THE Weekly Chronicle

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

VOL. VIII. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1843. No. 12.

THE CHRONICLE

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

Nov.		R. Sun.	S. mon.	H. W.			
25 Saturday,		7 10	4 24	8 42	1	48	
26 Sunday,		7 11	4 23	9 51	2	31	
27 Monday,		7 12	4 23	10 57	3	17	
28 Tuesday,		7 14	4 22	morn	4	4	
29 Wednesday,		7 15	4 22	0	1	5	6
30 Thursday,		7 16	4 21	1	2	6	11
1 Friday,		7 17	4 21	2	4	7	18

First Quarter 28th day, 2h. 23m. evening.

Public Institutions.

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

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—John Boyd, Esq., 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 Tuesdays. 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 (Sundays 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 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.

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.

PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c.

Per Lady Caroline, from London:

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of TOYS, consisting of Drums, Guns, Pistols, swords, Tops, Marbles, Whistles, Trumpets; leather, wax jointed, and Alabaster DOLLS, in great variety; Horsemen; Ladies's Rosewood Work Boxes and Reel stands; transparent slates; Battledore and Shuttlecocks; Gentlemen's Oak, Cheffy, Holly, Crab and Black Thorn WALKING STICKS; I case white and brown Windsor SOAPS; shaving and fancy Soaps; Hair, tooth, nail, cloth, and shaving Brushes; Dressing and fine tooth Combs; Pocket Combs; Perfumes; Rose Oils; Ambrosial shaving Cream; 1 case containing 56 dozen Highlander, Mogul, and Harry the Eighth PLAYING CARDS.

Toys at Wholesale or Retail.

October 20. WM. MAJOR.

COAL! COAL!!

THE subscriber will sell Pemberton, Sydney, and Grand lake COAL, at unprecedented low prices for Cash.

Oct. 20. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Landing from ship *Seraphine*, and for sale by the subscribers:

200 CHALDRONS *Forest of Dean COAL*;—they are described as taken from a *new Pit*, lowered into the vessel, and considered equal in quality to Orrel.

22d sept. T. L. NICHOLSON & CO.

NEW GOODS.

C. W. KETCHUM,

West side of Prince Wm. street,

HAVING sold out the whole of his Stock in August last, is now able to present for the inspection of his customers an entire NEW ASSORTMENT of Fancy and heavy Goods, chosen with the utmost care from the best Warehouses in Great Britain and Paris.—Having determined to sell for CASH ONLY, he feels confident the public will carry him out in this respect, as he will be able to sell under established prices, and on inspection, for variety and cheapness, his stock will be found to compete with any in the market. He has received per *Lady Caroline, Enchantress, Portland,* and *Wolfeville*:—

10,000 Paire Winter, Doe, Mattonian, Beaver, Woodstock, Cashmere, Oxford, Berlin Norway, Buck, Chamoise, Military, Kid & silk Gloves and Mitts; Fur Gloves and Gauntlets; Hosiery, Braces, &c.

Sable, Martin, Real and Mock Ermine, Chinchilla, Squirrel, Fitch, Lynx, Raccoon, swansdown and Siberian Mink MUFFS, BOAS, CARDINALS, and SHAWLS;

Fur Trimming, &c.; MILLINERY Artificial FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.; Merino, Lambs'-wool, and Scotch ribbed shirts and Drawers;

A great variety of shawls, Pellerines, Cravats, 1-2 squares, Cardinals, &c.; French Dimity, Rouches, Laces, Netts, Collars, &c.; Cases of Bonnet SHAPES;

Silks, DuCapes, satins and VELVETS—in all colours;

Gentlemen's Cravats and Vestings;

Plaid CLOAKINGS, in great variety of the Queen's, Prince Alberts, Southerland, Argyle, Gipsey, Fraser, Flower of Dumblane, Lochaber, shepherds, sliding scale, Forty second, and Montrose TARTANS;

Gala and Jacquard CLOAKINGS; German, China, and Plain silk VELVETS; Moleskins;

Welsh and Saxony FLANNELS; Kerseys, swansdowns; Hollands, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, &c.

Satinet, satin, Taffeta, Velvet, China shaded, Grey and White Cottons, and Long Cloths; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, as low as 7½d. each; silk, Turkey Red, and coloured ditto; Vestings, scarfs, Mufflers, &c.

TWEEDS Broadcloths, Doeskins, &c.; Checks, Worsted Plaids; Cotton Reels and Balls;

Gold and Silver BUTTONS in great variety;

Gentlemen's silk, satin, and Velvet scarfs and Vest. Patters to match; Pocket and Neckerchiefs of all kinds;

Stays, Corsets, &c.; Ladies Winter Pellerines, scarfs, Capes and Mantles; Cords and Tassels for ditto.

Brussels CARPETINGS; Orleans, Llamas, Parisian, and China Chusan Cloths, Merinoes, Delaines, &c. very low.

Book, striped, Check, Drawn, swiss, and Jaconet MUSLINS, French and Scotch Ginghams;

5-4 and 6-4 Printed *Cottons*; French Cashmere, India, Paisley, heavy Plaid, Nett, silk, satin, & Velvet shawls and scarfs; small Wares of various kinds;

Berlin Wools and Patterns; Fringes and Gimps, &c. &c. Oct. 20, 1843.

Received per Prince Albert,

Corner of Dock street and Market-square:

FIRY Pans; sieves; Iron WIRE; Flint and Percussion GUNS; Percussion Pistols; Gun Nipples; Nipple Wrenches; setts of Gun Furniture; Bullet Moulds; Sword Canes:

Smith Hammers; sash Weights; sad IRONS; Iron Weights; Traces; Shovels; 1 Bundle shoe Thread; Waggon Boxes; Nails; Tea Kettles; SHOT; Codlines and Twines; Shoebills; ships scrubbing Brushes; Spiders; Griddles; with 4 large casks of assorted useful Articles.

Also per Wolfville—

MILL, Whip, Cut, Billet, Turning, and Lock SAWS, Coopers' Knives, Plane irons, spokeshaves, (plated and plain) spare Braces, ship Scrapers, Garden Hoes, Hand and Whip Saws, Waster, Warding, Watch, and Kit Files, Table, Dessert, Carving, Butcher, Mincing, and Cheese Knives; Fish Forks, Fleams, Scissors, Pocket Knives, with an assortment of Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, etc.

October 27. G. T. WILEY.

CUT NAILS

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

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

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

Blacksmith Business.

THE Subscriber grateful for former favours, has the pleasure of informing his Patrons and the Public, that he has again resumed his labours at the Anvil. His place of business is at the lower end of Peters' Wharf, where every article in his line will be made with despatch and satisfaction to his employers. Orders from an Anchor to a Nail, thankfully received.

HENRY NICHOLLS.

September 29 1843.

Port, Sherry, Marsalla, Claret, Brandy,

Geneva, London, Brown Stout and Pale Ale.

Now landing ex' Alexander Edmond' from London:

2 PIPES and 2 Hhds } superior old PORT WINE:
7 Hhds. superior Pale and Brown SHERRY,
2 Pipes do, MARSALLA;
2 Hhds. superior Claret, (*Chateau Latour.*)
2 do. do. do. (*Chateau La Rose.*)
5 Puns. finest Cognac BRANDY, (Martell's)
20 Cases finest bottled Pale do. do.
10 Hhds. do. Pale GENEVA, (Schiedam.)
6 do best London Brown Stout, (Barclay, Perkins & Co's.)
6 do. Best London Pale ALE. do. do.
20 Casks (each 8 doz. pints) London Brown STOUT. For sale by

Oct. 20 KANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he has Re-Leased the SAINT JOHN HOTEL. He returns his most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received during the last Four Years, and he begs to say that nothing will be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the same.

JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

Saint John, N. B., October 20, 1843.

Miscellany.

MY FIRST AND LAST TICKET.

FROM THE MANUSCRIPT OF A CONDEMNED CRIMINAL.

"Curse the ticket!" was my first exclamation on leaving the lottery office, into which I had been to learn the fate of my *first ticket*. Would that it had been my last! Would that in cursing I had forsaken them entirely. Had I done so, now, perhaps, I should not have been here—my wife and my boy—my prattling David, would not have been monitoring in the charnel house—I have been unhappy—have been sustained by the blood of a fellow creature. Oh, well may I curse the ticket!—*They* have bowed me down with a curse—even a death-curse!

* * * * * * *

My first ticket was a blank. I was pursuaded by a friend to buy it, who tempted me by holding up to view the glittering prize and exciting my hopes of obtaining it. I was not disappointed at the result of my purchase, although a curse involuntarly burst from my lips when I first learnt it.—I hardly thought of drawing a high prize; yet the possibility of being so fortunate kept my mind in a constant burning excitement. I was a young man then, and could ill afford to lose the cost of the ticket. However, I comforted myself with the reflection, that experience must be paid for. I also made a determination that I would not be so foolish again. I kept it unbroken for six months. Yet all that time there was a whispering in my ear—"*try again—you may be more fortunate.*" It was the whispering of my evil genius—and I obeyed it. I bought part of a ticket and drew five hundred dollars. I had previous to this, being in a good situation and with every prospect of *doing well* in the world, engaged myself to Eliza Berton, a young lady who had long possessed my affections. She was one—no, I will not, I cannot speak of her as she *was*. Well, shortly after my good fortune—I should say *misfortune*—I married her. I was considerably elated with my luck, and treated my friends freely. I did not, however, buy any tickets at that time although strongly urged to. One evening, after I had been married some months, I went out to visit a friend, intending to return home in the course of an hour. On the way to my friend's house I passed a lottery office. It was brilliantly lighted up, and in the windows were temptingly displayed schemes of chance and invitations to purchase. I had not *tried my luck* since my marriage, and had given up my tickets. As I passed by the window of the office my eye caught the following, in illuminated letters and figures—"$10,000 *prize will be heard from this night. Tickets* $5." I hesitated a moment, then walked on—"who knows but what I may get it?" I said to myself. I stopped—turned about—still hesitating—"Try again," I heard, and retracing my steps I went into the office. A number of my acquaintance were sitting there smoking. The vender gave me cigar, and after awhile, asked me if I should not like to try my luck in the lottery which he was expecting every moment to hear from; his clerk having gone out to await the opening of the mail. So saying he handed me a package of quarters, which he prevailed on me to take, and pay twenty-five dollars; the price he had sold them at. The clerk soon after came in with a list of the drawing: and I left the office that evening, one thousand dollars better off than when I entered. But where for? For home? No—for the *tavern*, where we all went for a treat. At midnight, I went home to my anxious sleepless wife in a fit of *intoxication*. This was her *first* experience.

A week went by and Eliza began to smile again. The excitement I was in that night she admitted as an excuse for my conduct. But she tenderly advised me, nay, on her knees in the stillness of our chamber, every night she implored God to have me in his keeping, to preserve me from temptation. I was ashamed of myself and I solemnly swore to abstain altogether from tickets. My wife was herself again. Months passed away;—a charge was entrusted to my keeping—a holy charge. I was presented with a son. He took his father's name.—Thank God! he will not bear his sorrows—his shame! I was happy as man need be for a year.—Business prospered—I enjoyed good health, and was blessed with a home where all was peace. I said I was happy—I was at times; but there was a secret thirst within me for riches—for the filthy lucre of the world; and I was not avericious—nor was I parsimonious. But the desire had been awakened—the hope been encouraged, that, by venturing little, much migh be had; and although my oath had been registered, that I would have nothing to do with lottery gambling, yet a burning thought of gain—of gain by lotteries—agitated me day and night. In the day time when about my business, the thought that by venturing a few dollars I might draw enough to make me independant of labour—to allow me to live at ease, was ever uppermost in my mind; and in the night my dreams were all of lotteries, of prizes. Almost every night I received large sums of prize money. I strove to banish such desires from my mind; but they haunted me like a spirit.

About eighteen months after taking my oath, a *grand scheme* was advertised to be drawn on a certain day in my own town. I felt a strong propensity to try my luck again. I was importuned by friends to buy tickets—the scheme was so good, the chance of success so great; but I thought of the oath I had taken and was firm in my denial. The day of drawing drew nigh. The vender who sold me the prize urged me to take a few tickets—I was also urged by others to buy—even in the presence of my wife. But I resisted. She, trusting one, said not a word—she knew my oath was pledged—she knew that I remembered it, and she had confidence in my keeping it sacred. She only gave a glace of pleasure, it may be said triumph, when she heard me refuse my friends invitations.—That night I *dreamed* that a particular number would be the fortunate one—that I purchased it and it came up in the highest prize. When I arose in the morning my firmness was a little shaken. It was the day of drawing. A friend came into my store in the forenoon and showed me a parcel of ticket: among them I saw the number of my *dream*! He offered them to me—I forgot myself—I mocked my God—I broke my oath! I did not stay in the house at noon any longer than to hurry through with dinner. My wife's presence was a burden to me, her happy smile discomfited me and her cheerful tones went to my heart like a reproach. From that day her presence was a curse to me; not that I loved her the less—nor that she had charged—but how I could stand before her perjured as I was, and she the while not doubting my innocence—how could I without feeling my unholiness? A thousand different times that forenoon did I resolve to seek my friend and return him the ticket, and as often did I break them. Conience smote heavily—heavily. But the prize thought I, will check it. Fool! to think paltry gold would reconcile an offended God—would buy of punishment! The lottery was drawn that afternoon.—That evening I sat alone with my wife in her room. She was talking of some men, not being contented with what they possessed, and for being ever on the search for more. "How many hearts have been agitated—wound up to highest pitch this afternoon in hopes of drawing a prize," said she. What could I do; I was there, and had to listen to her, although each word that she uttered was like a burning coal at my heart. She continued—

"And how many have spent that, which should have gone for bread and clothing for their families—and for what? For a vain hope of obtaining more! for a piece of mere colored paper! And think you, my husband, there have been no vows violated—no oaths broken this afternoon?" Good God! how these words tortured me! I made no answer, and she went on. "If there are any such, and if they have been unfortunate, how keen must be their disappointment, and how doubly keen their remorse! Are you not, David, better pleased with yourself this evening for not buying tickets—allowing you had not pledged your oath not to meddle with them—than you would have been, had you purchased them and made money by it?"—Thus did that woman talk to me as though I were as pure and guileless as herself. Innocent one! she knew not, that at the moment her words were like *daggers* to my heart—that at every motion of her lips my soul withered in agony—she knew not that my pocket book was crammed with the cursed tickets—*blank tickets!* And when she poured out her soul in prayer that night, she knew not that he for whom she prayed dare not listen to her whom but stopped his ears. So it was.

* * * * * * *

"Do, my dear husband, stay at home one evening this week! You shall read to me, or I will read to you; come, keep me company this evening." Thus said my wife one evening, as she took me affectionately by the arm, a tear at the same time filling her eye. Brute that I was! I shook her off repulsively, scarcely deigning her a reply as I went out. I was an altered man—my innocence had departed from me—I had perjured myself.—My own once broken. I still continued to break it. Not a lottery was drawn but that I had some chance in it. I luck attended me. Blanks—blanks were my portion. Still I kept on. Most of my hours were spent in lottery offices. I neglected my business—debts accumulated—wants came upon me; and I had nothing to satisfy them but a *hope*—a hope, that the next drawing I should be lucky. As cares increased I went to the tavern for relief.—Remorse groaned at my heart like a worm. It had drank up all my happiness. When I first broke my oath I thought gold would still my conscience. Gold I had none, so I attempted to ease it by strong drink. Rum burnt up my tender feelings—my better nature; but it only added to the quenchless fire that was raging at my heart. It was not uncommon for me at this stage, to get intoxicated every night. Oft have I staggered home at midnight to my patient, dying Eliza—for my conduct was making sad inroads on a constitution naturally delicate; and without a shadow of cause, fell to abusing her. Merciful God forgive me. Even while she was on her knees in prayer—*praying for me!* What insult and misery has not that woman endured! and all brought on by me—her husband, her protector! About this time our child died. I dare not think of his death—how it was brought on. The poor child might have lived longer: perhaps he might, but he complained of cold sometimes, of wanting clothes; and sometimes this cry for bread was in vain. It was a great shock to my wife; and her gradually failing day by day for a time sobered me thoughtful. But what had I to do with *reflection?* The past was made up of sharp points, and when I turned to it I was pierced! and the fortune—ha! ha! what could I *anticipate?* what was there in store for me? So I closed my ears—shut my heart to the starving, dying condition of Eliza, and became—a brute again!

* * * * * * *

It was in the evening of a wet, cloudy day that I sallied forth from my boarding hovel of shame and sin, to learn the fate of my *last ticket!* The woman with whom I boarded was clamorous for her pay. That night I told her I expected some money. I had a ticket; from that I expected to realize something. This was my last ticket. To obtain it, I had to dispose of a Bible, which had belonged to my late wife—my dear Eliza—and which was the dying gift of her mother. It was the last thing I held that belonged to her. One by one had I disposed of what little effects she left, to gratify my passion for drinking and gambling. I had lost all feelings of shame. My wife had been dead two years. During her life for her sake I was not entirely shunned; for her sake some little respect was showed me. But when she was taken away, and her frinds found I did not reform they abandoned me to my fate, and I became truly an outcast—an outcast from the society of the virtuous. I blame no one; It was my own fault. I was advised—urged by all that was dear in life—by my wife's dying prayer—by the hope and fears of an hereafter, to restrain my vicious propensities, and walk in the paths of virtue. But I would not hear them—I laughed them to scorn. So they left me in my stubbornness.

The ticket I now had was to seal my fate. I had fasted more than one day to obtain means to purchase it; I had even stinted my drink for means, so strong was my passion for gambling. Well I went to the office and called for the prize list. At a glance I saw my hopes were frustrated; and crushing the list convulsively in my hand, I muttered a deep oath and stalked out of the office.—That ticket indeed sealed my fate. "The world owes me a living and a living I will have!" I said to myself, as I turned away with a despairing heart and walked up the street. My mind was suddenly made up to a strong purpose. "There is money!" I said between my teeth, as I sauntered, slowly along, meditating a desperate deed. I know not the time of night, it was late, however, for the stores were all closed, when a man brushed by me. As he passed I saw it was the vender of tickets—the man who sold me the "*first* and the *last* ticket!"—the man to whom I had paid dollar after dollar of money until all was gone. He had a trunk in his hand, and was probably going home. "This man," thought I, "has received from me even to the last farthing, shall I not be justified in compelling him to return a part? at least, ought he not be made to give something to relieve my misery—to keep me from starving?" Such was my inconsistent reasoning, as I buttoned my jacket, and slowly followed him. Before reaching his house, he had to pass over a long lonely space where there were no houses, and at that time of the night but little passing. He had gone over half this space, when I stepped quickly and unwarily behind him; and grasping with one hand his collar and with the other his trunk, in a gruff voice I demanded his money. The words were barely uttered before I was grappled by the throat. He was a strong man, and he had a dangerous hold. I put forth all my strength to shake off his grasp, striking him at the same time in the face and breast, but without avail, he still kept his hold. Finding that something decisive must be done, for I could with difficulty breathe, I clasped him round the middle, and giving a sudden jerk we both fell to the ground, I fell underneath and he had me in his power. I struggled in vain to free myself. He still held me by the throat, and began to cry for assistance. What was to be done? I had a jack-knife in my pocket—there was no time for reflection; my left hand was free—it was the work of a moment—the hot blood spurted from his heart full in my face. His hold relaxed and giving a terrible groan he rolled on the ground in agony. I sprang upon my feet and snatched the trunk: as I moved away in the darkness, the death-rattle in the throat of my victim came fearfully to my ears.

What followed, until I found myself chained in this dreary dungeon, I know not. I have a faint recollection of flying from the dreadful spot where lay the dying man; of being aroused in the morning by the officers of justice; of a court room, where were displayed the trunk found in my possession, and a knife taken from the breast of the corpse with my name on the handle. I have a more distinct recollection of an after trial and of a condemnation; and tomorrow, the jailor tells me, I am to die—to be publicly executed. I acknowledge the justness of my punishment—and may God show mercy to him who showed no mercy.

DARK HOURS.

BY MRS. A. R. ST. JOHN.

Oh there are some dark hours in life,
When the heart seems charged to breaking;
The quick'ning pulse, with fever rife,
Marks the slumbering passions waking.

When the root soul in burning chains,
Seems writhing in its sadness;
Yet, scorns the show of mortal pains,
And smiles in reckless madness.

So lightning mocks the storm cloud's power
To dim its vivid flashing;
And revels most when tempests lower,
With its echoing thunder crashing.

Or the wild laugh of maniac feats,
That rings from Passion's struggle;
Thus fills the soul with grief and tears,
Its vaunted strength—a bubble!

Yes, there are times we love to feel
A loneliness in sorrow:
When from the world's bright charms we steal,
And shades from memory borrow.

'Tis then we feel that keen remorse—
The bliss we've madly blighted;
For time, whilst on his ceaseless course,
Gives back no moments slighted.

Hope strews our path with sunny flowers,
And lures us with bright seeming;
Yet thorns will spring in fairest bowers,
And wake the soul's sweet dreaming.

Life gives no joy without a pain,
Twin-born with every pleasure;
Once lost, we ne'er may hope again
To clasp the vanish'd treasure.

The more we love—the more our fears
Are mingled with its sweetness;
Its evanescing bliss appears
To mock us with its fleetness.

Yes, there are hours, when haggard thought
Will crowd our troubled soul;
When joys of life seem dearly bought,
Beneath its dark control.

LAY MEETING AT BELFAST.

(From the Belfast Chronicle.)

With sincere pleasure do we congratulate the Episcopal parishioners of Belfast on their noble meeting of yesterday. It was perfect in all respects—alike in constitution, composition, and conduct, and stands proudly forth as a splendid exhibition of the power, determination, and unanimity of the Laity of the Established Church, legitimately exerted for a legitimate object. It was perfect in constitution because called by the wish of the Bishop, convoked by the Churchwardens, and presided over by them—perfect in composition, because all ranks and classes of the Laity were fully and fairly represented, and perfect, too, in conduct, inasmuch as there prevailed throughout the entire course of proceedings an order, decorum, and good feeling such as we have never seen equalled at any other popular assembly before. We are therefore justified in congratulating the Laity on the character of the meeting. It is but right that it should go forth through the length and breadth of the land, that although there existed a great and not unreasonable excitement in the public mind, through the fears of many and the uneasiness of more, were awakened, yet that not a word was uttered which could personally give offence, or which did not come within the limits of the strictest respect to constituted authority. If we wanted a proof of the justice of the cause which brought the meeting together, we should point to this fact as conclusive evidence. Obloquy and abuse are the unfailing characteristics of a bad cause, but where we see men conducting a great question to an issue with candour, moderation, and unanimity, we may be certain that it possesses within it the elements of truth and justice, and that the result must eventually be successful. And in this case has not the result been truly so? No triumph was sought for, because none was wanted. An expression of opinion was to be elicted from the laity, and forth it came—strong, determined, moderate—uncompromising in its resolve to stand boldly out against all innovations come from what quarter they might, and equally uncompromising in its declaration of devoted attachment to the Established Church. A great principle, too, has been affirmed—the right of the laity to be consulted in ecclesiastical matters—a principle too long placed in abeyance; and that, now that it has come into practical operation, cannot be too highly appreciated, nor too universally enforced.

These are the immediate results: the prospective are even more important. It will keep the Church sound in this country—it will prevent that hungering and thirsting after innovation, by which, in the sister land, men's minds are unsettled, and the Church is shaken to her foundations—it will stand in the breach all opposing and irresistible barrier against that flood of abominable error, which, under the name of Tractarianism, is poisoning the very life blood of England, and threatening the destruction of her Protestantism. In this country, to be sure, we are yet to a great degree uncontaminated, but what guarantee have we that we shall continue so? None but in the unanimity of the laity and their steadiness of purpose. To them the evangelical clergy must look for support and strengthening in these times of difficulty; and with them at their back, and the Bible in their hands, they have nothing to fear, because none shall dare to make them afraid.

Of the speeches delivered yesterday we have no occasion to speak; they speak for themselves, and we refer our readers to them with pleasure. There is no mistaking their character—they come to the point plumply and plainly, and say their say just as men ought who know what they are about, and do not care who knows it. There is no bluster or bravado in them, because, in fact, there was no desire for either; but there are pith, and spirit, and common sense, a commodity rather too rare among modern innovators, and which they would do well to try to find. In short they were judicious, practical Christian speeches, and of the meeting itself we characterise it in half a dozen words as fire without smoke, and heat without blaze. We earnestly believe that the consequences of this important meeting will be largely and permanently felt throughout not this country alone, but England also. An example has been thus set which will lead to general imitation, and the end will be, we hope, that a stop will be put to this unhappy proneness to innovation, and the hearts of all turned towards that which is infinitely superior, the advancement of the kingdom of God, and the spread of the blessings of the Gospel. The laity are just as ready now to put their hands to the plough as ever they were, and if Church Extension and Church Education be neglected, the sin must lie at the door of those who reject the opportunity.

MEETING OF THE LAITY OF THE PARISH OF BELFAST.

Yesterday, in pursuance of the requisition of the Church Wardens, a meeting of the lay members of the Established Church was held in the Town Hall Police Buildings, for the purpose of having submitted to them a communication from the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore, in reference to the general adoption throughout the diocese of the prayer for the Church Militant. The meeting was one of the most numerous and influential we have ever seen in Belfast, all classes of society being largely represented at it; and we may safely designate it as one of the most important assemblies ever convened on an ecclesiastical subject. Among those present were—John M'Neile, Esq., High Sheriff County Antrim; Thos. Verner, Esq., Thos. Verner, Jun., Esq., S. G. Fenton, Esq., Wm. G. Johnson, Esq., John F. Ferguson, Esq., John Clarke, Esq., Robert Wright, Esq., Fortfield; Thomas Ferguson, Esq., Greenville; Edward Clarke, Esq., John Bates, Esq., Professor Stevelly, James Stanfield, Esq., Samuel Thomson, Esq., Adam Hill, Esq., John Hind, sen., Esq., of the Lodge; James Goddard, Esq., Henry Waterson, Esq., Wm. Byrtt, Esq., M. D., D. Anderson, Esq., John Holden, Esq., Sam. Nelson, Esq., Capt Kean, John Gaussen, Esq., Thomas Gaussen, Esq., A. G. Wilson, Esq., James Cochrane, Esq., David Grainger, Esq., Captain Ellsmere, J. Ewart, Esq., Dr. Stewart (District Lunatic Asylum.) F. R. M'Clean, Esq., Henry Cooke, Esq., Collegiate School, W. J. Campbell, Esq., W. Moore, Esq., Robert Thompson, Esq., and a vast number of others interspersed throughout the room whose names we do not remember. The room was completely filled, and all present seemed to feel the deepest interest in the proceedings.

Shortly after two o'clock the two church wardens John Boyd, Esq., and W. M'Gee, Esq., M.D., took the chair. Mr. Boyd then proceeded to read the advertisement calling the meeting, and the subjoined circular from the Lord Bishop, on which the advertisement was founded:—

Down and Connor House, Belfast, Sept. 1843.

Gentlemen—I take the liberty of sending you two copies of a Pastoral Letter, which I have recently addressed to the lay members of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Diocese.

I shall esteem it a favour if you will take such steps as you may judge most serviceable for making the Pastoral Letter known amongst your brother parishioners: and commending you to the blessing of Almighty God for his Son's sake,—I remain brethern, your very faithful servant.

RD. DOWN AND CONNOR, AND DROMORE.

P.S.—Please to affix *this letter* to the door of your Parish Church.

Dr. M'Gee then read the Lord Bishop's Pastoral Letter to the Laity, on the subject of the prayer from Church Militant. This lengthened document having been duly gone through.

Captain Boyd said that, having presided until the letter was read, it was not his wish to occupy the chair longer. They had heard the pastoral letter of the Lord Bishop: and if they (the laity) wished to take any steps with respect to it, they were at perfect liberty to do so by appointing another chairman. He accordingly vacated the chair, on which

Thos. Verner, Esq., immediately moved that Dr. M'Gee as Church warden, be called thereto, which was seconded by James Stanfield, Esq. and carried unanimously.

Dr. M'Gee upon taking the chair said that he did not take the same view of the subject which Capt. Boyd expressed himself as holding. His Lordship the Bishop had requested them to consider, and he (Dr. M'G.) felt that the meeting, called as it was by their Diocesan, was bound to attend to the wish expressed in his communication.

Dr. Byrtt was then appointed Secretary to the meeting.

John M'Neill Esq. moved the first resolution. He thought it necessary that, with regard to the expression of their opinions, the assembly should come to some resolutions and he would read them one, which he had written out, and which he hoped would merit their cordial support.

"Resolved—That having hear l the "Pastoral Letter to the Laity" of our Diocesan read, we respectfully receive it as an *appeal* to the Laity, and a recognition of their right to express their opinions on matters connected with the church of which they form an integral portion."

They had now fairly affirmed the right to express themselves in terms either of approbation or the contrary, in reference to the discipline of the church. (Cheers.) This had been for a length of time denied them; but now they had it recognized by the highest authority, viz. by the Diocesan himself. His Lordship's letter was a very long one, and in fact, in itself a novelty. He was not inimical to the prayer on which his lordship writes, nor did he think any Protestant in the land would object to it, in itself—it was pious, beautiful, and sublime—but he did object to its introduction at that time, as being nothing else than the forerunner of other novelties—novelties which might be highly pernicious to the real interests of the Church. (Cheers.) He did not care whether ministers preached in white gowns or black, so long as they preached the truth "as it is in Jesus," but when men raised these minor questions into paramount importance, it was then time for the Church to awake—(hear hear)—to watch lest these be not the first commencement of a course of procedure which ultimately might endanger the great principles of the Reformation. (Great Cheering.) He considered the revival of obsolete practices as but the commencement of a course of useless novelties—of innovations at variance with the mind of the people, and dangerous to the peace of the Church. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) They should remember that it was first by the introduction of the surplice, and other obsolete forms that Puseyism made its appearance—(hear, hear)—that was the first step; and if they did not put down the first innovation, at what point would the matter end? (Cheers.) In other places the laity had opposed them, and that, too, successfully.—(Hear, hear.) He could not forget that, not long since, when the laity ventured to express an opinion they were told to go about their business, and to place confidence in their Bishop; but now they were solicited to express their sentiments. It was very extraordinary that, during the last 20 years which his Lordship had presided over the diocese, not one word had been said about these things till now. (Hear, hear.) He believed the present to be a most inauspicious time to introduce them, and he would oppose them as far as he could. (Great Cheering.) He hoped the parish would agree with him that the form of worship which had been so

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOVEMBER 24, 1843.

A variety of interesting news brought by the English Mail will be found in our columns this day. The Mail arrived at Halifax on Saturday last in the steamer *Columbia*, in 13 and a half days from Liverpool. Trade is gradually improving through the whole of the commercial and manufacturing districts in the United Kingdom. The present state of Irish affairs will be gathered from our extracts. Severe gales of wind had occurred along the coast of England, in which many vessels were wrecked and several lives lost.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday night, it being extremely dark, and a gale of wind blowing, a man was heard to fall from the end of the South Market Wharf. Efforts were made to rescue him, but without avail; his body was found next day, and ascertained to be that of Mr. Thomas Nixon, of Portland.

The 33d Regiment are daily expected here in Her Majesty's troop ship *Resistance*, from the W. Indies; in which vessel the 30th Regiment will leave this garrison for England. Late accounts from Berbice state that the 33d had suffered much from yellow fever—one third of the Regiment having been carried off.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Directors of this Institution have given notice that the Lecture season will commence on Monday next, 27th instant, with an Introductory Address from the Rev. Mr. Galloway. The Lectures will continue twice a week until the 15th of April. A programme of the course has been published; it embraces a variety of subjects on which much instruction may be obtained.

CONVICTION.—James McDermott and Grace Marks have been tried and convicted at Toronto for the murder of Thomas Kinnear and Nancy Montgomery. The girl, Grace, was recommended to mercy by the jury, and both sentenced to be hanged on the 21st instant.

The steamer *Unicorn* has arrived at Halifax from Quebec, where she will lay up for the winter: she rendered assistance in the River st. Lawrence to the transport *Premier*, ashore at Cape Chat, and conveyed the troops on board that vessel back to Quebec.

The *Sacred Music Society* intend giving a Concert at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on Wednesday evening next, 29th instant, when we trust such a demonstration will be made in their favour, as will show that the exertions of this useful institution are fully appreciated by the public.

At a meeting of the Common Council held at the Council Chamber on Wednesday last, an Ordinance was passed in conformity with the late Act of Assembly, placing Officers of the Corporation on salaries. The Mayor's salary was fixed at four hundred pounds; the Recorder's two hundred, and the Common Clerk five hundred and fifty pounds.

At a meeting of the Directors of the St. John Hotel Company, held on Monday, the 13th inst., Alexander Robertson, Esq. was appointed Secretary to the Company.

Declarations of Insolvency.—Daniel C. Perkins, of the city of st. John, Merchant; John F. Goddard, of the Parish of Portland, surveyor of lumber; John R. Willats, at present of the city of st. John, Master Mariner; Henry Hawkins, of the same place, commission merchant; James Floyd, of the same place, Grocer; A. C. O. Trentowsky, of the same place, Merchant, for himself and the late firm of Corbet and Trentowsky; John Pond, of Ludlow, in Northumberland, Lumberer; James Miller, of the city of st. John, Haberdasher.

Provincial Appointments.—The Rev. Samuel Bacon, the Rev. John M'Curdy, and James Miller to be added to the Board of Education of Northumberland.

The Rev. Samuel Bacon and the Rev. John M'Curdy to be additional Trustees for the Grammar school in Northumberland.

George Kerr, Esquire, to be a Commissioner of Light Houses in the Gulf of saint Lawrence.

The Timber on the Upper St. John.—We learn that a gentleman, deputed by the Government of Canada to arrange all differences with this Province as to jurisdiction in the Upper St. John, arrived here from Montreal, via Boston, on Saturday last, and left the same day for Fredericton. No doubt every thing will be settled, that no difficulty will arise, until the whole question is settled by Parliament.—*New-Brunswicker.*

Our correspondent at the St. Francis informs us, that very large quantities of Pine Timber are already made on the Fish River, the Aroostook, and the branches of the St. John; and that a larger quantity of pine timber and logs will be brought to St. John next spring than has been seen for many years before.—*Ib.*

NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS.—At the close of the Poll at St. Margaret's Bay, for the Township of Halifax, on Monday last, the numbers were:—McNab 698, Uniacke 557, Stairs 551.

The Poll opened at Annapolis on the 16th. Mr. Gates having resigned without a contest, Mr. Whitman is returned.

At Newport, County Hants, on Saturday evening the numbers were:—Smith 363, Wilkins 291, McKay 78.

The Hon. Mr. Caron has been appointed President of the Legislative Council of Canada, in the place of the Hon. Mr. Jamieson resigned.

Mr. Valentine Hutchison has been appointed to the situation in the Post Office, recently vacated by Mr. H. Gesner.

LAUNCH.—On Tuesday was launched from the ship yard of Mr. Appleby, Kennebeccasis, a substantial ship called the "*Princess Alice*," of 560 tons. She was towed through the falls on Wednesday by the steamer *Fredericton*, under the direction of Capt. Wm. Eagles.

[*From Charles Willmer's New's Letter, Nov. 4.*]

Her Majesty and Prince Albert's visit to the University of Cambridge, was accompanied by pageantry, splendour, and a demonstration of loyalty, which does honour alike to the University as to the Queen herself. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was invested with the scarlet robe of a D.C.L. The Prince visited Christ's College, where he was shown the mulberry tree said to have been planted by Milton, and Dr. Graham, the master, delivered an address on the subject. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits; and, in our opinion, "Her Majesty," as Bowbell would say, "is decidedly in the right," to enjoy herself as much as she can while she is yet young, having ample means to do so. Long may she live, wisely to rule over a happy people, herself being always happy.

The King of the French will next year return the visit of our gracious Queen to France.

We are sorry that our space will not permit us to enter into lengthy details upon public topics as we could desire, especially upon matters relative to the affairs of that most distracted country, Ireland. Since our last publication, rumour with his hundred tongues has, like all too talkative folk, been not over particular as to truth, in contradicting the reported intention of the Government to carry on the prosecutions against Mr. Daniel O'Connell and the rest of the disturbers of the Irish "*peasantry*" and population generally; but there appears to be not the slightest foundation of fact for such a report.—Moreover, in addition to the vast numbers of soldiers that have taken their departure from this port for Ireland within the past few days, an order has been issued for an increase to be made in the army to the number of eight men in every troop; and further to provide for other exigencies, the yeomanry are commanded to be in readiness, and the arch-agitator, *on dit*, is likely to turn *Quaker* thro' fear, as he is already wavering, or, as the vulgar saying is, "pulling in his horse,"—retracting his violent language, and becoming very submissive, transforming himself, as it were, from a lion to a lamb. All who look upon sweet *peace as man's earthly heaven*, should earnestly pray that the eyes of so deluded, but noble and generous-hearted people, as to the Irish most assuredly are, may speedily be opened to the conviction of the above truth,—a truth which, however bad men for the sake of their own private and most wicked ends may contradict, will remain firm and unshaken till the end of time. Let us but for a moment contemplate a rebellion in Ireland. War! fire! sword!—and famine and pestilence, the natural consequences of such wholesale slaughter would ensue. No, no, we cannot,—it is too horrible; our very nature recoils even at the thought. May God avert so dreadful a destiny to that island, and at once give to it a perfect and prosperous tranquillity.

Since writing the above, we have received intelligence from Dublin up to the latest hour of our going to press, dated Dublin, November 2. *The Court of Queen's Bench was opened that day*, the Honorable Judge Burton presiding, when after the calling of the County Grand Jury and the City Grand Jury, his Lordship addressed the latter in a speech chiefly on the subject of the pending prosecution of the principal parties connected with the repeal movement. His Lordship's charge, which lasted forty-three minutes, was listened to with breathless interest, when the juries retired. An application was afterwards made to his Lordship on the part of Mr. Barrett, to have the information sworn against the Government informer, and a statement made that they had been previously tendered to the Clerk of the Crown, and refused by him. The application was granted, and the informations were to be taken the following morning. Nothing further has yet occurred. We shall attentively watch the proceedings of the Court, and faithfully report them.

The Cardiff Special Commission has terminated with the sentences of those of "Rebecca's Daughters" who have for some time past been kept under locks, bolts, and bars; the disturbances, therefore, it is to be hoped, will speedily have a termination. The sentence of John Hughes is transportation for twenty years! He thought the learned Judge used him harshly. David Jones to transportation for seven years. Rees and John Morgan to be imprisoned for twelve months, and Margaret Morgan for six months. The learned Baron observed, that the court had received intimation of the good characters of the last three prisoners named, previous to these offences, and that was the reason why he had not sentenced them to hard labour also.

The city of London Election has terminated with Mr. Pattison being pronounced the successful candidate, after a pretty sharp contest. The official declaration of the poll took place at Guildhall, when the sheriffs declared the numbers to be—For Mr. Pattison, 6,532; Mr. Baring, 6,367, majority for Mr. Pattison, 165.

We are exceedingly happy in being enabled to state, that throughout the whole of the manufacturing districts of Scotland and England, with the exception, perhaps, of Manchester, which has, we are sorry to say, been somewhat depressed of late, trade is greatly improving. We rejoice that Sheffield has recently received an addition to her foreign orders.

The war in Catalonia is remarkable for a siege made on the garrison of Barcelona, by *seven thousand women!* who had received permission to enter with provisions and apparel. On the 20th ult. they made a very formidable attack upon the sentries, and a battalion or two of the Patrules were obliged to be called to the assistance of the usual pickets and guards. Some of the boldest of the ladies, despising the bayonet, rushed upon the soldiers, tore their hair, scratched their faces, disarmed them, and threw their firelocks into a ditch! Two or three pieces of ordnance were loaded and fired, and several volleys of musketry followed, which had the effect of putting this new army of 'Invincibles' to flight. The shots alluded to were of course fired over their heads.

By the *Pasha*, steam vessel, of the Peninsular line of packets, we have received intelligence of an insurrectionary movement at Vigo, which though few particulars of it are as yet obtained, seems to have assumed rather an important character. Fighting commenced on the 24th ult., and from that time to the arrival of the ship above named, the city was in the possession of the National Militia and the government regular troops, the latter were worsted; but only one life was lost, and the colonel commanding the government troops was wounded in the thigh; and this, for the present, is all the information which can be collected.

A rather curious question is agitated in the commercial circles with respect to India and China, which will very soon have to be solved. The conclusion of our treaty with China has set all the maritime states on the alert, and in one shape or other they are appointing agents to visit the ports of the Celestial Empire, to be opened to us with as much confidence as if, as a mere matter of course, the said treaty overturned all previously existing laws and usages, and brought the empire within the pale of conventional regulations of the Western nations. We query whether the Chinese government ever contemplated such a result as throwing the stipulated ports in the treaty open to all the rest of the world, on the same terms, or that they will tolerate consular agents from other states as agents. Our American brethren are likely to be the first to put the question to the test. From China, the news is favourable as regards the tea crop, but unfavourable as regards the money value of the large stock in England. The wholesale price has fallen already. Whether the humble tea drinkers among the millions will get their cups filled at a cheaper rate we know not.

THE LATE STORM.—The river Mersey, off Liverpool, was on Saturday a scene of great confusion owing to the very heavy gales which prevailed on that day and the previous night. In the course of the day, several vessels which had been at anchor outside, were obliged to seek refuge in the river. Amongst the number was the St. Petersburg, which had sailed with passengers for New York about a week previously. Owing to the westerly winds, she was kept in the channel; and having sprung a leak, she was forced to return. The Caledonia, timber ship, from North America, the property of the Messrs Chaloner and Fleming, and the Britannia, from Bahia, belonging to Messrs T. & J. Sands & Co., both of which vessels had been at anchor off the Crosby Light-ship, parted with their anchors, and were obliged to run into the river. The Caledonia was afterwards driven from her moorings off the Potteries, and took the ground, her one anchor being unable to hold her during the gale. The Britannia had sailed on Thursday, and got aground the same night off Formby. She was afterwards got off, and took a position near the Formby Light-ship, but was eventually driven into the river through the stress of weather. The brig William, of Workington, but last from Limerick, with a cargo of wheat, was wrecked on Burbo bank. The crew, five in number, were taken off by some Liverpool boats. The Albion, from St. John N. B. which had lost all her sails, and cut away all her masts by the pilot's directions, was towed into the river by steam-tugs, having received assistance from the Magazines Life-Boat.

Other disasters occurred, amongst the most distressing of which, was that which occurred to the brig Nile, which sunk at eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, ten miles from the Great Ormshead. All the crew perished. A schooner went down near the Causeway; and it is feared the whole of the hands were drowned. She is supposed to be the Economy, from Alnwich. The brig Mary, Capt. James Turner, from the bay of Honduras, with a valuable cargo of mahogany, logwood, and cocoa, struck on the Formby shore on Saturday night. All the crew except one were saved; but the vessel is a total wreck. Early on Sunday morning, a large portion of cargo was washed on shore between Southport and Formby, but principally near the latter place. From the marks it bears, it is evident that it is part of the cargo of the Lady Bentick, which sailed on Thursday last from Waterford for Liverpool. The crew must all have perished, but none of the bodies have yet been recovered, nor has a vestige of the wreck been seen. The cargo was insured, but we could not learn whether the vessel was or not. A large quantity of butter has also been washed on shore near Southport, and as the Lady Bentick had little or no butter on board, it is to be feared that some other vessel has shared the same unfortunate fate. The sloop Vernon with a cargo of potatoes, the property of Mr. Cain, of Liverpool, was driven on shore about two miles to the northward of the Formby Point. She was much damaged and will no doubt go to pieces. She was from the Isle of Man. Such was the force of the gale that she was driven up on the beach into three feet of water, so that the crew waded on shore.

There were nine vessels on shore near Pwllheli, and many disasters on other parts of the Welsh coasts. A large schooner, name unknown, struck on the Dutchman's bank, off Puffin Island, the crew of which, supposed to amount to eleven hands, must have perished. The agent to Lloyd's went alongside on Sunday, and afterwards landed on the island, but could gain no tidings of the vessel's name or crew. The bodies of a female and a little child, supposed to have belonged to a Carnarvon sloop, have been washed ashore at Penmaen Mawr. About nine o'clock on Saturday evening, the City of Dublin's Company steamer Hibernia, Capt. Daney, ran down a sloop belonging to Mr. William Turner, jun., of Carnarvon, off the Skerries; three hands perished, and one boy was picked up by the steamer, which with great difficulty reached the shelter of the Menai Straits, having been under the necessity of landing part of her cargo (cattle and pigs) at Moelfra. The conduct of the captain is described as admirable under the trying circumstances. The cargo was reshipped on Monday without the loss of a single head, and the Hibernia proceeded to Liverpool. The Holyhead life-boat saved the crews of two vessels. The Aristocrat, brig, belonging to Montreal, with a cargo of flour and potash, was driven on the sands near Fleetwood. On striking two of the crew, and a lady and gentleman, passengers, not waiting for the necessary orders from the captain, Mr. Fisher, jumped into the ship's boat and shoved off in order to gain the shore. The boat had not proceeded far before she was capsized by the surf, and the lady and gentleman perished, and the two sailors having saved themselves. The remainder of the crew, nine in number, took to the rigging and the Eclipse, steamer, was sent to their assistance, but at the time this information left the sea was running so high that she had not been able to reach them, but a hope was entertained that they would be saved. The brig was expected to go to pieces.—*Liverpool Mail, November 4.*

THE CHURCH.—The Bishop of Rochester's charge has just been published. His lordship, in referring to the controversy which had during the last few years so painfully agitated the Church, deprecated the revival of customs which had fallen into desuetude as calculated to unsettle and disturb the minds of congregations, and stated that during the time the controversy had raged, the clergymen who were the leaders on one side were remarkable for mild and charitable, but the character of their opponents was in many cases the reverse of this. Rudeness and violence of character has often shown itself, and base motives had been unsparingly applied to those persons who were certainly above suspicion. Even the prelates of the church had not escaped; for in many instances the harshest terms were employed when speaking of what was considered their apathy in this great struggle. His lordship expressed his disapproval of the Tracts, but said the lax views of many of the clergy on the sacramental ordinances had the effect, in a great degree, of bringing about the extreme views which now prevailed. They had treated the sacraments lightly, and he felt much more sympathy with those who exalted them than those who depreciated these sacred rites. There were those, he grieved to say, who in the solemn service of baptism, having signed the child with the sign of the cross, and sprinkled it, said in the face of the church and the congregation, "Seeing now, dearly beloved brethren, that this child is regenerate and grafted into the body of Christ's church," &c., would afterwards, or at the very time, profess their disbelief of the doctrine. The "Tracts for the Times," while they advocated extreme views, had certainly been the means of bringing about a regard for order and discipline, veneration for the church and her holy ordinances, and their authors were distinguished for the amiability of their dispositions, the sanctity of their lives, and for their earnestness and untiring zeal in the discharge of their sacred duties. His lordship also stated his preference for the term "communion table" to "altar" though in one sense it might be so designated, as there we were wont to offer up gifts in token of thankfulness for the mercies of God. Tradition was valuable, but we should be careful to see on what points all the early writers agree. Nothing but scripture should induce us to oppose the concurrent opinions of the fathers. In these enlightened days, his lordship remarked, he could not have conceived that the circumstance of wearing the surplice in preference to the academical gown, or gire versa, while preaching, could have occasioned so much controversy, and engendered so much ill feeling. It had always been the practice in cathedrals to wear the surplice during the sermon, and in many country parish churches the clergyman wore his surplice as a matter of convenience merely.—Some unnecessary alterations had been made in many churches, and complaints were made of the introduction of unauthorised, and in some cases objectionable versions of psalms and hymns. It would be advisable to adopt the practice of singing the new version of the psalms. Many persons in the congregation could never join in the singing, on account of the numerous editions of books of hymns, which they cannot be expected to have in their possession. The church has made especial provision for conformity in this matter. In some places of fence had been taken at the practice of bowing to the altar on entering and leaving the church. He (the bishop) had certainly never been in the habit of following this practice, still he did not see in it anything objectionable. The duty of daily service in our parish churches had been much insisted on of late. There could be little doubt that the practice was productive of much good when carried out, but in most cases it was utterly impracticable, and incompatible with the discharge of the parochial duties to which every clergyman should devote a large portion of his time and attention. At the same time he (the bishop) was anxious to impress upon the clergy the necessity of a regular observance of the saints' days, and the other holidays of the church. His lordship also referred to the other subjects of controversy, and recommended the avoidance of obsolete customs, which to the ignorant might have the appearance of novelties, and occasion dissension and dissatisfaction.—*Ib.*

The O'Connor Don, M. P., has made an abatement of 25 per cent. in his rents on his Roscommon property.

The government is about to issue a commission to inquire into the laws relating to the tenure of land in Ireland.

Another trial of the atmospheric railway, which is now nearly completed, between Dublin and Dalkey, took place last week, when the speed attained was fully sixty miles an hour.

The Dublin Evening Mail, of Friday states that a rumour prevails, which had its origin in Roman Catholic circles, that Dr. Higgins, the titular Bishop of Ardagh, has been summoned to Rome, to answer before the "sovereign pontiff" for an expression used by him, in reference to England at one of the early repeal meetings.

The Limerick *Chronicle* says, that a preparatory repeal meeting was held at the Trades' Hall on Monday evening, for the purpose of arranging for a public meeting to address Mr. O'Connell. The draft of the address states that the people of Limerick will *not* accept a federal parliament. They must have an *independent one!*

The Lord Chancellor having, at the instance of Mr. M'Dermott, chairman of the county of Kerry, appointed Mr. Hobart as his deputy, in consequence of the ill health of Mr. M'Dermott, and since having found out that Mr. Hobart was a repealer, has directed his dismissal.

The arbitration courts continue to spring up in every part of Ireland, notwithstanding the government proclamation, and no steps are taken for their suppression. The *Freeman's Journal*, of Monday, contains the official announcement of the "court" for the city of Dublin:—Daniel O'Connell, chief justice; Cornelius M'Loughlin, town councillor, and Timothy O'Brien, lord mayor elect, puisne judges.

The *Evening Mail* says that the future meetings of the Repeal Association are to be held with closed doors! The official notice now announces that "Strangers cannot be admitted," the meaning of this most probably is, that being compelled to forego any public excitement pending the government prosecutions, the repeal leaders have resolved gradually to drop into a select committee and divide the profits of agitation.

One thousand military pensioners have been selected in Dublin, and have received orders to be in readiness for embodiment and service. Clothing and arms have been provided for this new levy, which may not be enrolled until the 1st of January.

The *Oxford Chronicle* states that the Rev. Weldo Silthorp has addressed a letter to the President of Magdalen College, intimating his return the English establishment, and soliciting re-election to his fellowship.

During Sunday no fewer than four fires took place in the metropolis, and the loss of property was to a considerale extent.

The Austrian troops have, it is said marched into the Pope's territories of Bologna, to the number of 4,000, under the command of Count Radtskey.

The new act "for the better protection of private character, and for more effectually securing the liberty of the press, and for better preventing abuses in exercising the said liberty," came into operation on Wednesday.

Lloyd's Shipping List contains fearful evidence of the destruction to life and property caused by the late gales. Not less than sixty total or partial wrecks are recorded under date October 28 and 29, and the loss of life, though not yet ascertained with accuracy, will we fear prove to be great.

IMPORTANT TO DEBTORS.—It may be interesting to know that all persons who stand in the relation of debtors to any bankrupt's estate, that on the application of the official assignee, the Commissioner of the Bankruptcy Court can issue summonses for their appearance, then and there to show cause why they do not pay the amounts set against their respective names; and, in cases of non-compliance can also issue a warrant of arrest forthwith, to bring the parties before him to answer in addition for a contempt of court, in disobedience to the official summons.

Melancholy Accident at Blackpool.—We have received the following communication, dated Oct. 30, from a correspondent at Blackpool:—I am sorry to inform you of a melancholy occurrence that took place here yesterday. About half-past ten in the morning, a vessel, laden with flour and potash, from Canada got a ground. The wind blowing heavily at the time, one of the small boats was got out, when the mate jumped in and was followed by Major Sparke, of the 5th regiment of infantry, who had distinguished himself in China, for which (as appeared by his papers) he had been promoted; a young lady, named Leach, who had been paying a visit to her brother, a clergyman in Canada, next got in, and was followed by a sailor, but they had not proceeded far when the boat was upset. The Major clung to an oar, which sustained him for some time, but was washed off, and sank to rise no more. The lady clung to the leg of the mate, who swam a short distance with her, but becoming exhausted, was obliged to extricate himself from her grasp, when she also sunk within a short distance of the shore.

The highest praise is due to the mate, who, before the lady clung to his leg, had supported her, with his arm round her neck, until his strength failed him. When the poor fellow was picked up, he was so exhausted that doubts were entertained of his recovery. The sailor got upon the boat, which was floating bottom upwards, and was washed ashore. The captain and the rest of the crew (about eight in number) remained on the vessel, and landed safely when the tide was out.—*Eng. paper.*

Louis Philippe is, it is said, building a royal yacht, in which he means to return the visit of Queen Victoria next summer.

Portsmouth, Oct. 17.—Captain Prono W. Parry Wallis has succeeded Lord John Hay in command of the Warspite, 50. The appointment has afforded infinite satisfaction to the naval people of this neighbourhood, and is a convincing proof that Lord Haddington distributes his patronage with impartiality considers *services* and *strong claims* as more deserving than parliamentary or aristocratical interest. Lieutenant Capt. Walker was second lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Shannon at the capture of the American frigate Chesapeake; and on capt. Broke being severely wounded, and the first lieutenant killed he had charge of both ships, and brought them into Halifax. Lord John Hay retires from the command with the best wishes of all the officers and the ship's company, who regrets his loss. He leaves the Warspite a "most perfect man of war!" She is destined for the Mediterranean.

[The Captain of this *crack* frigate is a Novascotian and the first Lieutenant a native of New Brunswick.]

Portsmouth, Oct. 21.—The Fox, 44.—This frigate, which has had her bow lengthened by Mr. Wyse, of Cowes, has been commissioned by Capt Sir H. Blackwood, Bart. She is to have a complement of 320 men.

An official report has been received at the Admiralty from Admiral Sir C. Roley, of the late trial cruise of the Penelope, Captain Jones, in company with the St. Vincent, Caledonia, and Camperdown. The report is highly satisfactory and states that the Penelope, when under canvass, beat the line of battle ships in all weathers and upon all points: that in getting to windward not one of them had the slightest chance with her, and that during the heavy gales she proved herself to be an admirable sea boat. When it blew so hard that the large ships were obliged to bear up for Plymouth, the Penelope only was enabled to beat against the storm and get to the appointed rendezvous—Cork.

A great curiosity has lately been added to the collection at Goodrich Court, in this county—an Afghan sword, the ordinary weapon of Cavalry and Infantry in that country. This specimen was found on the person of Prince Hydes Khan, son of the famed Dost Mohammed Khan, and brother of Akbbar Khan, on his being made prisoner. He was governor of Ghuzni, which was surrendered to the British arms on the 23d of July, 1839, when the celebrated gates of Somnauth were brought away.—*Hereford Times.*

THE LEGISLATIVE UNION.—The annexed declaration is in course of signature throughout the counties of Limerick and Clare, by Protestants and Roman Catholics, at the special instance of Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., county lieutenant. It is a document which no well-disposed or loyal man of any religious persuasion can possibly object to, and will, when presented to her Majesty, exhibit a faithful testimony of the devoted attachment of her loyal Irish subjects in the south, and of their firm determination to support, uninpaired and unbroken, the great measure of legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, for some time threatened by an agitation which the Sovereign has pronounced to be "pernicious to the peace and welfare of Ireland":—

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby declare that it is our intention, by every means in our power, to resist the further progress of the agitation for the Repeal of the legislative union of the British Islands, convinced as we are that it is tending to unsettle the minds of men from the pursuits of industry, threatening to destroy all social order and security, and that the object is unattainable and must be disastrous in its result. We do hereby profess the most unshaken loyalty to our gracious Queen, which we will maintain with our lives and properties, and we trust we shall witness the increasing prosperity of our country in its closer union with England, and in the more uninterrupted intercourse of every part of the united empire."—*Warder.*

A married lady and gentleman—one leaving six children behind, and the other eight, have just eloped from Devonshire to America.

Earl Somers has presented £1,000 towards the expense of building a new church at Red Hill, near Reigate, and which was consecrated a few days since by the Bishop of Winchester, the noble Earl being present.

Two years ago, steel umbrella frames were imported from Germany, which superceded the clumsier article then in common use, and threatened the home manufacture with ruin. But, unlike the farmers, or the barbers, when wigs went out of fashion the umbrella-makers, instead of running to parliament for "protection," set their wits to work to contrive a superior article to that of Germany, and soon succeeded, thereby preserving their position in the English market.

Two companies of Artillery and the First Royal Dragoons have arrived in Dublin.

The state prosecutions against Mr. O'Connell and the eight other traversers will be accelerated by every means within the power of the Crown; and, if at all possible, the trials will be fixed for the sitting of the November Term. Those sittings commence on the 27th November.

Term opens on Thursday next. On that day the bills of indictment are to be sent up to the City Grand Jury, who have been summoned on a penalty of £100; the usual penalty in only half the sum. If the Grand Jury finds "true bills," the traversers will be called upon to plead on Friday morning. Four days are usually allowed; but in this case the indictments will be of such great length that the judges, in all probability, will allow the traversers a week or two. Under all the circumstances, it is not at all likely that the trials can take place before the beginning of December. Possibly, they may be postponed until the Hilary Term, which opens on the 11th January.

A very curious and a serious question arises regarding the Special Jury Panel. The jury law requires that this panel should be made up annually by each High Sheriff, from the jurors' book containing the names of all qualified persons furnished by the collectors. From that jurors' book the sheriff is directed to select a sufficient number of names for a standing special panel, in order that special juries might be struck by ballot, from time to time, during his year of office. It is stated very confidentially—and I believe the fact is so: that the jury law has not been complied with, and that, in fact, there is no jurors' book for the city of Dublin. A question thence arises, can the existing special jury panel be used at all? If this question should be decided in the negative, the trial could not take place until next year, when a jury book and a special jury panel might be framed in accordance with the law.

It appears quite certain that Mr. O'Connell has determined to defend himself, and that his decision on this point was communicated to the counsel for the defendants, who held a consultation at the residence of Mr. O'Connell, in Merrion-square, on Thursday last. The hon. and learned gentleman, it is stated, intends to enter into a general review of the British policy in Ireland, especially in regard to the Legislative Union, in order to exhibit the causes of the Repeal movement, out of which those State prosecutions have arisen. Mr. O'Connell's address to the jury alone will, probably, occupy two days; and from this you may form some idea of the length of the time to which the trials may extend.

Chief Justice Pennefather is to preside; but if, as some persons assert, it is to be a trial at bar, the four judges of the Queen's Bench will be in attendance.

As the charge is generally one of "conspiracy," all the traversers, it is likely, will be tried together. As the jury is to be a special one, there will, of course, be no challenging, either on the part of the Crown or traversers.

Mr. Steele also defends himself; and it is stated that he has made arrangements to avail himself of the evidence of the following witnesses, the presence of some of whom in court if they should attend, would produce no small sensation:—Lord Plunkett, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Frederick Bond Hughes, the Government reporter; Sir Robert Peel, Lord Lyndhurst, Sir James Graham, and the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Steele proposes to examine them in the order set forth.

Respecting some of the witnesses to be examined by the Crown, and whose names have not yet been mentioned publicly, there are very strange rumours. But I would be premature at present to enter into particulars.

Charge of Perjury against the Government Reporter.—An application was made on Thursday morning to the Clerk of the Crown by Mr. Cantwell, solicitor of Mr. Barrett, to receive informations to sustain a charge of perjury against the government reporter, but that functionary declined to take them. About three o'clock, when judge Burton had concluded his charge to the grand jury, an application was made to his lordship on the part of Mr. Barrett, to have the information sworn against the government reporter, and a statement made that they had been previously tendered to the Clerk of the Crown, and refused by him. The application was granted, and the informations were to be taken the next morning (yesterday) at half past ten o'clock.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

We have this morning, received intelligence from Dublin, by Special express, bringing us the news up to the latest possible hour last night. The Grand Jury had been occupied the whole of the day in *reading* the indictments which covered the enormous space of thirty-three skins of parchment. This enormously wordy affair had prevented the Grand Jury from examining any witnesses, albio' a large number were in attendance. It is expected that the proceedings of the Grand Jury, in the O'Connell trials, will be retarded until Monday next; certainly the bills cannot be returned before the evening of this day, and it seems hardly possible that the bills can be found even so soon. The proceedings on these important trials will probably extend over a fortnight, unless Mr. O'Connell succeeds in traversing until next term, but there seems to be some legal doubt as to the possibility of traversing in these cases. The greatest possible interest existed in Dublin, and large sums of money would have been eagerly given to obtain admission to the court.

The informations of Barrett, of the *Pilot*, Dr. Gray, &c., have been received by order of the Chief Justice, in the case of Mr. Bond Hughes, charged with perjury. It is quite obvious that the Repeal party are now on the whole pleased with the charge of Judge Burton.

INDIA.—A mail has at length been received from Bombay. It left the port on the 26th of August, but being driven back by stress of weather, did not finally get away until the 7th of September. It reached Alexandria on the 4th instant, before the arrival of the Queen's steamer Geyser; and was brought on to Malta by the French steamer Lyncurne.

A most extraordinary conspiracy had been discovered at Bombay—"a joint-stock company" for plundering boats and ships, and smuggling. It is said to have existed for thirty years, and to have been accustomed to divide £60,000 or £80,000 a-year in profits! An accomplice had turned traitor to the confederacy, and denounced it; but the information was still very imperfect; and the Police agents are suspected of having been bribed by the gang to impede further disclosures.

GREECE.—King Otho, according to report, is incapable of comprehending his real position. From the following extract of a letter dated from Athens on the 10th inst., it does not appear precisely what the King's intentions were, but it is plain that he is in a very bewildered state. It is only to be hoped that, as he can't rule Greece, Greece will quietly rule him, until he is finally disposed of in some friendly way:—

"We had some agitation last night in the city.—Genneos, a King's aide-de-camp, the son of Colcoroni, a man exceedingly devoted to Russia, took it into his head to compromise his Majesty, in leading him to believe that a counter-revolution would be attempted in the barracks. At midnight the King sent for two companies to insure his personal safety, and at the same time informed the representatives of the Powers that he should oppose all attempts at revolution. MM. Pasmatory and Lyons immediately repaired to the palace, and showed the King that he had been too credulous, and that the man who had thus led them astray ought to be punished. In fact, Genneos's object was to cause disorder, and to compromise the King. Fortunately, the tranquility of men's minds is so great, that, in spite of this intrigue, not a soldier or civilian ever thought of disturbance. There is, however, some uneasiness felt, lest the King's perspicuity should be at fault, and he may thow bring about some crisis, notwithstanding the proper state of the public mind."

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 4.—AMERICAN PRODUCE.—The firmer feeling noticed last month has been supported, and advanced rates were obtained on almost every description with the exception of one inferior cargo at 12½d and another fair, by auction, at 12½d to 13d, nothing of Quebec has been sold under 13d and on that rate an advance has been established, one choice cargo of pine having been sold at 13½d, a very superior one of large size at 14d, and to day one of small size at 13½d per foot. Of St. John, the general class of timber arrived latterly has been unusually fine, both as to the quality and size, and all the imports, except the very recent ones, have been sold at from 17½ for 69 feet average to 18½d of 80 feet, and one of the same average at an advance on the latter, though the precise rate has not transpired; one cargo was sold by auction at from 14½d to 17½d, and of another of 70 feet average and middling quality offered by auction 50 logs were sold at 17d, and the rest withdrawn & yarded. Quebec Elm is much neglected, and prices rule very low; with cargo it has been sold at 10d and from the yard a lot of very middling quality at 11d per foot. Birch; St. John with cargo has been sold at 13d to 14d per foot; one lot by auction at 14½d; another in same manner at from 11½d to 12d; and a lot of Richibucto by private at 14½d per foot. New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks and Boards: st. John spruce Planks have been sold with cargo at 12d to 12½d, and a part at 24d per foot of two inches. By auction sales have been made at 12d, and in like manner Halifax deals have been sold at 12½d per foot, and ends at 11½.

THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH ON REPUDIATION.

The Rev. Sydney Smith, whose petition to Congress on the subject of repudiation excited so much interest on both sides of the Atlantic from its terseness and point, has addressed a letter to the Morning Chronicle on the same subject, which is marked by the author's usual felicity of style and aptness of illustration. A few extracts—for the letter is rather long—will convey its spirit:—

"I am no enemy to America. I loved and admired honest America when she respected the laws of pounds, shillings, and pence; and I thought the United States the most magnificent picture of human happiness. I meddle now in these matters because I hate fraud—because I pity the misery it has occasioned—because I mourn over the hatred it has excited against free institutions.

Among the discussions to which the moral lubricities of this insolvent people have given birth, they have arrogated to themselves the right of sitting in judgment upon the property of their creditors—of deciding who amongst them is rich, and who poor, and who are proper objects of compassionate payment; but in the name of Mercury, the great god of thieves, did any man ever hear of debtors alleging the wealth of the lenders as a reason for finding the payment of the loan? Is the Stock Exchange a place for the tables of the money-lender; or is it a school of moralists, who may amerce the rich exalt the poor, and correct the inequalities of fortune? Is *Biddle* an instrument in the hand of Providence to exalt the humble, and send the rich empty away? Does American Providence work with such instruments as *Biddle?*

But the only good part of this bad morality is not acted upon. The rich are robbed, but the poor are not paid; they prowl against the dividends of Dives, and don't lick the sores of Lazarus. They seize, with loud acclamations, on the money-bags of Jones, Loyd, Rothschild and Baring, but they do not give back the pittance of the widow, and the child. Those knaves of the setting sun may call me rich for I have a twentieth-part of the income of the Archbishop of Canterbury; but the estate of the next parish is a wretched soul, bruised by adversity; and the three hundred pounds for his children, which it has taken his life to save, is eaten and drunken by the man near me. Yet these are by men who are always talking of the virtue and honor of the United States—by men who *wear* shoes others in what they say, and sink below all nations in what they do—who, after floating on the high tide of declamation, fall down to feed on the offal and garbage of the earth.

I never meet a Pennsylvanian at a London dinner without a disposition to seize and divide him; to allot his beaver to one sufferer and his coat to another—to appropriate his pocket handkerchief to the orphan, and to comfort the widow with his silver watch, Broadway rings, and the London Guide, which he always carries in his pocket. How such a man can set himself down at an English table, without feeling that he owes two or three pounds to every man in company, I am at a loss to conceive; he has no more right to eat with honest men than a leper has to eat with clean men. If he has a particle of honour in his composition he should shut himself up; and I say, "I cannot mingle with you, I belong to a degraded people—I must hide myself, I am a plunderer from Pennsylvania."

Figure to yourself a Pennsylvanian receiving foreigners in his own country, walking over the public works with them, and showing them Lareneous Lake, Swindling Swamp, Crafty Canal, and Rogues Railway, and other dishonest works—"This swamp we gained (says the patriotic borrower) by the repudiated loan 1828. Our canal robbery was in 1830, we pocketed your good people's money for the railroad only last year." All this may seem very smart to the Americans; but if I had the misfortune to be born amongst such people, the land of my fathers should not retain me a single moment after the act of repudiation. I would appeal from my fathers to my forefathers. I would fly to Newgate for greater purity of thought, and seek in the prisons of England for better rules of life."—*European Times.*

QUEBEC, Nov. 10.

WRECK OF THE TRANSPORT PREMIER.—Intelligence of this unfortunate occurrence was received last night, by the arrival of Capt. Sysons from the scene of the disaster. The *Premier*, it will be recollected, sailed from Quebec, on the 31st ultimo, with the right wing of the 1st Royals, for the West Indies; and it appears from Capt. Syson's account, that on Saturday last, four days after her departure, she was driven ashore a little below Cape Chat river, in a snow storm. Another vessel, the bark *Java*, R. Young, master, which left here three days before the *Premier*, is likewise ashore near the same place. We have not heard of any lives being lost in either case; but are afraid, from the bleak and almost uninhabitable coast on which they have been cast away

should be at fault, and he may thus bring about some crisis, notwithstanding the proper state of the public mind."

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, Nov. 4.—AMERICAN [illegible].—The firmer feeling noticed last month has been supported, and advanced rates were obtained on almost every description with the exception of one inferior cargo at 12¼d and another fair, by auction, at 12¾d to 13d, nothing of Quebec has been sold under 13d and on that rate an advance has been established, one choice cargo of pine having been sold at 13¾d, a very superior one of large size at 14d, and to day one of small size at 13½d per foot. Of St. John, the general class of timber arved latterly has been unusually fine, both as to the quality and size, and all the imports, except the v[illegible] recent ones, have been sold at from 17½ for 60 feet average to 18¾d of 50 feet, and one of the same average at an advance on the latter, though the precise rate has not transpired; one cargo was sold by auction at from 14¾d to 17½d, and of another of 70 foot average and middling quality offered by auction 50 fogs. were sold at 17d, and the rest withdrawn & yarded. Quebec Elm is much neglected, and prices rule very low; with cargo it has been sold at 10d and from the yard a lot of very middling quality at 11½ per foot. Birch; St. John with cargo has been sold at 13d to 14d per foot; one lot by auction at 14½d; another in same manner at from 13½d to 14d; and a lot of Richibucto by private at 14½d per foot. New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks and Boards; at John spruce Planks have been sold with cargo at 9½d to 9¾d, and a part at 2d per foot of two inches. By auction sales have been made at 9¾d, and in like manner Halifax deals have been sold at 8¾d per foot, and ends at 8½.

THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH ON REPUDIATION.

The Rev. Sydney Smith, whose petition to Congress on the subject of repudiation excited so much interest on both sides of the Atlantic from its firmness and point, has addressed a letter to the Morning Chronicle on the same subject, which is marked by the author's usual felicity of style and aptness of illustration. A few extracts—for the letter is rather long—will convey its spirit:—

"I am no enemy to America. I loved and admired that great America when she respected the laws of posts, shillings, and pence; and I thought the United States the most magnificent picture of human happiness. I meddle now in these matters because I hate fraud—because I pity the misery it has occasioned—because I mourn over the hatred it has excited against free institutions.

Among the discussions to which the moral lubricities of this insolvent people have given birth, they have arrogated to themselves the right of sitting in judgment upon the property of their creditors—of deciding who amongst them is rich, and who poor, and who are proper objects of compassionate payment; but in the name of Mercury, the great god of thieves, did any man ever hear of debtors alleging the wealth of the lender as a reason for eluding the payment of the loan? Is the Stock Exchange a place for the tables of the money-lender; or is it a school of moralists, who may amerce the rich exalt the poor, and correct the inequalities of fortune? Is *Biddle* an instrument in the hand of Providence to exalt the humble, and send the rich empty away? Does American Providence work with such instruments as *Biddle?*

But the only good part of this bad morality is not acted upon. The rich are robbed, but the poor are not paid; they growl against the dividends of Dives, and don't lick the sores of Lazarus. They snarl, with loud exclamations, on the money bags of Jones, Loyd, Rothschild and Baring, but they do not give back the pittance of the widow, and the child. Those knaves of the setting sun may call me rich for I have a twentieth-part of the income of the Archbishop of Canterbury; but the curate of the next parish is a wretched soul, bruised by adversity; and the three hundred pounds for his children, which it has taken his life to save, is eaten and drunken by the mean men of Pennsylvania—by men who are always talking of the virtue and honor of the United States—by men who soar above others in what they say, and sink below all mankind in what they do—who, after floating on the bladder of declamation, fall down to feed on the offal and garbage of the earth. * * *

I never meet a Pennsylvanian at a London dinner without a disposition to seize and divide him; —to allot his beaver to one sufferer and his coat to another—to appropriate his pocket handkerchief to the orphan, and to comfort the widow with his silver watch, Broadway rings, and the London Guide, which he always carries in his pocket. How such a man can set himself down at an English table, without feeling that he owes two or three pounds to everyman in company, I am at a loss to conceive; he has no more right to eat with honest men than a leper has to eat with clean men. If he has a particle of honour in his composition he should shut himself up; and I say, "I cannot mingle with you, I belong to a degraded people—I must hide myself, I am a plunderer from Pennsylvania."

Figure to yourself a Pennsylvanian receiving foreigners in his own country, walking over the public works with them, and showing them Larcenous Lake, Swindling Swamp, Crafty Canal, and Rogues Railway, and other dishonest works.—"This swamp we gained (says the patriotic borrower) by the repudiated loan 1828. Our canal robbery was in 1830, we pocketed your good people's money for the railroad only last year." All this may seem very smart to the Americans; but if I had the misfortune to be born amongst such people, the land of my fathers should not retain me a single moment after the act of repudiation. I would appeal from my fathers to my forefathers. I would fly to Newgate for greater purity of thought, and seek in the prisons of England for better rules of life."—*European Times.*

QUEBEC, Nov. 10.

WRECK OF THE TRANSPORT PREMIER.—Intelligence of this unfortunate occurrence was received last night, by the arrival of Capt. Sysons from the scene of the disaster. The *Premier*, it will be recollected, sailed from Quebec, on the 31st ultimo, with the right wing of the 1st Royals, for the West Indies; and it appears from Capt. Syson's account, that on Saturday last, four days after her departure, she was driven ashore a little below Cape Chat river, in a snow storm. Another vessel, the bark *Java*, R. Young, master, which left here three days before the *Premier*, is likewise ashore near the same place. We have not heard of any lives being lost in either case; but are afraid, from the bleak and almost uninhabitable coast on which they have been cast away, together with the present inclement season of the year, that a great amount of privation and suffering must have been experienced.—The *Unicorn*, we have been informed, left here this morning about two o'clock, to bring up the troops, who, in all probability, from the lateness of the season, will be obliged to take up their winter quarters at Quebec.—*Gazette.*

QUEBEC, Nov. 13.—Among the passengers by the mail steamer *Britannia*, we notice Colonel Wetherall, who commanded the 1st Royals during the Canadian rebellion in 1837. The gallant colonel has came out to take the office of Deputy Adjutant General of Her Majesty's forces here, vacant by the removal to Scotland of Col. Eden.

The steamship *Unicorn*, Capt. Douglas, which left this place on Friday morning last, at about 2 o'clock, for Cape Chat, for the purpose of bringing up the troops, &c., who were wrecked in the transport *Premier*, reached that place on Saturday morning at two o'clock, and came to anchor, at 6 o'clock, about a mile and a half from the wreck.—On reaching the vessel, it was found that the men, women and children had been all landed on shore and about half of them had marched to Ste. Anne, the nearest settlement. The *Unicorn* immediately took on board that part of the luggage and stores which had been landed from the wreck, also all the troops, with the exception of Lieut. Gore, and 18 privates, who will remain at Cape Chat during the winter, to save what they can from the wreck. At eleven o'clock, A. M., she proceeded for St. Anne, to take on board those of the troops that had gone to that place, and at 5 P. M., on Sunday, the *Unicorn* left on her return, and arrived last night between 8 and 9 o'clock. The *Premier* is bilged and full of water to the lower deck—her foremast and mainmast are gone.

The *Unicorn* also brought up the crew of the bark *Java*, Capt. Young, which is a total wreck about two miles to the west of Cape Chat, with her broadside to the rock, and full of water.

On Friday evening last, between five and six o'clock, a smart shock of an earthquake was experienced at Cape Sante, which lasted about thirty seconds.

Important to Mariners.—We have been favoured by the Collector of H. M. Customs—to whom it has been forwarded by the Naval Commander-in-Chief on this Station—with the following communication from Commander Drew, of H. M. S. Wasp, relative to a Shoal and Reef off Tobago, which we publish for the information of our Nautical readers.

The Tracing referred to, can be seen at the Custom-House.

Extract of a letter from Commander Drew, of H. M. S. Wasp to the Senior Officer at Barbadoes, under date the 30th August, 1843, relative to a shoal situated between the Islands of Tobago and Trinidad; as also of a reef lying off the S. W. extremity of the Island of Tobago: a tracing of which accompanies this.

"The first mentioned shoal is an extremely dangerous one having only from 17 to 21 feet water upon a considerable portion of it, and lies directly in the Channel of Vessels going from Tobago to Trinidad, as also of vessels coming from Demarara and rounding the Southern extremity of Tobago on their voyage home. The shoalest part lies S. 20 W. from Browns or Crown point distant about two miles and a quarter, and from Point Columbus Island of Tobago. S. 67 W. distant about three miles and a quarter, and upon the ebb tide there is generally a current to three miles an hour setting about N. W. 5 W. probably caused by the outlet of the waters of the River Orenooka."—*Bermuda Royal Gazette.*

The R. N. steam Packet Severn, Commander Vincent, arrived here Tuesday last. She left Tampico 29th Sept., Vera Cruz 1st Oct., Havanah 10th, and Nassau 13th. She had $1,184,060 and 166 Seroons Cochineal, on freight.—*Ib.*

LARD.—The amount of lard exported from New Orleans during the past year, ending on the first of Sept., was 737,000 kegs. Of this quantity, 300,000 kegs were taken for European markets, the greater part of which went to France.

REVENUE arising from the steamships from Liverpool into Boston, from June 1st to October 3d 1843:—

June 1—	Steamer	Acadia,	$9,110 57
" 19—	"	Columbia,	13 177 09
July 3—	"	Hibernia,	5,617 28
" 18—	"	Caledonia,	29,773 88
Aug. 3—	"	Acadia,	30,338 10
" 18—	"	Hibernia,	61,318 09
Sept. 4—	"	Britannia,	41,102 61
" 20—	"	Caledonia, estimated at	40,000 00
Oct. 3—	"	Acadia, estimated at	35,000 00
			$266 427 62

☞We are indebted to the proprietors of the Liverpool Mail, Cork Constitution, and to Charles Willmer and Willmer & Smith for copies of the latest English journals. Likewise to P. L. Simmonds for several numbers of the Pictorial Times.

☞We should insert the communication of *Shames O'Shaughnessy*, but that we think it would be giving undue notoriety to the two contemptible worthies mentioned therein.

Married.

At the Parish Church, Parsboro, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Robt. Arnold, A. B. of Trinity College, Dublin, Daniel Holmes Esq., aged 84, to Mrs. Mary Rector, aged 70, both having a numerous progeny of children, grand and great grand children. The happy couple, after leaving the Church, drove off amidsts the huzzas and rejoicing of a numerous collection of relatives and friends, to their neat little villa in the beautiful valley of the Halfway River.

On the 18th Oct., at Wadsworth, James Clarke Ross, Captain of the Royal Navy, to Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Coulman, Esq., of Whitgifthall, Yorkshire. Capt. Ross was attended by his gallant friends and companions of several of his Arctic and Antartic voyages, Captains Crozier and Bud, and by Captain M. Dixon, R. N.

Died.

On Wednesday morning, in the 37th year of her age, after a severe illness of many months, Huldah, wife of Mr. A. Slader of this city.

At Halifax, on Saturday night last, Mr. John McNeil, aged 68 years, long a worthy and valuable member of that community.

At St. Andrews, on the 11th instant, after a long illness, of consumption, Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Wren, and daughter of Mr. John Townsend, sen., aged 36 years.

At St. Andrews, on Sunday 12th inst., in the 84th year of his age, Mr. Francis Aymar. He came to this Province at the close of the American Revolutionary War, and has always maintained a high character for honesty, integrity and industry.

At Kingston, K. C., on the 17th inst. after two days illness, of influenza, Anah, fifth daughter of Mr. Henry De Forest, aged five years.

At Woodstock on the 10th inst., in the 30th year of her age, Bridget, wife of Mr. William Black.

At Woodpoint, Westmorland, on the 26th Oct., last, Samuel, eldest son of Mr. Charles Rose, of Sackville; deeply lamented by his sorrowing parents.

At Chatham, Miramichi, on Monday the 13th instant, Lydia, widow of the late Francis Peabody, Esq., in her 70th year.

At Hillsburgh, N. S., suddenly on the 16th inst., Capt. Winslow Odell, in 33d year of his age, leaving a wife and five children to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and kind father.

At Yarmouth, on the 7th inst., Benja. Bingay, Esq., for many years a Justice of the Peace for that County, and a gentleman much and deservedly esteemed.

At Windsor, on the 26th ult., in the 67th year of her age, Mrs. Jane, widow of the late Abel Tonge, Esq., of that place.

At Dublin, on the 16th ult., Lt. Col. Charles Levinge, late of the 71st Light Infantry, youngest son of the late Sir Charles Levinge, of Knockdrin Castle, Westmeath.

At Quebec, on Sunday, the 25th ult., after a long and painful illness, Lieut. Col W. R. Dickson, Asst. Adjt. General to the Forces. [He had served for nearly thirty years, in different grades, on the Staff of the Army in Canada.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, Arrived, 17th—steamer Herald, Henneberry, Eastport;—J. Whitney, passngers & merchandize.

18th—schr. Richmond, Pangburn, Boston, 5—R. D. Wilmot, ballast.

19th—Brigt. Warren, Fitcomb, Baltimore, 17—wheat & bread.

schr. Victoria, Nice, Boston, G. Taylor—assorted cargo.

20th—Brigt. Fidelia, Lincoln, New York 8—L. H. Waterhouse, assorted cargo.

ship Pursuit, spence, Liverpool, 44—John Mackay, salt & coals.

Brigt. Infanta, Bustin, Porto Rico 30—T. E. Millidge, sugar & rum.

21st—schr. Betsey, Robinson, Eastport—Master, ballast.

23d—ship Jane Walker, Gillies, Bristol—Order ballast.

Brigt. Merchant, Beck, Philadelphia, 7—Master, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

18th—ship William Ward, Dady, London, deals, Jas. Smith; ship William Hannington, stave, London, timber & deals; J. Barber: Brig Ann Louisa, Kell, Cork, timber & deals; John Mackay: Constitution, Wilson, timber & deals; Wiggins & son.

20th—ship Sea Nymph, Vaughan, Dublin, timber & deals: John Hagmund.

21st—Brig, Anne, Henderson, Sligo, timber & deals; Jas. Robertson.

Whale ship Java, Allen, of and from this port, was at Fayal on the 18th sept., 20 days out.

British barque shelmelers, waterlogged, dismasted and abandoned, apparently a short time before, was fallen in with by the Washington, of Newburyport, at Charleston, from Bremen, Oct. 7, lat. 42, 12, lon. 44, 30; she was leaking considerably. Capt. Adam took from her a gig boat, two topsails, a lower studding sail, a bell, a small stream anchor, a marine barometer, a lot of blocks and small chains.

Br. brig Halcyon, Dean, 37 days from Pictou for Boston, struck on Tuckernuck shoal, 7th inst. but got off leaky and stood for Nantucket. In attempting to go into the harbour, afternoon of the 8th struck on the bar. On the 9th, she had thrown over part of her cargo, and forged a head twice her length. More cargo would be thrown over until she should get over the bar. Capt. Dean mistook Great Point Light for the Highland Light on Cape Cod.

Arrived from St. John.—Oct. 20th, Nestor, at Liverpool; Thomas Gelston, Butler, at Belfast; 22d, Themis, Brown, at Liverpool; Perseverance, Blackburn, at Hull; 25th, Terpsichore, Calliton in the Clyde; 26th, Princess Royal, Morris, and Samuel Grundell, at Liverpool; Elizabeth Bentley, McGregor, at Gravesend; 27th, Cassandra, at Deal; Calliope, scott off Portsmouth; Belmont, Brown, at Liverpool; Mary, Smith, at Dublin; New Zealand, Mackie, at Newry; Castania, Reid, at Cork; Pekin, Harvey, and Wandsworth, sangster, in the Clyde. 28th, Oromocto, Cronk, and Lady Milton, at Liverpool; Ocean Queen, Wilson, at Dublin Bay, for Belfast. 29th, Albion, Moran, at Liverpool, with main and mizen masts cut away. 30th, Canada, at Falmouth, and proceeded for Liverpool: Ann Romney, Simpson, at Hull. 30th, Ocean Queen, Wilson, at Belfast; Hibernia, Rossiter, at Wexford; Gleaner, Gale, in the Clyde. 1st Nov., Mozambique, Botte, and Canada at Deal.

Sailed for St. John.—Oct. 18, Robert, Reid, from Deal. 20th, Ganges, Bell, Black, from Waterford. 26th, Argent, Moran, and Lady Napier, Stone from Dublin. 28th, Funchal, Stabb, from Torbay. Nov. 1st, Charlotte, Kinney, from Liverpool.

Nails and Paints.

Just received per the ship "Pursuit" from Liverpool:

75 KEGS assorted sizes fine rose head Board NAILS:
150 Half and Quarter Kegs best quality WHITE LEAD—for sale on account of the manufacturers.

JOHN KINNEAR.

November 24, 1843. 6i

London Particular Madeira WINE.

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of the above article—a superior quality—put up by Messrs. ARAUJO, in packages of 27 & 14 gallons each—for Family use, which will be sold low for *Cash Only.* JOHN ROBERTSON.

Nov. 24, 1843.

PER BARQUE PURSUIT,

100 BOLTS of the very best quality of NAVY CANVAS—bleached—Nos. 1 and 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Nov. 24.

Mechanics' Institute.

MR. FOULIS having been appointed by the Directors of the *Saint John Mechanics' Institute*, to give a continuous series of Lectures and experimental demonstrations on these subjects in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, more immediately connected with the visible phenomena, the constitution of our Globe, and the arts of daily life; proposes commencing the first course of twelve lectures of this series early in December next.

The attention will be particularly directed to the motive forces of Air, Water, and Steam; the application of science to Agriculture; Vegetable and Animal Physiology; the chemical operations of Domestic Economy in the preparation of food, by the various appliances of heat with and without liquid solvents, will be duly considered; and practical illustrations by experiment will be often resorted to, to render the philosophy of various arts and manufactures familiar to the pupil.

Each course of the series will comprise twelve Lectures, which will be delivered every Tuesday and Thursday evenings, commencing at 8 o'clock. Terms of admission to each course—for a ticket transferable, 10s.; not transferable, 7s. 6d.: Ladies' and Youths', 5s. Persons wishing to attend will please leave their names at the Hall of the Institute previous to the first of December.

November 24, 1843.

CONCERT

Of SACRED VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, by the St. John Sacred Music Society, at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute,

On Wednesday Evening Next, 29th instant, commencing precisely at 8 o'clock.

PROGRAMME.

PART 1st.

Anthem,	The Lord is King,	*Chapple.*
Motette,	When Lost in wonder,	*Webbe.*
Anthem,	Beyond the Glitt'ring starry skies	*Husband*
Solo	The Father's prayer,	*Henri. Herz.*
Anthem,	This Life's a Dream,	*J. Cole.*
Solo,	In cold mifortune's cheerless Day.	*Russel*
Solo & Cho.	Lift up your stately heads ye Doors.	
Psalm,	Winchester, My soul thy Great Creator Praise,	*Dr. Croft.*

PART 2nd.

Chorus,	O sing unto the Lord.	*Dr. Clarke*
Duett & cho.	I'll wash my hands in Innocency.	*chap.*
Chorus,	Hallelujah to the God of Israel.	*Haydn.*
Solo,	The Mother's Prayer.	*Lover.*
Chorus,	Hearken unto me,	*Chapple.*
Solo,	O had I wings like a Dove,	
Anthem,	O Praise the Lord,	*C. Meineke.*
100th psalm,	Be thou O God exalted High.	

Tickets 1s. 3d. each, will be for sale at the stores of Foster & Co., S. K. Foster, Peters & Tilley, T. G. Barr, and at the door of the Institute on the evening of Performance.

T. G. BARR, *Secretary.*

November 24.

Just Received.

20 BARRELS Mess PORK; 40 do. prime do.; 80 brls. superfine FLOUR;
12 Do. OATMEAL;
100 Barrels Pilot and Navy BREAD.

November 24. JOHN ROBERTSON.

To Retailers.

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

Please call and see.

JAMES NETHERY.

November 17. [Con. 6m.]

Navy & Pilot Bread.

JUST received, and for sale:—100 Barrels NAVY and PILOT BREAD.

October 6. WILLIAM CARVILL.

FURNISHED LODGINGS—may be obtained in a finely situated house, a few minutes walk from the Market square. Application at the office of this paper. *Aug. 18.*

Phœnix Building,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

HORSFALL & SHERATON

Have just received per "BELMONT," and other recent Arrivals, a supply of **Goods** for the **Fall Trade**—consisting of—

BLACK & col'd superfine BROAD CLOTHS, Pilot and Beaver ditto,
Buckskins, Doeskins, and Tweeds,
Valencia, Satin and Velvet Vestings,
Orleans, Parisians, and Britannia Cloths,
Lastings Camlets, and Paramatta do.
French Merinos, silk Orleans, Lustre Cloths, Chenie Cimens, and Crape de Amoys,
Brown and White Cottons,
Printed and Furniture do.
Shirtings, Stripes and Regatas,
Tickings, Osnaburgs, Canvas,
Duck, Table Linen, and Cloths,
Irish Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, Toweling, Huckabacks & Muslins of all kinds,
Lot cheap Scarlet Stuffs, for Cloak and Fur Linings,
Blankets, Red and white Flannels,
Kerseys, Plaidings, and Baizes,
Damasks, and Watered Moreens,
Dormnet and Gothic Blinds,
Black and col'd Silk Velvets,
Printed and Black Cotton do.
Black and col'd Ducapes, Sarsnets and Parisians,
Rich striped, Fig'd and Chenie Silks,
Satin and Ducape Handkerchiefs,
Col'd Bandannas, Stocks, &c.,
Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs,
Rich French and English Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Figured Satins, &c. for Bonnets,
Blonds, Laces, &c.,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c.,
FURS and Fur Trimmings,
Carpetings, Druggets, and Padding,
Hassocks for Pews,
Haberdashery, Tailors' Trimmings,
Small Wares, &c.

☞Daily expected, a supply of silk Fringes, Gimp, Trimmings, &c.

October 6, 1843.

September 22, 1843.

FALL GOODS.

Just arrived per *Rotschild, Evergreen, and New Zealand*, from Liverpool, the following Articles—

PLAIN and Figured ORLEANS;
Printed Saxony and Plaid Camlets;
Woollen SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs;
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Grey and White shirting Cottons;
Checks, stripes, and homespuns;
Blankets and Counterpanes; Flannels, serges, and Baizes; Printed Saxony Flannel;
Twilled striped shirtings;
Cotton Warps; Woollen Tweeds; Moleskins; satinetts and Drills;
Knitting Worsteds and Yarns;
Linens, Lawn, Diaper, Hollands, sheetings, Canvas and Osnaburgh;
Muslins of all kinds.

—ALSO—

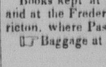
Per ship "British Queen" from London:

A large assortment of MUFFS, Boas, & Capes;
Black and coloured VELVETS;
Silks, satins, sarsnetts and Crapes;
Ribbons, Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Orleans, Saxony and Parisians;
Netts, Laces, Blonds and Quillings;
Lambs Wool and Worsted Hosiery;
Gloves—of every description;
Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes;
Gents' Hats, Scarfs, Hand'ks, stocks, Gloves,
Braces, Lambs Wool Vests and Drawers;
Valencia, satin, Valencia Toilenette, and Cashmere Vestings;
Pilot, Beaver, Diamond Beaver, Kersey, Cassimere, Buckskin, Doeskin, Tweeds, Broad Cloths and Fancy Cloakings.

Which together with a large stock of sundry small wares, are offered at very reduced prices for Cash only.

W. G. LAWTON.

Mail Accommodation Coach between St. John & Fredericton.



THE subscribers beg to inform the Public that they have commenced running a Coach between Saint John and Fredericton for the Winter, which will leave the Saint John Hotel every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock and will leave Fredericton at 6 o'clock on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, and on Saturday at Five o'clock, a. m.

Extra Coaches will be furnished at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms, on application to Mr. Scammell, at the Saint John Hotel, or to the subscribers.

Books kept at the Saint John Hotel, St. John, and at the Fredericton and Albion Hotels, Fredericton, where Passengers can enter their names.

☞Baggage at the risk of the owners.

JAMES BRADLEY,
JAMES HEWITT.

November 17, 1843.

Mail & Accommodation COACH,

between St. John and Fredericton.

Coach 'Perseverance.'

THIS COACH will commence its regular trips about the 18th instant, three times a week, by the Nerepis, during the winter—leaving Saint John every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at 6 o'clock, and Fredericton every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the same hour.

Persons travelling by this Line will find good Coaches and Horses, and an experienced Driver, and every exertion used to make Passengers comfortable.

Extra Coaches furnished at the shortest notice by applying to the subscriber at St. John.

There will also be a Coach once a week on the River as soon as the ice is sufficiently strong.

Stage Books kept at the *Commercial Hotel*, Saint John, and at the *Fredericton Hotel*, Fredericton.

The subscriber in returning thanks to the public for the very liberal support he has received for the last nine years, still solicits a share of that patronage which he has ever endeavoured to merit.

JOHN WINTERS.

☞All Baggage at the risk of the owner.

November 10, 1843.

"PROTECTION"

Insurance Company of Hartford,

SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

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

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

☞Office in Melick's Brick Building, Market square. September 15, 1843.

Brandy, Dublin Stout, Cherry Brandy, Sperm Candles and Vinegar.

Now landing ex Portland, from London:

10 HHDS. finest COGNAC BRANDY; [*Martell's.*]
6 ditto Guinness' Dublin Brown Stout;
10 cases (va. 2 doz. pints) sap'r. Cherry Brandy;
10 boxes London Sperm Candles;
2 hhds. London VINEGAR; for sale by

October 20. RANNEY, STURDEE & Co.

NEW FALL GOODS

AT THE ST. JOHN CLOTHING MART.

F. NEILL,

Has just received his Fall Supply—consisting of—

20 BALES and CASES of superfine Diamond, plain Beaver and Waterproof CLOTHS;
Superfine Dress CLOTHS—of all colours and textures;
Ditto TWEEDS, MOLESKINS, FLANNELS Saxonys, Orleans, CASSIMERES, printed and plain CALICO of every description.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

12 Bales of London SLOPS—of the latest fashion; consisting of—
Diamond and Plain, Beaver, Pilot, Waterproof, Kersey, and Duffield COATS;
Superfine, Dress, and Frock COATS;
Superfine PANTALOONS—of every description and texture;
Silk, satin, Valencia, Velvet, and Tweed VESTS.

SEAMEN'S OUTFITS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMES—*consisting of*—
Monkey and Pea COATS; JACKETS and PANTALOONS of every description and texture;
Red, Blue and White flannel SHIRTS, Lambs wool ditto; Regatta striped and white ditto;
Flannel Drawers of every description;
Blankets, Counterpanes, Rugs, &c. &c.
4 Cases of Beaver HATS and CAPS; Cloth, seal skin, and fur ditto; Glazed Hats and Caps;
Umbrellas; Travelling Bags and Trunks of all sizes;
2 Cases assorted HOSIERY; Fur, worsted, cheanes, and kid Gloves; Fur Capes; Muffs & Boas;
Silk, worsted, striped, and Rob Roy Shawls and Handkerchiefs; silk and cotton Neck Ties and Pocket Handkerchiefs, and a great variety of other articles in his line are now selling off at very low prices for Cash only.

Gentlemen leaving their orders, will be directly attended to, and executed in the neatest manner, and with quick despatch.

☞Twelve Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately, to whom the highest wages will be given.

November 17.

TEA, SUGAR, &c.

Landing ex "Lady Caroline" from London, and "Perthshire" from Liverpool:

50 CHESTS Fine Pekoe flavor'd CONGO,
50 Chests Fine Congo,
5 ditto HYSON,
3 Ditto Finest Souchong,
2 Ditto Gunpowder, } TEA:
20 Boxes SPERM CANDLES;
80 Ditto London Moulds;
3 Casks "Lazenby's" Pickles, Sauces, and FRUITS; 15 Casks BLACKING;
Cases Durham and French Mustard, Maccaroni, Florence Oil, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel, &c.
36 Cases Starch; 50 kegs Mustard;
3 Bales Shoe Thread and Bed Cords;
10 Hhds. Crushed SUGAR;
5 Puns. Golden Syrup; 50 boxes SOAP;
20 Coils CORDAGE;
10 Boxes Jordan Almonds;
20 Bags PEPPER; 120 boxes Raisins;
3 Carroteels Currants; 10 bags Almonds;
50 Drums Turkey FIGS;
20 Casks best ROMAN CEMENT;
2 Chests Madras INDIGO.

For sale by JARDINE & CO.

October 20, 1843.

IRON,

Plough Plating, Copper, &c.

IN STORE, and for sale low by the subscriber, the following, viz.:—

300 TONS common English *IRON*, well assorted;
100 do. Refined do assorted, "Banks' Best";
10 do. Swedish do. do.;
4 do. Plough Plating, do.;
50 bolts Copper, ass'd; 4 tons Blister STEEL;
2 tons cast Steel; 1 do. German do.;
10 do Hollow Ware, Pots, Bakepans, &c
20 doz. Frying Pans; 50 Plough share Moulds,
120 bundles sheet Iron, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26;
100 boxes sheet Iron (Canada Plates,)
50 do Tin Plates, IC. ICW. IX. IXX. DC. DX. DXX;
12 pairs Forge Bellows, ass'd, 24, to 36 in.;
50 Franklin and Register GRATES, ass'd;
100 Canada close stoves ass'd, 20 3 to 2 in.;
6 chain Cables, ass'd, 5 8 to 1 3-4 in.;
10 Anchors, ass'd, from 4 to 25 cwt.;
100 bolts *CANVAS*, ass'd, No. 1 to 6;
2 tons best OAKUM;
200 bags Iron SPIKES, ass'd, 4½ to 10 inch;
100 brls, Navy Bread; 100 brls. corn MEAL;
500 brls. and kegs best Sup'fine FLOUR;
500 boxes best Liverpool SOAP;
40 doz. long handled *SPADES;*
30 do. round and square pointed Shovels;
2 handsome Iron MONEY CHESTS.

WILLIAM CARVILL,
Nelson street.

Nov. 3.

MORE

Cheap Boots & Shoes,

JUST RECEIVED AT FOSTER'S SHOE STORE,

Corner of King & Germain streets.

Per ships 'Portland,' 'Lady Sale,' and 'William Ward,' from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow:

LADIES' Fine Black Cloth BOOTS, from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9d: Ladies' black Prunella Boots, from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9d.
Ladies' black Prunella Boots, from 4s. to 4s. 6d.
Do. Snow BOOTS of every description;
Girls', Boys, and Children's Cloth Boots;
Gentlemen's Black, and Drab Do.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilett SLIPPERS, in great variety;
CARPET SHOES of every quality;
Ladies' Kid Slippers, best sort, from 3s.
Misses and Children's Kid Shoes, from 2s.
Do. seal Slippers and Ties, all qualities;
Children's Boots and Shoes, from 9d. a pair;
Boy's, Youth's, and Children's strong SHOES, Boots, Bootees, &c., in great variety.

☞Further supplies expected at stated periods through the season.

Oct. 27. S. K. FOSTER.

27th October, 1843.

No. 2. North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have just received per ship "Wolfville," from Liverpool:—

18 CASKS HARDWARE—consisting of gardenter's patent, improved and common RIM LOCKS; Mortice Locks with and without ebony furniture; stock Locks; patent and common BELL HINGES, SCREWS; chest, cupboard, Desk, Till, Pad, and Trunk Locks, H. HL. T. Table, strap, Plate, Hook & Eye and Venetian shutter HINGES; Norfolk, Run, and Lancashire Latches; French Latches; French Latches, 2 3, and 4 keys; Brass and Iron Night Latches; japan'd and brass Door Bolts; Coffin Furniture; Percussion Caps; brass, copper and iron SPARROW BILLS; Heel Plates, cut and wrought Brads & Tacks; Bed screws, Wove Wire; Paint, Dust, scrubbing, shoe, Hearth and Black Lead BRUSHES; Skates, Joiner's Tools; counter weighing Machines, with copper and tin scoops; Riddles; Seives; brass, japan'd and Iron Candlesticks; Japan'd LAMPS; Brass blind roller Ends and Rack Pullies; pierced Iron and Green wire FENDERS; silver plated Candlesticks and Snuffers; tin'd, untin'd and enamelled Tea Kettles, Saucepans and Basins; spittoons, Perry's Inkwands, Thrums, Gimblets, Steelyards, Fire Pans, Hat pins, Gun Flints, Tea Trays, Bread knife and snuffer Trays; trout and cod Hooks, spring, rat and fox Traps, House and Horse Bells, &c.

1 cask Harness Mounting, assorted, &c.
25 tons "Banks' best" Refined IRON.

Per ship 'William Ward,'

2 Packages Pocket and Table CUTLERY, SAWS, &c

TO LET,

And possession given immediately:

A PART of a house in a convenient part of the city, containing two Parlours, four Bed rooms, Kitchen, and part of a Wood house. Rent moderate; apply at this office.

Cheap Hat and Cap STORE.

Per 'Lady Caroline'—FROM LONDON—

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED:

31 CASES HATS, Cloth & Fur CAPS, &c., comprising an excellent assortment, of which the following are some of the descriptions:
HATS—Best Paris, Satin Beaver, Gossamer and Silk;
FUR CAPS—Nutria, Sable, Hair Seal, Spanish Hat shape, Skulls and Jockeys;
SEALET CAPS—Trim'd with Fur, Brown and Black, plain and figured;
CLOTH CAPS—Youths' and Men's Navy and Fancy;
BOAS—Squirrel Tail and others.

Per recent arrivals:

English and American best Beaver, plated, and best Paris, with tissue cloth rims, felt, children's with tassels, and low crown'd Hats;
LEATHER CASES, Threshers, Children's Belts, Oil Covers for HATS, CAPS and TABLES;
Tinsel Lace, Peaks, Brushes, and superior Glazed HATS.

All which the subscriber is determined to sell at the lowest rates on the Cash system.

E. E. LOCKHART,
corner Market square & water st's.

October 30.

☞NOTICE.☜

THE Subscriber requests all persons who are indebted to him by Note or Account; also those who have omitted to make payment of debts due to the subscriber since January, 1837, as Assignee, of JOHN M'MILLAN, to make immediate payment of the same. And that all claims against him be presented at once for adjustment.

D. M'MILLAN.

St. John October 6th, 1843.—3m.

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.

Books, Stationary, &c.

WINTER GOODS.

Per ship Belmont:

PILOT, Beaver, & Patent Waterproof CLOTH, Broad CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds Vestings, Orleans Cloths, Lustres, Parisians, Merinos and Indianas, Flannels, Blankets, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons.

Per Woodstock—10 chests fine Congou TEA.

A full assortment of London and Scotch **Goods**, daily looked for per ships *Lady Caroline* and *Lady Sale.*

T. S. HARDING.

October 6.

House and Garden for Sale.

THAT eligible House, with extensive Garden, situated in Britain street, lately occupied by Captain French. The premises have just undergone a thorough repair, and are fit for the immediate reception of a family.

The above property is too well known to need further description, and will be sold, a bargain.

Apply to Thomas Baldwin, Queen street, (east end) or to End & Robertson, at their office Prince Wm. street. [Conr. 3i] *Nov. 3.*

FLOUR, PORK, AND BREAD.

Per Brig "Topaz" from New York:

450 BARRELS superfine and fine Flour of the best brands—Fresh ground,
25 barrels Genesee, for Family use,
50 do Rye Flour, of the very best quality.
50 do Mess and Prime PORK.
50 do Corn MEAL, kiln dried,
100 do best NAVY BREAD, landing at the North Market Wharf. Apply to

London Brown Stout,
AND
Manilla Cheroots.

Landing, ex *Argent*, from London—
100 CASKS, (each 4 dozen) best LONDON BROWN STOUT;
20,000 *very superior* Manilla Cheroots.
For sale low by
August 18. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Brandy, Tea, Rum, & Sugar.

The Subscriber has this week received and offers for sale low for Cash:
20 HHDS. Martell's BRANDY;
14 Puns. 20 Quarter Casks RUM;
20 Hhds. BRIGHT SUGAR;
20 Chests Fine CONGO TEA;
25 Catty Boxes SOUCHONG—about 13 lbs. each, of very superior quality;
10,000 Principe CIGARS;
10 Barrels Rum Colouring.
August 18. W. H. STREET.

Sugar and Oil.

Landing, ex schooner *Martha Bras*, from Halifax, at the North Market Wharf:
13 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
20 casks Pale seal OIL, 30 gals. each.
For sale by J. R. CRANE.
August 18.

SALT in store.

4000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT, in store, and for sale by
1st sept. JAMES R. CRANE.

Foster's Shoe Store.

JUST RECEIVED,

MEN'S Boots, shoes and shippers of all kinds; Women's Morocco, Kid, and seal Slippers; Women's French Kid Slippers; Girls' Shoes and Slippers of every sort, from 1s 9d. a pair; Youths' stout Boots and shoes; Children's Boots and shoes of every description.

For sale 25 per cent. lower than at any other store in the city. *Call and see.*
Aug. 18. S. K. FOSTER.

A Six Dollar Book at Half Price.

Just Published,

THE most splendid Pictorial Work on Bible history ever offered to the Public, embellished with several hundred new and fine Engravings.—The whole work (two volumes in one) making 700 octavo pages, elegantly printed and bound in the most finished style of modern bookmaking:

Sears' new and complete history of the Holy Bible, as contained in the Old and New Testaments, from the creation of the world to the full establishment of christianity, containing a clear and comprehensive account of every remarkable transaction recorded in the sacred scriptures during a period of upwards of four thousand years; with copious notes critical and explanatory, forming an illustrated commentary of the sacred text.—This work is for sale at the store of Messrs. G. & E. Sears, King street.

Preparing for Publication:

BY the first or second week in October, 1843—*Sears' Guide to Knowledge*; a splendidly illustrated work, comprising the finest series of embellishments ever presented to the public, in one handsome large octavo, of 500 pp. elegantly bound. Price only $2½. This splendid volume will in itself comprise a complete library of useful and entertaining knowledge, condensed in form, familiar in style, and copious in information, embracing an extensive range of subjects in literature, science, and art. 22d sept.

Iron, Tin Plates, &c.

The subscriber has received per "NEW ZEALAND" *from Liverpool:*
100 BARS "Banks' Best" REFINED IRON, 20 Tons;
500 Bundles Round IRON, from 1-4 to 1-2 inch, 1-2 cwt. each;
4784 Bars Common ditto, *well assorted*, 100 do., consisting of—½ to 3 inches Squares,
½ to 3 do. Rounds,
1 to 4x¼ do. Flats,
1 to 5x⅝ do. do.
1 to 4x½ do. do.
100 Boxes TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW.IX. IXX. DC. DX. DXX.;
100 Boxes SHEET IRON, *Canada Plates.*
Sept. 15. WILLIAM CARVILL.

CHEAP SHOE STORE,
GERMAIN STREET.

Just Received,

WOMEN'S kid, seal, and morocco Slippers, for sale at 2s., 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 2s. 9d. a pair; Girls' kid, seal, and morocco shoes, for sale at 1s. 9d., 2s., and 2s. 3d. a pair.
3000 pairs of Children's Boots and shoes;
1000 do. Youths' and Boys' ditto ditto.
Aug. 18. FOSTER & CO.

Brandy, Geneva, Wine, &c.

Landing ex *Canmore*, from Glasgow—
2 HHDS. best Isla MALT WHISKEY;
2 Puncheons ditto;
4 Pipes Spanish RED WINE;
10 hhds. BRANDY; 5 do. GENEVA.
Also—Just received on Consignment:
10 Barrels SODA; 12 Boxes Glasgow SOAP;
14 Barrels, 9 bags PEARL BARLEY;
6 Kegs BLACK LEAD;
12 Boxes India Rubber Blacking;
12 casks Rice; 20 M. Principe Cigars.
All which are offered for sale very low for cash.
22d sept. W. H. STREET.

TEAS.

20 HALF Chests Fine Congo TEA;
20 half chests Souchong do.
10 half chests Orange Pekoe do.
50 boxes Congo TEA, 14 lbs. ea. (very fine.)
30 do Souchong do, 14 lbs. ea. (very fine.)
Being a part of the Cargo of the "Prince George," now landing and for sale by
sept. 8th J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

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 stree*

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 oil'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.

CANVAS.

Received per *Prince Albert*, from Liverpool:
10 BALES, containing 150 Bolts assorted No. 1 to 6 best boiled and bleached Navy Canvas. WM. CARVILL
22d sept. *Nelson street.*

OAKUM.

The subscribers have just received per ship *Severn:*
2 TONS best Parish Picked OAKUM.
Oct 6. C. & W. H. ADAMS.

Steamer Nova-Scotia,
CAPTAIN JOHN LEAVITT,

THE route of the Steamer NOVA-SCOTIA will be as follows until further notice:—

Leaving St. John on Mondays for DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and returning from Annapolis, calling at Digby, immediately after the arrival of the Halifax Stage the same day.

Leaving St. John on Fridays for DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS, and returning to St. John on Saturday—Hour of Starting, 7 A. M.

The Friday trip will be extended to BRIDGETOWN every fortnight, commencing 21st inst. returning to Annapolis at high water.

The Sackville Route

Will be continued every fortnight, on Tuesday evenings, returning on Wednesday, leaving at high water—Commencing on Tuesday, 25th inst.

For further information apply to
GEORGE THOMAS, *Agent, St. John.*
LAURENCE HALL, *Annapolis.*
St. John, N. B., July 21, 1843.

Ornamental Hair Cutting, and Curling Saloon.

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

W. F. BROOKS

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

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

Attention paid to the cutting of Children's Hair.

WIGS made in a fashionable and superior manner.

Ladie's CURLS and FRIZETTES on hand.

N. B. Razors put in complete order.

Always on hand an assortment of PERFUMERY and Fancy Goods in his line.
August 25.

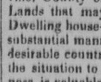
MOLASSES, &c.

Received by the schr. "Emily" from Halifax:—
20 PUNCHEONS of PORTO RICO MOLASSES;
Which with SUGAR and TEA lately received by "Charlotte" and "Eliza Ann," he will sell at lowest market prices.
15th sept. J. O'DONNELLY.

TIN, Sheet Iron, &c.

Just received per ship *Rothschild*, and brig *Prince Albert:*
539 BUNDLES sheet IRON, assorted, to No. 24;
6 Boxes IC TIN; 2 Ingots Block TIN;
3 cases containing 121 cast and German steel Mill Saws, assorted, from 4½ to 7 feet, for gangs or single; 1 cask FILES;
1 cask Curled Hair and Hair seating;
1 ditto Butt Hinges, Norfolk Latches, Locks, &c
1 ditto Brads and Tacks; 1 case Planes;
3 Casks containing GERMAN SILVER Spoons and Forks; Nursery Lamps, steel Busks and Eyelets, *Wilson's* shoe Knives, Mortars, Breeching chains and cart Bitts, Tin'd Rivets, sockets, castors, Patent Roller Ends and Rack Pullies, Bed caps, Rifle swords and Belts, sashes, Britannia Metal and Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots; sauce Pans; scrubbing, dusting, whitewash and Paint Brushes, &c. &c.
16 Bags Iron BILLS, 3-8 and 5-8 inch;
4 do. Brass do. 3-8 and 1-2 do.
2 do. slate Nails.
☞ A further assortment daily expected.
22d sept. T. R. GORDON.

Valuable Property in the County of Annapolis, at Private Sale.



THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, the superior RESIDENCE, with lands attached, erected at a very great expense by the late Abel Sands, Esquire, at Belle Isle, in the Township of Granville, County of Annapolis. Any portion of the Lands that may be required will be sold with the Dwelling house—the latter is furnished in the most substantial manner, and will make an elegant and desirable country residence for a gentleman, while the situation to a Merchant desirous of doing business is valuable from its being in the most fertile part of the beautiful Township of Granville. To the whole farm is attached nearly 40 acres of superior Dyke Marsh, which will be divided or sold in any lots to suit purchasers. This valuable property offers many advantages to the retired gentleman, the merchant, or farmer. For particulars apply to S. COWLING Esq., Annapolis Royal, or on the premises to HENRY LUXTON.
Granville, (N. S.) August 1, 1843.

Sugar, Tea, &c.

Landing this day, from the schr. *Eliza Ann*, at the North Market Wharf:
39 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
25 Chests Hon. East India Company's Fine Congou TEA (a superior article.)
20 Bbls. Prime BEEF.
In the "Prince Albert" arrived this day.
200 Bolts Bleached Greenock CANVAS;
12 Coils BOLT ROPE, 2 to 4 inch.
For sale by JAMES R. CRANE.
September 15.

Pork, Cordage, Canvas, Chains.

Just received, per recent arrivals:
50 BBLS. Prime and Clear PORK;
30 cases TOBACCO;
50 Tons IRON, assorted;
200 Bolts best Navy British CANVAS;
50 ditto Brown do;
30 Pieces Osnaburgs;
8 tons cordage, spunyarn, hamberline, housline;
1 chain Cable, 1⅛ in.; 20 do. from ½ to 1⅛ in.;
A quantity of short link CHAIN.
The above will be sold low, on application to
22d sept. JOHN ROBERTSON.

SACRED MUSIC.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates that the second Quarter of his Class for instruction in SACRED VOCAL MUSIC, commences on Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock, in the Vestry of the Baptist Church, Germain street.

Those wishing to join the Class will please attend on that evening.

☞ Instrumental Music, of both Bass and Tenor Instruments, taught upon the most approved system. Terms moderate.
September 29. H. W. SEWELL.

CANVAS & BOLT ROPE.

In the "Prince Albert," from Liverpool:—
200 BOLTS Bleached Gourock CANVAS.
12 Coils BOLT ROPE, from 2 to 4 inch.—For sale by
15th sept. J. R. CRANE.

NEW HAIR WORK.

JUST received—a good assortment of Ladies' RINGLETS, CURLS, FRIZZETS and MADONNA BANDS.

ALSO—Gents patent WIGS, and Metallic TOP PIECES.
8th sept. WM. MAJOR.

Brandy, Tea, &c.

20 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA—of very superior quality;
20 Hhds. bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
Also, hourly expected in the *Argent*, from London
20 Hhds. Martell's BRANDY.
July 3, 1843. W. H. STREET.

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. B. Ward.

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

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

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

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. Zotulin, Jun. Esq.

AUDITORS.

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

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

Important to Families and others.

Cheap Boots & Shoes.

Twenty Thousand Pairs of Men's, Women's & Children's Boots and Shoes,

Now selling off at Foster's Shoe Stores, in King and Germain streets, at less than cost price, for cash.

THE subscriber informs the Inhabitants of the City and Province generally, that he has on hand upwards of

Twenty Thousand Pairs of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes,

comprising every quality that may be required, from the very *cheapest* to the *very best* descriptions—and as it is his intention to make a very material change in his business after this season, he has now commenced selling off the whole stock by Wholesale and Retail at *less than Cost prices for Cash only.*

Individuals and Families, in want of any description of Boots and hoes, are respectfully invited to call at either store and examine the stock and Prices, and they will find the *cheapest Bargains* which have ever been offered to this community.

S. K. FOSTER,
and
FOSTER & CO.,
Germain street.
St. John June 23, 1843.

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 saluble matter, and may be used with great advantage."

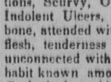
Amongst the advocates for this medicine, may be mentioned the names of sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., sir James Clarke, the late sir A. Cooper, Bart., Drs. J. A. Paris, M. Ryan, Grahame, Marshall Hall, M.D. F. R. S. &c. &c. Prepared and sold in bottles, in 3s. 9d. each, by J. G. SHARP,
October 28, 1842. *Chemist.*

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 Princess's Bouquet, Adelaide Pefume, 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 Ambrosial Shaving Cream; Riggs' Military Shaving Soap; Grattie & Peirces' Ekemelik or Sultans Soap; Floating Soap; Rose Soap; Sand Balls; Brown and White Windsor Soap, &c. &c.
May 17. JOHN G. SHARP.

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.

THE FIRST PRODUCTIONS IN THE WORLD FOR
The Hair! the Skin!! and the Teeth!!

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

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

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

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

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

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

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

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

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

ROWLANDS' ODONTO
OR, PEARL DENTIFRICE,

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

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

Rowland's
ESSENCE OF TYRE,
Or, IMPERIAL DYE,

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

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

Rowland's Alsana Extract,

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

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

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

A. Rowland & Son, 20, *Hatton Garden*,

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

Beware of Imitations! composed of the most pernicious and trashy ingredients, and which are frequently pressed upon the unwary as "GENUINE," and under the lure of *being cheap.* Be sure to ask for "Rowland's Articles."

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

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.

New Store.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.,

t the store late in the occupation of Mr. J. D. Mac intyre, opposite McMillan's Book store, Prince Wm. street:

A Prime assortment of ROOM PAPERS, suitable for Parlours, Chambers, Halls, Entries, &c., with appropriate Borders.

—ALSO—

40 Dozen Brooms; 20 Dozen Pails; Children's Waggons, Cigars, &c. &c., at very low prices.
JOHN LEITCH.
July 28.

Received per Prince Albert,
[LAST WEEK.]
Corner of Dock-street and Market-square:

FRY Pans; Sieves; IRON WIRE; Flint and Percussion GUNS; Percussion Pistols; Gun Nipples; Nipple Wrenches; setts of Gun Furniture; Bullet Moulds; sword Canes;
Smith hammers; sash Weights; sad Irons; Iron Weights; Traces; shovels; 1 bundle shoe Thread, Waggon Boxes; Nails; Tea Kettles; shot; cod-lines and Twines; shoe bills; ships' scrubbing Brushes; spiders; Griddles; with
4 large casks of assorted useful articles.
22d sept. G. T. WILEY.

NEW ARRIVALS.

per ship *Glasgow*, from Liverpool, comprising as follows:
4 BALES Grey Shirting *COTTONS*;
3 " White do. do.
2 bales Twill'd Striped do.
1 " Printed *COTTONS*;
1 " FLANNELS,
1 " Moleskins, & Fancy TROWSERING.
1 " Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS,
1 " Lining COTTONS:
2 " Cheap Orleans & SAXONY.
Which together with a large stock of Gents. Hats, Ladies BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c., are selling at very reduced Prices for Cash, by
July 28 W. G. LAWTON.

J. B. White & Sons,
MILLBANK STREET, WESTMINSTER,
Patentees of
Keene's Marble Cement.

THIS CEMENT, which exceeds in hardness any yet offered to the Public, is intended for the Interiors of Buildings, and is of two kinds: *fine*, and *coarse*.

The *fine* quality is delicately white, and is susceptible when properly worked, of as high a polish, as Statuary Marble. Incorporated with colours to form Scagliola, the imitation of variegated marble is effected with greater certainty, and less cost, than in any other material; and from the facility with which one colour is inlaid with another, very beautiful mosaic work for Tables, and architectural decoration, can be produced at small expense.

The *coarse*, or second quality, is available for Stucco, in situation where peculiar strength and durability are desired. Its adoption in place of wood, for skirtings, architrave and panel mouldings, with other internal fittings, is attended with a very considerable saving in expence: render buildings so stuccoed, to a great extent fire proof, and unassailable by vermin, or dry rot; added to which Rooms finished with this Cement, may be painted or papered at once, and thus fitted for immediate use.

KEENE'S Cement forms a beautiful in-door paving. For the floors of entrance halls, offices, churches, &c., it will be found to combine the durability and the appearance of Portland Stone at half the price.

RANNEY STURDEE. & Co
Oct. 13. *Agents for St. John. N. B.*

22d September, 1843.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have just received per *Belmont*, from Liverpool:
40 BOXES IC TIN; 8 do. IX ditto;
5 do. DC do.; 55 bundles sheet Iron;
20 bags spikes, 3¼ to 4½ inch;
3 rolls sheet ZINC; 4 ditto sheet LEAD;
2571 bars common IRON, well assorted;
30 bundles ditto ½ and ⅝ round and square.

Mechanics' Institute.

THE GESNER MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY having been purchased of the late Proprietor, Dr. Gesner, by a number of gentlemen, and by them placed in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, it will henceforth be open to the public under direction of the Institute, on the following terms:—

Admission for one year, to Members of the Institute, with or without family, - - 5s.
Ditto to non-members, do. - - 7s. 6d.
not transferable;
Single Admission, - - - - 7½d
The Museum will be open on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week, commencing on Monday next, 31st July, from 2 to 4 p. m.

☞ Tickets and Catalogues (if required), may be obtained of the Clerk of the Institute, at the Hall, on the days above named.

By order of the President,
July 29. H. J. CHUBB, *R. Sec'y*

General Agency and Commission Office,

No. 13, CORNHILL, LONDON, opposite the New Exchange.

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

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

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

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

FALL GOODS.

Ex *Belmont* and *Prince Albert.*
13 BALES GREY WARP;
10 do. Grey and White Shirtings;
2 Bales shirting stripes; 1 bale Blankets;
2 do. Flannels; 1 do. Vestings, &c.;
1 do. Serges; 1 do. Doeskins and Tweeds;
2 do. Pilot and Beaver Cloths;
5 do. Prints and Furnitures.
Daily expected from London ex *Lady Caroline:*
100 chests Fine CONGO TEA;
100 Coils RATLINE, 6 and 9 thread;
2 cases INDIGO;
Casks of starch, Vitriol, salts, &c.
Bales Osnaburghs, Orleans Cloths;
Linens; Threads; Reels, &c. &c.
L. H. DEVEBER & SON
22d sept. 6i *Prince Wm. street.*

COFFEE.

ON CONSIGNMENT—100 Boxes Muscatel Bunch RAISINS; the first arrival this season of the new fruit;
10 *Bags Porto Cabello* COFFEE.
For sale by W. H. STREET.
October 20.

Roman and Patent MARBLE **CEMENT.**

Daily expected to arrive per "Alexander Edmond," from London:
50 BARRELS best Roman CEMENT
1 do. Keene's Patent Marble do., for sale by RANNEY STURDEE & CO.
Oct. 6.

Salt, Oakum, Cordage, &c.

Per barque *Perthshire*, from Liverpool:
8000 BUSHELS SALT;
40 bundles Prime OAKUM;
10 Tons CORDAGE, assorted, from two yarn spunyarn to 6 inch;
1 ton Bolt ROPE; 1600 sheets Patent FELT;
3 tons BOLT COPPER, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1 1-8, and 1 1-4 inch;
2 tons Composition sheathing Nails, 3¼ to 3¾ inch, for wood sheathing;
2 tons Composition Spikes, from 5 to 3¼ inch;
5 cwt. 10 inch Spikes.
IN STORE.
A few hogsheads very Bright Porto Rico Sugar and Molasses.
Oct. 20. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Cordage, Brandy, &c.

Per Barque "Woltville," from Liverpool.
11 TONS CORDAGE, assorted, viz:—5 and 3 yarn Spun Yarn, 6 thread Cordage to 6 inch Standing Rigging, Hawsers from 4 to 7 inch, Manilla Point Line 1¾ to 2 inch, Marline and Houseline;
6 Hhds. best French BRANDY;
120 Bags SPIKES, 6, 7 and 8 inch.
For sale by J. R. CRANE,
Oct. 20. North M. Wharf.

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, Beaits' patent ditto, Tea and Table Spoons; Dram 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—Wolverstons 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, Firmer, socket, framing and mortice Chisels and Gouges, Rules, Compasses, Gauges, Spokeshaves, Drawing Knives, Hammers, Brace, 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.

INDIA HOUSE.

Just received, ex the 'Prince Albert,' from Liverpool:

A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c. which the subscriber will sell wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices for Cash only. They consist, in part, of the following:—

Gunpowder, Old Hyson, and fine Congou **Teas,**
(imported expressly for his retail trade;)
Refined Loaf and Crushed SUGAR,
London PICKLES and SAUCES, (assorted.)
Best Poland Blue, and White STARCH,
Button and Stone BLUE,
Pearl and Pot BARLEY and Split PEAS,
F., S. F., & D. S. F. MUSTARD, in kegs.
Best Durham do. in bottles.
Black PEPPER and White Wine VINEGAR,
Day & Martin's Paste and Liquid BLACKING,
Ivory Black. Washing Soda. Saltpetre,
Cream Tartar, Arrow Root, Nutmegs, Mace,
Cloves, Cinnamon, Jamaica Ginger,
Patent Table SALT; fine do. in bags;
Brown and White Windsor SOAP;
Candied Lemon, Citron and Orange Peel,
Maccaroni and Vermacelli, Isinglass,
Sago, Black Lead, Rotten Stone,
Castor Oil in bottles; Florence, or Salad do.

Which, with a general assortment of Groceries, on hand, he can confidently recommend to his customers—at the *Golden Elephant*, Dock street.

In Store—500 Bushels coarse SALT.
Sept. 22. THOS. S. MAGEE.

Geneva, Rum, Brown Stout, TEA, &c.

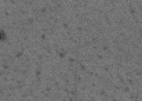
The subscriber has recently received by arrivals from Britain and the West Indies:
20 HHDS. GENEVA; 20 do. Brandy;
5 Puncheons Malt Whisky;
26 Puncheons JAMAICA RUM;
10 Puncheons RUM—very high proof;
10 chests souchong TEA;
20 boxes Glasgow Pale YELLOW SOAP;
300 boxes *Steele's SOAP;*
A few Barrels PEARL BARLEY;
20 casks (each 4 dozen) *Byass'* Brown Stout;
20 casks (each 5 dozen) pints ditto;
8 Hogsheads Brown Stout;

Which in addition to his former extensive stock of Wines, Spirits, &c., he offers for sale low for cash. W. H. STREET.
In store—3 Tierces Saleratus.
June 2, 1843.

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. Malichi's