members of Parliament. We look on this exclusion as one of the most unjustifiable enactments in existence, and as quite opposed in spirit to the free constitution of our country and the rights which it secures to every freeborn subject. Ministers of Religion have families, have property, have interest, as well as other citizens; they are as much subjected to the evils of bad Government as are the rest of the community, and we conceive that on these grounds they are eminently entitled to exercise their voice in the choice of those who are charged with the framing and execution of the laws. As long as the spiritual peers of the Mother Country sit as legislators of the House of Lords; as long as the clergy of the United Kingdom, and the Ministers of all Christian denominations in the Mother Country are entitled to vote for Members of Parliament, so long out the same right to be given to the same class of men in all British colonies, that have the privilege of Responsible Government. To deprive them of this right, which is as much their birthright as it is of any other member of the community, is the most gross injustice, and out to be immediately rectified; if not, the least that can be done is, to add a clause to the Act, providing that as the Ministerr of Religion are deemed unworthy of voting for Members of Parliament, that they should also be deemed unworthy to contribute to the exigencies of the State by *paying taxes.*—This would be just and equitable; he who is disqualified by law from exercising the electoral privilege, should clearly be exempted from paying money in the distribution of which he has no voice.—This clause in the amended Election Bill is a disgrace to the Statute Book.—*Montreal Courier.*

The steamer *Herald* arrived from Eastport this morning, having been detained since Tuesday in consequence of the non-arrival of the Boston boat, she having again broken part of her machinery, did not reach Eastport until last night. We learn by this arrival that 18 conservatives have been elected in Canada, 9 radicals, and two doubtful, up to the last accounts.

Drowned.—A young man a Pilot, belonging to Saint Andrews, named Joseph Clyne, came to an untimely end on Monday night, by falling over the wharf at Lovett's slip, Water street.

Digging Potatoes.—The sun should not be allowed to shine on potatoes, and they should be put into the cellar with as little exposure to dry air as possible after being taken from the ground. We have observed that where potatoes were turned into the cellar, and there was much earth among them which in some cases is a little moist, the potatoes have kept in the best condition, in the close pens, bins, casks or boxes. In a cellar where there is no water they keep best on the ground in a close bin, and if the cellar has much light in it, or is exposed to the circulation of air, it would be best to cover the potatoes with sods, or hemlock, spruce, pine or other evergreen boughs. Many potatoes in the market are much injured by exposure to heat, air and light. Heavy rains will injure potatoes in wet lands.—*Boston Cultivator.*

New York, Oct. 14.

Explosion of a Stove.—On Friday, as we learn from a Philadelphia paper, a small cast-iron stove in the store of Mr Thos. Humphreys, Lancaster street exploded with tremendous violence. The stove was literally blown to atoms, and so great was the force of the explosion that every window light in the store was broken and a great portion of one side of the house was blown entirely out. Three persons were within a foot or two of the stove—Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Edward J. Thomson, and a boy, Edward Nonninger—all of whom were more or less injured. Mr. Humphreys was wounded on the right hip, but none seriously; the little boy had one of his hands considerably lacerated, and was otherwise bruised; Mr. Thompson received the greatest injury, having been severely hurt in two places on the right leg, one place on the left leg and on the head. Drs. Dashiell and Morris were early in attendance and dressed the wounds. The cause of the explosion is a mystery. There had been fire in the stove for three hours—a moment or two before the explosion, the boy had put in some chips from a neighbouring wheelright shop. Some suppose that he might have scraped up some powder with the chips, and thus occasioned the explosion; but no smell of powder was perceivable. Altogether it is a strange affair.

The Foot Race, Beacon Course, Hoboken.—The excitement relative to this race, in which several noted pedestrians from England were to compete with some of the best in the United States, has exceeded anything of the kind ever known in this vicinity; several sporting men from different parts of the Union have been here waiting to see it.

After two postponements on account of the weather, the race took place yesterday. The race was for a thousand dollars, to be given, in the following sums, to the four best runners in one hour: $500 to the first $250 to the second, $100 to the third, and $50 to the fourth.

The morning papers give the following results:—We give below the time of running each mile, and the first three or four who came in. The remainder, including Major Stannard, were behind promiscuously, without apparently any hope of winning. The numbers used represent—No. 1 John Gildersleeve; No. 2 John Barlow; No 8 John Greenbuckle; No 11 John Ross; No. 7 Thomas McCabe.

Nos. 2 and 3 are Englishmen; No. 11 is an Indian. The following is the running:—

1st mile....	11	2	3			Time.....	5.15
2nd "	2	3	11	7			5.30
3rd "	2	3	11	7			5.30
4th "	2	3	11	1	7		5.45
5th "	2	3	11	1	7		5.45
6th "	2	3	1	11	7		5.42
7th "	2	3	1	11	7		5.00
8th "	2	3	1	11	7		6.45
9th "	2	3	1	11	7		6.00
10th "	2	3	1	11			5.45
½ mile & 75 rods	1	3	2				3.00

The Indian won the first mile; but afterwards he fell behind, and ran third until the 6th, when Gildersleeve passed him. The two Englishmen ran within a foot or two of each other during the whole race, and at the end of the 10th mile were about 100 yards ahead of Gildersleeve. After passing the stand, Gildersleeve passed both Nos. 2 and 3, and won the money, making 10½ miles and 75 rods in the hour. The two Englishmen ran nearly the half mile over and stopped before the time was up, finding they could not win. This is, we believe, unprecedented running. Gildersleeve did not appear to be fatigued. He is a young man, a chair maker, and a member of the New York fire department.

The Indian, Ross, came 4th on the last round. He continued after the hour was out, and ran 11 miles, in about three minutes over the hour. He fell upon coming to the stand, but whether from accident or weakness we could not learn.

Major Stannard completed his tenth mile just within the hour, and stopped. There were ten behind and six ahead of him. The number that held out to the 9th and 10th mile was much larger than was anticipated. The men were so much separated towards the end of the race, that it was difficult to tell on which mile some of them were running, but we believe as many as ten got into the tenth mile.—[New York Paper, Oct. 16.]

Barlow, since the race, has by public advertisement, challenged all the United States to another ten mile heat for $1000.

Married.

On the 23d ult., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Charles R. Lingley, of this city, to Miss Eliza Miller, of Wilmot, N. S.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, of the Free Church, Mr. Alexander Baird, to Miss Elizabeth Eaton, both of this city.

On the same day, Mr. John Muir, lately of Shelburne, N. S., to Harriet Watson, third daughter of Mr. William McGill of the same place.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. the Rector of this Parish, Mr. William Moore of the Parish of Simonds, to Miss Susannna Emmerson of the same place.

On the same day, by the Rev. the Rector of this Parish, Mr. James Raymond, of the Parish of Saint John to Miss Mary Baker, of the same place.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Abraham Wood, Mr. John Goucher, of Sheffield, to Diadamia, second daughter of Mr. Ebenezer Wiggins, of Grand Lake.

On the 25th inst. by the same, Mr. Absalom Day, of the parish of Johnston, to Sarah Elizabeth, 4th daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Ferris, of Grand Lake.

At Fredericton on the 19th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Sutcliffe, Mr. John W. Craig, of St. John, to Abigail G., third daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Burpe.

Died.

On Thursday evening last, after a protracted illness of eight months, Miss Barbara Campbell, aged 24 years, a native of Caithness, Scotland.

On the 24th ult., Mr. Daniel Moriarty, saddler, late of Kilarney, Ireland, aged 71 years.

At his residence in Princess street, on Monday the 28th ult., after a short illness, James Cudlip, Esquire, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, aged 54 years sincerely regretted by all who knew him.—The deceased entered the navy in 1804, and continued in active service until the close of the war, since which time he has resided in this City.

On the same day, Mrs. Margaret Coleman, relict of the late Mr. Isaac Coleman, in the 66th year of her age.

On Tuesday morning, the 29th inst., in the Parish of Salisbury, county Westmorland, Mr. James Renton, in the 21st year of his age.

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of St. John, Arrived, 25th—Jane Crowell, Halifax, 10—J. M. Hamilton, sugar, fish.
Eagle, Banks Halifax, 12—I. & J. Woodward, sugar, oil, etc.
26th—ship Fanny, Quin, Londonderry—John Robertson, ballast.
Brig St. Lawrence, Dennis, Liverpool, 36—John Robertson, merchandize.
30th—Brigt. Grace Darling, calhoun, Halifax, 5—Master, ballast.
31st—brig Velocity, McGrath, Dublin, 38—order, ballast.
Steamer Herald, Brown, Eastport, passengers.

Cleared.

15th—Barque Warrior, collins, Liverpool, deals, staves, &c—I. D. Andrews.
26th—Brig Employ, Fullerton, Hull, deals—J. Barber; schr. Tom cringle, Dean, New York, potatoes & fish—S. Stephenson; Barque Andromeda, Paton, Troon, timber & deals—J. Kirk; Maranham, Fleming, Dublin, deals—S. Wiggins & son; Brig Lafley, Noonan, Falmouth, timber & deals—John Robertson; James Hay, Isaac, Sierra Leone, fish. D. Leavitt.
27th—Brig Daly, Sterrat, Bantry (Ire) timber, Lewis Burns.
28th—Barque Enoretta, Brown, Hull, timber and deals, J. Kirk; Brig Isadore, Dunbar, Waterford, timber & deals—S. Wiggins & son.
29th—Brigt Pekin, Harvey, Androssan, timber & deals—R. Rankin & co.; Elizabeth, Bell, Gloucester, timber & deals—John Robertson.
29th schr. Princess, Dunham, Boston, potatoes.
30th schr. Zephyr, Hatfield, Boston, plaster; ship Lady Caroline, Leadbetter, London, deals & pailings—W. Hammond.

This brig Caroline Lesure, Raymond, from Trois, N. S., for Eastport, put in here on Tuesday night, and floated off that port yesterday.

Ship Warsaw, at New York, spoke in lat 43, long. 64, ship John, of and for London, from St. John—5 days out.

Cleared at Quebec, 11th instant, schooner John Boynton, M'Lean, of this port, for Boston.

Exhibition of Ancient & Modern
OIL PAINTINGS,
At the Mechanics' Institute, until Wednesday next.

THE Collection consists of Old Paintings restored to their original beauty by Mr. George Howorth, from London, late from Boston, where ingenuity and skill have obtained for him the Medal and Diploma at the Mechanics' Institute, and the patronage of the elite of that city.—All the Old Paintings in this collection are specimens of his art—the Modern Paintings are from Italy and Germany, and have been copied by talented Artists from the celebrated paintings in those countries—amongst them

The Chess Players, from Retz,

&c. &c. Further particulars in future advertisements and on catalogues. Admittance, 1s. 3d.; Catalogues gratis. The who'e collection will be offered separately at private sale at such low prices as cannot fail to make it desirable to all lovers of the arts, to become purchasers. November 1. 1844.

For GREENOCK Direct.

TO sail on or about MONDAY 4th November, the fine new fast sailing Ship "HELEN," Samuel Risk, Master, has excellent accommodations for a few Cabin passengers. For Passage apply to Captain Risk, on board, or to WM. CARVILL.
November 1.

IRON, STEEL, &c.

E. L. JARVIS is now receiving a large and well assorted supply of IRON, STEEL, NAILS, SPIKES, &c. &c.
Also—A supply of Cam's Tools of various descriptions.
North Market Wharf, Nov. 1, 1844.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business heretofore carried on by Samuel Gardner, will in future be conducted by the Subscribers under the Firm of SAMUEL GARDNER & CO.
SAMUEL GARDNER.
JOHN GARDNER.
St. John, October 29, 1844.

Bolt Copper.

50 BARS ¾ inch, 31 do. ⅞ do. 23 do. 1 do. } BOLT COPPER.
Landing this day, ex schr. "Fame," from Halifax, for sale by J. R. CRANE.
November 1.

Codfish, Oil, &c.

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

New-Brunswick ALMANACKS, For 1845!

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

ALMANACK;

Containg, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, list of Officers in the different Provincial Civil and Military Departments, and other Public Functionaries—Magistrates, and other county and City Officers—Office Bearers of various local Institutions—Sittings of the different Courts—Description of the Light Houses and position of various places in the Bay of Fundy—Roads and Distances in the Province and elsewhere—with a variety of other useful information and miscellaneous reading.
Also—THE FARMER'S ALMANACK, and New-Brunswick Calendar, containing a variety of Agricultural matter, and valuable marketing and saw Log Tables. Nov. 1.

Cumberland—No. 7.

THE Brethern of Cumberland Lodge, will meet at their Lodge Room, on Tuesday evening next the 5th instant—Regular night. By order of the W. M. Nov. 1.

York Lodge—No. 3.

THE Brethren of the above named Lodge will meet at their Lodge Room, on Monday next the 4th instant. Regular night. By order of the W. M. November 1.

Queen—No. 13.

THE Brethren of Queen's Lodge, will meet at their Lodge Room, on Wednesday evening next the 6th instant—Regular night. By order of the W. M. Nov. 1.

TO LET,

THE unexpired Lease of Eight Years from the 1st May next, of those pleasantly situated Premises known as the *Tea Gardens*, with about Five Acres of LAND attached, being about one mile from the City of Saint John. The scenery is very fine, commanding a view of the harbour and city. The above premises would suit a Merchant, or a man of business as a country residence, being but a few minutes drive from the Ferry Landing.—Please apply to R. AVERY.
Oct. 11. *on the Premises.*

August 9, 1844.

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

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S NOTICE
22nd October, A. D. 1844.
"By His Honor the Master of the Rolls.

"ON reading the Petition of John Berryman of the city of Saint John, Baker, setting forth a statement of his affairs as therein particularly detailed and declaring that he is insolvent circumstances, and praying that an Order may be made for the calling of a Meeting of his Creditors, pursuant to the Act of the General Assembly, intituled 'An Act to afford relief to persons unfortunate in business in certain cases;' It is hereby Ordered, that the Clerk of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, do call a Public Meeting of the Creditors of the Petitioner, to be holden at the City Court Room, in the City of Saint John, on Friday the twenty ninth day of November next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of enabling the Petitioner to offer a Composition to, or make terms with his Creditors, and to render an exposition of his affairs.
(Signed) "N. PARKER, M. R."

IN pursuance of the Order of His Honor the Master of the Rolls, whereof the foregoing is a true Copy.—Notice is hereby given, that a Public Meeting of the Creditors of the said John Berryman will be held at the City Court Room, in the City of Saint John aforesaid, at the time and for the purposes mentioned in the said Order.—Dated the twenty sixth day of October, A. D. 1844.
JAMES PETERS, Junr.
Clerk of the Peace, Saint John.

To be disposed of at Private Sale, by the President and Directors of the Annapolis County Steam Boat Company:

THE Steamer NOVA-SCOTIA, with all her Stores and Cabin Furniture, as she now stands, agreeable to an Inventory to be seen at the Office of the Secretary, Annapolis Royal.
For Terms, apply to the President and Directors, Annapolis, or John Wishart, Esq., St. John.
Should the above steamer not be disposed of at private sale, she will be offered at Public Auction at St. John, New-Brunswick, on Thursday 14th November, of which due notice will be given.
JOSEPH SHAW, *President.*
Annapolis Royal, Oct. 26, 1844.

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

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

114 BARS Round IRON, assorted;
135 Plates best scrap IRON for Boilers; 250 bundles Plough Plating, ass'd.
—IN STORE—
200 Tons common English IRON, assorted;
100 Do. best "Bank's" refined do
25 Do. Refined Round, from ¾ to 1½.
60 Boxes TIN PLATES, assorted,
3 CHAIN CABLES, 1¼ and 1¼ inch,
10 ANCHORS from 1 to 20 cwt.
60 Dozen Farming SPADES,
30 Do. Ballast SHOVELS,
200 Boxes best Liverpool SOAP.
4 Ton Plough Share Moulds, double & single,
37 Canada STOVES, assorted,
50 Whole and Half Register Grates,
200 Bundles Hoop IRON, from 5 8 to 1½,
Daily expected per *Odessa:*
100 Tons Bar IRON, assorted,
30 Do. swedish IRON from 1 1-8 to 1½.
40 Bundles OAKUM,
100 Bundles SHEET IRON, 22 and 24;
75 Boxes Tin Plates, IC, IX. IXX, DC & DX.
100 Bolts CANVAS, best Navy, No. 1 to 6;
Superfine and Fine PLATOON, in bags and bbls.; all of which will be sold Low for good payment.
WILLIAM CARVILL.
November 1, 1844. —Nelson street.

A CARD.

Exhibition of Oil Paintings.

THE Proprietor of this Collection respectfully announces to the lovers of Fine Arts that he will take such reasonable prices for his Pictures, as will put it within the means of all to become purchasers at private sale. Nov. 1.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

A VESSEL of 200 or 300 Tons Register; also, one of 500 to 700 Tons; to carry Deals to Ireland, ☞ Good Despatch will be given. Apply to WILLIAM CARVILL.
Nov. 1.

City Clothing Store,
SOUTH SIDE of the MARKET SQUARE.

The subscriber has received, per recent arrivals, from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, an extensive assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of—
BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, *KERSEYS,* Buckskins and Doeskins;
Wool Blue and Drab CLOTHS, PILOTS;
Double and single width Tweeds, Moleskins, Cantoons, &c.
Red, Blue, Yellow and White Flannels;
Velvet, Satin, silk, Valencia and Cashmere *VESTINGS;*
Superfine Dress and Frock Coats, different colours and most fashionable styles;
Superfine, fine, Beaver & Pilot Cloth Jackets, all colours;
PANTALOONS, of Cassimere, Broad cloth, Doeskin, Buckskin, Tweed, satinett, Moleskin, Cantoon, Drill, Duck, canvas, &c.
Vests, in Velvet, satin, silk, Valencia, Thibet, cassimere, Broad cloth, Beaver and Pilot cloth, of all shapes and sizes;
Beaver and Pilot cloth Coats, in Taglioni, Chesterfield, Down the Road, and Frock styles, all colors.—a most extensive and fashionable assortment;
White shirts, with Linen collars and Bosoms;
Shirt collars and Fronts, all Linen;
Regatta and heavy striped Shirts;
Lambswool shirts, Drawers, stockings, socks, &c.
Carpet Bags; Braces, Gloves and Hosiery;
Rose and Whitney Blankets, counterpanes, &c.
Black and coloured silk Handkerchiefs;
Fur, cloth, sealet, and Glazed *CAPS;*
Glengarry and Scotch Bonnets;
Hats, in Beaver, Gossamer and Felt;
Ditto, Oil cloth covered, india Rubber varnished —guaranteed water proof;
Umbrellas; Trunks; Guns; Watches, Jewellery. &c. &c.
SEAMEN'S CLOTHING and OUTFITS;
Monkey, Pea, Reefling, Pilot and Beaver cloth Jackets;
Pants, Beaver and Pilot;
Red, Blue and White Serge and Flannel shirts and Drawers;
OIL SUIT CLOTHING (a superior article),
With every other article in the Outfitting line suitable for all climates, and will be sold at the lowest possible price, for cash only.
JOHN ANDERSON.

N. B. As the principal part of the above mentioned *Clothing* are made by Workmen in the establishment (the Tailoring rooms being immediately over the store), and cut to the Latest Fashion by a Foreman of first rate abilities. Persons wishing to purchase, will find it to their advantage to call, and on inspection can see that they are much superior to the shop made clothing brought to this market: or they can select the cloth, and have any garment made to order in twelve hours' notice.
Nov. 1. J. A.

Sugar, Brandy, &c.

20 HHDS. Bright SUGAR; 50 bbls prime PORK; 5 hhds. BRANDY;
3 chain CABLES, 2 1¼ and 1 1¼ ins;
3 Large ANCHORS—For sale by
Oct. 25. J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

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

SAINT JOHN CLOTHING MART,
Water-street.

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

Perfumery, Fancy Goods, &c.

WM. F. BROOKS has just received a choice selection of Fancy Goods, which he offers for sale at the lowest prices, at his old stand one door from Foster's corner, Germain street. The following may be found among his stock:
ENGLISH and American PERFUMERY;
French do.; Fine and Dressing Combs;
Woodward's celebrated Victoria Shawl and Dipper Pins; Buffalo, shell, twist and side COMBS; 6 Gross Beads, assorted; Necklaces; Cologne and Lavendar Waters; Hair, shaving and Tooth Brushes; Fancy Hair Pins; Common do.; Cosmetics; Davis' celebrated floating SOAPS; Winship's Oxygenated do. for improving the skin and particularly for shaving; lemon jessmine, rose and cinnamon do; Wash Balls, &c. &c.; Stocks, Hair Powder; Puffs and Boxes; fancy Snuff Boxes and Pungents; shell Pincushions; segar Cases; Pencils and Pen holders, in variety; extracts of Musk, Rose, and May Flower; sealing Wax; Razors, Razor Strops, Dolls, Toys, Playing Cards, with a great variety of articles in his line.
Ladie's Curls, Frizzetts, &c. on hand and made to order. Oct. 25.

FASHIONABLE
HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

Received at the CHEAP HAT & CAP Store, No. 1., Prince Wm. street, per Lady Caroline, Grampian, Portland, and Pacific:—
4,585 Hats, Caps, &c.
—OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—
HATS—Superfine London Beaver, Satin Beaver, (fancy rims), Brilliant French satin light Gossamer, Plated Fur, Black and Drab Felt and Farmer's Beaver Hats, (low crowns) Children's Beaver Hats, with tassels and bands.
CAPS—Men's and Youth's Navy and Fancy Cloth, Silk Velvet, Glengarry, Kilmarnock, Velvetoon, Glazed, plain fur Cap, Sealette, Sealette, Seal, Fitch, Astrachan, Nutria, Sable, and other Fur Caps, all of the newest styles
Ladies' Furs—Muffs, Boas, Operas & Cuffs of British, French and Russian Sable, Chinchilli, Stone Marten, Siberian Squirl, Fitch, Lynx and Jennet FURS.
Glazed Hats—Pilot Hats, [silk under,] Threshers, Albert, & Halifax superior make.
Also—Gents fur and worsted Gloves, Leather Mitts, Silk & Lawn Glazed Cap covers, Cap Peaks and Straps, Navy Gold Lace, Tinsels, Livery Cockades, Leather Hat cases.
The above articles are offered at retail at London prices, and wholesale very cheap.—Terms cash on delivery. ☞Furs purchased.
October 18. E. E. LOCKHART.

FALL GOODS.

Just received by **John Hastings,** at his store in Prince William street, per ships *Satellite, Grampian,* and *British American* from Liverpool, a large and varied assortment of Goods, suitable for the season, which he offers for sale at the lowest prices Wholesale and Retail, viz:—
BLUE, Brown, and Drab, Wool dye BEAVER CLOTHS;
Long and Indigo dye Blue Pilot CLOTHS;
Superfine Broadcloths, in all shades and colours;
Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, Kerseys and fancy Pantaloon stuffs;
A large assortment of fancy Vestings; Plaid and Figured Lambs Wool Cloakings;
Lams Wool, Plaid, and Knit Shawls;
Rob Roy, Indians and Knit Handkerchiefs;
Orleans, Alpaca Lustres, and Saxonies;
Printed and striped Calicos;
Moleskins, silicians, and coloured Jeans;
Grey and White shirtings, and Sheetings;
Scotch Homespuns and Cotton Plaids;
Twilled and Plain striped Shirting;
Welsh, saxony, Lancashire and Union Flannels;
White and coloured Counterpanes;
Ducks, Canvas, Linens, Lawns, Dispers & Holland
Grey and White Swansdowns, and Bedtickings;
8-4 10-4 10-4 & 11-4 Whitney Blankets;
Crumb Cloths, Carpetings, and Horse Rugs, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.;
St. John, N. B., Oct. 4th 1844

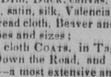
OCTOBER 4, 1844.

WINTER GOODS.

Per *Canmore* from Glasgow, *Lady Caroline* from London, *Thetis, Samuel, Satellite* and *British American* from Liverpool, a general assortment of
Seasonable Goods, comprising:
BROAD CLOTHS, Pilots, Beaver, Cassimeres, Doeskin, Buckskin, Kersey & Tweeds;
Fancy Cloakings in every variety;
Orleans, Saxony, Parisians, and Lustre Cloths;
Blankets, Flannels, Serges and Kerseys;
Carpeting and Rugs; Worsted and Yarns;
Printed Cottons; Shirting Stripes;
Ticks; Velvets; Moleskins, and Linings;
Men's HATS; Ladies' Boots and Shoes;
MUFFS, BOAS, and CAPES;
Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Gimps & Fringes, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Shawls, Handkerchiefs; Stocks and Scarfs.
☞ The whole of which are offered at the very lowest market prices, for cash only.
W. G. Lawton.

ALMANACKS for 1845.
JUST PUBLISHED,

THE "*Merchant's and Farmer's Almanack*" for 1845, containing besides the usual information a choice selection of reading matter; an Equation of Time Table, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail.
11th oct. WM. L. AVERY



FOR CHARTER—the barque *Hebe,* 450 tons register; coppered and copper fastened, will take a charter for Liverpool. For terms and particulars apply to JOHN ROBERTSON.
October 25.

AUCTION SALES.

On *MONDAY 4th November,* at 11 o'clock, at the Warehouse of Messrs Ranney, Sturdee & co., by Messrs T. L. Nicholson & co.

20 CHESTS superior congou TEA.
28 Half-chests do. do.;
12 chests do. souchong do.;
20 boxes or 40 lb. White and Brown Sugar CANDY;
20,000 Bengal CHEROOTS;
20 Barrels ROMAN CEMENT;
12 Qr. casks Old PORT WINE;
10 do. do. SHERRY do;
10 hhds do. do do.
10 Qr casks MADEIRA do.
20 Dozen Old PORT;
20 do do. Brown SHERRY;
10 do SAUTERNE;
12 do CHAMPAGNE;
100 do London PORTER and BROWN STOUT, (Bass);
50 do Guinness' BROWN STOUT—Porter and Genuine;
50 do London PALE ALE;
20 do Scotch ditto.
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
31st October 1844.

Public Sale of Trust Property.

THE Trustees of the Estate of the late Firm of I. & H. Kinnear, will offer for sale on Wednesday the 6th November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, by W. D. W. Hubbard, Esq. on the Premises the following property of the Estate:—
The LOT and Brick Dwelling House and other Buildings thereon, on the western side of Prince William Street, adjoining the Walsall Steam Mill.
The Walsall Steam Mill Dwelling House and other erections, together with the Leasehold Lot on which they stand. Or the Machinery & Engine of the Mill separately, and the Dwelling House and Lot of Land belonging to the Estate on the south side of Queen Street. Further particulars and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale, and immediate possession will be given on the premises.
November 1. 1844.

NEW GOODS
Just Received by
HORSFALL & SHERATON,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
Per Themis and Samuel, a part of their Fall supply of British and Foreign Dry Goods—the remainder of their extensive and well assorted stock daily expected:
TWILL'D and Plain CASHMERES; Orleans, Britannia and Coburg Cloths;
Black and coloured silk and cotton VELVETS;
400 pieces rich French and English Bonnet and Cap Ribbons;
Gloves and Hosiery;
Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers;
Laces, Edgings Blonds and Nets;
Thibet, Cashmere & silk Shawls & Handkerch'fs
Woollen and Cloth do. do.
Gala Plaid, Lambs Wool and saxony Cloaking;
Satin Turcs, fig'd and plain Silks;
French and English Merinoes;
Flannels, Kerseys and Baizes;
Carpetings, Druggetts, and Hearth Rugs;
White and coloured Counterpanes;
Black and coloured superfine CLOTHS;
Buckskins, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Fancy Trowsetings;
Satin, Velvet, Valencia and Cashmere Vestings;
Linens, Lawns, Diapers and Hollands;
Table Cloths and Covers;
Toilet Covers and Towels;
Ginghams and Hemespuns;
Printed Grey and White Cottons and Cambrics;
Fringes, Crapes, Cords and Tassels;
Small wares, Tailor's Trimmings, &c. &c.
September 20. 1844.

Corner of
North Market Wharf & Dock Street

The subscriber has received per "Lady Caroline" from London, "Satellite," from Liverpool, and "Charlotte," from Boston:—the remainder of the Fall supply of Goods, which he will offer low if applied for immediately, and taken from alongside the ship 'Grampian'—apply to JOHN

Poetry.

A lay on each of the Months of the Solar Year each wearing his own peculiar garb as it respects the phenomenon by it represented.

JANUARY.

This is the Month we always hear
Which forms the basis of the year,
He rushes in with eager pace
And occupies his legal place.

FEBRUARY.

He comes with stern revengeful frown
And vies to pull our courage down,
But all his threats and frigid ire
Wedebile with a torrid fire.

MARCH.

Here comes the gallant Hero bold
With mighty armies from the pole,
Their quiv'ring robes anon display
Reiterations of their fray.

APRIL.

This month we always welcome in
She pleasing prospects o'er doth bring,
She drives the sullein blast away
And ope's the gates for pleasant May.

MAY.

This lovely month we always see
Possessed of virgin modesty,
Her robes of finest shades of hue
Waft odors richer than Peru.

JUNE.

She comes, she comes, all clad in green
With zephyr soft and smiling mien,
Her verdant locks and brilliant sun
Blend in one rich phenomenon.

JULY.

She come with dainties twofold more.
Than any lady gone before,
She spreads delicious carpets down
And breathes a hearty welcome round.

AUGUST.

Here come another coaxing dame
With placid cheek to woo the grain,
She fills the ear with nature's store
As she hath ever done before.

SEPTEMBER.

Here come the Empress of the earth
With gorgeous robes of special worth,
She fills our stores with fresh relief
Of all kind mothers she's the chief.

OCTOBER.

I hear his voice among the trees
He's philomot with the chilly breeze,
He only comes it seems to me
To fill the hollow vacancy.

NOVEMBER.

We now unfold another scene
Bereft of every superb mien,
His wither'd limbs and ghastly face
Are emblems of the human race.

DECEMBER.

This last is order comes in rhyme
Each seems to know his proper time.
For when the previous ends his race
The present seems to take his place.

Grand Lake, N. B., Oct. 1844.

Drugs and Medicines,
PAINTS, OILS, &c.

The subscriber has received ex ship 'Fortune,' from London, and 'Belize,' from Liverpool, his Spring supply of Drugs, Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, and Trusses.—ALSO—

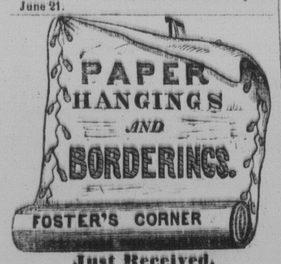
300 KEGS No. 1 and No. 2 White Lead, 150 kegs Green, Red, Yellow, Brown and Black PAINTS,
18 hhds. Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL,
10 casks Venetian Red, Rose Pink, Red and Yellow OCHRE, 25 casks WHITING,
20 casks Epsom Salts, salt Petre, ALUM, Blue VITRIOL, Copperas, Borax, Cream of Tarter, Washing SODA, SULPHUR, Brimstone and GLUE,
2 cases Indigo, Vermillion, Crome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Stenna, Umber, GOLD & SILVER Leaf and BRONZES,
2 cases ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL, KALYDOR, and ODONTO, *Eau de Colonge*, Double Lavender and Rose Water, Essences of Rose, Lavender, Bergamot and Lemon,—Old Brown Windsor Soap, Biggs' Military Shaving Cake, Cold Cream,
5 Cases Nutmegs, Aloes, Mace, Cinnamon, and Cassia,
6 Bags BLACK PEPPER,
1 cask Lazenby's assorted PICKLES: Prince of Wales, John Bull, Harvey and other *Sauces*, Essences of Anchovy, and Lobster, Mushroom Ketchup and Salad Oil,
1 cask White Wine VINEGAR,
2 casks Hemp and Canary SEED,
1 cask Ground Paint, Varnish; Nail Wash, Distemper, Hearth, Dusting, Hair, Cloth, Hat, Teeth, Nail, Lather and FLESH BRUSHES, Dressing Combs, Sash and Marking Tools, Camel and Badger Hair Brushes and Pencils, Horn, Bristle and Ivory Graisers, Gilders Tips and Mottlers,
2 matts Annatto or CHEESE COLORING.

—ON HAND—

10 brls. Spirits of TURPENTINE,
7 brls. Bright VARNISH,
7 brls. ROSIN,
3 brls. Copal and Japan VARNISH,
1 canister London CARRIAGE VARNISH,
20 brls. Pale Seal and Refined Whale OIL,
5 brls. Winter strained Sperm,
5 do do Purpoise,
8 tons REDWOOD, Logwood and Fustic,
10 barrels ground dy,
3 casks SALÆRATUS.

W. O. SMITH,
No. 1, North side Market Square.

June 21.



Just Received,

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

May 17. S. K. FOSTER.

Flour, Corn, &c.

Landing ex schr. John Boynton, from Philadelphia:

113 BBLS. Superfine FLOUR—from new wheat;
215 Half Barrels Do.
200 Barrels CORN MEAL;
332 Do. RYE FLOUR;
320 Bushels Round YELLOW CORN;
73 Crates, 1000 Ropes ONIONS.

In Store,—60 Barrels Calcined PLASTER.

For sale by JARDINE & CO.

August 16.

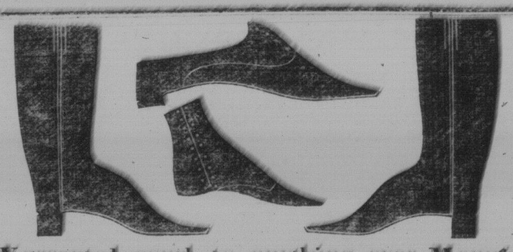
Rye Flour, Meal, Crackers,

Landing ex schooner *Fame*, from Philadelphia:—

200 BARRELS CORN MEAL;
192 do. RYE FLOUR;
100 Packages "Kibby & Co." Crackers.

For sale by JARDINE & CO.

13th september.



Warranted equal to anything ever Manufactured.

JOHN A. MACE,

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

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

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

Temiscouta House,

CHARLOTTE STREET, SAINT JOHN.

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

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

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

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

Aug. 23. CHARLES YERXA.

Fredericton Hotel.

Corner of Regent and Brunswick Streets near the Artillery Park.

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

WILLIAM SEGEE.

Fredericton, July 11, 1844.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION OFFICE,

18, Cornhill, London,

(Opposite the Royal Exchange.)

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

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

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

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

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

SPRING GOODS.

Received per "Lady Sale," from Glasgow, and Pa nope, from Liverpool:

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

May 10. WM. H. SCOVIL.

Patent Windlass, &c.

1 SETT WINDLASS GEAR, complete, for a ship of 6 to 800 Tons, consisting of Patent Purchase complete, Pall Wheel and Plates, Windlass Necks, Bolts.
1 HAWSER, second hand, 90 fathoms, 8 inch.
10 casks straw colored SEAL OIL.

Just received and for sale low on application to

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Brick Buildings, Nelson street.

Aug. 23.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Just received per "Pearl," from Liverpool:

1 Cask Circular Saws, from 13 to 30 inches, of the most approved American pattern;
1 Case MILL SAWS, from 5½ to 7 feet;
1 Cask Mill saw FILES, H saw ditto. Whm. Clock & Watchmaker's & Dentists' Files, &c.

THOMAS SANDALL.

Aug. 30. No. 3, Water Street.

GORDON'S

General Hardware Establishment.

Adjoining the LONDON HOUSE, Market square,

Just received per Lady Sale from Glasgow—

633 PIECES Hollow Ware—consisting of POTS from ¾ to 35 Gallons; Bakepans and Covers, from 9 to 16 inches; Fry Pans, hooned and swivelled; Fire Dogs, Griddles, &c.; Cases Thompson's Augurs, from ¾ to 2½ inch.

Per Princess Victoria, Belize, Mars and Sarah Maria, from Liverpool.

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

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

June 21. T. R. GORDON.

Pale Cognac, Champagne, &c.

Now Landing, ex *Perthshire*, from London:

30 CASES, each 1 doz., Pale COGNAC BRANDY, of very superior quality;
3 Cases, each 3 doz., finest Champagne, in Pints;
Which with a choice stock of OLD WINES, &c. of every description, are offered for sale by

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

July 19.

S. K. Foster's

Cheap Shoe Stores,

Corner of King & Germain streets.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE SUPPLY

OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER WEATHER.

THE subscriber has just received from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and the United States, a part of his Fall and Winter Supply of Ladies' Gentlemen's, Girl's, Boy's, Youth's, children's, and Infant's Cloth, Prunella, Pilot Cloth, Morocco, Calf-skin, Patent Leather, Satin, Kid, Patent Elastic, Carpet, Web, Chamois, Buckskin, Velvet, and every other description of

BOOTS AND SHOES

that can be required for City or Country Wear, which he offers for sale Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms.—ALSO—200 dozen Infant's Lambs Wool and Worsted Boots, comprising the most elegant variety ever imported.

Aug. 4. S. K. FOSTER.

September 13th.

The Subscriber has received per recent arrivals:—

50 BOXES and 30 qr. Boxes best Muscatel Raisins, Also, 25 Firkins prime Cumberland BUTTER. All which are offered for sale cheap for Cash.

Sept. 13. ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

Campbelton Whiskey.

Now Landing Ex 'Lady Sale' from Greenock:

3 PUNCHEONS very superior Campbelton WHISKEY, For sale by

Sept. 20. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

SPIKES, &c.

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

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

sept. 10, 1844.

Sugar, Tea, Canvas, &c.

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

27 HHDS. Bright SUGAR;
10 Chests Congou TEA.

—ALSO—

120 Bolts Gourock CANVAS,—ex ship *Thetis*, from Liverpool—For sale by

Sept. 6. J. R. CRANE.

TO LANDOWNERS AND AGRICULTURISTS.

McKibben's

Improved ROOFING FELT.

IS peculiarly applicable as a substitute for Slate, Zinc, Tiles, and other articles used for Roofing, from its Economy Lightness and Durability. The disadvantages attending other materials used in roofing, preventing, in Agricultural Districts, many useful houses and sheds being erected, or rendered water proof, it is submitted that the *Improved Roofing Felt* will in a great measure and in some instances altogether obviate them, and prove most serviceable, from its lightness, durability, and impermeability to water and damp, in covering Houses, Cattle sheds, Pork shops, &c., and for the sides, as well as roofs, of light structures for Plants, besides its economy in repairs, the timber where it is used may be so light as to save its whole expense; it requires no other coping and may be applied by any person of common capacity, being Flexible and Portable, also it is free from breakage, and the expense of carriage is inconsiderable, in comparison with slates, tiles, &c., &c., it is not liable to contraction like Zinc.

Sold in sheets 32 inches by 20 at 7½d each, (being less than 15s per square of 100 feet) with printed directions for applying them.—In cases where Buildings and Warehouses require new shingling the Patent Roofing Felt will be found more permanent, and a sure preventative against Fire.

Orders will have immediate attention if addressed to SAMUEL STEPHENSON,

Aug. 30. Agent, Saint John, N. B

ST. JOHN, 17TH MAY, 1844.

South side of Market Square.

THE subscriber offers for sale, in the Brick store of Benjamin Smith, Esq.

American superfine FLOUR (fancy brand),
CORN MEAL, SUGAR, TEAS,
COFFEES, and a general assortment of best quality GROCERIES, at low prices.

GEORGE H. FORD.

Flour, Pork, &c.

50 BARRELS very fine *fresh ground* FAMILY FLOUR superfine.
50 Barrels heavy MESS PORK;—per schooner Active.

Aug. 2 JOHN ROBERTSON.

Brown Stout, Porter & Ale.

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

The above are offered for sale by

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

July 12.

Fine Wrought Rose Head

NAILS, &c.

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

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

JOHN KINNEAR,
July 5. 6i. Sands' Brick Building.

Canvas, Spades, Pig Iron, &c.

THE subscriber has just received, ex Bristol.—100 Tons No. 1 Scotch PIG IRON, 10 pair Forge Bellows, 60 dozen Spades, 20 cwt. best OAKUM, 200 bolts best Navy CANVAS, from No. 1 to 7—*warranted equal to Cowrack's*; 6,000 Fire BRICKS, 25 cwt. Ploughshare Moulds.

August 16. WM. CARVILL.

STAVES, &C.

40 M. ASH Hhd. STAVES; 10 do. Oak do.; 20 Cords LATHWOOD;
100 Barrels PORK; 50 do. BEEF; For sale low by

Aug. 23. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

CUMBERLAND BUTTER.

JUST RECEIVED, a few Firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER. For sale low by

13th sept. T. R. GORDON.

PORK, BEEF, &c.

200 BARRELS Mess PORK;
20 do. Clear do.; 60 do. Prime do.
80 Barrels Prime BEEF;
100 Barrels TAR; 10 casks SEAL OIL;

Just received and for sale by

JOHN ROBERTSON.

200 Hogsheads Prime Retailing MOLASSES.

Apply as above. July 5.

Steamer Nova-Scotia.

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

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

EDWARD W. GREENWOOD,
July 5, 1844. *Agent.*

NEW GOODS,

Per Lady Caroline, from London.

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of **TOYS**, &c. consisting of—drums, tops, balls, swords, guns, pistols, horsemen, and large Pole Horses fit for boys to ride on; India rubber, ivory and gum rings, ball corals, kid dolls, dressed and undressed; jointed dolls; wax dolls all sizes, with and without moving eyes; Ladies companions and Work Boxes; Reel stands of all patterns; loaded Pincushions; hair, tooth, nail, and shaving Brushes; Tortoise shell and Buffalo dressing, pocket, and ladies' side Combs.

Also—Vine, holly, oak, cherry, crab, black thorn, fancy pimento, spanish, cane, and lance wood **Walking Sticks**; one case Highlander, Harry 8th Mogul and Gilt back Playing Cards.

On hand, a good assortment of Ladies' Frizzetts and Ringlets. ☞ Toys wholesale and retail.

4th oct. WILLIAM MAJOR.

INDIA RUBBERS.

Just received at **Foster's** SHOE STORES—

140 PAIRS Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's India RUBBER Over **Shoes**, from the very best to the cheapest description; among which is a most excellent article in the form of a *Buskin*, intended to be worn next the foot. ☞ *Also, per steamer Herald.*

2000 Rolls PAPER HANGINGS, from 7½d. to 1s.

29th Sept. 1844—6i.

NEW GOODS.

Ex ships Themis and Satellite, from Liverpool:—

250 PIECES Grey COTTONS, 27, 30, 32, 33, 36, and 40 inch;
20 pieces ditto ditto 73 and 82 inch;
35 pieces White Shirtings, 30, 33, and 36 inch;
200 pieces Furniture Calicoes;
20 pieces Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS;
10 pieces Beaver Cloths, assorted;
Woollen, Tweeds, Moleskins, Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs; Chintz Furnitures; Colored Linings, &c.
6 bales Cotton Warps, each bale assorted Blue and White, Nos. 7, 8 and 9.

For sale on liberal terms at the lowest Market prices. [27th sept.] J. R. CRANE.

SEPTEMBER 20th.

Just Received, Per "Lady Sale," from Glasgow:—

4 BALES Wrapping PAPER, 1 do. SHOE THREAD,
1 do. Carpet Thumbs 10 Bags split PEASE,
5 Bags BLACK PEPPER,
2 do. PIMENTO, 2 do. CORKS,
1 Cask SHOT, assorted,
1 do. Ground SALTPETRE, 1 do whole ditto.
2 do. SULPHUR, 2 do. CREAM OF TARTER,
10 Boxes Red PIPES, 10 do. White ass'd,
4 do. 16⅝ 21 men PIPES.

All which are offered for sale at moderate prices for CASH.

ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

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

June 21. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

TO ENGINEERS.

AN Engineer, competent to take charge of a Steam Engine, may obtain steady and regular employment on application to the subscriber.—None need apply who cannot furnish satisfactory testimonials of character and ability.

Oct. 4. JOHN ROBERTSON.

NOW LANDING.

Ex "Pearl" from Liverpool:

86 BAGS SPIKES, 4 to 8 inch,
90 Fathoms 1¼ inch Chain CABLE.
1 Wood Stock ANCHOR,
22 Dead EYES, Chain Plates and LINKS,
200 Pair Horse TRACES,
250 Cannisters Table SALT,
2 Pipes Superior Old Port WINE.

S. STEPHENSON,
August 16. Nelson street.

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

50 CASES assorted *PICKLES*, Mushroom KETCHUP, Durham Mustard, Patent Seidlitz Powders, PERFUMERY, &c. For sale by

Sept 20. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Pork, Dry and Pickled Fish, &c.

100 BARRELS clear and Mess PORK;
400 Quintals very superior shore *Codfish*;
250 Quintals very superior POLLOCK,
60 Quintals do do SCALE,
300 Barrels Gibbed HERRINGS;

Now landing and for sale low if applied for immediately to JOHN ROBERTSON.

Sept. 27. *Brick Buildings, Nelson street.*

LEECHES.

THE subscriber has received a supply of fine healthy Spanish LEECHES, which he will sell at moderate prices. JOHN G. SHARP,

27th sept. *Corner North Market Wharf.*

Sugars, PORK, and GUANO.

Ex 'Paragon' from Halifax:

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

Sept. 20. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

Iron, Tin, and Spikes.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

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

91 TONS common IRON, bolt and bar, well assorted;
44 boxes best TIN, IC, DC, IX, IXX, DX;
86 bags Diamond SPIKES.

Sheet Iron and Tin.

250 BUNDLES *sheet IRON*, No. 20, 21, 22 & 24—best quality;
8 Boxes Polished Plate GLASS.

Also,

No. 9, 10, 12, and 15, IRON WIRE, and assorted tin'd Rivets and Pot Ears. For sale by

9th August. JOHN KINNEAR.

JUST PUBLISHED,

SELECT portions of the New Version of the **Psalms,** for every Sunday throughout the year, with the principal FESTIVALS & FASTS, for the use of Parish Churches—with Hymns for particular occasions. To which is added such parts of the CHURCH SERVICE as is usually chaunted.—Selected by the Rev. I. W. D. GRAY.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

WM. L. AVERY

N. B. A liberal discount made to Clergymen who purchase for the use of Choirs.

September 13, 1844.

Raisins and Logwood.

Received from Halifax, per schooner *Martha Brae:*

50 BOXES Muscatel RAISINS; 3 Tons LOGWOOD. For sale by

Aug. 30. JARDINE & CO.

THE FIRST PRODUCTIONS IN THE WORLD FOR

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

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Is universally acknowledged to be the ONLY ARTICLE that will effectually *produce* and *restore* Hair, (including WHISKERS, MUSTACHIOS, and EYEBROWS,) prevent it from falling off or turning grey, free it from scurf and dandruff, and render it delightfully soft, silky, curly and glossy.

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

☞ To further insure the genuine article, see that the words "*Rowland's Macassar Oil*" are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters.—WITHOUT THIS NONE ARE GENUINE.

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

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

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

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

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

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR, PEARL DENTIFRICE,

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

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

Rowland's

ESSENCE OF TYRE,

OR, IMPERIAL DYE,

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

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

Rowland's Alsana Extract,

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

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

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

A. Rowland & Son, 20, Hatton Garden,

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

Beware of Imitations! composed of the most pernicious and trashy ingredients, and which are frequently pressed upon the unwary "GENUINE," and under the late of *being cheap.*

Be sure to ask for "Rowland's Articles."

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

W. G. LAWTON

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

100 PACKAGES, containing Printed COTTONS & Furnitures;
Grey, White, and Striped CORTOSE;
Muslins, Linings, Jacks, and Dimities;
White and Colored COUNTERPANES;
White, Grey and Colored Damask Table Cloths;
Linens, Lawn, Diaper, Duck and Hollands;
Osnaburgh, Canvas and Huckaback;
Black, Colored and Fancy VELVETS;
A large lot of Fancy TROUSERING, *Vestings* and Buttons;
Satinett, Tweeds and Gambroons;
Red, Yellow and White FLANNELS;
ORLEANS, SAXONY and Parisians;
Brown, White and Fancy Drills;
Printed JEANS and SATEENS;
Handkerchiefs and Shawls,—of every kind;
Hemp, Venetian, Scotch and Kidderminster CARPETINGS;
Stair Carpeting, Rugs and Mats;

Also—A lot of FLOOR CLOTHS, in 5-8, 3 4, 4 4, 5-4, 6 4, 7 4, 8 4, 9 4, 10-4.

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

To Retailers.

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

Please call and see.

JAMES NETHERY.

November 17.

Port and Madeira Wine, Cognac Brandy, Geneva, Corks, &c.

Ex 'Lady Caroline' from London:

2 PIPES superior PORT WINE;
1 pipe } "MADEIRA WINE."
2 hhds. }
4 qr. casks }
20 hhds. Cognac BRANDY, (Martell's)
4 do. Pale do do.; 4 casks wine corks, &c.
15 hhds Pale GENEVA, (*Schiedan.*)

For sale by

Sept. 20. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

CHEAP NAILS,

Cut Nails, Brads and Tacks, &c.,

OF PROVINCIAL MANUFACTURE.

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

Now on hand and are offered at the very low price of 2½d. per lb. by the Keg:

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

—ALSO—

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

WM. H. SCOVIL.

March 1. South Market Wharf.

THE Subscriber has received per Brig *Infanta* from Jamaica, 7 Cases very superior Arrow Root. JOHN G. SHARP, CHEMIST.

Sep. 6. *Corner of North Market Wharf.*

SAINT JOHN, N.

Week

Volume 9.

THE CHRONICLE

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

TERMS—Five per annum, or Fifty cents if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 25. 6d. extra.

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

Nov.			R. Sun.	S. Moon	H. W.
9	Saturday,	7	1 4 59	5 50	10 1
10	Sunday,	7	2 4 58	Sets	11
11	Monday,	7	3 4 57	5 54	11 5
12	Tuesday,	7	4 4 56	6 47	ev. 3
13	Wednesday,	7	5 4 55	7 57	1 2
14	Thursday,	7	6 4