THE Weekly Chronicle

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

VOL. VII. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1843. No. 45.

THE CHRONICLE

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

JULY.	R. SUN.	S.	MOON.	H.	W.
8 Saturday,	4 25	7 43	1	13	9 10
9 Sunday,	4 26	7 43	2	7	10 2
10 Monday,	4 27	7 43	3	8	10 47
11 Tuesday,	4 28	7 42	*rises.*	11	28
12 Wednesday,	4 28	7 42	8	15	morn
13 Thursday,	4 29	7 41	8	42	0 3
14 Friday,	4 30	7 40	9	6	0 37

Full Moon 11th, 0h. 27m. evening.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

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

DAVID M. ROBERTSON,
JOHN R. MARSHALL.

St. John, April 27, 1843.

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

JOHN R. MARSHALL

FOR SALE AS ABOVE—

60 ASSORTED ANCHORS; Edge Tools of all descriptions constantly on hand. *Also, to Let for One or Three Years*—The TANNERY establishment in Union street, formerly occupied by George Whittekir, junr., apply as above. April 28.

Dissolution!

THE Business heretofore carried on by the Subscribers under the Firm of SANCTON & CROOKSHANK, is this day Dissolved;—all unsettled accounts they request may be arranged as speedily as possible with GEORGE P. SANCTON, at the *old stand*—York Point, at which place only all applications on business must be made to him.

GEO. P. SANCTON.
A. G. CROOKSHANK.

May 17, 1843.

☞NOTICE.

THE differences between the undersigned John Kerr Edmund Kaye, and James R. Crane, having been amicably arranged, and the dissolution of the Partnership between them, under the firm of JOHN KERR & CO, mutually resolved on.—Notice is hereby given, That all debts due to the said partnership are to be paid to, and those due from the same, discharged by the said John Kerr and Edmund Kaye.

JOHN KERR,
EDMUND KAYE,
26th April. JAMES R. CRANE.

☞NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of WILLIAM & JOSEPH SCAMMELL having expired on the 20th instant, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled accounts connected with the Firm will be closed by JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

W. SCAMMELL.
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

Saint John Hotel, 20th May, 1843.—[Cour.]

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his thanks for the liberal patronage given by the Public to the *St. John Hotel*, under the firm of WM. & J. SCAMMELL, and begs to inform the Public that he continues the House on his own account, and every thing will be done to continue to give the fullest satisfaction.

JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

May 20, 1843.—[Courier]

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having retired from the firm of JOHN KERR & Co., and having taken that commodious Fire-proof BRICK BUILDING on the North Market Wharf, formerly occupied by Messrs. JAMES Lockwood & Co., where he intends carrying on the business of *Commission Merchant and General Agent*, offers his services to his friends and the Public in that capacity, with the assurance that the facilities he proposes will enable him to give satisfaction to them who may entrust him with their business.

May 5 1843. JAMES R. CRANE.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Firm of John Kerr & Co. will in future be continued by the subscribers under the same Firm. JOHN KERR.
26th April. EDMUND KAYE.

C. W. KETCHUM,

Has removed to the stone Building in Prince William street, owned by W. H. Street, Esq., and has received per *Vanguard* and *British Queen*, a part of his ***Summer Goods***, which have been selected with the utmost care, and will be sold extremely low for *Cash only*.

PER VANGUARD—

PLAIN, Fancy and Embossed Lace and Kid Mitts and Gloves; Plain, Chine, Foulard, Striped, Tartan, and Oriental Silks and Satins; Volutes; Crapes de Pekmord; Satinetts; Plain Chine and Tartan Cotton and Silk Velvets.

Gents. Tartan, Damask, Paris, D'Orsay, Hannington, Napier and Spanish silk VELVET and SATIN; Cravats, Neck Ties; SCARFS and VEST PATTERNS, some extremely rich;

Ladies' silk, satin, and Velvet Squares, Scarfs, Pillerines, Capes, Mantles and Shawls, of the newest description;

French Twill, silk Syrians, Gentian, Cashmere, Llama, Chine, Chusan, Balzarine, De Laine, Lustre and Orleans Cloths;

French and English Ribbons—*new styles;*

Satin, silk and Gingham PARASOLS;

Hosiery, Braces, Collars and Fronts;

Boys' Caps, &c.; Printed and Furniture Cottons; some very low Cotton, Worsted and Woollen Plaids; Gambroons, Cantoons, Moleskins, Cloths;

Brussels Carpeting;

Also—a choice quantity of silk, Tyrolese, and Chip trimmed BONNETS; Artificial Flowers; Cap Borders; Wreaths; Widows' Caps; Bonnet shapes, &c. &c.

☞ *Also, per Sarah Ann:*—Drawn and Fancy Netts, Quillings, Rouches, Insertions, Laces; Thread and Cotton Edgings; Collars; Lace Falls & Veils, Cap Crowns, &c.

Bullion, Leaf, Chinnello, Knotted and Loop FRINGES; Silk Buttons; Cords and Tassels; Girdles; Cap springs; Prepared Bone and Cane; Tambour, Marking, and Knitting COTTON; Cotton Reels and Balls; Real Gold and silver Buttons; check, stripe, drawn, book, mull and jaconett Muslins; Cambrics, Lawns, &c.

Rolled Linings; French Dimity; Regattas; Bed Ticking, Ginghams, Tweeds, Buckskins, Broad Cloths, &c.; Saxony and Welch Flannels; Table Covers; *Orleans Cloths as low as 8d a yard;* De Laines and Challies;

An elegant assortment of Shawls & Handkerchiefs;

Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Cambric, cotton, and silk Pocket Handkerchiefs; Cardinal capes and scarfs.

Per BRITISH QUEEN:

An elegant assortment of Tuscan, Rutland, Chip, Fluted, Dunstable, Rice, Cordonnet, silk, satin, Parisian and Tyrolese BONNETS;

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS; Wreaths and Bouquets; Marabout and Ostrich Feathers;

Rouche's, Caps and Cap Fronts;

Cases of Bonnet Shapes, for sale very low;

Handkerchiefs, scarfs, shawls; printed and plain Velvets; Woollen and cotton Plaids.

Also—

A quantity of very superior London Prints.

☞The remainder of his stock momentarily expected per *Princess*, from Liverpool. 11th May.

New Perfumery,
COSMETICS AND SOAPS.

THE subscriber has opened a splendid assortment of NEW PERFUMERY, SOAPS, &c. among which are the following choice Perfumes:—Victoria Bouquet, Prince Albert's Bouquet, the Princesses' Bouquet, Adelaide Perfume, Daws' Perfume for the Handkerchief, Hanney's Rondeletia, Essence of Rose, Rose Bloom, Milk of Roses, Smyth's Lavender Water, Arquebuzade Circassian Cream for the Hair, &c.—SOAPS; Prince Albert's Ambroial Shaving Cream; Riggs' Military Shaving Soap; Grattie & Peines' Ekemolik or Saltham Soap; Floating Soap; Rose Soap; Sand Balls; Brown and White Windsor Soap, &c &c.

May 17. JOHN G. SHARP.

INDIA HOUSE.

THOMAS S. MAGEE, begs to inform the Inhabitants of Saint John and the Province generally, that he has taken the premises in Dock street, formerly occupied by Mr. McCOSKERY, and known as the "India House," where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of *GROCERIES, WINES, &c.*, the principal stock of which he is daily expecting to arrive; and as he purposes doing business, as far as practicable, on the *Cash system*, he will be enabled to obtain goods of the best description, and sell them at the lowest prices, and only such as he can with confidence recommend.

The COFFEES will be of the best quality, and being manufactured by the process of the

STEAM MACHINERY,

has no doubt that their heretofore reputation will be fully sustained in the article which will be found at this establishment.

Grocers are respectfully informed that he will Toast and Grind their Coffee or Grind Pepper for them on very advantageous terms.

On hand—About 60 tons of pure ICE, from Lily Lake, for sale in any quantities at the

GOLDEN ELEPHANT,

April 28. Dock street.

Received 16th May, 1843,

Per "*Sarah Ann*" from Liverpool:

GRIFFIN'S SCYTHES, Sickles, Reaping Hooks, Garden and Ditching SPADES, Square SHOVELS.

6 casks HARDWARE: Knives, Files, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Tailor's Shears, and other Cutlery.

Plated Squares, Sand Paper, Curry Combs, White-wash, House, and Tar Brushes, Cast, German, and Blister Steel Plough Moulds, &c.

June 2. G. T. WILEY.

Bank Stock.

8 SHARES of the Capital STOCK of the Bank of New Brunswick, for sale by the subscriber, JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

2nd June 1843.

TO LET.

THE second & third stories of that Brick Building corner of Dock st. & Market Square, at present occupied by the subscriber, being well situated for a Wholesale or Commission Business. Possession given immediately, if required.

April 28. G. T. WILEY.

TO LET,

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

Feb. 10. JOHN G. SHARP.

TO LET,

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

Feb. 10. E. DURANT.

Miscellany.

THE BLACK HANDLED KNIFE.

By the Author of "The Pirate Chief."

"Blood has been shed ere now, in the old time—
Ere human statute purged the general weal—
Ay, and since, too, murders have been performed,
Too horrible for the ear."

CHAPTER I.

It was a stormy November night. The wind whistled over the black moor, and the clouds were driving across the sky, covering the moon that now and then passed between them, and looked down, cold and chilly upon the scene. Over the barren moor rode a horseman, swift and desperately as if in haste to reach his journey's end; and ever and anon, as the wind blew furiously around him he wrapped closer about him his ample riding cloak, and spurred yet harder his flying steed. The road that he was journeying, lay across one of those vast and barren heaths, so common in England, long the rendezvous and scene of operations, of those gentlemen of the Paul Clifford school, "knights ycloped of the post." The moon that had been playing bopeep through the night, now seemed to have entirely disappeared, behind the mountain cloud that stretched across the sky; and the road dreary enough at all times, was rendered trebly dismal by the pitchy darkness of the night. Nevertheless, the rider kept upon the course, as if perfectly familiar with the road; and strove by anticipating the roaring fire, and warm welcome of mine host of the Green Dragon, to drive from his mind sundry exceedingly uncomfortable visions of footpads and of highwaymen, with bludgeons, pistols, daggers, *ad infinitum*, in prospective. And truly, our rider had cause to dread a midnight meeting with the aforesaid gentry; for between ourselves, kind reader, many a one had been indebted to him for a brief blessing and a short leep into eternity.—You start,—but do not conjure up, *a la Radcliff*, visions of a secret desperado—*his acts were all sundam artem.* Briefly, he was no other than a circuit judge—

"Of rogues the scourge—the friend of honest men,"

as some antediluvian sage has said or sung. Yet, though old, and perhaps devoid of that most useful quality, strength—the firm lip, and the sparkling eye, coupled with a brace of "*contingents*" that peeped forth most commonly from his saddle bags, showed he would not yield without a struggle, though attacked by fearful odds. He rode on, and, while pondering on the perils of the way, keeping a sharp lookout for enemies, if enemies there were, he was suddenly startled by the sound of Horses' hoofs, breaking the stillness of the night, and seemingly approaching at a speed that soon bro't them vis-a-vis. The old man grasped his pistols, and held ready while the sound approached nearer and nearer, and in a few seconds a horse appeared, urged at its greatest speed across the heath. The justice, seeing but one, drew up to meet him; but, the horse checked not his headlong career, but bounded on, like an arrow. The moon, just then bursting from behind the clouds, shone full upon the visage of the rider—it was ghastly pale—the eyes seemed fixed and staring; and the hair streamed wildly from beneath a close velvet cap, while his mantle, having burst its fastnings, hung trailing from the saddle. Twas but a moment that the eye of the justice rested upon him, when the moon again was hidden by the cloud, and the footsteps of the retreating horse sounded fainter in the distance. But that glance was enough. The sudden appearance of the steed had started him, and wild figure of the rider almost terrified—but the pale face and rigid gaze, lighted by the white moonbeams, were impressed most deeply on his memory. He set spurs to his horse, and galloped over the road in the direction of the circuit town, at which the court of justice, in which he should preside, would be held upon the morrow.

CHAPTER II.

An hour's hard riding brought the justice to the country-town. He galloped through the deserted streets, waking the echoes of the old houses and startling the slumbering watchmen from his comfortable nook where he reposed—'the world forgetting by the world forgot." Having some pressing business with a fellow justice that he much desired to transact before the sitting of the court, he resolved, before proceeding to his hotel to call upon him, in the hope that he should not have yet retired to rest. Riding through a few squares, he turned a corner, and checking his horse before the gate of a splendid mansion, dismounted, and proceeded to fasten his horse to a post. The mansion was one of the Elizabethan structure, that were so common at the close of the last century, but, like many an ancient relic, are now passing fast away. A spacious court-yard enclosed by a high wall surrounded it, and on the other side, another wall of terrace stretched parrallel with the first along its length—ornamented with sundry openmouthed nondescripts, dignified by the village king-at-arms, with the title of *lions rampant*. Against one of those figures, and opposite the ring-post, at which our friend, the justice, was engaged in fastening his horse, leaned the figure of a man seemingly wrapped in sleep. The justice, having fastened his horse, turned around, and was proceeding towards the house, when his eye fell upon the form of the sleeper. Supposing it a servant of the mansion, or at most, a sleeping guardian of the night, the justice moved forward and grasping his arm to rouse him from his slumber. Suddenly he started back in deadly terror; for his hand was wet with blood, and from the breast of the figure swelled a purple stream, and gushed upon the ground. Almost stunned with surprise and terror, the justice started back, but, recalled to his senses by the ghastly sight before him, he flew to the house, and seizing the massy knocker before, he woke a peal around that startled the sleepy inmates from their beds, and bro't them to the windows. A dozen heads emerged from as many casements, and a dozen of voices inquired the cause of such disturbance.

'Murder!' shouted the horror-striking justice, in a voice, hoarse with excitement—'murder at your very gates; and will ye stand parleying there?—Hasten!—perhaps life still remains.'

'Surely,' answered a voice,—'surely it is my friend, the justice Wilmot.'

'Hasten,' cried the justice, 'it is I—hasten for the love of heaven.'

Thus adjured, the inmates disappeared from the windows, and soon a confused throng appeared, and followed the justice, who had returned to the body of the murdered man. When they reached the spot, he was plucking from the yet warm breast a case-knife with a curiously carved handle of ebony. He held it up, to the gaze of the shuddering spectators, who now gathered round, with quivering lips and dilated eyes, to view the body. It was soon recognized as a young man of rank and wealth in the town, who had been known as a gay lively youth, and who was to have been married the succeeding morn. A burst of horror followed recognition of the boy, and the question went from mouth to mouth, "Who is the murderer?" But none might answer that. The deceased had borne an irreproachable character, saving some youthful wildness, and he was not known to have quarrelled with any of his companions. It was known evident that gold was not the murderer's object, for his purse was yet untouched, and a valuable ring still glittered on the death-pale finger. Suspicion found no mark to fix upon, until the thought flashed through the minds of the beholders, that perhaps the judge himself might be the murderer. The horrible suspicion once awakened, seemed to the excited witnesses as almost certainty; when it was remembered that he first had given notice of the murderer, and even now his hand was stained with the blood of the murderered man. What means his hoarseness and evident terror at the moment when he aroused the house—and why, at the moment was he there, instead of his hotel? And the blood upon his hand—the knife he held—what meant they? Immediately they surrounded him, and, spite of his vehement protestations of innocence, and the friendly remonstrances of his friend and fellow justice, Mr. Rawleigh, he was bound, and hurried to the prison.

CHAPTER III.

The succeeding day saw Judge Wilmot a prisoner at the bar of the court at which he should preside, charged with the fearful crime of murder. His well-known respectability, and amiable character, together with the entirely circumstantial nature of the evidence, would have induced his discharge upon his examination, but the great excitement of the populace rendered a public trial expedient.—The evidence having been given, and the remark of the council heard, the prisoner was called upon by the presiding judge, at the request of Mr. Rawleigh, to give a detail account of what he had witnessed, and whatever circumstances he could offer in his defence. He commenced by describing and lamenting on the dreadful suspicion that had placed him in his present situation, and proceeded to give a narrative of what had occurred upon the preceding evening. He narrated his adventure on the heath, and the appearance of the nocturnal horseman—his wild and ghostly countenance, and the fearful rate at which he rode—and spoke of his arrival in the town as we have related, and his horror at discovering the body; and concluded with a solemn adjuration to Almighty God to attest his innocence, and the truth of what he had related.—The evidence was summoned, the council for the government proceeded in his remarks, and the judge charged the jury in an earnest and impressive speech, in which he spoke of the enormity of the crime, the irreproachable reputation of the prisoner, Judge Wilmot, and the wholly circumstantial evidence on which the accustain was based.—The jury retired; and in a few moments returned a verdict of "NOT GUILTY." A murmur of disapprobation went through the court—for so strong was the majority impressed with the conviction of the guilt of the prisoner, from the suspicious circumstances of the last evening, that they regarded the verdict as the effect of partiality towards the prisoner, on account of his wealth and distinction. This feeling vented itself in shouts and groans, as the acquitted prisoner, accompanied by his friend Judge Rawleigh, left the courthouse and proceeded to the mansion of the latter. As he left the carriage at the gate, and cast his eyes at the spot where the body of the murdered man had lain, he involuntarily shuddered. This was received by the observing populace as a new evidence of his guilt, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he escaped unirjured to the house. Having partaken of some slight refreshments, he was accompanied by his friend, at night fall, to the outskirts of the town, in order to avoid the mob, which had increased, and surrounding the house, vociferously demanded the person, of the man, who, in spite of reason, they still persisted in believing guilty.

CHAPTER IV.

Again the justice crossed the heath, and retraced his way in the direction of his home. What his feelings were can hardly be described to those who have not been in such a situation. Accused of a crime he could not think of but with horror, confined in a prison, arraigned as a criminal at the very bar at which he had so often presided; and, though acquitted, still deemed, guilty by those who should have known him, all these were enough to prey upon his mind, and give a sadness to his countenance. He pursued his way, pondering upon the events of yesterday, and the dreadful crime of which he had been accused. His home lay at the distance of thirty miles and thither he proposed to retire, until the excitment consequent upon the trial, had in some degree subsided, and he might resume his professional labors. Late in the evening he arrived at a village, and repaired to the house of a friend at which he intended remaining for the night. He was received with a warm welcome, and provided with a bed, and wearied with the excitements of the day, with the opiate of a good conscience, was soon sunk in a quiet slumber. In the morning he arose, and descended to breakfast, previous to his setting forth on his journey. The very first object that met his eyes, and caused him to start, involuntarily back, was the face of a young man, who sat at the foot of the table. It was the very same countenance that had so startled him in his ride across the heath—the same pale lips, and wild expression, if possible more wild and haggard still. Fortunately, his surprise was not observed by the object which had created it, and he entered into conversation with the family on the ordinary topics of discourse. At this moment the morning papers were brought in, and a member of the family taking one up, read from it *Dreadful Murder.* The attention of the justice was immediately arrested, and almost unconsciously he glanced towards the youth, whose face had so strangely moved him. He was silent, but his pale face was overspread with a slight flush, and his teeth were firmly set. The judge's friend read the article, and exclaimed,—

'Good Heaven, Mr. Wilmot,—What means this?—a gentleman of hitherto unblemished character, Nowell Wilmot, a justice of the peace, is suspected of the murder. He has been arrested, and will be tried at the next court.'

Wilmot kept his eye upon the youth at the foot of the table while the article was read, and observed the blood, alternately recede and appear, as the account proceeded, although he uttered no sound. The justice then in as succinct a manner as possible related the events of the preceding day, omitting the appearance of the horseman on the heath. The countenance of the youth while listening to this account, expressed deep emotions, but it was unnoticed by the family, who, themselves were most deeply interested and excited by the story. After a few remarks, and expressions of horror at the crime and regret at the trying position which their friend the justice had been placed in, the party proceeded to breakfast. The meal was eaten in silence. An embarrassment seemed unconsciously to have come across them; and at its close the guest prepared to resume his journey. More than once, ere he was ready to depart, he caught the eye of the youth fixed upon him, and his lips almost opening to address him; and he snatched a moment to speak with his friend upon the subject.

'Tell me,' inquired the justice, when they were alone together, 'who is this young man who is now an inmate of your family? I have never seen him here before, and yet his countenance is familiar.'

'He is at present a boarder in my family,' answered his friend. 'He has been here but a short time, but the letters with which he presented himself were from respectable gentlemen in the North, and on their representations, I admitted him to my family. But why, friend, do you ask? Know you aught concerning him?'

'Nothing,' returned the justice, 'but his countenance seems familiar. But tell me,' he continued, 'was he from home, on the evening of the day before yesterday?'

'Mr. Wilmot,' cried his friend, 'you cannot surely suspect him of that fearful crime. If you do I must assure you you are mistaken. He has occupied his room in my house every evening since he has become an inmate of it. But what reason have you for the suspicion?'

'None, none, whatever, since you assure me of his presence here. But an incident which occurred upon that night, came most forcibly to my memory when he met my eyes,'—and he related the adventure over the heath, and described the appearance of the horseman he had met.

The relation had a visible effect upon his listener. He was astonished at the resemblance which the judge had perceived between the youth and the horseman; but he again assurred him that his suspicions were incorrect, and that the youth, upon that evening had not left the house. After the conversation, the judge's horse having been brought to the door, he proceeded, with his companion, to the door, and bidding farewell to the family, prepared to renew his journey.

CHAPTER V.

The justice had taken the bridle of his horse, and was about to mount, when a rustling was heard above his head, and something fell at his feet. He looked up, and perceived a daughter of his friend at one of the windows of the breakfast-room, with a napkin in her hand, from which, apparently, she had inadvertently dropped what had fallen at his feet. He stooped to take it up, and found not a billet-douz,—he was too old a man to receive them, but simply a *fork*. With a smile he was returing it to his friend, who stood beside him, remarking that it was rather dangerous to drop such pointed allusions, when his eye fell upon the handle of the fork. Instantly a change came over his face. He started, and seizing his friend's hand, exclaimed,

'The knife, sir—the knife belonging to this fork—have you it?'

'I have,' said his friend; 'it is an heirloom in the family a very singular—'

'Where is it—let me see it,' exclaimed the justice: 'I charge you let me see the knife.'

His friend startled by his vehemence, knew not what to answer. Hastily calling to his daughter, he desired her to bring the knife belonging to the fork which had fallen from her hand. Then turning to his friend,

'Mr. Wilmot,' said he, 'I beg that you will give me an explanation of this strange conduct.'

'All shall be explained,' said the justice; 'but the knife, the knife.'

His companion knew not what to think of the vehemence of the justice; but at this moment, the girl returned, and said that the knife could not be found—'it had been missing for three days.'

'It must be so—it is,' exclaimed the justice, and rushing past his friend, he re-entered the house, and flew swiftly up stairs. He entered the parlor, and there, upon a sofa, sat the pale youth—the horseman of the heath. He proceeded directly to his side, and seizing him by the arm, cried, in a voice to which excitment gave a fearful tone:

'Young man, I arrest you for the crime of murder.'

The youth sprang to his feet,—turned deadly pale and then meeting the fixed eye of Mr. Wilmot, fell upon his knees, shrieking in a despairing voice,—

'I do confess the crime. O save me—save me from myself. I killed him—save me, save me!' and the wretched youth sank fainting to the floor.

Words fail in expressing the astonishment of the family, who had followed Mr. Wilmot to the parlor, and heard from the lips of the unhappy youth the confession of his crime. After they had, in some degree recovered from the shock, they proceeded, with the usual means, to restore to sensibility the fainting murderer. His neckcloth was taken off; his vest unfastened; and to the horror and surprise of all, it was discovered to be a woman. Her neck of snowy whiteness, was laid bare, and round it was hung a miniature. They opened it—it was the portrait of the murdered man. All the usual restoratives were had recourse to, to bring the lady to life, but in vain—she never breathed again.

* * * * * * * *

The trunks of the deceased were opened, and there was found the story of her life. She had loved the murdered man; he had sworn to marry her, and had deserted her, and she sworn revenge. How well she had executed it has been seen. She was buried in the village churchyard. No stone marked her grave. Deeply had she sinned; but deep had been her provocation. The witnesses of her confession and death freely exculpated the justice and he again rode his circuit. From his own mouth, while journeying with him across the same heath, I received this tale, which "I say as 'twas said to me."

THE MECHANIC.—If there is any man in society upon whom we look with esteem and admiration it is the honest and industrious mechanic, who by his unaided exertion has established for himself a respectable situation in society; who, commencing in poverty, by his skill and assiduity surmounts every obstacle, overcomes every prejudice and succeeds in establishing himself a reputation, whose value is enhanced for those who come after him.—Such a man we prize as the noblest work of which human nature is capable, the highest production she can boast. And let it ever be borne in mind by the young mechanic just entering on the stage of active life, let it ever live at the foundation, and be the moving spring of all his efforts, that this situation he must strive to attain. It can be attained by all. Untiring industry and a virtuous ambition, never fail of their reward. They never yet were exerted in vain, and never will be, while honesty and justice are left in the human heart. It was well remarked by an eloquent writer, that the mechanic who was no inheritance but health—no riches but industry, and no ambition but virtue, is the sole king among men, and the only man among kings.—*Com. Bulletin.*

BERLIN POPULATION.—There are few, if any instances of increase of population so rapid as that of Berlin. In 1650, it reckoned 6,100 inhabitants; in 1700, it had increased to 29,000; at the birth of Frederick the Great, in 1712, it contained 61,000; at his accession to the throne in 1740, his capital contained 90,000; and at his death, in 1786, there were 107,000. On the accession of Frederick William III. in 1797, he found 165,000 inhabitants in Berlin; and on the accession of the present monarch, in 1840, the number was 339,234.

PROFESSIONAL DUNNS.—A little timid attorney presenting a copy of a writ to a bluff auctioneer, apologised for his unfriendly visit, as he was merely performing an unpleasant duty of his profession.—Certainly, replied the knight of the hammer, you must attend to the duties of your profession, and so must I mine, and immediately knocked him down.

The Mobile Herald takes ground in defence of the ladies' corsets. It says, a corset board supports and strengthens the chest of a lady. If so, it may be properly termed the "board of health."

SLEEPING AND WAKING DREAMS.

BY MRS. ANDY.

The bright and varied dreams that cheer
The darkness of the night,
How soon our sorrows disappear
Beneath their magic light!
Long banished pleasures they renew,
Long absent friends restore;
The loved and lost, the good and true,
They yield to us once more.

'Tis true we wake and sigh to meet
The world's returning strife,
But coming night shall bid us greet
In sleep another life
Age may assert its ruthless power,
But still those dreams remain,
Giving to us the precious hour
Of youth and joy again.

But there are dreams more bright more blest,
That fall us in the day;
How soon in such enchanted rest
Life's vigor steals away!
We imagine fair and cloudless years
Beneath a spell like this,
And deem our changeful tears
A fairy land of bliss.

We wake—we feel our trust betrayed,
We mourn in fruitless pain;
Alas! when once such visions fade,
They charm us not again;
A faint sad vestige of the dream
May in our hearts be nursed;
But never in its second beam
So sunny as its first.

And when in age we sadly sigh
O'er blighted hopes of truth,
We trace in bitter mockery
The day-dreams of our youth;
Yet we had viewed this world of wo,
Perhaps with kindred glance,
Had we ne'er decked it with the glow
Of fanciful romance.

Safe are the dreams that night bestows—
They come to us unsought,
And pass unbid; but woe to those
Who dream in daily thought:
Who picture friends and lovers true,
Glad scenes, unbroken ties—
Oh! how should they endure to view,
Life's rough realities?

Must we then turn from Joy's fair bowers,
All lovely as they seem?
No—hopes of radiant light are ours,
Hopes that are not a dream:
They tell us not our pleasures brief,
There is a land more dear,
And whisper in the time of grief—
"Thy refuge is not here."

[Heath's Book of Beauty, 1843.

AN ARMY OF LOCUSTS.

It was about three o'clock, or perhaps a little later and in the distance was a hill, the only elevation we had seen since we left Lemberg. I was riding upon the outside of the calash, reading a book, and we rolled slowly along I perceived a large black cloud lying upon the top of the hill. I first tho't it betokened a thunder storm, a daily occurrence during the whole of our journey. I was, however, struck with the motion of the cloud, which seemed to assume all shapes lengthening and contracting, and throwing itself into various contortions. I know not to what this could be attributable, but of course immediately referred it to the unusual and unerring cause which accounts for all physical phenomena—*electricity.* As I was still gazing upon it, the calash suddenly stopped, and Count ———, who was in the van, beckoned me to him. "Do you see that large black cloud in the distance, Doctor?" I have been watching it for sometime, I answered. "Well, what do you think of it?" It is not difficult to say what it is, but I am puzzling my brains to find out what causes it to make such evolutions; and as I spoke, it suddenly tapered into a long string.—"Now look at them," said the Count. "These are the locusts upon wing. I barely ever saw such an army in the air. We shall hear what devastation they have done before we get to Odessa. Woe to him on whose fields, they alight—not a green thing will remain."

The party soon reached Severinowka, but the locusts were before them. They dined with the Count's uncle, was to give them "forty different kinds of wine to drink, and thirty-nine of them detestable," according to the promise of the doctor's patient. But Ceres was in such danger, that we hear little of Bacchus. The "thin, spare, and feeble old man," showed the Count and the Physician, not into the cellar, but into the garden:—

It is almost impossible to hope for credence from those who had not been eye witnesses of the sight which the garden presented. The whole of the surface was covered, ankle-deep, with these insects, clambering pell-mell over each other, but all proceeding in the same direction. They did not allow us to tread upon them, but, on our approach, rose on wing with a whizzing sound, and flying forwards over the heads of the main body, settled down again in the vanguard, over the body of their army. This is the manner in which they alight from the wing; the first rank pitches upon the ground, and the others do not follow the train, but precede it, alighting one before the other, so that the rear-guard in flight is the vanguard when they are upon the field. The sight of them upon the trees was most curious. The branches were bent to the ground by the incumbent weight, and the Italian poplars resembled weeping willows, from their lighter branches being reversed by the weight of the locusts. Several trees were already completely bared, for the insect destroys much more than it consumes. It gnaws the stem of the leaf, and not the body, so that the leaf drops upon the ground almost entire, its stalk only having been eaten. When the insects are browsing upon the trees, they are not so easily scared away by the appearance of man as when merely settled upon the ground; they hold fast to their food, and the boughs must be shaken before they will leave their hold. This was indeed a curious and amusing experiment, for it was something like magic to see a tree throw up its branches into the air, as soon as the locusts were shaken off. Their destruction must be very tough, for many is the stalk of a large sunflower which I have seen gnawed through by these insects. They seem, indeed, to be particularly fond of the stalk of this flower, and, as several are employed upon it at the same time, it soon breaks where the part is weakened by their gnawing; and it is curious to see the insects rise suddenly in the air when put to flight by this unexpected accident."

To this we shall append a few general remarks: Volney has given as accurate description of these insects in his Travels in Syria, and mentioned several facts which I witnessed. He observes that they are accompanied in their flight by birds the size of a thrush, which devour them and make continual war against them. These birds are cherished by the peasants in Syria, and so they are by the people in this country. I have watched them for hours, but must confess I never saw them make much ha-

vee in the ranks of the enemy. Some few would drop maimed upon the ground, but I never saw more than twenty of these birds at a time, and what could twenty do against millions? I think the destructive power of the birds has been overrated. As Volney observes, the locusts are sometimes carried by the wind towards the sea, and, being exhausted before they reach the opposite shore, fall dead into the deep and are washed ashore by the tide, producing a foul infection. I have understood that this is also the case upon the borders of the Black sea. When they arrive in full force in a country which is at all populous, the inhabitants drive them away by making noises with narrow bones and cleavers, &c. They also burn straw, or sedge, or whatever night fuel they may possess, to smoke them out. All these efforts go but a little way to accomplish their end, for the locusts, driven from one field proceed to another, and wherever they appear, it may be truly said in the language of Scripture, that "The land is *before them* as the Garden of Eden, and *behind them* a desolate wilderness.' It is more easy to destroy them in their yet imperfect state, or before they have wings. They walk along the ground in myriads before they can fly, and always proceed *en masse*, in one direction; their march is very slow, and they do not skip as grasshoppers do. The French word *sauterelle*, is certainly a misnomer. In our route to Severinowka, we saw great quantities of them along the road side, in a direct line of march. At this period it is possible to destroy great numbers by preceding them and cutting deep trenches across their path; they all walk into the trench, where they find lighted straw to receive and consume them. This is a common and most effectual way. Upon the same principle, a person in Odessa invented a long iron roller, which was to be dragged with horses at full pace over their marching armies. All the means however, resorted to at present, are more plausible than effectual, and have only destroyed the hundreds to see the millions vanquish * * It is asserted that when they have devoured all that is green upon the face of the earth, and are unable to procure more food, they are pushed by hunger to prey upon each other; the weak and the wounded thus feed the strong, as is the case with quadrupeds under similar pressure of want. The same cause which compels them to consume each other, has often compelled the inhabitants of Syria, in cases of famine, to consume them. They actually grind the dried bodies of the locusts, and knead them into a cake. Hunger will break through stone walls, and locusts and human bones have been found preferable to starvation; and this may be understood by those who have felt what hunger is. But to eat locusts by choice, when corn, wine, and oil are in abundance, appears almost incredible. We must at least say that it is very bad taste. Yet I know a nobleman, of high rank and consideration, who repaired to Syria, and dressed and lived as the natives. But he wished to imitate St. John in the wilderness, and amused himself by eating these insects and wild honey; a more disgusting mouthful cannot be well imagined than one of these long, horny, scaly, insects, from whose mouth oozes upon the least pressure, a viscid fluid of the colour of treacle. We were conversing upon the history of locusts, and lamenting the ravages which they committed, when the steward was announced. He came to report upon the mischief they had done upon the estate. He informed us that the whole crop was destroyed, and that for the distance of several versts, not a head of corn was to be found upon the stalk; every ear of it had been gnawed off by these destructive insects.

British News.

By The English Mail.

IRELAND.

(From the London Times)

Violence, it will have been observed, has already commenced in Ireland, the Roman Catholics apparently beginning, and the Protestants, nothing loth, following, and bettering the example. Some anti-Repealers of Pomeroy, proceeding to a Protestant demonstration at Dungannon, were severely beaten by a party of Repealers, on which their friends from Dungannon, in default of living objects from their vengeance, proceeded to "wreck," as it is called, some 17 houses of those who had been active in the first aggression. How speedily this will be followed by a more general recourse to force on one side or the other remains to be seen.

Now, such events as this do make us seriously apprehensive as to the course which the government is pursuing. They may have a distinct policy in their eye—they may be wisely waiting their time and preparing themselves to take effectual advantage of whatever happens. But we must say their conduct hitherto has not been such as to re-assure those, and there are many such, who have doubted whether in times of real and pressing danger—of revolutionary movement and physical menace—Sir Robert Peel's government would prove itself as prompt and powerful in action as it is ready and able in parliamentary debate.

Ireland—there is no use in mincing the matter—is on the verge of rebellion. What has been *done*—not said, but *done*—to meet the imminent peril? Sir R. Peel and the Duke of Wellington have declared their determination to maintain the union. Such a declaration is a very good thing in its way—very good as the first step in a course of energetic action. To unfurl our banner is well—the next thing is to collect our forces around it. What has been done towards this? Troops have been sent over. Good again. But is this the only power which we have to depend on for keeping Ireland British? Have we no constitutional force—no constitutional authorities—no British party—from the use, exercise, or assistance of which any advantage is to be gained? Is the redcoat our only dependence? Not entirely. Something else has been done; magistrates have been dismissed for attending the O'Connellite reviews. Whether or not this was done in the best manner we do not know, and we will not inquire. The magistrates had plainly and most amply earned their dismissal—not by entertaining—not by avowing—not by attempting to propagate or advance repeal sentiments, but by avowedly lending themselves to swell the rank of those who are almost avowedly the enemies of the British crown. One of her Majesty's officers would be deservedly kicked out of her service if he resorted to a Manchester pot house to drink success to the Chartists: and one, or twenty of her Majesty's justices of the peace richly earn a most summary dismissal, when boldly allying themselves with those who, under whatever name, Precursors, or Repealers, or Liberators, and with whatever sprinkling of peaceable words, are palpably organising rebellion. Sir Edward Sugden may have done what he did at the wrong moment—he may have put it on the wrong grounds—he may have expressed it in ill-considered phrase—it may be more politic to bear for the present than to strike. But, be he wrong or right, how has his act been dealt with in the houses of parliament? It is really difficult to say. It might have been broadly given up—it might have been frankly adopted. Some of the details might have been regretted, while the whole was boldly justified by the government. They might have tacitly but obviously abandoned—they might have freely avowed their intention to play out the game opened by their Irish Lord Lieutenant or Chancellor. But the ministerial line was none of these. What it was we confess we cannot perceive. It appeared to be a hesitating, qualifying, inconsistent acquiescence without approval; afraid alike of owning or disowning the act of their subordinate—a course, certainly, than which few could be more calculated to repress confidence and to paralyse exertion. Of all things in the world apparent indecision is the most sure to encourage our enemies—to dishearten our friends—and to forfeit the right of controlling those who, well led, would be our most efficient allies—but who, if we will not lead them right, will, like the Dungannon anti-repealers, run riot on their own account.

If, then, we are not satisfied with what has been done, what do we propose? Are new powers to be demanded from the legislature? Is a coercion bill to be passed? Is the proposed repeal of the union to be met by an actual suspension of the habeas corpus act? Is the agitation of dangerous questions to be forbidden under fresh penalties?—Are the Protestants to be armed? Is the yeomanry to be called out? What is to be done by legislative or executive to stem the tide of sedition or revolt which seems rising over one third of the British isles? This is a question we must still say to be answered not by us, but by those who have, or ought to have before them information as to the state and necessity of every county in Ireland.—But we will say this, and that boldly, that the English people are disposed to give no grudging support to a minister who dares apply grave remedies to grave evils—who asks authority to oppose strong measures to manifest perils.

Ireland is divided distinctly, and for the present irreconcilably, into two parties. If there is any middle body, it is the English army quartered there. Thirty years ago she was governed through one of these parties; and those one-sided governments we are reaping the fruits. Lord De Grey has attempted to govern through neither. Allying himself with neither, he has endeavoured, we believe, to administer for himself the authority delegated to him by the Queen of England. The attempt was just and noble. None more fervently wished its success—none were more earnest in recommending its adoption and continuance than ourselves. But the impartiality which is a duty between Protestants and Roman Catholics is madness when the question is, as it is soon to be, between rebels and loyalists.—There is an end to all things, and, among others, to conciliation. An appeal to physical force, if not certain, is so likely that we must prepare to meet it. We are told that the greater part (numerically) of the physical force of the country is against us; we must use what remains. We wish, therefore, to see some evidence of an intention on the part of government to receive the alliance—and assume the guidance of those who are prepared to maintain—whose existance depends upon maintaining—the integrity of the British empire. The organisation and armament in Ireland. Nay, before now, through magistrates or officers of the army or of the police, government should have had the Irish Loyalists more or less 'in hand.' And if we be asked whether we are going to revive a war of Protestants and Roman Catholics—to deliver Ireland to be ridden rough shod by an Orange minority—we would point to the event at Dungannon to show that a collision will come, and that, unless we would declare war at once upon both parties which constitute the Irish nation, our best chance of humanising, or, if still avoidable, of avoiding such a disaster, is by accepting the aid, and with it the control, of those who will be violent in their own way, if we do not make them useful in ours.

One word to Irish landlords. The impending contest is in defence, among other things, of their property. They, above all men, are bound to aid England in fighting their own battle. The post is on their estates. It must be a grave reason which excuses them from being at that post, to use such influence as their wealth, their condition, or their popularity gives them in favour of order and the law. Such as their power and services are, they should be at the services of the Queen. The magistracy of the country—perhaps not less efficient for the purpose through the exposition or secessions by which it has been thinned—should be present in full force to give the weight of its authority to those lawful measures by which the government may find it necessary to meet the present emergency.

To the government and to loyal Irishmen alike we say—talk or be silent as you please—act or be quiet as circumstances and your own prudence shall dictate; but prepare, and that steadily and effectually—prepare to meet physical force by physical force. It must come to that. That Whigs will 'take leave to say' as Lord John Russel did last Friday, that they 'have heard nothing which seems to call for these extraordinary precautions and this great expenditure of naval and military power;' nothing 'which would justify the measures which her Majesty's government appear to have taken.' Such talk as this may be safely left to the public contempt. The country know better, and may be trusted to, whatever a nibbling opposition may choose to say or think, to see or not to see, for supporting an honest minister in what he finds necessary for the security and integrity of the British empire.

The government have entered into a contract with Messrs. Learmonth, the principal army accoutrement makers, for 10,000 sets of accoutrements, to be supplied forthwith. The army is to be considerably increased, in consequence of the state of Ireland.

The value of the exports of British and Irish produce from the United Kingdom was nearly a million sterling less in 1842 than in either of the four preceding years. The largest export was in 1836—namely £3,030,532; in 1842, £1,756,805.

The total amount of agricultural property is £2,971,756,670; but the amount of capital invested in manufactures is only £294,783,892.

Sir R. Peel has stated, in the House of Commons that the Sandwich Islands had been ceded to the British crown.

It is said that the government have it in contemplation to establish a regular line of steam communication with the Brazils.

The Queen is about to create Sir Charles James Napier, in testimony of her approval of his intrepidity and skill at the memorable battle of Meanee, a grand cross of Bath.

All idea of her Majesty's visit to Ireland is for the present abandoned. Members of the government have given assurance of this fact to some noblemen who were desirous of making arrangements for the reception of the Queen in her expected tour through that portion of her dominions.

The repeal association of Dublin has declined to have any connexion with, or assistance from, the London Chartists and Fergus O'Connor, who tendered their services to them.

It is stated that Caher Castle, county of Tipperary, the seat of the Earl of Glengall, is to be converted into a barrack.

From thirty to five and thirty thousand workmen are now employed in the re-building of the city of Hamburgh.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—A parliamentary return of the sums paid on account of the war in China, so far as they can be made out, and of the sums received or due from China under the late treaty of Peace or otherwise, has just been published, from which it appears, that the total expenditure, including £1,096,416 by estimate for 1842 3, is £4,215,413 and the actual receipt £2,537,504, whereof £1,237,504 is Canton Ransom; and £1,300,000 the first instalment paid under the treaty with China. The amount due from China is stated thus:—In June, 1843, 3,000,000 dollars; January, 1844, 3,000,000 dollars; June, 1844, 2,500,000 dollars; June 1845, 2 000,000 dollars: January, 1846, 2,000,000 dollars; equal at 4s. 4d. each, to £3,250 000. This, added to the amount received, makes the aggregate £5,787,504 leaving a balance over the expenditure of £1,572 091. There are, however, in addition, the following claims to be provided for:—1st, Opium claims, 6,000,000 dollars. 2nd, Hong merchants' debts, estimated at 3,000,000 dollars. 3rd, Such sums as may be due to the East India Company for expenses connected with the war, not yet brought to account, and for which no estimate can now be formed.

THE LEVIATHAN STEAM-SHIP GREAT-BRITAIN.—This noble vessel was floated into dock on the 1st instant, and every thing so far proved highly satisfactery.—With all her machinery, boilers, &c., she draws only twelve feet aft and nine forward, a tolerable proof of the extreme buoyancy of an iron ship. Her intended draught, with coals, stores, and all on board, is 17 to 18 feet.

THE LATE SIR W. MACNAUGHTON.—The remains of Sir Wm. Macnaughton are now on their way to Calcutta and may be expected in a few days. They were recovered, at a large price, by Lady Macnaughton, from the well into which they had been cast. The body was recognised from its mutilated condition, and from the absence of the head and the arm, which had been cut off by the Affghan ruffians who assassinated him.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.—One hundred and fifty thousand pounds are, we hear, to be placed at the disposal of the Scotch seceders. Two thousand and upwards are contributed in one week by the starving peasantry of Ireland. What sacrifices may we not fairly expect from wealthy England in behalf of the continuance, aye, the very existence of her prosperity!

It is stated from St. Petersburgh that an officer of the Emperor's staff is about to proceed to Pekin on an extraordinary mission.

Out of his immense wealth the late Mr. Arkwright has only left £600 to charitable institutions.

The Birmingham Advertiser states the Orangemen of that town are about to hold meetings to express their "sympathy" for their brethern in Ireland at the present time.

It is rumoured that the Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry Cavalry have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to be called out on actual duty at a moment's warning.

From recent official documents it appears, that there were in January, 1830, in the English army—of Englishmen, 44,320.; of Scotchmen, 13,800; of Irishmen, 42,807; and in January, 1840, there were in the same force—of Englishmen, 51,559; of Scotchmen, 14,232; of Irishmen, 41,218.

The Intelligence from Spain, we regret to state, is of an unfavourable character. QUEEN CHRISTINA and her friends at Paris have at last succeeded in rousing nearly the whole of Catalonia against the Government of the REGENT, and what is more important, a considerable portion of the troops sent to quell the disturbance in that province.

The Infernal, a beautiful first class steam frigate, was launched at Woolwich on Thursday se'night.

The whole garrison of Barcelona has gone over to the movement, and formally declared against ESPARTERO. The same thing has occurred at Gerona, the garrison all declaring for the movement. ZURBANO has left Catalonia, having been ordered to do by the Captain-General. The garrison of Tarragona has likewise declared against ESPARTERO.

The Royal West India mail steamer Trent, Commander Boxer, arrived at Falmouth on Saturday morning at 2 a. m. with the west India mails, 94 passengers, and on freight about 6,685 doubloons, 8,658 dollars, 2,218 ounces of gold dust, 1,309 ounces of old silver, and 1,214 ounces of platina. Her dates—from St. Thomas's the 24th May, Bermuda the 31st May, and from Fayal the 10th instant.

FORMIDABLE NAVAL ARMAMENT.—The Dublin *Evening Post* states that a formidable accession is about to be made to the fleet now assembled at the Cove. The following vessels, it is stated, are ordered to that station:—The Caledonia, 120; Vanguard, 80; Incensant, 36 Tyne, 28 guns. The same journal adds, "The official order, for the assembling of the squadron, states that it is for special service." Such a formidable armament cannot be intended for the service of Ireland. Is the Spanish coast the real destination?

DUBLIN, JUNE 17.—*Departure of sir E. Sugden.* I have learned that sir Edward Sugden is about to take his departure for London, and that he will start to-morrow or on Monday. So sudden is the move, that the Chancellor leaves eight or nine causes in his list undecided. Doubts are expressed as to whether Sir Edward Sugden will resume the Irish seals. It is stated that serious complications have arisen between the Ministry and their Irish Chancellor, regarding the dismissal of the magistrates. There are a variety of rumors on the subject, according to which the Chancellor is a very ill used man; but I forbear, at present, from further alluding to them.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN HONG KONG.—We are glad to learn that the Right Hon. the Earl of Chichester; Viscount Sandon, M. P.; Lord Ashley, M. P.; and Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart, M. P.; have become trustees to the institutions connected with the Church of England, proposed in a printed paper, dated March 17th, 1843, to be established at Hong Kong, by the Rev. V. Stanton, who, it will be remembered, suffered imprisonment at the hands of the Chinese, and who has been selected by her Majesty's government for the office of Chaplain in that important island. The necessity of some immediate steps being taken in this quarter by the friends of the Church is evidenced by the fact that the Roman Catholic priests have already built a large chapel on the island, and the American Baptist missionaries two chapels.

ISSAPE CRIMINALS.—It will be remembered, that in the debate which took place in the House of Lords, on the assassination of Mr. Drummond by M'Naughten, Lord Lyndhurst said it would be desirable to have the advice of the judges as to the present state of the law and judges have been summoned to attend the House of Lords, to advise upon the subject. Whether any advantage will be derived from his appeal to the judges is somewhat problematical, as they have sometimes declined to answer questions likely to come before them in the courts below; and, in 1834, the judges requested to be excused from giving an answer to a question as to the rights of the Bank of England, on the ground that it was doubtful whether it was a question confined to the strict legal construction of existing acts of Parliament.

It is said that two companys of Royal Artillery, under orders for Canada, will be detained in this country, in consequnce of the disturbed state Ireland. The Duke of Wellington has foreseen and provided for his difficulties as Commander-in-Chief; and from all we can learn, his grace has ready for moment the greater portion of the Guards and Artillery as well as many regiments of the line now in England. By calling out the yeomanry cavalry, nearly the whole of the cavalry of the line could be sent to Ireland, and thus an overwhelming force be held prepared to check the first open act of rebellion, should such an act of insanity be the result of repeal agitation. We state thus much to stay the alarm of the loyal inhabitants of Ireland.—We have heard that a large supply of arms has been sent to distribution and registry among the loyal population of the north of Ireland.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

The Protestant Confederation, met at Birmingham, on Monday last, when severeal resolutons were passed against the Repeal of the Union, which means nothing more or less than "Popish Ascendancy." William French, Esq., presided, and the meeting was attended by the principal manufacturers and employers in the town.

The Rev. Geo. Talbot, M. A., formerly of Baliol College, has resigned the living of Ever-creechcum-Chesterblade, Somerset, and joined the church of Rome. This is the fifth member of the University of Oxford who has turned Romish since the Rev. R. W. Sibthrop.—*Morning Herald.*

[Amongst upwards of ten thousand members of the university, it is natural to suppose there would be found some erratic geniuses. The only wonder is, that more have not swerved from the strict line of their duty. We should like to hear how many dissenters have returned to the pofession of popery within the same period.]—*Liverpool Mail.*

THE O'CONNELL AGITATION.—Mr. O'Connell has addressed a circular to his countrymen of all creeds in politics and religion, which testifies, at last, that the old man's vigour is undiminished, whatever it may say for his wisdom. In that extraordinary document, the object of the repealers, both present and prospective, are set forth and in terms sufficiently alluring and specious. They are, in substance, these:—The institution of an Irish parliament elected by a household franchise—the retention of the House of Lords as a branch of the legislature—the absolute independence of Ireland judicially and executively, but the general acknowledgement of the supremacy of the Crown of Britain—the confiscation of all ecclesiastical property, and the separation of church and state—a reconstruction of the proprietary laws, and the enactment of a fixed tenure, or something like it.

PROFFERED ASSASSINATION OF MR. O'CONNELL.

An examination took place on Friday week at the Home office, before Mr. Hall chief magistrate of Bow-street Police-office, assisted by Mr. Burnaby, into the conduct of the individual sending a letter to Sir James Graham, respecting Mr. O'Connell. It will be seen by the subjoined extract from the letter that the writer did not ask for money. The following is an authentic account of the proceedings:

Samuel Mayer (not Mayne) has been for a length of time residing at Gloucester, and holds a situation in the Custom-house of that city, to which he was appointed by the present Lords of the Treasury.

On Monday morning Sir James Graham received a letter directed to the right hon baronet's private residence in Hill-street, apparently written in a rambling, incoherent manner, in which the writer, observing upon what he terms "the treachery of Mr. O'Connell," proceeds to say "that he would undertake, as he might be advised, to risk his own life against that of Mr. O'Connell."

After the receipt of the letter, Sir J. Graham sent a communication to Bow-street, and was shortly afterwards attended at the Home-office by Mr. Twyford and Mr. Barnaby, when the depositions of the right hon. baronet as to receiving the letter having been taken, a warrant was immediately made out, and placed in the hands of Inspector Otway, who at once proceeded to Gloucester and apprehended the prisoner, and brought him to London.

On the prisoner being informed by Mr. Hall of the nature of the charge against him, the evidence of Sir James Graham read over, and being shown the letter, he immediately, and without the least hesitation, admitted that he was the author; and on being asked what could have induced him to take such an extraordinary step, he replied that the night before he had been dining with a party of friends, and had taken too much wine—that he certainly wrote the letter, and posted it by mistake, having other letters in his pocket—that he became immediately afterwards sensible of the extreme folly which he had been guilty of, and acquainted his friends of the act, and asked them if it would not be better to send another letter to Sir James Graham in explanation—but they looked upon the epistle as being so ridiculous that they thought no public notice would be taken of it, and therefore he did not do so. He now exceedingly regretted what he had done, and hoped that the contrition on his part part would be favourably considered.

After consideration, Mr. Hall told the prisoner that the charge against him was one of a most serious and important character, and that no minister of state could have passed it by without public notice. It had, however, been determined to admit him to bail, himself in the sum of £400, and two sureties in the sum of £200 each, to appear at the next July Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, to answer any charge that might be preferred agn'st him.

The prisoner then gave in the names of Mr. Jones, a ship owner at Gloucester, and a gentleman named Watkins, as his bail.

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER.—We have not experienced any decided change since Tuesday in our cloth market; the demand continues limited, but prices are very steady for all qualities. Twist is very difficult to quit, and in some cases the buyer has again the advantage.

ROCHDALE.—To-day there has been a very flat market, and a very limited business was done, at previous prices. The last being Whitsunweek, when many of the hands are idle, has certainly been the occasion of fewer goods being brought to market. The wool market has been still; the manufacturers buy very sparingly, perhaps wishing to see what effect the new clip may have upon prices.

HALIFAX.—There was only a very limited business done to-day, and our piece hall presented but few buyers. No change however, in the value of any kind of goods. Stocks rather heavy and increasing.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Contrary to the expectations of many, our position is evidently growing worse and worse. Work is becoming scarce, and the prospects of the operatives are growing more gloomy.—Not the least signs of amendment are visible. Report states that some very happy job lots have been effected, but at ruinously low rates.

LEEDS.—We cannot notice any change for the better to-day in either of the halls. The little improvement noticed a few weeks ago seems to have vanished, and from appearances we are approaching our old state of things—diminished employment and increasing stocks, with no profits. On the whole things are very dull.

BRADFORD.—There was a good business done to-day; Orleans and Merinos scarce, and many manufacturers making to extensive orders. A small advance, too, must be noted on various kinds. This looks well. Spinners are doing better: no stocks, and a shade higher rates.

Wool: There is a steady demand for this article. There is no change in the value of any descriptions or qualities.

INDIA.—The latest date from Bombay is the 1st of May, and from Calcutta 14th of April. There had been another important military affair in Scinde. Major Stack, who was proceeding from Sukker to Hyderabad in command of a brigade, encountered a strong body of enemy within a day's march of Sir Charles Napier's position; but they were not very resolute in their opposition to his advance, and he beat them off without much difficulty. Sir Charles Napier allowed the soldiers one day to rest, and at daybreak on the 24th March, he sat out with the whole of his force 6,000 strong, to meet the Scindians. He found them about half-past eight o'clock, 25,000 strong, or more, posted behind one of the large mullahs or dry water courses by which the country is intersected in all directions. This nullah was formed by two parallel ditches, one twenty feet wide and eight feet deep, the other forty-two feet wide and seventeen feet deep. The position of the Scindian army, which was commanded by Meer Shere Mahomed, was nearly a straight line—

The attack of the Twenty-second was led by Sir Charles Napier in person: who rode in among the men, and waving his hat amid a storm of bullets, gave the word, "Twenty-second charge!" * *

The battle lasted three hours. The sequel is succinctly told by the Bombay correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle.*—

"The enemy's infantry and artialley, it appears fought well, but the cavalry indifferently. Their loss was very great; about 500 bodies being counted on the field of battle, while the neighbouring villages were filled with dead and wounded men—Three chiefs fell in action—one Mojee Mahomed Seedee, the great prompter of war. Eleven pieces of cannon and seventeen standards fell into our hands; but very few prisoners were taken, the Belooches fighting to the last with great desperation, and the custom of their country warfare being neither to give nor accept quarter. The greater part of their forces must have been composed of men of mature age, as scarcely a single youth could be seen among the slain. The next morning all the bodies in the nullah were found burning; a horrifying sight. Our loss was also considerable, amounting to 39 killed and 231 wounded: among the former, were Captain Garret, of the 9th Cavalry, and Lieut. Smith, of the Horse Artillery; Lieut. F. Burr, of the 21st Native Infantry, was severely wounded, and died from the effects of his injuries subsequently to the battle. Wounded men, to the number of sixty, were sent to Bombay on the 17th April, and arrived on the 25th.

"On the termination of the struggle, Shere Mahomed fled into the desert with about forty followers, his army having been wholly dispersed. He was pursued by the Poona Horse, who chased him as far as Meerpore; when he took refuge in the fortress of Omercote."

CHINA.—The news from China is not abundant. Elepoo's death, which took place on the 4th March, is attributed to poison or suicide. Ke-Ying was spoken of as his successor; and it was said that the discussions respecting the new arrangements were henceforth to be carried on in the North, whither the Plenipotentiary would proceed on the arrival of Major Malcolm, with Queen Victoria's ratification of treaty. There was some expectation of renewed disturbances at Canton; principally, it would seem, because the emperor's cousins of the previous riot had been so very "mild."

Sir Henry Pottenger is said to have warned the Chinese authorities, "that should their Government connive at any act tending to a breach of the stipulations contained in the new treaty, he had still the means of effectually blockading Canton and the Grand Canal, and to carry his complaints to the Peiho." Admiral Parker was going up the river to Foo-cho-foo, in the Phlegethon steamer, when the vessel ran aground, and was unable to proceed. He sent a letter to the authorities by Mr. Covery, the commander of the steamer, with Dr. Playfair. They were received in a most frank and friendly manner. But for water-tight partitions, the damage to the Phlegethon would have made it a wreck. It was to be taken to Calcutta for repairs.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

To the Editor of the British North American Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.

SIR—I perceive, but without surprise, that you have not inserted in the June number of your Magazine, the second letter which I addressed to you, dated April 20. I can easily imagine why the one was printed without the other. That it reached you I cannot doubt, because, like the first of them, it was placed open in Mr. Temple's hands, who read it in presence of the person who delivered it. I now take this public method of requesting you both to insert it in your next number, and to call upon the writer in your Magazine, who signs himself "A Lover of the Church," to come forward with the proofs which I require of him; and beg to intimate, that if my request is not complied with, I shall print in myself without such animadversions as the case may seem to warrant.

The letter addressed to me by "A lover of the church" requires but little notice. If, as he says, "he had only given it as his own opinion that their [the Tracts for the Times] ultimate tendency would lead to the effects therein stated" (the reassumption of Transubstantiation and other most glaring errors of the church of Rome,) I should have left him in quiet possession of his opinion, thinking all the while, that he would be better employed in minding the proper business of his own sect, without troubling his head with what cannot concern him in the least. But he went further than this:—with much gross abuse, and many defamatory charges against a large body of the English and Colonial Clergy, he asserted as a matter of fact that the Tracts do set forth Transubstantiation, and quoted Article 28 against Transubstantiation, with others, "to satisfy their admirers that the present system of "Puseyism, otherwise Popery, with a thin mask, "is utterly at variance with the recognized authori-"ties of the church of England." He tells me "he shall endeavour, as far as possible, to comply with my wishes respecting the Tracts," viz: to have a reference to those passages of them in which Transubstantiation is in any way set forth. But he does not comply with them; instead of references, he gives me the opinion of seven writers whom he calls "authorities." It is no proof to "repeat the assertion" denied, and to say I think so, and A B and C think so too. The only thing admissible as proof, is the production of the passages to which the charge refers. It is remarkable too that not one of the "authorities" charges upon the Tracts the setting forth of Transubstantiation. He tells me he has read all the Tracts; he must know then that the tract writers say, in Tract No. 27, with Bp. Cosin—"We deny Transubstantiation"—"we say it is strange and monstrous"—"this tenet is incredible"—"an unauthorised figment newly invented by men." In No. 28, with the same, "the doctrine of Transubstantiation is contained neither in scripture, nor in the writings of the Fathers"—"it is a castle in the air"—"a leprosy." In No. 38, with Bp. Hall, "Transubstantiation, as not being revealed, but a theory of man's devising, is profane and impious." In No. 71, "Transubstantiation must be opposed another way, by shewing that, in matter of fact, it was not the doctrine of the early church, but an innovation." In No. 90, "Transubstantiation is a shocking doctrine"—"we find great offence in the received Roman view." Yet knowing that the Tracts do really contain these passages, and many others like them, he deliberately charges them with setting forth the most glaring error of the church of Rome, Transubstantiation. If this be not a violation of "the truth of heaven, which he says it is his duty to maintain," I know not what is. As he says that "he has not one of the Tracts in his possession," and as I presume he cannot procure them, or he would have done so in the two months which it took him to answer my first letter, it is useless to repeat my call with respect to the Tracts. But I do again and again call upon him to prove the many gross, scandalous, defamatory charges which he has brought against certain of the colonial clergy, particularly those *ten* charges set forth in my letter of April 20. If he fail of doing so within a reasonable time, I shall not fail of holding him up, as in that instance also, a wilful and malicious violater of the 'truth of heaven."

F. COSTER. *Rector of Carleton.*

New-Brunswick
Marine Assurance Company.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the *New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, will be holden at the Office of the Company on Monday the 10th day of July ensuing, at noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and transacting other important business of the Company.

JAMES KIRK,
St. John, June 9, 1843. [COUR] *President.*

FOR SALE.

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

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

June 23. [3s.] JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

THE CHRONICLE.

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NEW BUSINESS.—A new branch of trade has sprung up, this season, in our port. Large quantities of fresh salmon have been packed with ice in bulk, on board American vessels for their markets; thus affording a ready sale at remunerating prices, for the produce of our waters and the labours of our fishermen. Considerable quantites of herrings we learn have also been shipped for the American market.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—AN Inquest was held at Westfield, King's County, on the 22nd inst., before Isaac Haviland, Esq., Coroner, on view of the body of James Younge. Verdict—Accidental Death by drowning. It appears that the deceased came to his death by endeavouring to cross the river from Mr. James B. Lyons' in a shallop or punt, the wind blew very hard at the time.—*Courier.*

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—The principles of this new science have been very ably advocated in a course of Lectures at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, by Dr. ROBERT COLLYER, a gentleman who has for some time past been promulgating and illustrating his favorite pursuit in the United States and Canada, and where he appears to have had great success in convincing his hearers of the extraordinary powers of this hitherto questionable agent.

The uncommon degree of boldness, or effrontery as some call it, of Dr. Collyer in his opening lecture, when he denounced the opposition of the medical faculty throughout the world as an evidence of their superstition, selfishness and ignorance, whether he can justify it or not, we leave as a question to be settled between the profession and himself, resolving to take no part on either side, further than a desire for the promotion of truth and science, and the well-being of our fellow-men may point out to us: nevertheless we cannot doubt the efficacy of this course of proceeding on his part, since, as might naturally have been expected, it has brought down upon his devoted head such a tirade of personal abuse as seldom falls to the lot of any mere pretender; while the knowledge displayed by the lecturer in every department of medical science (being himself a member of that profession) as well as in Moral and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. have absolutely compelled many of the cleverest men to give him a hearing, of which, otherwise, they would probably have considered the subject as utterly unworthy, and a very favorable result has already been exhibited in the candid and honourable acknowledgement of several opponents, including among the converts several highly respectable medical gentlemen. We are informed that two of the faculty in this city, have for several months been practising Mesmerism, in aid of their professional labours, and with extraordinary success in cases that seemed to defy other remedies. If such are the powers of this new agent, we see no reason why our practitioners should not immediately inform themselves more fully by producing similar effects and observing the results, notwithstanding the science may not yet have received the entire sanction of Colleges established in forms and regulations emanating from the pride and prejudice of the existing condition of human knowledge.

When we observe in the lists of its acknowledged converts such names as La Place, Cuvier, La Favette, Brougham, Dickens, or even Elliotson (President of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, &c. &c.) and when we witness such extraordinary proofs of its power as all now freely ac-

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We have inserted the communication of the Rector of Carleton, in consequence of a refusal in the quarter where the charges alluded to were made, to publish his replies. We deem it but fair that every man should have a hearing, but we cannot engage to open our columns to any controversy on the subject.

NEW BUSINESS.—A new branch of trade has sprung up, this season, in our port. Large quantities of fresh salmon have been packed with ice in bulk, on board American vessels for their markets; thus affording a ready sale and remunerating prices, for the produce of our waters and the labours of our fishermen. Considerable quantities of herrings we learn have also been shipped for the American market.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held at Westfield, King's County, on the 22nd inst., before Isaac Haviland, Esq., Coroner, on view of the body of James Younge. Verdict—Accidental Death by drowning. It appears that the deceased came to his death by endeavouring to cross the river from Mr. James B. Lyons' in a shallop or punt, the wind blow very hard at the time.—Courier.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—The principles of this new science have been very ably advocated in a course of Lectures at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, by Dr. ROBERT COLLYER, a gentleman who has for some time past been promulgating and illustrating his favorite pursuit in the United States and Canada, and where he appears to have had great success in convincing his hearers of the extraordinary powers of this hitherto questionable agent.

The uncommon degree of boldness, or effrontery as some call it, of Dr. Collyer in his opening lecture, when he denounced the opposition of the medical faculty throughout the world as an evidence of their superstition, selfishness and ignorance, whether he can justify it or not, we leave as a question to be settled between the profession and himself, resolving to take no part on either side, further than a desire for the promotion of truth and science, and the well-being of our fellow-men may point out to us: nevertheless we cannot doubt the efficacy of this course of proceeding on his part, since, as might naturally have been expected, it has brought down upon his devoted head such a tirade of personal abuse as seldom falls to the lot of any mere pretender; while the knowledge displayed by the lecturer in every department of medical science (being himself a member of that profession) as well as in Moral and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. have absolutely compelled many of the cleverest men to give him a hearing, of which, otherwise, they would probably have considered the subject as utterly unworthy, and a very favorable result has already been exhibited in the candid and honourable acknowledgement of several opponents, including among the converts several highly respectable medical gentlemen. We are informed that two of the faculty in this city, have for several months been practising Mesmerism, in aid of their professional labours, and with extraordinary success in cases that seemed to defy other remedies. If such are the powers of this new agent, we see no reason why any practitioners should not immediately inform themselves more fully by producing similar effects and observing the results, notwithstanding the science may not yet have received the entire sanction of Colleges established in forms and regulations emanating from the pride and prejudice of the existing condition of human knowledge.

When we observe in the fate of its acknowledged converts such names as La Place, Cuvier, La Fayette, Brougham, Dickens, or even Elliotson (President of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, &c. &c.) and when we witness such extraordinary proofs of its power as all now freely acknowledge to have been exhibited by Dr. Collyer, we are really to coincide with the report of the Commission of the Royal Society of Medicine in Paris in 1831, *that the subject is worthy of patient investigation*; and we hope the bold enthusiasm of the present lecturer will never relax until (as we learn he intends) the claims of the science shall have been fully and fairly tested by the most learned societies in Britain. Its principles have long been made known to the world, and its advocates have had to encounter the fiercest ridicule, notwithstanding which it has of late been making very considerable progress, and the circumstance of its remaining so long in comparative obscurity is certainly no proof either of its inefficacy or of its fallacy. As a familiar illustration of this position we may advert to the power of STEAM, which was well known in England nearly 200 years ago, yet its progress was extremely slow, and the idea of its application to the purposes of land travelling was held up to ridicule and contempt in the London Theatres within the last twenty years.

If then such be the usual fate of the arts and sciences in their infancy, why should we refuse a patient hearing to a gentleman who professes to reconcile well known facts with the known laws of nature, and who in the exhibition of his numerous experiments, displays phenomena no longer to be wondered at, if his theory be correct; but which, if the result of fraud and collusion, show by their frequent failures that the Lecturer is a Tyro in the arts of deception, while the complete success of similar experiments, under other circumstances, we think bid defiance to the philosophers of the day. Dr. Collyer has exhibited to a few of his friends unquestionable testimonials of his moral character as well as of his scientific attainments, and which we are authorized to say may be inspected by any gentleman who may not have forfeited his claim to the Doctors respect by a dishonest plan of opposition. The Lectures will be continued at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute to-morrow, (Saturday,) and concluded on Monday evening.

Domestic Manufactures. Public attention is directed to E. E. Lockhart's advertisement of domestic manufactured cloths from Pickett's Factory.

THE ARMY.—H. M. Steam Troop ship *Dee*, Commander Driver, arrived here on Thursday morning, 44 days from Falmouth, via Corunna and Fayal, with Major J. H. Freer's Company of Royal Artillery to relieve Major C. Dalton's Company, and a detachment to fill up Captain Mayne's company; also a company of Royal Sappers and Miners under the command of Captain Molesworth to relieve Captain Hawkshaws company, who are to return home in the *Dee*. We have not heard the strength of the Royal Artillery company—the sappers and Miners, is 3 officers, Capt. St. Aubyn Molesworth, Lieuts. Wm. M. Inglis, J. R. Mann, and J. W. Lovell, 81 non-com. officers and privates, 19 women and 54 children.—Miss Robe, sister of Major Robe, Royal Engineers, came passenger in the *Dee*. Major Robe is we hear under orders for St. John's Newfoundland, to relieve Lieut. Colonel Sir Richard Bonnycastle in the command of the Royal Engineer Department at that station. The gallant Major will carry with him the respect and good wishes of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—*Halifax Acadian Rec.*

TEMPERANCE.—*6th Regiment.*—This distinguished Regiment, whose conduct during the period they have been in this Garrison, has been the subject of universal approbation, being expected to embark in a few days to British, the Halifax Society held a meeting in St. John's Church Digby, on Tuesday last, to bid a public and affectionate farewell to those of its members about 250 in number, connected with the Corps.

The proceedings were opened by the Rev. Dr. Twining, with the beautiful and appropriate form of prayer, prepared by him for the Society and always read at the commencement of its meetings.—The President, Benaiah Murdoch, Esq., then addressed the members present belonging to the Regiment, in a suitable and affectionate valedictory address, and the proceedings were closed, as they had begun, by the Rev. Dr. Twining, who pronounced the benediction. Appropriate Hymns were sung at intervals, accompanied with instrumental music by part of the band of the Regiment, who were permitted by the kindness of Lieut. Col. Stretton, to attend.—*Halifax Guardian.*

CATHEDRAL NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Bishop of Newfoundland (the Rev. Dr. Spencer), cousin to the Duke of Malborough, has contracted with Mr. Purcell of Cork, to build a cathedral, at the seat of his diocese, to be 120 feet long, 50 feet broad, and the tower and spire 130 feet high.—*Manchester Herald.*

The *Derry standard* says:—"We have heard, on authority on which we feel disposed to place reliance, that the government intend to prosecute CORBETT, and have him tried for high treason, and, that their object in filling the country with troops is to preserve the peace when such an occurence may take place."

MONTREAL, June 22nd.—We yesterday visited the ruins of Boucherville, We found a collection of single chimneys pointed in naked misery to the heavens above, and a thin coating of yellow and brownish powder on the earth below,—all that remained of the beautiful little village of Boucherville. The wings of one street, which extended beyond the main clump of buildings, at the lower end of the village is saved, and a few detached houses at the upper end. But every thing else is gone,—barns, stables, fences, memorials of the dead in the grave yard, and the very grass is burned up; the flowers in the gardens are scorched and wilted, the fruit trees blackened and dead. It looks like a Russian village after a bivouac of Napoleon's army.

The description we gave of it yesterday is too correct. The inhabitants look desolate. There is not furniture enough saved, of every description, to load half a dozen carts.

The Lady Colborne left at half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning with twenty-five barrels of flour ten barrels of pork, and 102 loaves of bread. His Worship the Mayor was on board, and before leaving Boucherville, a committee was apointed to distribute the provisions, consisting of Pr. De Boucherville, L. Lacoste, J. Vigneau, Th. V. De Boucherville, Dr. Weilbrenner, H. Deschambault, R. C. De Lery, Aime Dugas, Chas. Demay, A. Delisle, Secretary.

It has been ascertained that the fire was caused by sparks from the steamboat *St. Louise*, lodging on the roof of an outbuildings, in rear of Mad. Weilbrenner's house. No person had been in the building during that day.

Upwards of sixty dwelling houses have been burned,—about two hundred buildings of all kinds, and one hundred and fifty families, comprising 400 souls, have been deprived of shelter. Among the other buildings are the Church, the Convent and School-house.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

A gentleman from Varennes, who had came up to Boucherville, stated to our informant, that the large Hotel in the former village, built by Mr. Rasco, was set on fire, it is believed, by a spark from the same steamboat, when at the wharf there on downward voyage; but that it was fortunately subdued, or Varennes might have shared the fate of the now desolate village of Boucherville.

FIRE.—About half-past three o'clock yesterday morning, the still-house, belonging to the premises known as Dow's brewery and distillery, was discovered to be on fire. It originated by the ignition of spirits, that had leaked from one of the pipes; and we regret to learn, that the person who was in charge at the time, was much scalded from the explosion which took place. Had it not been for the speedy arrival of the Fire Engine, Hook and Ladder, and Hose Companies, the whole of these extensive buildings must have been consumed. The fire, however, was, by great exertions, speedily arrested, and the damage confined to the particular part of the building in which it originated. The estimated loss is said to be about £200. The property was insured at the Montreal Office.

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.—There appears no present intention among the peaceable Irish to resume work upon the Canal. The same atrocious aggressions still continue; on Monday night a poor Canadian driving quietly along the road was dragged from his cart and brutally beaten with clubs, for the amusement of these miscreants.

Yesterday morning a large party entered the store of Mr. Larocque, and compelled him with threats to give them a large quantity of provisions. Depositions to this effect were made before Mr. Norval, at Beauharnois, yesterday by Mr. Larocque father and son. Nearly three hundred men left Lachine yesterday to proceed to the Canal to join the rioters. The whole line of the Canal is in their possession. Those contractors who are continuing work, do it from intimidation alone.

Large quantities of ammunition and arms have been received by the men, these have been brought from Montreal, it is not known by whom furnished, but it is apparent that there are influential persons here, fomenting and encouraging these riots—Things are apparent at a crisis, and unless effectual measures are taken by the Government, the result will be a terrible one.—*Herald 21st.*

QUEBEC, June 23.—This city was visited by a heavy thunder storm and severe gale of wind from the north west, on Wednesday afternoon, the 21st instant, which has been greatly destructive of property in the adjacent Parishes. At Charlesbourg four barns were blown down; at St. Ambroise four or five barns and some injury done to the Church; at Indian Lorette, one house; at Ancienne Lorette, 19 barns; at St. Augustin, 14 barns, 1 house, and three oxen belonging to one Cote, were found killed in the field. At Ste-Foy, the barn of Mr. Michael Antoine Rentier, was struck by lightning and set on fire, but it was put out by the heavy rain. Trees innumerable have been broken down or rooted up. The whole number of buildings destroyed is between 40 and 50.

The heat was excessive from Tuesday till yesterday at noon, when the wind came round to the north east, with a continuation of thunder from the north west. In a short time the thermometer fell from between eighty and ninety degrees to between 50 and 60. The wind is still N. E. and the temperature 66.—*Gazette.*

DESPATCH.—The Ship *Countess of Louden*, 785 tons, per register, arrived at Quebec on the 1st instant, with 265 tons of Salt on board; she commenced discharging on the 5th, and was chartered to Government on the 7th, for the conveyance to Portsmouth of part of the 83rd Regiment, on condition of being ready on the 14th. On the latter date she had taken on board 6500 standard deals, and 2100 standard staves, with six weeks' water and provisions for 600 persons; had got her cabin enlarged, a deck laid fore and aft, and berths fitted for the accommodation of the troops. On the 15th, the regimental and officers luggage was taken on board; on the 16th, the troops embarked; and on the 17th, the ship sailed with 20 cabin and 508 steerage passengers.

The Bark *Jamaica*, 430 tons register, was chartered at the same time, fitted up and provisioned in a similar manner, and sailed, in company with the *Countess of Louden*, with 16 M. standard staves, 12 cabin and 240 steerage passengers on board.

Both these ships, we believe were under the management of Messrs. Dean, Rodger & Co., and their fitting out subject to the superintendence and approval of Captain Boxer, R. N.

We understand that this mode of transporting troops has been tried upon the recommendation of Captain Boxer, instead of the former tedious and expensive process of sending out transports for them; and from the evident saving of time and expense in this instance, it is likely to be extensively adopted in future.

We are informed that less than a month elapsed between the date on which the despatch ordering home the 83rd Regiment, left London and the day they sailed from Quebec.—*Ib.*

GOING BACK.—We are informed that a large importation of British dry goods, invoiced at £15,000 sterling, upwards of $70,000, recently arrived in the ship Glasgow, Capt. Lambert, from Liverpool, is in course of re-shipment to Europe. This is said to be the largest export of debenture goods that has ever taken place at this port, or from the United States.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

A NEW INVENTION.—There is now on exhibition in New York, a model (on a scale allowing a practical development of its design and manner of working,) of a battery, to be revolved by steam, representing—or rather being in itself, a small circular fort, twenty-three feet in circumference and about five feet high. In the interior it has, running round, four galleries or decks, dividing the whole height into four stories. Upon each deck are mounted twenty-five guns, making one hundred in all. The whole battery, (parapet, guns, and all) is moved round its vertical axis by means of two small and beautifully finished steam engines. As it revolves each gun is fired the moment it is bro't to bear upon any given object; and in this way one hundred guns can be discharged with the utmost rapidity in the space of a few minutes.

The model works, admirably, and when the whole hundred guns are fired in rapid succession makes an exceedingly interesting and imposing exhibition. The question of how it will work on a large scale remains, of course, to be tested by experiment, although we believe there is no doubt, in the minds of those best competent to judge, of its entire *feasibility*.

It is estimated that a fort of 74 guns will weigh, in all, about 1000 tons, and will require to move it with a velocity sufficient to discharge the whole 74 guns in a minute, a small steam engine of 45 horse power, a force equal to about 225 men.

The walls is of course, indefinitely, shall be shot proof, and will consist of an entire casting of iron, at least six inches thick; and an inside lining of oak lagging, eighteen inches thick. The density of the iron the elasticity of the circular wall, and the impossibility of a shot striking it in a direction perpendicular to the surface, will render it perfectly impenetrable. It strikes us that no ship could stand more than a single revolution of such a formidable machine.—*Boston Bee.*

Passenger in the Mary Caroline from London :—Capt. Cheyne, R. N.

Declarations of Insolvency.—July 3; John Alexander, of the city of St. John, lately carrying on business as a Merchant in the said city, in partnership with one John H. Barry; Henry J. Thorne, of Fredericton, in the county of York, late of the city of St. John, Trader.—*Roy. Gaz.*

PROBABLE LOSS OF A ROYAL MAIL STEAMER.

The brig Martha, arrived at this Port this morning, reports having seen on Wednesday a large steamer ashore on the North West side of Capo Sable seal Islands; supposed her to be one of the Cunard line, and from her position to have been running for Halifax; several small vessels were rendering assistance. It will most probably be the Columbia on her passage from Boston to Halifax.

Married.

On Saturday 24th ult., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Henry Coleman, of the parish of Portland, to Miss Zilpha A. Armstrong, of the Parish of Hampton.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Thomas Sanders, to Miss Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac Palmer, all of the Parish of Portland.

Died.

At Sand Point, Carleton, on Monday afternoon, after a short but severe illness, aged 16 months, James Abel, only son of Mr. Edward D. Gore.

Yesterday morning, aged 23 years, Mr. John Clawson.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, Arrived, 2nd, ship Mary Caroline, Brewer, London, 46; Wm. Jarvis, ballast. Barque Orbit, Robinson, Liverpool, 57; James Kirk, coals & salt.

Brig Jane Ann, Walker, Sproeham, 47; S. Wiggins & son, ballast.

Steamer *Nova Scotia*, Brown, Halifax, passengers, 3d. New American steamer Penobscot, Rogers, Boston; C. M'Lauchlan, passengers.

Steamer North America, Mabee, Boston; J. Whitney, passengers.

4th, ship Coronation, Richardson, Liverpool; John Robertson, salt.

Barque Woodhouse, Teck, London; John Robertson, ballast.

Brig Thomas Naylor, Cale, Cork; R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Schr. splendid, Shachford, Eastport; *sea's* cargo.

William, Bryden, New York; flour, &c.

Schr. Joseph Smith, Babin, Quebec; Crookshank & Walker, pork &c.

Sloop Fanny, Claridge, Eastport; Master, ballast.

5th, Brigt. Olive, Jeffry, New York, S; L. H. Waterhouse, flour.

6th, Brig Zephyr, Reid, Newfoundland, 21; W. Carvill, ballast.

Brig Active, Miller, Glasgow, 41; order, assorted cargo.

Brig Martha, Linn, Cork, 42; McKay, passengers & ballast.

CLEARED,

30th—Barque Sarah Ann, Fortune, Lancaster, timber and deals—James Kirk; Brig Emrey, Bullen, Limerick, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & son; Mary Duncan, Dublin, deals—Joseph Fairweather; sher. Grace, Parker, Portsmouth, (N. H.) potatoes—Master; Brig Ann, Hewson, Newcastle, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & son; Edwin, Leonard, Dundalk, timber and deals.

July 1st—Ship Themis, Brown, Liverpool, timber and deals—Master.

3d—ship St Andrew, Leith, Liverpool, timber and deal—John Walker; Wolfville, Davis, Liverpool, timber & deals—James Kirk; Barque Wolga, Brown, Hull, timber—John Robertson; Brig Caroline, Neally, Ballyshannon, deals—R. Rankin & Co.

4th—brig Bristol, Hoyt, Liverpool, deals; schr. Eliza Jane, Evans, Boston, scantling.

5th—barque Lotus, Watson, Liverpool, timber & deals; Wm. Ward, Wright, Hull, timber & deals.

The brig Ann Johnston, from New-Orleans, for this port which was some time since reported ashore on the Florida Reef, got off, and has since been totally wrecked at Cape Hueso. Cargo valued at $10,000.

The barque Eagle, Bryson, master, of and for this port, from Liverpool, laden with coals and salt, was cast away on Sable Island, on the 17th ult., three men lost. She was partially insured.

Domestic Manufacture!

A few pieces of SATTINETT and Homespun, just received from Pickett's Mills, Kingston, for sale by E. E. LOCKHART,
July 7. *corner of Market square & Water street*

FLOUR, &c.

Landing ex "Splendid," and "John Kett," from Philadelphia:

450 BBLS. superfine and scrap'd FLOUR, 338 brls. Rye FLOUR;
325 Bbls. CORN MEAL.

Ex Olive, from New York:

50 Bbls. Genessee superfine FLOUR.

Ex Bonded Warehouse:

300 Hhds. MOLASSES; 40 Hhds. bright SUGAR, Cigars, Tobacco, Vinegar, Westphalia Hams, &c.
July 7. JARDINE & CO.

FOR CHARTER—the fine New Copper Fastened Barque *Belle*, Stephenson, Master, will take a cargo of Deals to a port in the United Kingdom. Apply to the Master on board, or at the Counting House of Messrs. Owens and Duncan. *July 7.*

Notice.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Vestry, passed on 1st July, instant, Notice is hereby given, that all PEWS in Trinity and St. John Churches, in this Parish upon which any rent shall remain unpaid on 1st August next, will be forfeited and sold to satisfy the arrears.

GEORGE WHEELER.
Vestry Clerk & Treasurer.
St. John, 4th July, 1843.

J. Summers,

GIVES this information, "that he has taken an OFFICE, over Mr. James Malick's (next door to the store he formerly occupied,) for a few months only, for the purpose of closing his former business; he trusts all those who are indebted to him or the firm of J. SUMMERS & CO., will with as little delay as possible, settle their accounts; and all who may have any demand against him or the firm, will immediately send in their accounts for payment."

St. John, July 7, 1843.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a special Meeting of the Stockholders in the steamer Nova-Scotia will be held on Tuesday 18th July instant at Mr. Hall's in Annapolis, pursuant to the Bye Laws of the *Annapolis County Steam Boat Company*, to receive a Report of the affairs of the said Company, and to transact all such business as may be then and there submitted.

A full attendance of the stockholders is requested, as the President and Directors are desirous that a perfect knowledge of the affairs of the Company may be received by all persons interested therein.

JOSEPH SHAW, President.
SAML. COWLING, Secretary.
Annapolis, 4th July, 1843.

CONCERT
of Sacred Vocal & Instrumental MUSIC.

THE Saint John *Sacred Music Society*, will give a Concert of SACRED VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC at the Hall of the *Mechanics' Institute*, on Wednesday evening the 12th of July, commencing precisely at half past 8 o'clock.

The Solos, Duetts, and Choruses to be performed are selected from the Oratorios of the Messiah, Creation, Judas Maccabeus, Intercession, &c. &c.

Tickets at 1s. 3d. each will be for sale at the stores of Mr. S. K. Foster, and of the Treasurer of the Institute at the store of Messrs. Peters & Tilley.

Mr. Weisbecker Professor to the Society will preside at the Organ.
June 30, 1843.

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber having his Manufactory in a high state of efficiency, and having employed first rate workmen is now in full operation; and in order to meet the depressed state of the times he has been induced to make the following alterations in the prices of articles manufactured by him, at his Establishment.

Plain Cloth colored and finished,	- 2s. 8d.	pr yard,
Kerseymere, colored and finished,	2s. 10d.	,,
Satinett, warps found, col. & fin.	2s. 6d.	,,
Plain Cloth out of the loom,	- 1s. 5d.	,,
Kerseymere out of the loom,	- 1s. 7d.	,,
Wool sil'd carded and spun,	- 1s. per lb.	

Wool can be left at the places directed in former advertisements, and will be attended to according to directions.

SEYMOUR PICKETT.
Golden Vale, Kingston, June 14.

Church Society.

THE Members of the Executive Committee of this Society are requested to meet at the Parsonage, on Saturday the 15th of July, at 2 o'clock P. M., on special business.

GEORGE COSTER.
Fredericton, June 28th, 1843. *Archdeacon.*

Notice.

THE business carried on by the subscribers under the Firm of SEAMAN & CHIPMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the Firm will please arrange the same without delay with J. A. CHIPMAN, (at the old stand), who is duly authorised to settle the business of the concern.

ABRAHAM SEAMAN, Junr.
J. A. CHIPMAN.
Amherst, (N. S.) 1st June, 1843.

AUCTION SALES.

On TUESDAY, 11th July inst., at the subscriber's Warehouse, will be sold to close consignments:

300 KEGS London WHITE LEAD, 40 Kegs Black PAINT;
200 Cans GREEN PAINT;
50 Dozens CLARET;
6 Bags WINE CORKS;
6 Boxes Patent sperm CANDLES;
12 Boxes London Mould do
July 7. W. H. STREET.

On TUESDAY next the 11th instant at 11 o'clock, will be sold by the subscribers at the Manchester Wholesale Warehouse, Dock street, the

STOCK IN TRADE

of the late D. B. Little, deceased—consisting of a valuable assortment of *Dry Goods*, recently imported; several Packages of which have never been opened.

Also.—Several Hundred Volumes of Valuable *Books*, Furniture, &c. sale positive and terms Cash. *By order of the Administrators.*

T. L. NICHOLSON & CO.,
July 7. (Conv.) *Auctioneers.*

To the matter of JAMES LOCKWOOD and GEORGE LOCKWOOD, of Wakefield, Yorkshire, in England, Linen and Woollen Drapers, and of Saint John, New Brunswick, Commission and General Merchants.

WHEREAS, I the undersigned George Lockwood, have this day for certain considerations, entered into an arrangement, by which I have agreed to admit a Fiat in Bankruptcy, under the hand of the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, bearing date the Nineteenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, issued against the said James Lockwood and me the undersigned George Lockwood, as valid—and that I and the said James Lockwood, were therefore upon adjudged Bankrupts, according to the provisions of the statutes in force concerning Bankrupts.

And whereas, I have also agreed to admit that Joseph Fletcher, of Limehouse, in the County of Middlesex, Ship Builder, William Hey Dikes, of Wakefield aforesaid, Banker, and John Bradbury, of the City of London, Warehouseman, were duly appointed Assignees of the Estate and effects, real and personal, of the said Bankrupts. And whereas, in and by a public advertisement, subscribed and put forth by me, the said George Lockwood, dated the Nineteenth day of January last, I did declare that the said proceedings in Bankruptcy were invalid, as against myself; and that it was my intention to dispute and contest the same; and that I should hold all parties indebted to the said firm, accountable to myself; and I thereby forbade all persons to interfere with any of the property of the concern; *Now public notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, that the difficulties hitherto existing having been arranged, I have agreed to withdraw, and do hereby withdraw all opposition to the said proceedings in Bankruptcy, and do now admit the same as valid, and do confirm the same; and I do ratify and allow all things which have been done in relation to the affairs of the estate of the said Bankrupts, by the said assignees, and their various agents and attorties from time to time in this Province; and I do request that all persons in possession of any property of the said estate, whether acquired prior or subsequent to the date of the said Fiat, to account for and deliver the same to the said Assignees, or to MR. JAMES CLEWS, their present Agent in Saint John; to whom also, all persons owing debts to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment.

Dated this fourteenth day of June, 1843.

GEORGE LOCKWOOD.

[City papers and the Royal Gazette.]

GORDON'S
General HARDWARE STORE.

SPRING SUPPLY—Per Portland, from Liverpool:—

265 BAGS NAILS, ass'd cut and wrought from 4d's to 10d's
100 bags Spikes, ass'd from 4½ to 10 inch;
6 cases HOOK and Hasp NAILS;
Counter scale, slate, Boat, Whale Boat, fine and extra Clout, scupper and composition sheathing NAILS; composition SPIKES & Clinch Rings;
Sheet & slab ZINK or spelter; Block TIN, I. C. D C. IX' DX TIN; sheet BRASS & COPPER;
3, 4 & 5 lbs sheet LEAD; Bar do. 1 Cask SHOT & BALLS; GLUE, Lamphlack, Bath BRICKS;
Long and short handle steel SPADES; steel'd socket, ballast and broad mouth *SHOVELS*;
Griffin's and Moor's *SCYTHES, SICKLES* and HOOKS—Long and short handle Frying Pans.
Iron, Brass and Copper WIRE—Hair *SIEVES*; Brass do. Iron *RIDDLES*, Curled HAIR—Hair *CLOTH*, ass'd to 26 inch.
Wire Cloths ass'd—SHOE THREAD—Bristles, &c. Brass, Iron & Copper *BILLS*; Brass *KETTLES* ass'd to 30 gall.; Tea Kettles, Patent enamelled *SAUCEPANS*; *STEW PANS*; Preserving Kettles, &c.; Digesters, Iron Pots, ass'd to 35 gals.; Bake Pans.
I hole Vices, Anvils, Bellows; Cast, German, Blister, and spring STEEL; Cart and pipe, Boxes;
Sad Irons; 2 cases double and single barrel Guns and Pistols, Fittings, &c.
1 cask Hall Lamps, Hemispheres and Chimnies;
1 do. shop and table do; Plated Candlesticks;
SNUFFERS *FORKS; SPOONS*, &c.; Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots; *URNS*, &c.
An excellent assortment of Locks; Hinges; SCREWS; Latches and every description of Carpenters Tools, of the best make.
Japanned and Brass Harness Mounting; *BELL MOUNTING*; Coffin Furniture.
Gang and single cut STEEL MILL SAWS from 4 to 7 feet; Circular, Hand, Whip, Web, Billet and other saws, an assortment of hast Files, Rasps, &c.
SWORDS, Belts and Sashes.
Work Boxes, Desks; Dressing Cases; Tea Caddies; Ladies Companions; Morocco and Tortoise shell card cases; Portfolios; Netting needles and mesh pins, Crimping Machines; Papier Machee Tea Trays, &c., and a great variety of other Goods which with former stock will be sold low for cash or approved payment.
☞ A further supply of Cutlery; Britannia Ware and Fancy Goods expected from Sheffield.
May 12. T. R. GORDON.

ELECTRO
Silver Plating and Gilding,
Electrotyping of Seals, Medals, &c.

R. FOULIS begs leave to inform the Public, that after much patient experimental investigation in the newly discovered Plastic-Galvano process of precipitating Metals, he has been led to make some important improvements in the Art of Electro-Silver-Plating and Gilding, and by a discovery he has lately made, an adhesion and hardness are given to the plated or gilt surface, which render the articles much more durable than by the methods hitherto practised in London and New York, termed Magneto-Electric.

R. F. also Electrotypes fac-similes of SEALS, MEDALS, and ACTUAL COINS, in Copper, Silver, or Gold, and will produce them from any Wax, Paper or Metal impression which may be left with him.—He has an apparatus nearly completed for applying the Electrical Agency to the production, in Metal, of the *Basso relievo* Likenesses which he executes in that species of Sculpture.

For the purpose of carrying on the business extensively of Electro Silver

Spring Supplies, 1843.

NEW

Hardware Establishment,

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

G. T. WILEY

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

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

IMPERIAL WARE—Tea and Coffee Pots; Benits' patent ditto, Tea and Table Spoons; Pram Bottles, &c. &c. &c.

BRASS & LAQUERED LAMPS—Superior London, Liverpool, hanging, table, sideboard, night, and other Lamps; extra Patent Reflectors for do;

CUTLERY—Ivory haft, Table and Dessert, Buck, Bone, Horn and other haft; Table, Desk, Pocket, Pen, &c., Knives; Carvers and Steels Butchers, Farriers, and Shoe ditto; Razors, Scissors, &c. &c.

BRASS WARE—Bell mounting, Door knobs, Plates and rappers, Curtain Bands, Pins and Rings, cornice Pole Ends and Rings, commode Knobs & Rings, Flush Bolts, hat pins, cabin hooks, table catches, castors, cupboard Turns, stair Rods and Eyes, Pullies, Jack chain, racking Cocks, &c.

BRASS and IRON LOCKS—Wolverson's patent, Carpenter's patent Scotchspring, sliding door, mortice, sash, upright, closet, chest, desk, till, pad and other LOCKS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Saint John, May 5, 1843.

28th April, 1843.

NO. 2, NORTH WHARF.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have received per ship *Portland*, and brig *Palmerston*—

13 CASKS HARDWARE, containing single and double barrel percussion GUNS Walking stick Guns, Percussion Caps, Wad Cutters, Bullet Moulds, Ramrods, Screws and Tips, Nipple Wrenches and Turn-screws, Dog Collars, Patent and common Powder Flasks, Shot Belts and Shot Pouches.

JOINERS MOULDING & BENCH PLAINS (assorted;) Compasses, Four-fold RULES, Brass Dividers, HAMMERS, Glass Paper, Glue Pots, &c.

HARNESS MOUNTING, assorted; Patent Coach Wrenches, and Coach Screws.

WOVE WIRE, assorted sizes; wire, cage, Rat and Mouse Traps.

Long and short handle Frying Pans, Britannia metal and tinned TEA and TABLE SPOONS, Cooks' strong Ladles and Forks, Copper SCALES, Brass Wire Sieves, Block Tin Candlesticks, Tea Pots, Tureens and Soup Ladles, Gravy Strainers, Oil Fillers, Japan'd Bread and Knife Trays, Cash Boxes Spice Boxes, Spittoons and Toilet Pails, Britannia TEA and COFFEE POTS, 2 pair of low priced solar TABLE LAMPS, spare Hemispheres, Moons, Chimnies and Deflectors, steel and Brass SNUFFERS, 1 Brass TEA URN.

Patent enamel'd PRESERVING KETTLES, SAUCEPANS, Tea Kettles, Soup Digestors, tin'd and untin'd Tea Kettles and Saucepans, Gridirons, COFFEE MILLS, Fire and Hand Irons, Tea Trays, Japan'd Hat and Coat Hooks, and Preserving Kettles.

BRAZED and Laq'd Cow Bells, socket and rivetted handle Shovels, Hoes, Spades, Garden Rakes, and Scythe-stones.

Brass Butt Hinges, Stair Rods and eyes, Blind Roller Ends and Rack Pullies, Hooks, Sconces, Patent Table and Sash Fasteners, Latches, WIRE, Pocket Compasses, setts WEIGHTS, Chest Locks CONNECTING SCREWS and STOP COCKS; Racking and Water Cocks, and Pewter Molasses Gates.

IRON; best and common Butt, Chest, T. H. H. L. strap, Table, Backflap, Foster, Paw, Hook and Eye, and Plate HINGES; Screws, Hooks, Hasps, and Staples.

Carpenters' Patent, Tarratt's improved, and other DOOR LOCKS, assorted sizes; Chest, Trunk, Till Cupboard, and Pad Locks; Stubbs and Plates and Shutter Screws; Rim, Knob, Long, Norfolk and Lancashire LATCHES; Door Bolts.

Shoemakers Brass and Iron Bills, shoe Thread, Heel Balls, Pincers, Hammers, Tacks, Punches, Heel Plates, and Tip Nails.

COFFIN FURNITURE; Japan'd Mahogany and Zebra Wood Knobs; Bedscrews and Keys.

WAGGON and CART BOXES; ELIPTIC CARRIAGE SPRINGS; Iron Weights, Grocer's Coffee Mills, assorted sizes, tin'd and bright Dog Chains.

Hair Seating and Curled Hair, Brass NAILS, Chair Web; BRUSHES, assorted; shoe dusting, black lead, hearth and Horse, do.

1 cask Wrought Flemish and Clout TACKS;
7 casks Horse and Ox NAILS;
64 bags wrought, rose, and Clasp Nails, assorted sizes; 45 do. Cut Nails, assorted.
1 cask best London GLUE.
120 bags SPIKES, from 3½ to 9 inches.
1 bale CANDLEWICK, 2 bales containing Cod and Pollock Lines, chalk lines, bed and coffin cords shop twine, log and Hambro lines, chest cord, &c
30 tons "BANKS' BEST" and common bolt and bar IRON, well assorted; 1 ton Plough Plating, assorted sizes.
6 Blacksmith's Anvils
1 package do. Vices; 1 cask sad Irons.

Which with their stock now on hand, they offer at *Low Prices*.

NEW GOODS.

Per "*British Queen*," from London:

THE Subscriber has received a new assortment of TOYS; Holly, Black Thorn & Grape Walking Sticks in variety; Hair Tooth, Nail & Shaving BRUSHES; Shaving & Washing SOAPS; Prices' Ambrosial Shaving CREAM; Ladies' Bone Knitting Pins, &c. &c.—Toys at Wholesale and retail. WILLIAM MAJOR.
April 28. *Prince William street*

Pork, Manilla Rope, &c.

80 BARRELS PRIME PORK;
30 Coils Manilla ROPE,
15 Cases Palm Leaf HATS.—Now landing and for sale by J. DEWOLFE SPURR.
May 2d 1843.

W. G. LAWTON

April 27, 1843.

NEW ARRIVALS,

Per *British Queen* from London, and *Palmerston* and *Portland* from Liverpool, viz:

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Cassinetts, Cantoons, Moleskins and Drills, with a variety of Trowser stuffs and Vestings;
Gents Black scarfs, stocks and Braces;
Silk and Cambric Umbrellas,
Silk, Cambric, and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Orleans, Saxony, and Alpaca Lustre,
Black and colored Silks and Satins,
Plain and Fancy Ribbons,
Black and Fancy satin shawls and scarfs,
Full'd Centre and Indiana Shawls,
Crape, Thibet, Zephyr, and Chene handkerchiefs,
Gloves and Hosiery of every kind,
Oil Cloths and Floor Cloths,
Laces, Netts, Blonds and Quillings,
Plain and fancy Parasols,
White and colored Stays; Muslin Work;
A very extensive lot of Gent's Hats,
Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes,
Grey, White and striped Shirtings,
Flannels, Ticks and Homespuns,
Printed Cottons and Furnitures,
Linens, Lawns, Diaper, Cambric, Hollands,
Dowlas and Sheetings,
Hemp Carpeting, Bindings and Fringes,
Muslins and Linings of every description.

The whole of which are offered at the very lowest prices for cash only.

W. G. LAWTON.

Foster's Shoe Store,

Corner of King and Germain-streets.

New Boots and Shoes.

Just Received at the above named Establishment, per Ships "Canton," and "British Queen," and Brig "Mary Ann"—

A New and extensive assortment of **Boots and Shoes** of every description that may be required, for the approaching Season.

The articles are all from the Best and Cheapest Manufactories in Great Britain, and will be sold at lower prices for CASH than similar Goods can be bought for at any other store in the Province.

☞ *Wholesale and Retail.* S. K. FOSTER
May 5, 1843.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber would beg to make known to his Customers and the Public that he has removed his *Retail GROCERY Establishment* to the corner of Prince William and Princess streets, in the Shop recently occupied by Mr. James Malcolm, where he will furnish every article in his line at the cheapest market prices.

☞ *COFFEES fresh ground at all times, may be had at the above Shop.*

J. O'DONNELLY.
Corner of Prince Wm. and Princess streets, 19th May, 1843.

STORAGE would be let low in the Fire-proof Ware House in Prince Wm. street, formerly belonging to Jas. T. Hanford, Esq. Apply as above.

CHAIN CABLES, Anchors, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale at his Warehouse, Nelson street:—

20 ANCHORS 12 cwt. to 18 cwt.; 30 Chain Cables—⅝ inch, 5/8, 3/4, 11/16, 7/8, and 1 1/4 inch;
30 tons common and refined IRON—asst'd sizes,
10 do. Bolt COPPER, ¾, ⅞, 15/16, 1 and 1⅛ inch;
20 cases Sheet Copper, 20 oz and upwards;
2 tons composition Spikes, 6 to 10 inch;
5 do Iron; do. from 4 to 10 do.
10 pipes Madeira WINE;
100 qr. barrels F. O. GUNPOWDER;
2 tons Lead Shot—assorted;
10 do sheet Lead from 2½ to 10 lb. per foot;
100 bbls. Medium BREAD;
30 do. American BEEF—in bond; 10 do Pork;
5 tons best London OAKUM;
20 Franklin Stoves; 1 chest INDIGO;
200 boxes Olden Soap; 20 casks Whiting;
100 kegs best London White LEAD;
50 do. do. Black Paint, 14 and 28 lb kegs.
50 do. do. Yellow, do. do.
20 do. do. Red, do. do.

A large assortment of Writing and Wrapping PAPER, Playing Cards, slops, ship's Ensigns, Bunting, signal Lanterns, Compasses, Log Lines and Glasses, saddling, marline, Houseline, and other Cordage.

March 17. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

STANDARD TEAS,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY.

Received ex brig *Wellington*, and for sale by the subscriber:

123 CHESTS Fine CONGO TEA;
40 chests BOHEA:
20 chests, 10 half chests TWANKAY,
12 chests, 10 half chests HYSON,
April 28. J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

PALM LEAF HATS.

13 CASES Fine PALM LEAF HATS, for Sale by
April 82. J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

Cabinet Ware Rooms,

KING STREET.

THE subscribers having succeeded to the business formerly conducted by their father, trust that by strict attention to business, punctuality in the execution of orders, together with moderate charges, to merit continuance of public patronage. They have on hand an extensive assortment of

NEW & FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,

made of the best material and workmanship.

Carpets, Curtains and Mattresses, neatly and fashionably made.

☞ Undertaking carefully attended to.

JOS. W. & GEO. H. LAWRENCE.
January 13, 1843.

Garden and Flower Seeds.

THE subscriber has received from London, per *British Queen*, a choice collection of Garden and Flower **SEEDS.**

Also, 4 casks Timothy and Clover seed, from Boston. JOHN G. SHARP,
Corner of Dock street and N. Market Wharf.
April 28.

WM. H. NEEDHAM has removed his Office to the building occupied by Jardine & Co., corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets
May 12, 1843.

Cash Only.

M. O'DONELLY, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

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

June 2, 1843.

Flour, Pork and Butter.

Now landing ex Schr. Ariel:—

125 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR,
70 barrels Prime PORK,
22 Firkins BUTTER.—For sale by
June 16. J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

AT THE

ST. JOHN CLOTHING MART,

WATER STREET.

In the Store lately occupied by Sam. Gardner.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a large and general assortment of West of England WOOLLEN GOODS, comprising—

SIX Bales and Cases of READY-MADE CLOTHING—a splendid assortment, which, for style, Quality and Cheapness, cannot be equalled by any establishment in the Province, consisting of: Sporting COATS, made of Tweed, Silk and Worsted Cambletts, plain and figured VELVET, Gambroon and Contoon, diamond and figured Drill.

Four Thousand Pairs PANTALOONS, of every description of texture and fabric;

Two Thousand VESTS—in satin, silk, Valencia, Cloth, Cassimere, &c. &c. &c.

Mattresses, Blankets, Rugs, White and Coloured COUNTERPANES; Oil CLOTH SUITS; South-westers, &c. &c.

Boys' Cloth and Moleskin SUITS;

Red, Blue and White Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS; Lambswool ditto;

Linen, Cotton, and Regatta SHIRTS;
Four Cases Beaver and silk HATS
Military and Navy CAPS;
Fur, Plush, and Worsted ditto;
Glazed Hats and Caps;
Umbrellas, Travelling Bags, and Trunks;
Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' and Children's ditto; Watches and Jewellery;
A few Double GUNS and PISTOLS, selling cheap *Cash* only.

N. B.—Gentlemen, leaving their measures, will have their orders strictly attended to, and promptly executed.

☞ Six Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately.—None but good workmen need apply.

F. NEILL.

St. John, May 26.

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMES.

W. H. STREET'S

WINE Establishment,

AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,

Prince William and St. John streets, St. John.

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

DOUBLE Diamond and full frinted PORTS—Vintage of 1834, and a part 3 years in bottle;
East and West India Madeira;
London Particular Madeira, from the celebrated houses of 'Blackburn,' 'Newton Gordon & Co.,' and 'Burnett Houghton & Co,'
London Market Madeira, East India Sherry;
Old Pale, Brown, and Golden Sherries;
Marsalla of first quality;
Bronti, Teneriffe, Dry Lisbon;
Pale Brandy, Vintage of 1825 and 1828;
Martell's best colored Brandy;
Cambleton Whiskey; superior OLD RUM;
Fine Schiedam GENEVA; Batavia Arrack;
All of which may also be had from the Wood.
Champagne & sparkling Hock of very first quality.
HERMITAGE and BURGENDY;
HOCK of the vintage of 1825;
SAUTERNE;
Latose, Lafitte, and St. Julian Claret,

—ALSO—

1000 dozen London PORTER, Brown and Imperial STOUT, in quarts and pints;
200 doz. Hodson's London Pale ALE, in pints and quarts;
100 dozen fine Edinburgh ALE;
40 hogsheads Martell's and Hennessey's Brandy;
5 hogsheads, 20 quarter casks Brandy;
20 hogsheads best Old PALE Brandy;
6 hogsheads best GENEVA;
Puncheons Malt and Grain WHISKEY;
50 Puncheons high proof RUM;
100 Pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe and Sicily Madeira;
10 hogsheads Catalonia RED WINE;
6 Qr. casks Blackburn's MADEIRA, for sale at first cost; 10 chests souchong TEA;
150 Boxes London and Liverpool SOAP;
100 do. Mould and Dip Candles;
6 hogsheads Refined Sugar;
20 ditto Bright Porto Rico ditto;
10 Kegs Tobacco.

And to arrive ex Brig *Edwin*, from London—
40 bhds. best GENEVA, from 7 to 10 pt. cent. O. P.
50 boxes Wax Wick Mould Candles;
50 boxes Sperm Candles.

All for sale very low by
27th Feb. W. H. STREET.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

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

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

Together with a great variety of IRONMONGERY and CUTLERY of all descriptions.

North Market Wharf, 23d October, 1842.

Brown Stout.

The subscriber has received, ex "British Queen," from London:—

8 HHDS. (*Barclay & Perkins'*) BROWN STOUT:
50 casks (each 4 dozen) BROWN STOUT;
Ex "Albion" from Halifax;—
5 puncheons fine old Jamaica RUM.
May 5. W. H. STREET.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

T. S. HARDING,

Prince William street.

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

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

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

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

—ALSO—

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

Foster's Shoe Store.

Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

Have received by recent arrivals:

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

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

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

Spikes, Chains, &c.—ON CONSIGNMENT.

137 BAGS SPIKES, assorted sizes, from 4 to 9 inches;
15 Kegs HORSE NAILS;
3 ½ in. best short link CHAINS, 60 faths. ea.
3 7-16 do. do. do. 60 do.
3 ¼ do. do. do. 60 do.
1 9-16 do. do. do. 60 do.
1 ⅜ do. do. do. 60 do.

Just received ex "*Mary Ann*" from Liverpool, and for sale low by
May 5. JAMES R. CRANE.

Charles Willmer's

AMERICAN NEW'S LETTER AND EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCER.

Enlarged to the extent of Ten additional Columns.

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

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

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

Wines, Edinburgh Ale, &c.

Landing ex the "Camilla" from Leith:

2 PIPES, 2 HHDS. } OLD PORT,
2 Butts BROWN SHERRY;
25 Casks (ea 4 dozen) EDINBURGH ALE;
And on Consignment—
19 Bags best Wine, Ale, & Porter CORKS, Bungs, &c, For sale by
St. John, June 2. W. H. STREET.

To Let,

SEVERAL Houses in King's Ward.—Apply to JOS. FAIRWEATHER.
June 16.

Freight for Quebec.

FREIGHT is required for a parcel of WINES to QUEBEC.—Apply to
June 21. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

COPPER.—76 Bars COPPER, assorted, from ⅜ to 1½ inch, will be sold very low if applied for immediately.
June 16. J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

Herrings,

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

PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

Application in writing (post paid) from other parts of the Province, describing the property to be insured, will receive prompt attention—The correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.

W. H. SCOVIL.
St. John, N. B., 3d sept. 1840.

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

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

St. John, 1st July, 1837.

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

The Minerva Life Assurance Company.

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

TRUSTEES.

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

DIRECTORS.

Francis Mills, Esq. Chairman; James Walkinshaw, Esq. Dep. Chairman.

Wm. Chippindale, Esq.; Thomas Heath, Esq; Thomas Morgan, Esq.; Edward Sept. Codd Esq.; Edwin Leaf, Esq; John Stewart, Esq; John Harvey, Esq.; William Lyall, Esq.; J. J. Zotnlin, Jun. Esq.

AUDITORS.

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

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

Tables and every Information can be obtained at the Office.

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

SHARP'S COMPOUND

Concentrated Alkaline

Infusion of Sarsaparilla.

SARSAPARILLA Has of late years been much used, and with great success in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, as an alterative in Scrofulous affections, Scurvy, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Indolent Ulcers, diseases of the Periostrum and bone, attended with obscure pains, wasting of the flesh, tenderness of the parts, tumours and nodes unconnected with Syphilis, and in that state of the habit known among medical men under the term *Cachexia*, but which it is not easy to define; in such cases Sarsaparilla proves a most valuable remedy, and often effects a cure when all other remedies have long been administered in vain, and when the diseased state of the system has been of many years duration.

It is also considered by the most eminent surgeons of the present day, to be the best medicine for re-establishing the constitution after it has undergone the effects of mercury.

The infusion contains all the properties of the Sarsaparilla, in a highly concentrated state, together with the addition of an alkali, which is strongly recommended by the late Abernethy, also by professor Brande, who in a late edition of his valuable work on Pharmacy, says, "the addition of an alkali in the preparation of Sarsaparilla, seems greatly to facilitate the extraction of the soluble matter, and may be used with great advantage."

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

BUNTING'S VETERINARY

TABLET;

Being a Synopsis of the Diseases of Horses and Cattle, with their cause, symptoms and cure.

By Peter Bunting, Veterinary Practitioner, St. John.

THE Subscriber in offering this Work to a generous and discerning Public, would respectfully intimate, that it combines the experience of the most eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Practitioners in Europe, and that the whole has been carefully revised by the Author, and such alterations made therein as the peculiarity of the climate of New-Brunswick required. Notwithstanding the perfection to which the art has arrived in Great Britain, there are diseases known there, which have never been known to exist here, and vice versa; consequently an English Veterinary Tablet, would be found to be very imperfect indeed in North America. He would also beg leave to assure Farmers, and others, that with his Tablet before them, very few cases of disease would ever occur, which they would not be enabled to treat with perfect safety, by following the instructions there laid down.

For sale, neatly bound, (till further arrangements are made) at Mr. McMillan's, Phœnix Book store, Prince Wm. street; and by the proprietor, Sydney street, near st. Malachi's Church, st. John, N. B.—Price 2s. 6d. PETER BUNTING.

OAKUM.

The subscribers have just received per brig *Palmerston*, from Liverpool:

3 TONS best Parish Picked OAKUM.
C. & W. H. ADAMS,
April 28. No. 2. *North Market Wharf.*

Flour and Pork.

Just received per schooner *Charlotte*, Hammond, master:

60 BARRELS superfine FLOUR; 50 ditto Prime PORK. Which will be sold cheap for cash. JOHN BOWES,
Dec. 30. *South Market Wharf*

NEW GROCERY STORE.

The Subscriber has received per ships 'British Queen,' from London, 'Portland,' from Liverpool, and 'Ord,' from Glasgow, and schooner 'Margaret Trenor,' from Boston, his SPRING SUPPLY of GOODS—consisting of

TEAS, LOAF SUGAR, TABLE SALT, Soaps, CANDLES, Starch, Blacking, Ink, Cotton Warp, Grey Cottons, and Barley, Sugar, Soda, and Wine BISCUIT;
Cold Water CRACKERS and Pilot Bread;
Java and Porto Cabella COFFEES;
RICE, CHEESE, Saleratus;
Soft Shell Almonds; Hickory, Hazel and Castana NUTS;
Currants, Figs, Beans, TOBACCO, Cigars,
CORN BROOMS and Pails.

☞ Fresh Ground COFFEE always on hand.

With a variety of other articles, which will be sold at the lowest prices, for cash, at his store, on the south-west corner of the Market square, next door to Mr. N. S. Demill's.
May 17. A. HEGAN.

NATHANIEL ADAMS'

BOOT and SHOE STORE,

Basement Story of the Saint John Hotel, King Street, St. John, N. B.

WHERE a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's **Boots and Shoes** of the best materials and neatest workmanship are constantly on hand.

☞ Orders punctually attended to.

N. B.—The subscriber would beg to state that having engaged some of the first class workmen from New-York, he is prepared to furnish work equal, if not superior, to any other in the city. All he asks is a trial, which he is confident will ensure custom.—Trial is better than report.—Call and see.

*** Two or three JOURNEYMEN will meet with constant employment at the above Establishment.
May 12. N. A.

NEW GOODS.

C. W. Ketchum,

Has received per *British Queen*, from London, a part of his London Goods, consisting of—

AN elegant assortment of Tuscan, Rutland, Chip, Fluted, Dunstable, Rice, Cordonnet, satin, silk, Parisian and Tyroleze BONNETS.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Wreaths and Bouquets, Marabont and Ostrich FEATHERS;
Roucho's Caps and Cap Fronts;
Cases of Bonnet Shapes, for sale very low;
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Shawls, Printed and plain Velvets, Woollen and Cotton Plaids,

Also, A quantity of very superior London Prints.

☞ The remainder of his heavy and Fancy Goods daily expected per *Vanguard* and *Sarah Ann.*
April 28.

Iron, Tin Plates, Soap, Shovels, &c. &c. &c.

Now Landing ex "*Agnes & Ann*," M'FARLANE, Master.

1146 BARS Common IRON, assorted, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1 & 1⅛ round 1¼, 1⅛ x ⅝, 2, 2x⅛, 2¼, 2½x⅜, Flat;
240 Bundles ⅜, 7/16, and ½ inch Round do.
110 Scale Weights, ass'd, 56, 28, 14, 7, and 4 lbs;
50 dozen Miners' Shovels;
40 boxes TIN PLATES, IC, DC, ICW, DXX.
50 boxes SOAP; 52 tons No. 1 Scotch Pig IRON.

—ALSO, on hand—

25 doz. Square Pointed SHOVELS,
15 do. Ballast do.;
5 tons Castings—Pots, Bake and Steak Pans;
10 pairs Smith's BELLOWS; 5 ANVILS;
Plough Plating, Shear Moulds, Swedes IRON—Cast, German and Blister STEEL, &c. &c.

May 5th, 1843. W. CARVILL,
Nelson Street.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully intimate to his friends and the public that he has taken that large and commodious Store on the south west corner of the Market Square, owned by Benjamin Smith, Esq., where he intends keeping on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

of the best quality, and trusts that by strict attention to business, he will merit a share of public patronage. ARCHIBALD HEGAN.
St. John, May 12th, 1843.

ON CONSIGNMENT, per *Canmore*, from Clyde:

5 PUNS. MALT WHISKY, 110 over proof —very superior flavour;
5 Bales Dundee CANVAS, assorted numbers.
For sale by
May 12. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

Cloth Manufactory.

THE subscriber informs the Public that he carries on the business of making CLOTH, at Golden Vale, Kingston, (King's County.) Having his Machinery in complete order, he will have workmen at each branch, so that Customers may have their Cloth in about four weeks from the time their wool is received.

Wool—mill'd, carded, and spun, for a 1s. pr. lb.; Warps, filling, or stocking yarn, plain flannel made for 1s. 5d. per yard, twill'd 1s. 6d.; for filling and dressing 1s. 2d.; persons who send their own wool we will find the warps, and give