THE Weekly Chronicle.

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

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THE CHRONICLE

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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.

MAY		R.	SUN. S.	MOON	H. W
11	Saturday,	4 55	7 5	1 40	6 43
12	Sunday,	4 54	7 6	2 4	7 45
13	Monday,	4 53	7 7	2 28	8 38
14	Tuesday,	4 52	7 8	2 53	9 22
15	Wednesday,	4 51	7 9	3 21	10 1
16	Thursday,	4 50	7 10	3 53	10 37
17	Friday,	4 50	7 10	Sets.	11 13

New Moon, 17th day, 4h. 14m. morn.

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: Geo. Swinney, 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:

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.

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

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

Life Assurance.

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

Blanks furnished gratis, and every information given as respects either department, by application at the Insurance Agency, Melick's Brick Building, Market square.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

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 Roberison & 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.

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just Demands against the Estate of William Parker Ranney, late of the City of St. John, Esquire, deceased, are requested to send in their Accounts duly attested, to the office of Ranney, Sturdee & Co., in Prince William street, for immediate adjustment, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

CATHERINE RANNEY, *Executrix.*
JOHN POLLOK, } *Executors.*
HENRY P. STURDEE,

Dec. 15.

TO LET,

For one or more Years, or for the Summer Months:

A Pleasently situated HOUSE, with ten Acres of LAND, a good Barn and out houses in the Parish of Kingston, (King's County,) two miles from Hampton Ferry. For particulars apply to JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

March 22, 1844.

20th December, 1843.

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. Adams,

Have just received per *Charlotte*, from Liverpool—

FOUR casks Patent SHOT, in 28lb. bags;
1 case Circular & other Saws; 1 cask Files;
Which, together with their usual stock of Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Hair cloth, and Curled Hair, Fishing Lines and Twines, Banks' best and common bar and bolt Iron, steel, &c. now on hand, they offer at low prices for good payment.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

"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.

NEW AND CHEAP

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the Inhabitants of this Province generally, that in connexion with his Retail Shoe Store, he has commenced an establishment for the manufacture of every description of BOOTS and SHOES that may be required for City and Country wear, and has now on hand ready for sale—A large variety of Gentlemen's Dress BOOTS, Waking & stout BOOTS &c.

Light Pump Soled BOOTS, Heavy Boots for Lumbermen; Pumps, Walking Shoes, Boy's shoes and Boots, Women's Shoes of various qualities, &c. *with a general variety of New Work stored daily.*

All of which, together with any sort which may be manufactured hereafter, the subscriber offers for sale at the *Same Prices* for which the *same quality of Goods* can be purchased, either at *Boston* or *New York.*

N. B.—Country dealers supplied on Favourable Terms. S. K. FOSTER.

March 22. King & Germain Streets.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

AN excellent assortment of Men's, Women's & children's **India Rubber Shoes,** of various styles and qualities. For sale cheap at *FOSTER'S SHOE STORE,*

Feb 23. King street.

CHEAP NAILS,

Cut Nails, Brads and Tacks, &c.

OF PROVINCIAL MANUFACTURE.

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

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

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

—ALSO—

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

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

Mill Saws and Files.

Just received at Gordon's Hardware store,

2 CASES, 5 & 5½ feet, best cast steel *GANG SAWS,* 20 to 24 inch do do do

Circular saws, made to order of an improved pattern. Frame saw files, from 4½ to 7 inch.

Mill saw *FILES,* from 7 to 14 inch.

ALSO—*on hand*—a good assortment of other files, rasps, &c.

March 8. T. R. GORDON.

CHEAP NAILS.

CUT NAILS OF NEW-BRUNSWICK MANUFACTURE.

10 TONS CUT NAILS, assorted, from 3dy to 30dy, now on hand, and are offered at the very low price of 2½ per lb. by the keg, at *Gordon's Hardware Store,*

Jan. 5, 1844. Dock street.

LUMBER YARD.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at his LUMBER YARD, (Deveber's Wharf,) Northwest end of Nelson street, an assortment of Clear, Merchantable, and Refuse Boards, Scantling and Sawed Laths. The whole of which will be sold low for Cash.

N. B.—Builders are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOHN W. CRAIG.

St. John, January 26, 1844.

FOR SALE.

THE Trustees of the Estate of the late William P. Ranney, Esq., offer for sale the following Valuable Properties, possession of which will be given on the 1st of May next:

That LOT OF LAND, with a *HOUSE PREMISES* thereon, situated on the West side of Prince William street, in the said city, formerly occupied by Messrs. Thompson & Wallace, and next adjoining property owned and occupied by Mr. Wm. Major—being 25 feet on Prince Wm. street, and extending back 43 feet, containing a large SHOP on the lower Flat.

☞A portion of the purchase money of the above Premises can remain secured by Bond and Mortgage on the Property for such periods as will render the payments easy to the purchasers.

Further particulars may be had on application at the office of W. & G. Ritchie, or to John Pollok and H. P. Sturdee, Esquires.

March 15.

TO LET—from 1st May next:

THE HOUSE in Prince Wm. street, near the Market square, occupied by Mr. Anderson, as a Boarding house, over the store of Mr. Wm. Hammond. Also the Shop occupied by Mr. Venning, Watchmaker. Apply at the office of this paper. March 1.

TO LET, from 1st May next:

THAT pleasantly situated *HOUSE,* on the corner of St. James and Germain streets, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Fenety and Raymond. For terms and particulars apply to Thomas Raymond, in the adjoining premises, or to

March 8. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Sugar.

5 HHDS. Crushed SUGAR; 10 hogsheads Refined ditto. For sale by

March 8. JARDINE & CO.

Miscellany.

THE CAPUCHIN.

A TALE.

"If aught be there.
That may hereafter in a thoughtful hour
Wake but a sigh, 'tis treasured up among
The things most precious; and the day it came,
Is noted as a white day in our lives."
ROGER'S ITALY.

MANY a long year has passed since I beheld for the last time the sunny shores of lovely Italy; but time which is said to wear away and efface both the impressions of pleasure and of sorrow, has been merciful to me, and has spared to many a picture of the past—as it has to the ancient frescoes of Herculaneum—the hints of many a scene as vivid and as distinct as on the day of their creation. It might indeed be a melancholy employment to revisit in reality many of the scenes of our youth, when years have added cares and trials to the existence, while they have deducted many of the friends, the companions and the pleasures of other days. But even from this very melancholy there would arise a pleasure, soft and soothing as the strains of an instrument touched in the sunset of a southern clime by the hand of one we love.

Fate, that niggard guardian of our enjoyments, has decreed some other lands for a dwelling place, and other, and far less welcome employment than the wandering "fancy free," a pilgrim to the shrine of Nature's fairest temple; but memory still remains and over her fate shall not exercise her sway unless indeed it be to turn your attention, gentle reader to our brief tale of the past.

Some fifteen years ago, I was wandering through various parts of Italy in quest of health, pleasure, and information, and had determined by way of a change, to walk from Genoa to Arezzo and thence strike across the country to Florence. It was toward the end of September that I set out from Genoa upon the execution of this plan, from which I promised myself abundant pleasure—a promise we are all apt to indulge in at the outset of some new and untried undertaking, till we generally find by experience how miserably delusive it is.

It was a bright, clear, cool morning, that on which I quitted the "city of Palaces;" scarcely a single individual walked in the streets, which a few hours later were thronged by the busy footsteps of thousands. The pearly tints of the gray—the first hues of early dawn, pervaded the silent streets, in every variety of shade which they could assume, casting what Sir Joshua Reynold's calls a "cloistered tone" over surrounding objects, with the effect of a "dim religious light through storied pane." Below me slept the dark blue Mediterranean, as calm as if its waters were but a mirror to reflect the hanging sails, the listless flags, the dark hulls of the vessels on its [illegible] on its craggy seat the P[illegible] of Genoa. Gradually ascending from the city the road wound among olive groves and vineyards, among orange trees and fragrant plants heaped upon every inch of soil by the lavish hand of nature; now it would wind with many a turn to the point of some jutting craig, beyond which there seemed no passage to the traveller, till suddenly he would come upon some cavern hollowed through the rock whose dark vault served as a sombre frame to the smiling picture of sea and land beyond; sometimes the road would skirt the edge of a bold and deep descending precipice, upon whose base the waters surged with one perpetual swell. It seemed as if the traveller, while he wound along those heights with nothing, not even a rail, between himself and destruction below—with nothing but frowning crags above, were wending his way along the utmost verge of our world from which even the slightest breath would suffice to hurl him.

But it is not my purpose to usurp the province of a guide book, or to spread out my story like a map before you. Thousands of travellers have pursued the same track, as safely and as pleasurably, perhaps as myself; and even many a native of these Western climes can add his testimony to the beauty of those distant scenes. For three days did I linger along this magnificent road, wearied, if I may so express myself with the constant succession of loveliness, and almost wishing for a sandy desert or rocky wilderness to vary the monotony of beauty.

I had halted on the evening of the third day at a door of a solitary cottage, built of rough blocks of unhewn stone, piled upon each other as regularly as their shapeless form would allow, and roofed over with slabs of a kind of mica common to the neighbourhood. This humble shanty was built against a perpendicular crag, which served the purpose of a wall for one side, and projecting almost over the whole roof stood it much in the stead of an umbrella over a bad hat. The whole was situated in a grove of chesnut trees, and connected with the road by a little path which wound among them for perhaps two or three hundred yards, till it terminated at the door of the cottage. Induced by a feeling of curiosity, and anxious also for information as to the distance of my next sleeping place, I struck into this path and knocked at the door. It was opened by a dark looking man in the common dress of a short green velveteen jacket, knee breeches and gaiters, who eyed me with a suspicious look much as a brigand would have gazed at an officer of justice.

'Cosa vaole, Signore?' at length he said; to which I replied by telling him I wanted to rest, and to know how far it was to the next village. As our conversation was in Italian, I shall take the liberty of translating it for the benefit of my readers who may yet have to learn that softest and most musical of languages.

'Ah, Signore,' said he, 'you have come to a desolate part of the world here; pray, what may it be that induces you to travel thus?'

Seeing that he was not yet at his ease, and not thinking it prudent to turn his fear into anger, I replied—'I am travelling for my pleasure, and prefer walking to any other conveyance when there is anything beautiful to be seen; but it is getting late I will ask you for a glass of water, and trouble you to tell me the distance to the next village.'

'Now I know, Signore, that you are an Inglese,' said he 'because you travel to please yourself; and I know that the French, Germans, and other nations, when they travel, have something beside pleasure in view. Cospetto! the Inglesi are all milordi, or, at least, so rich that they are obliged to come to poor Italia to spend their money. My boy Guiseppe, who is now in Genoa, told me that when he was in Londra selling mice, he never could get out of the city, it was so large; and that, among other wonders, they had a bridge under the mighty broad river, reaching from side to side without coming above water at all. Oh, Signore, I have never been further in my life than Spezzia, and yet that is a wonderful large place.'

While he was chattering away, now apparently satisfied, and with all the volubility and action of an Italian, I had full leisure to examine the interior of his dwelling. A large fire place occupied one side of the room; opposite to the door I had entered was another, but it was closed, and therefore all curiosity was shut out of that quarter; a small window, which had never known the comfort of being glazed, and whose only defence was a rustic shutter of boards, opened through the wall opposite to the fire place; while a wooden table, some benches, a miserable daub of the Virgin hung up over the fire place, a long gun in the corner, and a few plates and drinking cups, formed the entire furniture of the apartment.

'Well my friend,' said I, after performing this scrutiny, 'one must sleep somewhere you know—so just tell me how far I have yet to walk, and I will start.'

'Why, the nearest place to my cottage,' he replied, 'is a convent of Capuchins, a little below the road to the right, about eight miles from hence; ten miles beyond that will bring you to Spezzia; but I think you might as well attempt to get to one as to the other to night; and if a flask of tolerable wine, a piece of broiled kid, and some brown bread will suffice you for a supper, and some dried chesnut leaves for a bed, I shall be happy to accommodate you here.'

I had, in fact, little choice, for it was already getting dark, and I had no inclination to tramp another eight miles to be lodged after all in a convent; accepting therefore my hosts invitation, I requested him to prepare our supper that I might experience as soon as possible the merits of his leafy couch.—It is not necessary that I should tell you how I watched him, as by the light of a wood fire he prepared our evenings repast, or how that same repast was afterward devoured, assisted by the libations of his wine flask, nor is it necessary to mention that it was not conducted in silence; suffice it that the morrow's dawn found me refreshed by slumber, and prepared, after duly remunerating the host, for a continuance of the journey.

Pass we over also the first seven or eight miles of the road, and let the first beams of the sun and the narrative of my tale resume their course together.

Somewhat tired with walking, though deeply interested in the beauty of the view, I sat down upon a stone bench by the road side to rest and reconnoitre. Below was the convent described by my friend of the cottage, situated upon a cliff overhanging the sea, and shrouded in wreathes of thin blue smoke was beginning to curl up from the old building and to hover in its slow ascent over the surrounding woods. To the left, as I turned to look at the course before me, a bold sweep of hill crags, a[illegible]dale presented itself to view. Beyond it the distant waters of the Gulf of Spezzia, dotted with many a white sail like a speck in the distance, burst into sight, while a little more to the left, sweeping along the horizon which they bounded, appeared hills of Carrara glittering here and there with the rosy whiteness of their marble quarries, as the rays of the morning sun broke forth upon their crags.—Never shall I forget that scene, for which words are insufficient for description! Could I, however, insure a similar mood to that in which I first beheld that scene, I would at this moment brave the perils and discomforts of the sea to behold once more a sight so glorious. In such scenes the mind is more [illegible] susceptible of serious [illegible] or adoration [illegible] prompted by the beauty of his works or from a feeling of superstitious awe inspired by the beauty of the works themselves. The situation of a convent in such a spot struck me as peculiarly appropriate; for where could holy men better adore their Creator than in the midst of the loveliest of his creation!

And why should not these monks, I thought be holy men? True, the garb of a monk is no criterion of sanctity, nor is the religion they profess acknowledged by all as the true one; but then have there not been, and may there not still exist many exceptions both to the profession and the doctrine professed? Yes, surely! and his religion is nothing worth whose measure of charity is not extensive enough to suffer him to think so. When we remove from the noise, the hurry and the party spirit of cities, and sit down quietly amid the beauties and the solitudes of nature, how insignificant do questions of controversy and schism appear, and how utterly unworthy of a place between the creature and his Creator!

I had fallen into a train of reflections similar to these on the morning I am endeavouring to commemorate, when my attention was arrested by the figure of a monk, of the order of the Capuchins, slowly ascending from the convent to the road where I was seated. There was something so venerable and good in his appearance, that I watched him with interest as he approached, in the hope that something might induce him to stop and enter into conversion; nor was I disappointed; for as soon as he reached the road, he crossed over to the stone bench, and giving me a Benedicite, sat down by my side.

He was an old man, probably passed his seventieth year, and already feeble by reason of age.—The cowl of his habit was thrown back over his shoulder, leaving bare a head of singular beauty; the forehead was high and prominent—a circle of very thin hair, white as snow, surrounded the crown of his head, which was bald. His eyes, tho' sunk deep with age, were still bright and clear; the nose small and equiline, with a peculiar turn of the nostrils, capable of imparting, upon occasions, an expression of scarcasm or scorn, to which a small mouth, with thin and compressed lips, added the appearance of firmness. Over the whole countenance, however, prevailed an expression of benevolence and affection, causing one to think that either religion, persecution, or affliction had conquered the natural man, and brought its evil passions under subjection. In stature he was about the middle height, though the decrepitude of old age had somewhat impaired it; a habit of coarse brown serge, fastened round his waist by a cord, which was knotted at the left side and hung down in a long end to his feet, and also a black rosary and cross completed his appearance and attire.

'Whether are you bound to, my son, that you are thus early upon your travels?' asked the old man, when we had mutually surveyed each other.

'I have came from Genoa, father," I replied, 'and intend journeying as far as Florence.'

'How, are you going to travel all that distance on foot?'

'Yes, I hope to do so.'

'And why, my son? have you a vow, or is it a pilgrimage you are performing?'

'Neither, father; unless, indeed, it be a pilgrimage of pleasure,' I replied.

'Ah! you young men, what will you not do—what will you not sacrifice for pleasure? not that I would reproach you, my son—the virgin forbid.'

'You seem hard upon us young men, father; I fear you are inclined to be like Cato, a "censor castigatorque minorum.'"

'By no means; we who pass our lives in seclusion, and in the mortification of the flesh, have adopted such a course, believe me, with good reason; and while we have suffered ourselves, we know how to make allowance for the infirmities of others.'

'Your age, father, if I might presume so far, would of itself be sufficient reason for your renouncing the world; but when I look at your convent below there, and gaze around upon this enchanting scene, I cease to wonder at your apathy to the world, at your preference for the life of a hermit.'

'Ay, well may you praise the scene,' he continued; 'and I could wish that, like you, I was gazing at it for the first time, for then should I have the pleasure of many of my past years in store.'

'What mean you, father?'

'That I should be able again to behold this scene day after day, as I have done for years; but now my eyes are growing dim—my footsteps totter—and soon I shall come here no more!'

'Do you visit this spot so often, then that you speak thus?'

'Daily, my son, unless the weather or illness prevent me. I love this spot and the good people around have called it the *Friar's seat.* While I look at this lovely view, I forget that there is such a thing as a city; and almost that strife and bloodshed have brought their havoc in the world, though even yon blue gulf of Spezzia has once been the scene of Genoese and Venetian slaughter.'

'Why father, do you dwell on the subject of strife—you whose profession is peace?'

'Ah, forget—you could not know—how should you? but we old men are apt to dote.'

'Nay father, will you not explain? Surely the advice, if not the experience, of the aged must be ever profitable to youth.'

'My experience, son, involves a tale you may be unwilling to hear; my advice such as it is, I will give you.'

'Nay, you make me curious to hear your tale; you will not refuse to recite it to one who promises to be an attentive and grateful hearer.'

'Well, if I do not weary you I will tell it, for there is that about you which excites my interest and I would I might do you good by any means in my power; I will begin.'

(To be Continued.)

PRESENT AND PAST TRAVELLING.

On the luxury of a *couple* in the mail train! What emperor ever enjoyed so easy a seat with such rapid motion? What rajah, with all his oriental splendour, ever travelled with such celerity—with such freedom of space? What is a journey now? Repose upon an eagle's back? 'Tis but the wish to be conveyed some two hundred miles, and, ere the sun has performed half her daily course your wish is accomplished. Only seat yourself upon a chushoned arm-chair, with ample room for body and limbs,—your luggage carried to a place of safety by spirits obedient to your nod—take your book, or take your nap,—read or sleep, as suits your ease or inclination,—and ere you have to thumb a page or dream of pleasure to come, your journey is finished. Again ministers obey your bidding, and you scarce know that you are travelling, until the jolting of some crazy cab, or waggon of an omnibus, as it thumps and bumps over stones and gutters to your resting-place, reminds you of past days, when,

Having taken your place in a Telegraph or Tally-ho, you proceed, at six o'clock in a cold morning to the inn-yard, where some dozen wretches, half smothered in coats and macintoshes, with shawls round their necks covering chin and nose, equally then trying to squeeze themselves into a space licensed to carry six but not calculated for four, knocking against heads, treading upon toes, elbows in each other's faces, legs, and feet (whether male or female) fast locked within each other, grunting, grumbling,—here a fat, puffy man, wedged between two equally puffy women; in one corner, an interesting female with and interesting baby; in another, a recent recovery from typhus fever; whilst, between the two, sits jammed a monster of six feet three, coiled like a boa constrictor, bilt to point, frowning in agony from suppressed circulation,—with a pug dog, and an old Stilton cheese, under the seat, adding to the difficulty of respiration—the load outside, piled to the height of an attic chamber, threatning to topple over at every corner, or at every slight inclination. On they went, galloping down hill, crawling up hill, horses roaring, windows rattling, heads meeting—the only alternative seeming to be death by suffocation, or a compound fracture. Often have I risked life and limb with that extinct pride of England—the old stage coach—and, generally, from bad taste in disliking pug dogs, old cheese, and babies as travelling companions, have gone outside, sometimes, with coachy, though I cannot say that I ever found one of the species so amusing as I have heard them described. I remember once embarking upon one of these rolling break-necks, and, sitting upon the box, tried to play the agreeable with Jehu,—a rather squab, square, demi-savage, with a yellow belcher round his throat and chin; a flat crowned broad-brimmed hat and a coat with many capes, redolent of much heat and many moistenings; he had a fiery eye, a Bardolph's nose, and a thick underlip—which was distorted by his peculiar mode of calling to the horses. My first attempt at colloquy was, "Pray, Mr. Coachman, whose house is that?" "That; vy, its the house as Jack built!" "Indeed,—thankee." "Gentlepeople calls him Sir John Whipcord; but he's as nice a soul as ever handled a ribbond." Satisfied with my answer, and not being an adept at slang, I remained silent. On stopping a short time to bait, he carelessly placed all the reins in my hands.—I am no whip,—and such a quantity of leather straps puzzled me; I felt a little nervous, especially if a horse wagged his tail or threw back an ear, and was greatly relieved when he again resumed his empire. I suppose he was a little gratified by my patience; for, soon afterwards, he turned towards me and remarked, with a knowing leer, "Ain't that off leader a neat un?" Pray sir, (says I,) which is the off leader? Never shall I forget the look he gave me; but he said no more to me, simply muttering in a tone of utter astonishment "*Which is the off leader*—Well, I'm blow'd." Had he been told that I was professor of Greek and Hebrew, and regious professor of divinity, he would still have deemed me "as one of the ignorantest chaps as ever he come across:" and when at the last stage, I offered my tip, his eye scanned me scornfully, whilst his lip murmured a low but somewhat audible "reg'lar spooney." But these, with other monstrocities, have, thank Heaven, passed away. Their blind uns, their bolters, their tin horns, their short stages and their still shorter meals, their whips, tips, and chatter-boxes have nearly vanished. Joy go with them, if joy could go with vehicles affording real comfort to NOBODY.

NUTRITIOUS FOOD.—A very interesting report on the comparative nutritive properties of food was lately presented to the French Minister of the Interior by Messrs. Percy and Vauquelin, two members of the Institute. The result of their experiments is as follows:—In bread every hundred pounds weight are found to contain 80 lbs of nutritious matter; butcher's meat, averaging the various sorts, contains only 35 lbs in 100 lbs; French beans, 80 lbs; peas, 23 lbs; lentiles, 94 lbs in 100 lbs; greens and turnips, which are the most aqueous of all vegetables used for domestic purposes, furnish only 8 lbs of solid nutritious substance in 100 lbs; carrots, 14 lbs; and what is very remarkable, as being in opposition to the hitherto acknowledged theory, 100 lbs of potatoes only yield 25lbs of substance valuable as nutritious. One pound of good bread is equal to 2½ or 3 lbs best potatoes; and 75 lbs of bread and 30 lbs of meat are equal to 300 lbs of potatoes; or, to go more into detail, 3-4 lb of bread and 5 ounces of meat are equal to 3 lbs of potatoes. One pound of potatoes is equal to 4 lbs of cabbage and 3 lbs of turnips; but 1 lb of rice or broad beans, or French beans (in grain) is equal to 3 lbs of potatoes. This calculation is considered perfectly correct, and may be valuable in families where the best means of supporting nature should be adopted at the least expense.—*Dublin Scientific Journal.*

FREEMASONRY.—The young man, who may not frequent church or chapel, if he be a brother, must obey the summons to attend his duties in lodge, and he will then hear a sermon from the Chair, which, if he be a christian, will most likely lead him to his place of worship; or, if not, he will equally be taught the duties of his station in life, the worship of his creator, and the mutual aid we owe to one another as brethren of one blood and flesh,—"to be pitiful—to be courteous." He may add to those sacred precepts, the improvement of his mental faculties in all the liberal arts and sciences, as a duty likewise inculcated from the chair—the necessity of obedience to the laws of the country in which he lives, and how adverse to the glory of God, the good will of man, and peace on earth, are the actions of faction, fanaticism bigotry, and intolerance. These are the principles of Masonry; these are the conclusions I have deduced from it as an intellectual science. Its text-book is Preston—its history and philosophy the works of Oliver—its periodical of intelligence and literature the *Freemason's Quarterly Review.* But it has been asked, cannot christianity accomplish all this? Aye! and more! But while christians are contending about the mode and the form best suited to execute the mission of our elder brother, his followers as masons are trying ture, and mitigate by one universal bond of union the asperities, political and religious, which at present separate and dissever man from man in the social sphere. —*Rev. Dr. Slade. Freemason's Quarterly Review, for January.*

NUMBER OF ENGLISH IN FRANCE IN 1844. The following is an official return made by the municipal authorities to the Minister of the Interior and Prefect de Police in Paris, of the number of English residents (domicilies) throughout France on the 1st of January, 1844:—Paris, 25,000; St. Cloud, Versailes, and St. Germain-en Laye, 6,000; Rouen, Havre-de-Grace, and Dieppe, 5,000; Harfleur, Honfleur, and Caen, 2,300; Fontainbleau, Orleans, and Tours, 3,500; Bourdeaux, Touloise, Po, Barreges, Montpelier, Nismes, and Marseilles, 3,500; Aix, Avignon, and Lyons, 600; St. Quintin and Lille, 1,500; Amiens, Beauvais, Arras, Abbeville, and Montreuil-sur-Mer, 2,800; Boulogne-sur-Mer and vicinity, 7,000; Cassel, Warmhout, and Armentiers, 300; Bergues and Dunkirk, 2,000; Guines, Marquis, St. Pierre, and Calais, 4,800; making a total of upwards of 66,000 English residents in France. Admitting that each on an average expends five francs a day, the annual sum spent by the English will be above £4,820,000 sterling. This return does not include the number of English who pass through France on their route to Switzerland, Germany, Italy, the Mediterranean, and India, which on an average exceed 50,000. The facility now afforded by the London, Folkstone, and Dover Railway, and steam-packet to passengers for Boulogne and Calais, from Southampton to Havre, and Brighton to Dieppe, has greatly increased the number of visitors, which this summer will, in all probability, be from 60,000 to 80,000.

DEATH FROM GLANDERS.—The Paris *Moniteur* of Monday quotes the following from a letter from Carcassone:—"M. Basle, veterinary surgeon, of the 9th Chasseurs, who was married only 3 weeks since, died on the 31st of December of glanders, caught while attending a horse ill of that disease. It appears that the contagion of this cruel malady was communicated to the olfactory organs through the indiscreet zeal of M. Basle, who in desiring to investigate all the symptoms of the sick animal had the imprudence to smell and inhale the odour arising from the matter discharged from the horse's nostrils!" The *Moniteur* is in error in supposing that deaths from glanders are by any means uncommon. It is scarcely a year since there were two patients effected by this horrible disease in one of our metropolitan hospitals, and a third, in attending upon those originally affected, contracted the malady. All three died—*English paper.*

Oh dear, what can the matter be?—No marriage has occurred at Lydd (which contains a population of nearly 1,500) during the last twelve months!—*Kentish Observer.*

News by the Mail.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Our latest dates are from Delhi of the 19th, Calcutta the 20th, Agra the 21st, and Madras the 23d of February, and from Bombay of the 1st of March.

SUMMARY.

(From the Bombay Times of March 1.

The Governor General will, four days since, have rejoined his Council at Calcutta to lay aside the undivided responsibilities of empire. The Commander in Chief is on a tour of inspection preparatory to seeking solace amongst the Himalaya mountains during the heat of summer. The Army of Gwalior having fulfilled its destinies is dispersed through the customary cantonments within the British territories. The artillery of Scindia is in our hands, his armies are commanded by British officers; the rule of his house is an empty name! The Mahrattas, who so stoutly strove to ward off their fate, have for the present submitted to it without a murmur; how long they may please to wear the yoke without resistance remains to be seen. Confused murmurs of troubles in the Punjaub reach us continually, and almost unfailingly prove untrue. A sullen silence pervades Scinde, and the troops are left to recover themselves unmolested by an enemy. Sir C. Napier wisely refuses to have the army of occupation reduced under 15,000 men, the military charges of the country thus exceeding its entire revenues by a half. The affairs of Affghanistan no longer effect us.

From China our latest intelligence extends to the 12th of January, and matters here also are tranquil. Throughout India peace and prosperity continue to prevail. Some discontents have of late made their appearance in two or three of the late Bengal and one of the Madras regiments, and the strong necessity of a large augmentation of the Bombay army to enable Scinde to be maintained by it becomes daily more and more apparent.

Our last letters from Gwalior are dated the 17th Feb.; the intelligence contained in our issue of the 1st Feb., extended to the 21st Jan. The events which have occurred during the past month relate chiefly to the dispersion of the invading armies, the organization of the new contingent, the enthronement of the Maharajah, and the reconstruction of his government. The sulky attitude and scowling front presented by the Mahrattas appeared to portend fresh hostilities under the walls of Gwalior, when more pacific counsel obtained the ascendant amongst the chiefs: about 80 valuable brass guns were at once made over to us, in addition to the like number captured on the battle field, and 20,000 of the Mahratta soldiery laid down their arms and tendered their services as constituents of the new contingent.

The ceremony of installation took place on the 20th January: the Governor General, the Commander in Chief, the resident, with all the chief political and military authorities, were present on the occasion. All the *eclat* which circumstances permitted was given to the august event; but few of the chiefs were present, and the populace looked on in cold amazement at the spectacle, but without enthusiasm or affection for its object; and with hatred or aversion at his self invoked allies. Nineteen lakhs of rupees (£190,000) were paid down in cash towards the defrayment of the expenses of the war, and an acquittance given to the British government for seven lakhs more—making 26 lakhs, of above a quarter of million sterling in all. Some patches of territory have been ceded to us; and it is hoped that arrangements have been made for the honest and punctual payment of the troops, whose loyalty without this will be but transient. The army was reviewed on the 22d in presence of the Maharajah and chiefs, with all the pomp and circumstance of actual war: and on the same day it was dissolved by proclamation, the troops composing it having been directed to proceed to the several destinations assigned to them. On the day following the Governor General took his departure, proceeding through Bundelkund by Calpee, Futtehpore, and Allahabad, and accompanied by General Grey and the left wing of the army. General Littler, with a division, consisting of two brigades of infantry, two compan[illegible] and another of irregular horse, remain for the present behind. Major Drummond, Deputy Quartermaster General, was appointed the arbiter to settle the amount of injury done to the fields by the advance of our troops.

SCINDE.

Our latest intelligence from Scinde is contained in a letter from Kurrachee of the 22d ult. Her Majesty's 86th is under orders to proceed to Hyderabad on the 1st March, but this is apparently for the purpose of permitting further reliefs. The 2d Bombay Cavalry have exchanged places with the 3d: the former left Deesa on the 16th January, and having proceeded through the Desert, a distance of 314 miles, arrived at Hyderabad betwixt the 16th and 20th, and went into the quarters previously occupied by the 3d, in the entrenched camp by the river three miles from the fort. The men were in excellent health and spirits, and no accident of any sort had befallen the regiment on its march. Three of the officers, Captain Trevelyan and Prescott, and Lieut. Marriot, when 214 miles on their march, were ordered to return to revise the finding of the court-martial on Lieut Pilford, and would thus have entailed on them an extra journey of 500 miles before rejoining their corps. The medical committee formerly appointed to report on the means of improving the salubrity of the cantonments around Hyderabad, have in the meantime adopted a more cheering view of matters than might have been anticipated. That the malaria is chiefly occasioned by the inundation appears unquestionable; but much of the sickness recently experienced seems to have arisen from the watering of the fields by canals for the purpose of irrigation, which can without trouble be put a stop to, provided we are willing to purchase health for our men at the expense of the fertility of the soil. At Sukkur matters are much more unhopeful than within the Delta, and there our troops have almost equally suffered, however protected. Her Majesty's 13th reached camp two months since in the highest condition as to health and efficiency, but were attacked in numbers immediately on their arrival, and of the earliest sufferers several have died. Sir R. Sale, whose health stood out all the toils of Cabool and hardships of Jelallabad, has become ill, and will, it is feared, require to quit his regiment for the present. Some idea of the effects of the recent sickness on the constitutions of the men may be gathered from the fact that out of a detachment of 45 Europeans and 150 natives proceeding up the river 30 of the former and 82 of the latter died before reaching Ferozepore. Precisely one-half of the European artillery left their bones at Sukkur, the survivors being, in all likelihood, destined never again to share in active service. Her Majesty's 28th, now at Poonah, continues to suffer almost as much as ever in the delicious climate of the Deccan, from the effects of the poison damps of the Indus. Though this state of matters is of unfrequent occurrence, and was on the present occasion wholly unexpected, officers best acquainted with the climate are of opinion that visitations similar to that which has just been experienced may be looked for periodically as heretofore, at intervals of from five to nine years. Our posts beyond the river—Sukkur, Shikarpore, Larkhanah, &c., will on such occasions, be placed at the mercy of the hill men, who cherish blood feuds with religious fervency from generation to generation. The Belooches know not what it is to forgive, and the thousand wrongs inflicted at Deyrah, Kahun, Kojjuck, and Kelat, may be avenged when pestilence next converts our unprotected cantonments into hospitals, when we have a wide river, and 300 miles of desert in our rear between our troops and their supplies, and rugged mountains and a fierce predatory and warlike population, maddened with the thirst of vengeance, in our immediate front. General Napier has wisely resolved not to suffer his force to be diminished under its present strength, and the Governor General has been compelled to acknowledge that the exigencies of the public service in the newly-acquired territory of Scinde, compel him to add another regiment to the Bengal irregular cavalry.—The Bombay government are said to have memorialised the Court of Directors for a large addition to their army. The cost of the troops now in the Indus amounts to about a million sterling annually, the entire revenues of the Ameers to about half of this, our share annually to less than a quarter of a million. The Indian army was in the latter years of Lord Auckland's rule, increased by 50,600 men on account of the operations in Affghanistan and China; it was ordered to be reduced in February, 1843, by about 18,000, so that it is now stronger by 32,000 men than it was before our recent war policy began; it was found strong enough for every thing but foreign war, and so it would again were we to keep within our territories. Of the seven corps of infantry originally ordered down, the 6th, 19th, 48th, and 46th Bengal N. I. have been countermanded; the two former having marched to Shahjehanpore and Bareilly, the 48th has been directed to stand fast at Loodeana, and the 46th ordered to Benares. The 4th and 69th regiments have been ordered instead of the 6th and 19th, and are to proceed immediately to Sukkur, together with the 7th Light Cavalry, and the 3d and 4th Companies of the 6th Battalion Artillery, each with a field battery attached, one with horse and the other with bullock draught. The 2d and 4th troops of the 1st brigade of Horse Artillery the 15th, 34th, and 63d regiments of Native Infantry are still under orders for Scinde, but whether they are actually to proceed there appears to be a matter of doubt. The 64th having become mutinous, and positively refused to proceed to Scinde, their destination was altered, and they were ordered for Benares instead—one of the best stations in India. The 34th, now at Ferozepore, were destined to take the place of the 64th, and equally declined to proceed unless on their own terms. Letters from Loodianah of the 17th state, that the troops there had become mutinous at the thoughts of service in Scinde and occasioned much tribulation at the station; and, finally, the whole of the regiments on their way downwards have been halted on their march toward Sukkur, until the matter could receive more mature consideration. Half the Bombay army being occupied on the Indus, and the troops not employed on foreign service being barely sufficient for the duties of the Presidency, the Madras government was applied to. The 47th regiment, under orders for Moulmein, was despatched for service in Scinde; but it was found advisable to alter their destination; they were landed at Bombay and misunderstandings of a grave description which broke out amongst them are at present under investigation. The Madras 20th N. I. having been ordered to proceed from Belgaum to Surat in the Bombay presidency, were suddenly countermanded when two days on their march. The 16th Regt. of H. M.'s Native Infantry was put in orders in their place—when a government order directed both to remain where they were. If it is intended to keep Scinde with Bombay troops, an augmentation of from 5,000 to 10,000 men must immediately be made in the army of the Western Presidency, at present less than 30,000 strong.

(From the Times)

The cause of the dissatisfied spirit exhibited by these soldiers has arisen from their unwillingness to go to Scinde, which is said by them to be a foreign country, and where an extraordinary sickness prevailed, which obliged them to provide for their families at home, instead of taking them in their company; and as they cannot do so without extra allowances, which are not granted, they have in some regiments positively declared that they will not go to that sickly country. The 64th Bengal Regiment refused, and has been ordered to return to Benares, where it will, as it is expected, be most severely handled. The 35th Regt. of the same army has shown the same disposition at Ferozepore, and the bad spirit was described as extending itself thro' most of the regiments of that Presidency, when required to go to the Banks of the Indus.

In the Madras regiments that were ordered to Scinde similar feelings were found to prevail. The 47th Regiment Native Infantry embarked at Madras in January, and on board one of the transports a mutinous feeling was shown by a young soldier who had joined but a month previously; this was not of great importance, although some of the others protected him, and even attempted to liberate him on his being put in irons; but the greatest evil of the whole was, that at a public parade in Bombay, where the whole regiment landed, the orders of the officer commanding the regiment during some of the evolutions were countermanded from the ranks, [illegible] were holden on the Ringleaders. The strongest determination was exhibited to suppress the spirit of insubordination in the troops of those two presidencies, which, however, appears to be confined to the regiments ordered to Scinde.*

The Bombay troops, to whose bravery the conquest of Scinde is mainly owing, have not, notwithstanding their sufferings in the campaigns, and during the lately sickly season, shown the smallest unwillingness to go to Scinde; on the contrary, one of their regiments actually volunteered to go thither. There has been a public cry raised for the increase of the number of the Bombay regiments from 26 to 36 or 40, after which they alone will be able, without any demands on the other presidencies, to maintain their conquests on the banks of the Indus.

* The dissatisfaction seems to have arisen from a religious or superstitious objection to march beyond the Indus.

Bombay.—A subscription is now on foot, and is filling up rapidly for the erection of a monument to the memory of Major Eldred Pottinger. The brass guns in the desert betwixt Cutch and Scinde are being broken up in small pieces and sent to the Presidency on bullocks, to furnish metal for the column to be erected at Bombay, in honour of the victory of Meeanee. A subscription has been opened to receive money to assist in the liberation of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly, now believed to be alive in Bokhara.

The number of deaths which occurred on the island of Bombay during the month of January was 1100—225 of which were from cholera, which disease seems to have settled down into one of the ordinary maladies of the place. H. M. S. Thalia, 42 guns, Captain Charles Hope, got under weigh on the 15th Jan., for New South Wales and the Pacific station. As it was young flood she was got off in about ten minutes.

MR. O'CONNELL IN LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Thursday night.—The poor Irishmen resident in Liverpool have to-night been gratified with a hearing of their darling idol. The convicted conspirator has been plunging neck and heels in his mad career, heaping his insulting anathemas in a most wholesale manner on judges and jury, with the same virulence as on the government. In the Liverpool Amphitheatre the poor Irish have been congregated and robbed of their hard earned three pences, to get a sight of "the old man of the mountain." The meeting was got up under the absurd pretence of showing the feeling of Englishmen, as being opposed to the late proceedings in Dublin.—We need not waste time in exposing this nonsense; it will at once be manifest that in a town like Liverpool, there must be a population of Irish labourers sufficient to fill two such buildings as that selected for the meeting. Nearly the whole of the persons present were of the class we mention, and these were accompanied by their wives and children, all of whom testify their idolatry of the man in the same manner as on the other side of the water. On the platform there were some of the extreme Radical faction of the town, composed of Roman Catholics, Unitarians, and Nothingarians, the set who are always ready for any such gatherings, and who rejoice in any opportunity of stirring up the passions of such poor creatures as from their audience on these occasions. An elderly gentleman, named Rathbone, was in the chair; he is the regular man for these sort of meetings, and is looked upon here as a kind of stop-gap, ever available whenever no other decent person can be laid hold of, and impressed into the service. He is the same unfortunate individual who so constantly offers himself for the suffrages of his fellow townsmen as a local member of the corporation and, we hardly need add, is as constantly kicked out. He amuses the public by occasionly sitting for his portrait; and has the vanity to apply for its reception in the Council Chamber, but this being too good a joke, he is obliged to satisfy his vanity by obtaining it a corner in some greengrocer's shop, instead of its transfer to the exalted temple of the old gentleman's ambition. In the business of to-night's meeting he has been assisted by a few individuals of no standing in the town, but who with himself belong to the party of extreme malcontents; however, these persons are of little or no consequence; and, to give a sample of the sort of people who appeared as bosom friends of the agitator, we need not mention a Scotchman, who acted as proposer or seconder (we forget which) of one of the resolutions. He was a very odd looking sort of person, with huge foxy whiskers, and who harangued the audience in his own broad northern accent, but which seemed anything but intelligible to the Emerald islanders. In order to show the sort of society into which he had been introduced in Ireland, he told them that, at a private dinner party in Dublin, he had heard an Irish Protestant, when speaking of Roman Catholics, say "that he would have cow itch thrown in their eyes, and would not so much as allow them the use of their finger nails to scratch themselves with." The beastliness of the expression says quite sufficient for this worthy, and of his Dublin society: even the Irishmen were horrified at it, and at once recognised it as being peculiarly Scottish.

Dan at great length edified and amused them in his usual manner, and told them of his intention to come back to England *as soon as he could*, to endeavour to get together some 20 or 30 gentlemen to go round to the different towns and cities of England with a petition, praying for the impeachment of the ministers. He then applied his usual bitter observations to the judges and jury who have placed him in his present serious position, not forgetting to apply every title of opprobrium his fertile vocabulary was capable of.

The result of the whole was the presentation of an address to Mr. O'Connell, complimenting him upon his unceasing endeavours to force attention to the wrongs of Ireland.

The meeting shortly afterwards broke up.

It was considered probable that some disturbance might arise from the holding of this assembly, which was not unlikely, considering that nine-tenths of the town look with loathing and detestation on the Irish agitator and his doings.—*London Standard.*

MARRIAGE OF OJIBBEWAY INDIANS.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning St. Martin's Church and its vicinity presented a gay and animated appearance, one of the Ojibbeway Indians known by the appellation of Not-een-a-akm, or the *Strong Wind*, being about to enter the bonds of matrimony with a young and beautiful English lady. About half-past nine o'clock, a coach drawn by four grey horses containing the Indians, their wives and children, attired in their native costume, followed by two carriages—the first containing the bride, bridegroom, and bridesmaids, and the second the father and friends of the bride—drew up at the church, and the whole of the party entered the sacred edifice, which was crowded by fashionably dressed persons, the majority being ladies. The first to enter the aisle, accompanied by a young gentleman, one of the wedding party, was the Boy Chief aged 75, Ah-que-we-zaints," attired in his full Indian dress, wearing a large wedding favour with streamers from the left side of his head and breast. He was followed by "The Driving Cloud," war chief aged 51, "Pat-an-ah-quot a-wee-be," accompanied by a youthful associate, the chief in his full war costume and wedding favours, "The Flying Gull" We-nish-ka-wee-be, and Mr. Sanders a friend of the bride's father, "The Moonlight Night" Gish-wee-gosh-e-ghee, and Mr. Hughes, "Tobacco-sah-na" and Mr. Anderson and lastly "The Squaw of the Moonlight Night" Wos-se-ah-e-neuh-qua," accompanied by Mr. Rankin.

As the Indians walked up the aisle in pairs, their dignified demeanour and placid appearance were the theme of general admiration. Two or three minutes elapsed, and expectation was at the greatest stretch, when the bridesmaids, Miss E. Haynes (sister to the bride) and Miss Edmonds, accompanied by two other ladies, attired in white, approached the communion, followed by the father and mother of the bride, with the happy couple.—The bride presented a most interesting appearance. She is a delicate looking young lady, of pale complexion, with dark hair. She was attired in flowing white, with a veil which reached from a wreath of orange blossoms encircling her hair, to the bottom of her dress. The bridegroom was habited in a robe [illegible] edges. He also wore a rich head-dress, but somewhat different from those worn by the Indians, and over his surcoat a scarlet shawl of the brightest colour, and his feet were clothed with a pair of mocassins, presented to him by the war-chief, adorned with the most curious needle-work; made of the skin of the moose deer. Having gracefully placed his intended bride on his left hand, the clergyman proceeded to unite them in bonds indissoluble. The father, Mr. Haynes, gave his daughter away, and at the conclusion of the ceremony, the rev. gentleman cordially shook hands with the new man and wife, and the bridegroom imprinted on the lips of his bride the hymeneal salute. The requisite forms and signatures having been gone through in the vestry, the wedding *cortege* took their departure in the order they entered.—*London Times.*

Marriages in High Life.—The marriage of William Mordaunt Edward, eldest son of Sir Wm. Mordaunt Milner, Bart., of Nunappleton-Park, Yorkshire, and Georgina Anne, youngest daughter of the late Frederick Lumley, Esq., of Ticknill castle, niece of the late, and cousin of the present Earl of Scarborough, took place on Tuesday, the 16th of April.

On Tuesday, 9th ult., the Earl of Aboyne, son of the Marquess of Huntly, led to the hymeneal alter, Miss Mary Antoinetta Pegus, daughter of the Rev. William Peter Pegus. The bride was given away by her Reverend father, and the Hon. Miss Cavendish and Miss West acted as bridemaids. The noble party on leaving the Church proceeded to the town residence of the Marquess of Huntly.

THE REVENUE.

The quarterly revenue tables, made up on the 5th of April, have been published. The increase in the quarter is, customs, £381,910; excise, £85,316; stamps, £45,885; taxes, £1,987; property tax, £107,627; post-office 30,000; crown lands, £30,000; making a total increase in the ordinary revenue for the quarter, of £685,725. There is a decrease under the head miscellaneous, of £500,264, which, though balanced against them in the account, scarcely affects the sources of revenue derived from the industry of the people.—The total increase in the quarter, both of ordinary and extraordinary revenue, is £825,298, from which, deducting the decrease, there is a sum of £325,034 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1843 to be applied to the service of the state.—In the year there is a decrease in the amount of stamps of £12,699, and in the amount of taxes of £73,064, but on all the other branches of the ordinary revenue there is a considerable increase. The total increase deducting the decrease of the revenue for the year, is £4,318,167, which is, however, less than the amount of the property tax, £5,356,887, by £1,038,720. This turns out, therefore, a much more productive tax than Sir Robert Peel anticipated; and the sum it yields shows that the whole of the incomes of £150 and upwards, the limit of the tax, amount to something more than £200,000 a year.—What a prodigious mass of wealth! On the whole, these tables are satisfactory as an index to the still increasing trade, consumption, and wealth of the community.

It has been decided by the authorities, upon a return called for all married officers in Great Britain and Ireland living out of the barracks, that each married officer so living out of the barracks in Great Britain shall receive 2s. 6d. a week for coals and candles, and in Ireland 2s. 9d.

SHIPWRECK OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAM FRIGATE WILBERFORCE.

The surmises lately entertained relative to the fate of this vessel are, we regret to say, too well founded; and that she was lost in the early part of February last, on the coast of Africa. She was it will be recollected, engaged in the late unfortunate Niger expedition, and it is stated that no vessel in her Majesty's service was more commodiously fitted up than the Wilberforce. Since the failure of that expedition she has been commissioned to the service on the coast of Africa, under the command of Lieutenant Commander Richard O. Moore, and was, we believe, engaged surveying the river Gambia, when at about ten o'clock at night, the air bright and clear, the officers and crew were alarmed by the vessel striking heavily upon apparently a sunken rock, which subsequently proved correct, it being situate on the east side of the Dog Islands. As a precaution to save the lives of all on board, Lieutenant Moore had the paddle box life boats got afloat in case of necessity, and then every exertion was directed to get the ship off the rocks; her guns were thrown overboard, also her cables, anchors, shot, and stores; but notwithstanding, she became a fixture, and by the following day it was found that the vessel was completely settled on the island, and the edge of the rock was protruding through her bottom, and she was half full of water. On the intelligence arriving at Bathurst, St. Mary's, the Governor accompanied by most of the masters and captains of the merchant vessels then lying in the harbour, and other assistance, proceeded to the wreck in the hope of getting her off. Her masts and all the rigging were taken out of her, as well as a portion of her materials, but still she remained as firm as before, consequently will become a total wreck. Part of her crew have been taken back to St. Mary's where they await further orders. The Wilberforce was the largest vessel built for the Niger expedition, and was, we understand, upwards of 600 tons burden. When fitted out at Woolwich about three years since, she was the admiration of her Majesty, and her royal consort Prince Albert, also the King of Belgium, the Dutchess of Kent, Duke of Cambridge, and, in fact, the royal family and nobility, who, it will be recollected, visited the dockyard, for the purpose of inspecting the vessel and the other steamer built for the expedition. Her loss is stated to be a very considerable extent.

COMMERCIAL.

The aspect of Commercial affairs at the present time is in the highest degree satisfactory, and whether we look at the state of trade in the agricultural or manufacturing districts the same applies generally to both.

The recent advices from the United States have had the effect of reducing the prices of Cotton, notwithstanding the heavy orders that have been received by the Overland Mail from India, and the demand for the staple at present is only limited speculation having entirely ceased. Prices have declined since this day week fully ¼d per lb on American descriptions.

The demand for Iron at the present time is more extensive than it has been known for the last five years, and a reference to our prices current will show that there has been a considerable advance in prices, which there is not the slightest doubt will yet go very much higher. The main cause of the demand is the extension of railways on the continent, whither a great deal is being shipped.

Money still continues very abundant, and discounts to rule low; indeed so abundant is money, and the desire to invest in Government securities so great, that the prices of English funds are now much higher than they have been for many years.

The Corn trade is less active, and prices of most descriptions of Grain are lower than at the issue of our last publication.

There has been a considerable reaction this morning in public securities, in consequence of some rather large parcels of stock being brought upon the market. Consols were done early at 100¾, but when the broker of the Commissioners appeared in the box, he was offered all he wanted (£40,000) at 99⅞, and the quotation then went down to 99⅞: since then the price has recovered, the last transaction being at 100. The other stocks underwent per cents. going down to 99¾, three-and-a-half ditto to 102¾, and three-and-a-half new to 103¾. They have, however, again improved. Exchequer-bills have been stationary at 74 76 pm.

Spanish bonds have been lower, and the market continues still heavy; the five per cents. were last done at 25½, and the threes at 36½. The other transactions have been few. Brazil only being quoted at 80¾, and Columbian Venezuelan at 15.—*News Let.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Shortly after seven o'clock on Thursday morning a disastrous accident occurred on the extensive premises belonging to the Dover Railway, near the Bricklayers' Arms, Old Kent Road. It appears that while the body of men, about eighteen or twenty, were working underneath the shed intended for the reception of the luggage trains bringing goods to the western parts of the metropolis, the superincumbent mass of roofing, consisting of several tons of iron rafters and slating, fell to the ground, thro' the yielding of the foundation of the pillars by which it was intended to be sustained, burying in its fall the whole of the workmen. The range of building in which the unfortunate men lay buried is upwards of 200 feet in length. The western frontage to the Dover Road is substantially built, and in the centre is an ornamental elevation intended for a clock-tower. These remain, but the whole of the roofing is fallen, and presented a mingled scene of dust, desolation, and of death! It is said the slip was noticed by one of the workmen, who observed the supporters to turn rapidly round several times; but before he could reach his unconscious fellow-workmen the whole mass had fallen in, and they were swallowed up in the ruins. Exertions were immediately made to explore the ruins. At nine o'clock, the body of a poor fellow named May, a carpenter, was found. It is frightfully mutilated, and has been removed to await an inquest. At twenty minutes past nine another man, dressed in a working dress, was dug out, and brought from the ruins. He was quite dead, and the body taken to the Swan Inn. Several poor fellows, seriously maimed, were also found, and taken to Guy's Hospital by the police and others on stretchers. Soon after ten o'clock another man was brought out quite dead; and the total of persons killed and injured by the calamity, so far as could be learned at that hour, amounted to more than twenty. Every assistance was ordered for the sufferers by the directors of the railway company. There were about eight or nine men upon the top of the roof, who fell with it.—Four of the unfortunate men were found to be quite dead, their heads being literally smashed; and about twenty were wounded, most of whom were carried off to the hospital. The cause of the catastrophe is stated to be, that the cast iron bearers and girders were not of sufficient strength to support the slated roof. The contractors for the building are Messrs. Grissell and Peto.

Edward Mayes, a young man 21 years of age, was killed on the spot. One of the iron supporters had fallen on his head, and smashed the skull to atoms. Another man, name unknown, was dragged out alive, but died almost immediately after.—Mayes was a married man, and has left a wife and three children. The cause of the accident was stated by a contractor to be owing to the substitution of slates instead of zinc plates for the covering of the roofing, the iron supporters and girders not being strong enough to contend against the heavy weight. Several of the workmen, feeling the roof give way, managed to leap off (a height of thirty feet). The ground was fortunately very loose, and they escaped uninjured. The grand facade and tower have been examined by the company's architect, and are found to be in such a critical state, that they are expected to fall, the iron roofing of the interior having torn away part of the work near the basement.—*London Pictorial Times.*

Dreadful Fire in Oxford street—Six Lives Lost.—On Thursday night, shortly before 12 o'clock, a fire attended with great destruction of property and loss of life broke out in the extensive range of premises, belonging to Mr. Williams, 287, Oxford Street, the Corner of Gilbert street, and known as the Crown and Cushion, wine vaults. The building was four stories high, and had a considerable depth and frontage. The fire began in the counting-house adjoining the bar, in which was deposited a large quantity of spirits. At that time three children were sleeping in the upper part of the building. There were also two female and three male servants in the place, as well as Mrs. Williams and her sister. Such was the fury of the flames that in a very few minutes they had extended to the bar amongst the spirits, which once on fire spread with the most surprising rapidity up the staircase, to the upper rooms. The excitement which followed was painful to witness. At the second floor front a young female, named Fritchley, made her appearance, and before sufficient time had elapsed to procure a ladder, she was compelled to throw herself to the ground to escape suffocation; fortunately, the only injury she received was a few burns about the knees. By this time the St. Marylebone parochial engine arrived and was drawn in front of the blazing premises, and an abundant supply of water was thrown in.—No sooner had the firemen got this engine into operation, than one of the vats of spirits burst, and the liquor becoming ignited, the flames rushed through the windows with terrific violence, burning Mr. Bridge, the engineer, about the face very badly.—Several other engines quickly arrived; but by the time they were got into full working play the flames had reached nearly every room in the building, causing great apprehension for the safety of the contiguous buildings; in fact, it was feared that the whole of the Grosvenor market would have been destroyed. The fire continued to blaze most fiercely until a quarter past one o'clock, when every part of the building and its valuable contents were destroyed. Mr. Williams is insured to a certain extent, in the Licensed Victuallers' Fire Office. A great number of buildings are damaged. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

The firemen in searching the ruins, first discovered the lifeless body of a youth, apparently about 12 or 14 years of age. The unfortunate individual who has thus prematurely been hurried into eternity is supposed to be the potboy. It is now distinctly ascertained that six persons have perished in the flames.

At the time of the disastrous calamity, Mr. Williams was away from home, it was said at Exeter Hall, where an oratoria was being performed. He parted with a friend he was with some time after, when on his way home he heard of the destruction of his valuable property, with the loss of his wife and family. It is almost unnecessary to state that he is now in the most distracted state of mind at the house of a friend in the neighbourhood. The following are the names of the sufferers as given to our reporter by Mr. Coole:—Mrs. Eliza Williams, Eliza Williams (between four and five years of age) Wm. Williams, an infant in arms; Sarah Woolgsen and Charlotte Fish, female servants; and the barman, known by the Christian name of Jacob. The walls of the house still remain standing.—*London Pictorial Times, 4th April.*

Death of Lord Abinger.—We regret to announce the demise of Lord Abinger, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, which took place on Sunday, at two o'clock p. m., at Bury St. Edmunds's. An Express was received in Spring Gardens on Sunday, which prepared the friends of the noble and learned Lord for the event which has so soon followed. His lordship expired in the presence of Lady Abinger and several other members of his family, but he never appeared to regain consciousness from the first moment of his attack. The late Lord Abinger (James Scarlett, first Baron) was doctor of civil law, and a privy concillor, created Baron Abinger in 1835, brother of the late Sir William Scarlett, Chief justice of Jamaica, and father of Lady Stratheden (Lady Campbell); was Attorney General in the Wellington administration, and sat in the House of Commons in 1835 as Mr. and Sir James Scarlett, shortly previous to his being raised to the peerage. His lordship was in his seventy-sixth year.

Changes by the Death of Lord Abinger.—Sir Frederick Pollock has been elevated to the post of chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Sir William Follet has been appointed to Sir Frederick's late office of Attorney-General. Both these appointments have been approved of by her Majesty. The new Chief Baron is to take his seat this day, the first day of [illegible] Kelly, Mr. Thesiger, Mr. Godson, and Mr. Stuart Wortley are all named. The general opinion is in favor of Mr. Kelly. Mr. Thesiger stands next; while Mr. Wortley and Mr. Godson are scarcely named, and it is believed they have no chance.—Then come the changes consequent on the demise of the late Chief Baron:—first a vacancy for Horsham, whose present representative becomes a peer. Then the elevation of Sir Frederick Pollock has caused a vacancy for Huntingdon, while the move in favour of Sir William Follet has left Exeter without a representative. Lastly, the appointment of either Mr. Kelly or Mr. Thesiger to the office of Solicitor-General will make a vacancy either for Cambridge or Woodstock. Meanwhile, Sir William Follet's state of health has been such as to occasion his friends considerable alarm. He has long been subject to pulmonary attacks, and, at the close of one of his speeches on a recent occasion, it was discovered that he had burst a blood-vessel, the blood issuing in considerable quantities from his mouth.—*Charles Wilmer's News Letter.*

Military Punishment.—The whole of the Royal Artillery in the garrison at Woolwich were assembled on the guard mounting parade ground on Thursday morning, at eight o'clock, to witness the remaining part of the sentence carried into effect upon gunner and driver Davis, of the 6th battalion, who recently received corporeal punishment for stealing a cornopean, value £5, the property of Lt. Colonel Colquhoun. The prisoner was brought out by a file of the guard, and the sentence of the court martial held upon him read to the whole of the assembled troops, and, in terms of its conclusion, that the prisoner be discharged from the regiment with ignominy, his facings and ornaments were stripped off his clothes, and he was drummed out of the garrison.

Belgium.—According to the *Gazette de' Augsburg* of the 5th, a body of 500 Albanians have entered Morovian Bulgaria with the intention of attacking the town of Nesch, which contains a population of 10,000 Christians and 6,000 Turks.

Italy.—Letters from Ragusa of the 16th state that two shocks of an earthquake were felt there on the preceding evening. They lasted about three seconds. Great alarm was excited, but no serious consequences occurred.

A large quantity of cheese, pork and other American provisions, has recently been imported into London.

The Duke of Wellington, who continues in the enjoyment of excellent health, completed his 75th year on the 1st of May.

The Bishop of Chester has addressed a letter to the clergy of his diocese, respecting the irregular solemnisation of marriage in his diocese.

According to letters from Palermo, a complete famine reigned in Sicily, many persons in the interior having died of hunger. Yet the government had only just granted permission for the free importation of corn.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Patrick Walker, Esq., to be her Majesty's agent and Consul-General in the Mosquito territory, and John Lindegren, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul in the island of Porto Rico.

The iron roof of a building near the Bricklayers' Arms station, belonging to the Dover Railway, fell in last Thursday morning, and caused the death of two workmen. Twelve others were seriously injured.

A silly Yorkshirewoman, living at Keyingham, has "sold out" of the bank, because a rogue or a fool was prophesying the end of the world at Lady Day! She has actually sold £100 for £10.—*Manchester Times.*

At a meeting of about 20,000 of the Northumberland pitmen, held on the Black Fell, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Monday last, it was resolved not to resume work at the present wages, and to petition parliament for the removal of the export duty on coals.

The *United Service Calcutta Gazette*, of February 9, states that a rumour was current, that her Majesty's brig-of-war Rapid, of ten guns, Lieutenant-Commanding E. C. Earle, belonging to the Cape station, had been sunk near Benguela, after a smart fight with a Spanish slaver, and that every soul on board had perished.

Her Majesty's ship Fly has surveyed a passage in the Torres Straits, hitherto very little known. An island stands nearly in the centre, and thus there are two channels, one of three miles to the northward and four to the southward. Captain Blackwood, we understand, intends to recommend that a beacon light be placed on the island.

Cattle Insurance Association.—An association of a novel character, but one that is calculated to be of great utility, is advertised in our present paper. It has been originated by the recent epidemics which have prevailed amongst cattle in the southern districts, and which have entailed serious loss upon farmers and graziers. The provisional committee includes the names of many highly respectable and practical young men, and the prospectus is abundantly explanatory. We recommend it to the perusal of all persons holding stock, permanently or transiently, in the full conviction that many sufferers may by its means be preserved from utter ruin.—*Liverpool Mail.*

Sudden Death of Major Tathwell.—On Thursday morning Brevet-Major Tathwell, of the 95th Regt., died suddenly at his quarters, on the Western Heights, Dover, greatly lamented by the corps.—The gallant Major had seen a great deal of service in India, having been present at the Burmese war, with the 41st Foot; at the capture of Rangoon, the engagements in front of that place, at the attack on Kimindine and Pagodd Point, the capture of Fort Syriam, and the storming of the works in front of the Dagon Pagodd. The gallant officer had been poorly for some time, but not so seriously as to awaken the apprehensions for his sudden decease. He was found dead in bed by his servant on the morning in question.

Malta, March 25.—A gloom has been cast over the officers of the Queen, by the melancholy death of Mr. Weld, who recently joined that ship as one of the assistant-surgeons. The young man was anatomising in the hospital, when he pricked his thumb with his knife, and in a few days he died. It was not long ago that the surgeon of the Malabar similarly lost his life, but he had the extreme courage to write his remarks on his feelings up to the last moment of his ability to do so, to leave, as he said, to science some grounds on which to prepare a remedy for so fatal a disease.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

The *Aughsburg Gazette* of the 23rd inst., states by letters from the Caucasus it appears that the pacific system, which the Russian Government had adopted, to subdue the mountaineers by confining their operations to surrounding them with a military cordon, had only emboldened the enemy, and that the celebrated Schamyl, whom the Tschetschenses and the Kistes revered as a prophet, had succeeded in collecting so many partisans that he had for the moment rendered himself master of all Northern Daghestan, and had crossed the Kislis at Baka, and had subsequently captured the town of Tarki, on the Caspian Sea. In the Chundschack Unjukuld Kaimetche, the mountaineers had carried by assault several forts, and the garrisons, after having valiantly defended themselves against an enemy 20 times stronger than themselves, were put to the sword. The inhabitants of the villages which had joined the Russians met [illegible] death or led away as slaves. On the 15th of December General Klugge de Gloggenau and Colonel Pakitch relieved the garrison of the fort of Serani, which was warmly pressed by the enemy. Schamyl was compelled to regain the mountains, carrying with him the cannon which he had captured.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 10, 1844.

The English Mail, 19th April, arrived here Monday morning. It arrived at Halifax on Friday last, 14 days from Liverpool, in the mail steamer *Hibernia*: she having been detained off Halifax harbour for nearly two days, in consequence of a dense fog.

We are pleased to find that the appearances of commercial affairs in Britain are still brighter, and indicate a flourishing and satisfactory state of trade. The timber market was still firm at former quotations.

The time at which the great Agitator was to be brought up for sentence was fixed for the 19th April, being the day on which the steamer started from Liverpool. The conspirators are writhing in every possible way to get out of the net which has so fairly encompassed them, and with their usual assurance, it is understood, will move for a new trial, on the ground of a mis-direction by the Judge in charging, and an informality in striking the Jury, a new trial there is little probability of his securing. The real object is, no doubt, to gain time—cause the late excitement to lull, and depend upon the calm, and whatever chances circumstances may throw in his favour, to procure him a respite from the just retribution which now awaits him.

Prince Albert had returned to England from the visit of condolence to his relatives.

Dr. Wolff left Tabiz on the 20th of January and after a perilous and painful journey, reached Teheran in perfect health on the 4th February. He had obtained the assistance of a servant of Colonel Stoddart's, who told him "that people had been frequently detained for five years in prison at Bokara, and believed by all the inhabitants to be killed, and then suddenly had made their appearance again."

King's County Election.—A poll was opened at Kingston, on Friday morning last, for the election of a Representative in General Assembly for the County, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel Freeze, Esquire: when John C. Vail and William McLeod, Esquires, were nominated as candidates, and addressed the electors present.—Both these gentlemen have formerly represented the County in General Assembly. At the close of the poll that day, the votes were—for Mr. McLeod, 125; Mr. Vail, 24.—On Saturday evening, at Long Reach, the votes were—for Mr. McLeod, 334; Mr. Vail, 28.—On Monday evening, at the close at Bellisle, the votes were—McLeod, 454; Vail, 148.—The numbers last evening at Hampton were—McLeod, 722; Vail, 458. The poll will finally close at Kingston to-morrow.

Public attention is directed to Mr. Paterson's advertisement in this paper, whom "experience has "convinced, that it is better to sell for *Cash* at a "small profit, than for *large promises* which often "fail of being fulfilled." Those who require a good and substantial article, and at the lowest prices will do well to give him a call.—The several excellent Boot and Shoe establishments now in this city, defy competition with imported work, with the advantage to the customer of having his work made to order.

A silver Pitcher, with a suitable inscription, accompanied by an Address was presented last week by the Brethern of Albion Lodge, to Assistant Commissary General Goldsmith, on his being about to leave this Province for Hong Kong, in China, whither he has been ordered by Her Majesty's Government. An Address was also presented him by the members of Portland Union Lodge.

The ship *Lady Salt*, from Greenock, brought out two Mares and a Cow and Calf, for Messrs. Jardine, of this city. They are of the best Ayrshire breed, which we are glad to see imported into the Province, and will make a valuable addition to our breed of cattle. The owners are entitled to much credit for their public spirit, and we should be pleased to find other gentlemen, Agricultural Societies, &c. vieing in their endeavours to introduce a superior breed of cattle into the country.

Coroner's Inquest.—An Inquest was held at Round Hill, Annapolis, N. S., on the 29th April, before Peter Bonnett, Esq., on view of the body of William Goold, a native of Limerick, Ireland, and late of Sussex Vale, N. B.—*Verdict*—Killed accidently in felling a tree. The deceased was a sober, honest, industrious man, aged 35 years, in very indigent circumstance; he has left a widow with two children, the eldest not two years old, the youngest ten days.

The following is the concluding sentence of an Answer from Sir Charles Metcalfe, to the Address of the Inhabitants of Thorah, in the Home District: "By the blessing of the Almighty, there are a host of men in Canada of sound constitutional principles, true friends and supporters of civil and religious freedom, who will, I trust, duly estimate the conduct of my assailants, and mine, and do justice between us."

On Wednesday last we were visited by the first Thunder storm for the season; it was, however, comparatively light, and of short duration. At Sheffield, we are informed, it was very severe, the lightning having struck in several places, and done damage to property. At Mr. John Plumer's, a number of panes of glass were broken in his house—a man in the barn was knocked senseless across the floor, and a tree on the premises shattered to pieces. On the opposite side of the river, a man on board of a Wood Boat was also struck, and remained in convulsions for an hour after, but has since survived the shock.—*Head Quarters.*

Emigration to New Brunswick.—In pursuance of public notice, Major Evanson, J.P., Sussex vale, Kings county, New Brunswick, delivered an interesting lecture on the subject of emigration to that colony, on the evening of Wednesday last, (April 8th,) in the Corporation Hall, during which he detailed much useful and practical information that will be found of great service to intending emigrants.—*Londonderry Journal.*

Guano Manure.—The following parts compose this valuable manure, as ascertained by recent analysis in Liverpool. The portion analysed is from Western Africa, and not from Islands on the South American Coast, where it was first discovered:—

Moisture, water	16.5
Free Ammonia	6.5
Ammonical salts, chiefly urate and phosphate of ammonia	52
Carbonate of lime	6
Organic (animal) matter, with phosphate of lime, traces of oxide of iron, and an inappreciable amount of silica	19
	100

Late Bank Robbery at Annapolis.—We are glad to learn that the parties who carried off the chest belonging to the Bank of Nova Scotia Agency, at Annapolis, have been discovered and are now in custody. They have made a full confession, and have given up the money, with the exception of the sum of ten Pound, which they had expended previously to their apprehension.—*Halifax Times.*

Reply of his Excellency the Governor General to the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the county of Russell, in the district of Ottawa.

"I thank you, Gentlemen, cordially for you loyal, patriotic, and constitutional address.

At a time when an insidious attempt is made to prostrate her Majesty's Government in Canada to an unexampled condition of subserviency, which would be tantamount to its overthrow, it is highly satisfactory to observe the public spirit and generous zeal, with which those, who rightly appreciate the connection subsisting between this Colony and the British Empire come forward in support of her Majesty's Representative, in his endeavours to maintain this Province in true alliance to our gracious Sovereign, and to render it prosperous and happy as an integral portion of her Majesty's dominions.

The objects of the party who are bent on obstructing the Government, and who are actively engaged in exciting disaffection against me by the most unscrupulous misrepresentations are now disclosed beyond the probability of misconception. It is manifest that they aim at the following state of things. That the authority of her Majesty in this Province should be a nullity. That the Governor should be a subservient Tool in the hands of the Executive Council. That Legislative Council should be elected by the Executive Council.—That the Executive Council should be in reality nominated, not by the Crown, but by house of Assembly.

The authority of the Crown and of the legislative Council being thus annihilated, and every balance in the constitution destroyed, the whole power of the state would be usurped by either the Executive Council exercising undue interference over the House of Assembly, or by the House of Assembly, exercising unlimited interference in the Executive Administration. It would be either despotic and exclusive Oligarchy, or an absolute unqualified Democracy. This they pretend is the British Constitution. This they pretend is the Responsible Government granted to Canada by her Majesty's Ministers. It is neither the one nor the other. The British Constitution is a limited monarchy or a balance of the Monarchical aristocratic and democratic powers, without the exclusive ascendency of either the work or ages, progressively formed, to suit the gradual changes in the social relations of the community,—and the constitution granted to Canada is the same, as far as the same can be particularly carried into operation in a colony.

The Constitution as established by the arrangements of Lord Sydenham, and by the resolutions of Sept. 1841, I am using, and shall continue to use, my anxious endeavours to work through responsible heads of departments for the benefit and contentment of the people of Canada, with the advice and co-operation of an Executive Council which will, I trust, obtain the confidence of the Provincial parliament; and if this cannot be done successfully, the blame will be justly due to those who in the pursuit of unbrilled power have sought to destroy the Constitution which they pretend to uphold, and are doing their utmost to obstruct the formation of any Responsible Government, while their unfounded out-cry is, that is intentionally avoided.

Many probably give their support to this party under an honest belief that there is reluctance on my part to consult the Executive Counil. This is entirely an error. With any Council that seeks the good of the country and does not strive to degrade the office of Governor to the condition of a mere Party Tool, it is my inclination, as well as my duty and my practice, to consult on all subjects. No Governor could dream of administering the government of this province, without constant consultation with his Council.

Every Governor must be sensible of the advantage that he would derive from the aid, advice, and information of Councillors and Heads of Departments, in whom he can place confidence. But that is not the question at issue. If it were, or if it had been the country would not have been troubled with the present dispute. The demand of the party now obstructing her Majesty's Government is, that the Governor, who is responsible to his Sovereign and the British Nation for the welfare of Canada, is with respect to the Government of this country to be a Nonentity, or in other words the subservient Tool of any party that may acquire a temporary ascendancy. To this I could not, and never can submit. This was the meaning of the stipulations demanded of me, with which my duty to the crown rendered compliance impossible.

I shall ever retain, Gentlemen, a grateful sense of your staunch support and kind wishes, and it will be the greatest happiness that I can enjoy during the remainder of my mortal life, if your payer for my success, in promoting concord and prosperity in this important Province, be heard with fovor at the Throne of Heaven.

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attle Insurance Association.—An association of a l character, but one that is calculated to be of t utility, is advertised in our present paper. It been originated by the recent epidemics which prevailed amongst cattle in the southern dis- s, and which have entailed serious loss upon iers and graziers. The provisional committee udes the names of many highly respectable and ctical young men, and the prospectus is abun- ly explanatory. We recommend it to the pe- l of all persons holding stock, permanently or siently, in the full conviction that many suffer- may by its means be preserved from utter ruin. iverpool Mail.

udden Death of Major Tathwell.—On Thursday ning Brevet-Major Tathwell, of the 95th Regt., suddenly at his quarters, on the Western ghts, Dover, greatly lamented by the corps.— gallant Major had seen a great deal of service ndia, having been present at the Burmese war, the 41st Foot; at the capture of Rangoon, the agements in front of that place, at the attack on bindine and Pagodd Point, the capture of Fort iam, and the storming of the works in front of Dagon Pagodd. The gallant officer had been rly for some time, but not so seriously as to ken the apprehensions for his sudden decease. was found dead in bed by his servant on the ning in question.

alta, March 25.—A gloom has been cast over officers of the Queen, by the melancholy death r. Weld, who recently joined that ship as one e assistant-surgeons. The young man was tomising in the hospital, when he pricked his mb with his knife, and in a few days he died. It not long ago that the surgeon of the Malabar larly lost his life, but he had the extreme cour- to write his remarks on his feelings up to the moment of his ability to do so, to leave he , to science some grounds on which to prepare medy for so fatal a disease.

USSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 23rd t., states by letters from the Caucasus ppears that the pacific system, which Russian Government had adopted, to odue the mountaineers by confining ir operations to surrounding them with military cordon, had only emboldened enemy, and that the celebrated Scha- l, whom the Tschetschenses and the stes revered as a prophet, had succeed- in collecting so many partisans that he d for the moment rendered himself ster of all Northern Daghestan, and l crossed the Kislis at Baka, and had sequently captured the town of Tarki, the Caspian Sea. In the Chundschack jukuld Kaimetche, the mountaineers l carried by assault several forts, and garrisons, after having valiantly de- ded themselves against an enemy 20 es stronger than themselves, were put the sword. The inhabitants of the vil- es which had joined the Russians met ath or led away as slaves. On the 15th December General Klugge de Glug- nau and Colonel Pakitch relieved the rison of the fort of Serani, which was rmly pressed by the enemy. Schamyl s compered to regain the mountains, rying with him the cannon which he l captured.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 10, 1844.

The English Mail, 19th April, arrived by nday morning. It arrived at Halifax on Fri 14 days from Liverpool, in the mail steamer ernia; she having been detained off Halifax four nearly two days, in consequence of a se fog.

We are pleased to find that the appearances of mercial affairs in Britain are still brighter, and cate a flourishing and satisfactory state of trade. e timber market was still firm at former quo- ons.

The time at which the great Agitator was to be ught up for sentence was fixed for the 19th April, g the day on which the steamer started from erpool. The conspirators are writhing in every sible way to get out of the net which has so y encompassed them, and with their usual as- ance, it is understood, will move for a new trial, the ground of a mis-direction by the Judge in ging, and an informality in striking the Jury, a trial there is little probability of his securing. real object is, no doubt, to gain time—cause the excitement to lull, and depend upon the calm, whatever chances circumstances may throw in favour, to procure him a respite from the just ibution which now awaits him.

rince Albert had returned to England from the of condolence to his relatives.

r. Wolff left Tabiz on the 20th of January, and a perilous and painful journey, reached Tehe- in perfect health on the 4th February. He had ined the assistance of a servant of Colonel ddart's, who told him "that people had been fre- ntly detained for five years in prison at Bokara, believed by all the inhabitants to be killed, and suddenly had made their appearance again."

King's County Election.—A poll was opened Kingston, on Friday morning last, for the elec- of a Representative in General Assembly for the nty, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death Samuel Freeze, Esquire; when John C. Vail William McLeod, Esquires, were nominated andidates, and addressed the electors present.— these gentlemen have formerly represented County in General Assembly. At the close of poll that day, the votes were—for Mr. McLeod, ; Mr. Vail, 24.—On Sturday evening, at Long ch, the votes were—for Mr. McLeod, 334; Mr. 28.—On Monday evening, at the close at isle, the votes were—McLeod, 454; Vail, 148. he numbers last evening at Hampton were— Leod, 722; Vale, 458. The poll will finally e at Kingston to-morrow.

ublic attention is directed to Mr. Paterson's ad- isement in this paper, whom "experience has nvinced, that it is better to sell for Cash at a all profit, than for large promises which often il of being fulfilled." Those who require a good substantial article, and at the lowest prices will vell to give him a call.—The several excellent t and Shoe establishments now in this city, defy petition with imported work, with the advan- to the customer of having his work made to r.

silver Pitcher, with a suitable inscription, ac- panied by an Address was presented last week he Brethern of Albion Lodge, to Assistant Com- ary General Goldsmith, on his being about to e this Province for Hong Kong, in China, her he has been ordered by Her Majesty's Go- ment. An Address was also presented him by members of Portland Union Lodge.

The ship Lady Sale, from Greenock, brought out two Mares and a Cow and Calf, for Messrs. Jardine, of this city. They are of the best Ayrshire breed, which we are glad to see imported into the Province, and will make a valuable addition to our breed of cattle. The owners are entitled to much credit for their public spirit, and we should be pleased to find other gentlemen, Agricultural Societies, &c. vieing in their endeavours to introduce a superior breed of cattle into the country.

Coroner's Inquest.—An Inquest was held at Round Hill, Annapolis, N. S., on the 29th April, before Peter Bonnett, Esq., on view of the body of William Gould, a native of Limrick, Ireland, and late of Sussex Vale, N. B.—Verdict—Killed accidently in felling a tree. The deceased was a sober, honest, industrious man, aged 35 years, in very indigent circumstance; he has left a widow with two children, the eldest not two years old, the youngest ten days.

The following is the concluding sentence of an Answer from Sir Charles Metcalfe, to the Address of the Inhabitants of Thorah, in the Home District:

"By the blessing of the Almighty, there are a host of men in Canada of sound constitutional principles, true friends and supporters of civil and religious freedom, who will, I trust, duly estimate the conduct of my assailants, and mine, and do justice between us."

On Wednesday last we were visited by the first Thunder storm for the season; it was, however, comparatively light, and of short duration. At Sheffield, we are informed, it was very severe, the lightning having struck in several places, and done damage to property. At Mr. John Plumer's, a number of panes of glass were broken in his house—a man in the barn was knocked senseless across the floor, and a tree on the premises shattered to pieces. On the opposite side of the river, a man on board of a Wood Boat was also struck, and remained in convulsions for an hour after, but has since survived the shock.—Head Quarters.

Emigration to New Brunswick.—In pursuance of public notice, Major Evanson, J.P., Sussex vale, Kings county, New Brunswick, delivered an interesting lecture on the subject of emigration to that colony, on the evening of Wednesday last, (April 8th,) in the Corporation Hall, during which he detailed much useful and practical information that will be found of great service to intending emigrants.—Londonderry Journal.

Guano Manure.—The following parts compose this valuable manure, as ascertained by recent analysis in Liverpool. The portion analysed is from Western Africa, and not from Islands on the South American Coast, where it was first discovered:—

Moisture, water	16.5
Free Ammonia	6.5
Ammonical salts, chiefly urate and phosphate of ammonia	52
Carbonate of lime	6
Organic (animal) matter, with phosphate of lime, traces of oxide of iron, and an inappreciable amount of silica	19
	100

Late Bank Robbery at Annapolis.—We are glad to learn that the parties who carried off the chest belonging to the Bank of Nova Scotia Agency, at Annapolis, have been discovered and are now in custody. They have made a full confession, and have given up the money, with the exception of the sum of ten Pound, which they had expended previously to their apprehension.—Halifax Times.

Reply of his Excellency the Governor General to the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the county of Russell, in the district of Ottawa.

"I thank you, Gentlemen, cordially for you loyal, patriotic, and constitutional address.

At a time when an insidious attempt is made to prostrate her Majesty's Government in Canada, to an unexampled condition of subserviency, which would be tantamount to its overthrow, it is highly satisfactory to observe the public spirit and generous zeal, with which those, who rightly appreciate the connection subsisting between this Colony and the British Empire come forward in support of her Majesty's Representative, in his endeavours to maintain this Province in true alliance to our gracious Sovereign, and to render it prosperous and happy as an integral portion of her Majesty's dominions.

The objects of the party who are bent on obstructing the Government, and who are actively engaged in exciting disaffection against me by the most unscrupulous misrepresentations are now disclosed beyond the probability of misconception. It is manifest that they aim at the following state of things. That the authority of her Majesty in this Province should be a nullity. That the Governor should be a subservient Tool in the hands of the Executive Council. That Legislative Council should be elected by the Executive Council.—That the Executive Council should be in reality nominated, not by the Crown, but by house of Assembly.

The authority of the Crown and of the legislative Council being thus annihilated, and every balance in the constitution destroyed, the whole power of the state would be usurped by either the Executive Council exercising undue interference over the House of Assembly, or by the House of Assembly, exercising unlimited interference in the Executive Administration. It would be either despotic and exclusive Oligarchy, or an absolute unqualified Democracy. This they pretend is the British Constitution. This they pretend is the Responsible Government granted to Canada by her Majesty's Ministers. It is neither the one nor the other. The British Constitution is a limited monarchy or a balance of the Monarchical aristocratic and democratic powers, without the exclusive ascendency of either the work of ages, progressively formed, to suit the gradual changes in the social relations of the community,—and the constitution granted to Canada is the same, as far as the same can be particularly carried into operation in a colony.

The Constitution as established by the arrangements of Lord Sydenham, and by the resolutions of Sept. 1841, I am using, and shall continue to use, my anxious endeavours to work through responsible heads of departments for the benefit and contentment of the people of Canada, with the advice and co-operation of an Executive Council which will, I trust, obtain the confidence of the Provincial parliament; and if this cannot be done successfully, the blame will be justly due to those who in the pursuit of unbridled power have sought to destroy the Constitution which they pretend to uphold, and are doing their utmost to obstruct the formation of any Responsible Government, while their unfounded out-cry is, that is intentionally avoided.

Many probably give their support to this party under an honest belief that there is reluctance on my part to consult the Executive Counil. This is entirely an error. With any Council that seeks the good of the country and does not strive to degrade the office of Governor to the condition of a mere Party Tool, it is my inclination, as well as my duty and my practice, to consult on all subjects. No Governor could dream of administering the government of this province, without constant consultation with his Council.

Every Governor must be sensible of the advantage that he would derive from the aid, advice, and information of Councillors and Heads of Departments, in whom he can place confidence. But that is not the question at issue. If it were, or if it had been the country would not have been troubled with the present dispute. The demand of the party now obstructing her Majesty's Government is, that the Governor, who is responsible to his Sovereign and the British Nation for the welfare of Canada, is with respect to the Government of this country to be a Nonentity, or in other words the subservient Tool of any party that may acquire a temporary ascendancy. To this I could not, and never can submit. This was the meaning of the stipulations demanded of me, with which my duty to the crown rendered compliance impossible.

I shall ever retain, Gentlemen, a grateful sense of your staunch support and kind wishes, and it will be the greatest happiness that I can enjoy during the remainder of my mortal life, if your payer for my success, in promoting concord and prosperity in this important Province, be heard with fovor at the Throne of Heaven.

Ravages of small Pox.—Fatal Deception.—We learn from the Memphias, Tennessee, Eagle that the People of De Soto County, Mississippi, are dreadfully afflicted with the Small Pox, with which they have been innoculated by a Steam Doctor.—An individual very improperly quizzed the latter by telling him that the only way to obtain Vaccine matter was to take the small pox virus and mix it with new milk. The Steamer did so, and with the most lamentable results. Several persons have died of the disease. A travelling preacher obtained some of the same material, and innoculated twenty or thirty persons. The result has been dreadful in the extreme. The whole country is in the most painful alarm and consternation. And all to gratify some contemptible fellow's desire to quiz!

Niagara, April 24.—We understand that the colored corps under Captain McDonald, which has been stationed for some time on the line of the Welland Canal, has been disbanded pursuant to the terms upon which it was embodied. But Captain McDonald has received instructions to form another strong company, for two years' service, and by the expiration of that time it is expected that the works on the canal will be completed. The new corps will be officered by the gentlemen whose efficiency was so well tested by the high discipline and orderly conduct of the men composing the corps just disbanded.

Toronto, April 26th.—The Welland Canal.—This work is progressing rapidly; the contractors generally appear to have entered upon the operations of the season in a very spirited manner; and, the season being favourable, there is every probability that a good summer's work will be done. A very great number of masons will find employment at fair wages, and as they appear to be the only description of operatives that are likely to be scarce, it is well that those at a distance should be made aware, that there is room for a number for the season: the construction is very generally commencing, and from the first of May, there is no doubt between 400 and 500 masons will find employment.

The number of electors in Montreal, at the lowest calculation, is upwards of 4,000, and of these 1846 are said to have voted. Mr. Drummond polled 1383 votes—probably about a third of the actual number of voters in the city. Of these 1383, a large proportion were unscrutinized voters, there having been no check kept after Mr. Molson's legal advisers retired from the polls at the close of the first day.

Vocal Music ought to be generally cultivated.—Whoever acknowledges the high rank, which music demands, and deserves to hold in christian devotion, will not consider its cultivation of little moment. If a service is acceptable, it is our duty to use every exertion to render it worthy of acceptance. If the sacrifice send up a grateful incense to the Throne of God, it should be as much as possible, 'without spot or blemish.' The musical talent is one given us by our Maker. It is a responsible and sacred talent; and can we do otherwise than yield to the constraining obligation, 'to stir up the gift that is in us?' Few can plead incapacity, and no one has a right to do it, until he has subjected his powers to a rigid examination. No talent however vigorous, springs spontaneously into action. Some labour is necessary to unfold its latent energies, as well as to improve it. Many talents remain actually unknown to their possessor, until circumstances bring them to view. It is not only our duty to improve our own talents, but also to develope and cultivate those of our children. 'Not only should persons make conscience of learning to sing; but parents should conscientiously see to it, that their children are taught this, among other things, as their education and instruction belong to them.

New York, April 25.—In the Pennsylvania Legislature there has also been a row. Mr. Smith, of Berks, it appears, rose in his place and interrupted Mr. Cooper, of Adams, with the remark, "it is false!" Mr. Cooper demanded whether the gentleman from Berks intended to apply the remark to the evidence, or to himself. Mr. S. replied that he intended to apply it to the gentleman himself.—"I pronounce you (said Mr. Cooper) a scoundrel and a coward!" The Speaker with manliness and energy, then interfered and compelled the gentleman from Berks to apologise to the House and the gentleman from Adams.

Returning Home.—One hundred emigrants are about to return to Europe from Philadelphia, and have taken their passage in the Monangahela. They have discovered that gold is not picked up in the streets of this country; that wealth, or even competence, can only be acquired by great industry and perseverance, and finding that they must work, they return home to their former labour and pursuits. Success to them. There is no country on earth where well directed labour is so amply rewarded as in this, and all who do not think so could not do better than go back again.

Freemasonry.—The Grand Master.—Since the year 1782—62 years ago—the Grand Lodge of England has been presided over consecutively by illustrious brethern of the royal family—viz., from 1782 to 1790 by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who was succeeded by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on whose retirement in 1813 his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was elected, and who continued as grand master until his lamented decease in 1843, after a government of 30 years. With the exception of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the sons of King George the Third were all initiated into freemasonry.—Freemasons' Quarterly Review.

Judge Erskine, at the Salisbury Assizes, when sentencing a gentleman for six months' hard labour for a crime committed through strong drink, declared that ninety-nine out of a hundred criminal cases were from the same cause. Judge Coleridge, at the Oxford Assizes, said he never knew a case bro't before him which was not directly or indirectly connected with intoxicating liquors. Judge Patterson, at the Norwich Assizes, said to the grand jury, "If it were not for this drinking, you and I should have nothing to do."

Halifax, May 7.

Transports.—The Resistance and Apollo Troopships sailed on Sunday morning last with the troops for Canada. The Resistance took drafts to make up the complements of the several regiments in Canada—the Apollo the 2nd battalion of the 60th Rifles, which recently arrived in her from Jamaica.

The Acadia steamship arrived from Boston on Saturday afternoon with 91 passengers, 8 for Halifax. The Acadia sailed from this port for Liverpool with 100 passengers, the greatest number ever carried from hence to the mother country by steam power.

Fees of Office.—A Downing street Circular addressed to the Lieutenant Governor, informs His Excellency that no fees are to be taken in future in any of Her Majesty's Colonial possessions, on appointments merely honorary. The Legislative Council of P. E. Island will benefit by this arrangement.—Times.

Fire.—On Thursday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, a fire broke out of Jas. Connell's house, opposite Morrissey's Brewery, Albemarle street. Assistance was promptly rendered, notwithstanding the untimely hour when the alarm was raised. The flames had gained too much strength, however to be subdued until Connell's house, and one adjoining, owned by J. Turnbull, were consumed. A house on the corner, also owned by Turnbull, was partially injured by the fire, but it was saved from total destruction by the skilful and efficient operations of the firemen. The loss on both premises is fully covered—Connell being insured for £250 by the Alliance, and Turnbull £300 by the Halifax Company.—Recorder.

Passengers in the steamship Hibernia from Liverpool to Halifax:—Miss Nordbeck, Miss Murdoch, Mrs. Tisdale and 3 children, Miss Torrance, Mrs. Archer and 2 children, Rev. E. Huntington, Messrs. Albro, Duffus, Archer and Son, Morrow, Dunlop, Donaldson, Murdoch, James Robertson, Thomas Jost, A Smithers, S. G. Archibald, Henry Frinder, John Gardner, James A. Pierce, Kenny, Goff, Grenfell, Wilson, Chapman, Millward, John Outram, and F. Charman. and 76 for Boston.

Messrs. Smithers, Robertson and Gardner, arrived in town on Tuesday morning, by the steamer Nova Scotia from Annapolis.

Passengers in the Ship Lady Sale from Glasgow, arrived on Tuesday afternoon:—Miss Reid; Rev. John Sprott, of Nova Scotia; Rev. Robert Irvine, of the Free Presbyterian Church in this city; Messrs. Morrison, Gilchrist, Fisher, Adams, Gibson, Cleland, and Wm. Parks.

Passengers in the ship Mary Caroline, which sailed on Saturday for London—Ensign W. DuVernet, (50th Regt.) and Mr. Edward Umphray, of Windsor, N. S.

Passengers in the steamship Acadia, from Halifax for Liverpool, 3d inst.:—R. S. Allen, Mr. Pennington, Mr. G. Tulloch, Lady, and child, Capt. Middleton, Mr. White, Mr. Reade and attendant, Capt. G. A. Bedford, Lady, 2 children, and servant, G. Minchin, Miss Minchin, Mrs. Brugeres, Mr. Saunders. And 83 from Boston.

Married.

On Wednesday the 8th instant, by the Rev. the Rector of this Parish, Mr. John C. McIntosh of Portland, to Miss Isabella Barbour, fourth daughter of Mr. Robert Barbour of this city.

On Thursday the 9th instant, by the same, Mr. Thomas Johnston of St. John, to Miss Margaret Calvert of the same place.

At St. James' Church, Kingston on Wednesday 1st inst., by the Rev. Wm. Scovil, Mr. John M. Raymond of Norton, to Miss Caroline F. fourth daughter of Mr. Richard Whelpley.

At Granville, N.S., on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, Ambrose Bohaker, Esq., aged 92 years, to Miss Martha Ann Quero, aged 22 years.

At Halifax, on the 30th April, by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, Charles T. Prescott, Esq., of Westmorland, N. B., to Matilda Elizabeth, daughter of the late Wm. Madden, Esq.

Died.

On Thursday, after a short but severe illness, Mr. George Murray, Jr., in the 25th year of his age.—Funeral on Sunday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock from his fathers residence, Sidney street, foot of Queen's Square.

On Saturday, after a protracted illness, Jeremiah, second son of Mr. George Cathers, aged 19 years.

On Sunday evening last, after a long and tedious illness which she bore with Christian fortitude to the Divine Will, Sarah, wife of Mr. John McKenzie, in the 48th year of her age.

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of St. John, Arrived, 5th—Bark William Hedman, Michael, London, 59—order, ballast.

6th—Ship Cove, Roberts, Hull, 37—John Mackay, ballast.

Brig Syrian, Masters, Philadelphia, 9—order assorted cargo.

Schr Eliza Jane, Evans, Boston, 4—to order, assorted cargo.

7th—Lady Sale, Risk, Glasgow, 49—Parks & Hegan, general cargo.

Brig Hibernia, Nevil, Wexford, Wiggins & son—ballast.

Schr. Hate, Wright, New York, 7; John Doherty, barley, &c.

8th—Brig Panope, Brown, Liverpool, 61—W. H. Scovil, assorted cargo.

James Hay, Wiseman, New York, 4—D. Leavitt, assorted cargo.

South Esk, Robertson, Boston, 4—J. Wishart, coals, and tar.

Trinidad, McKinney, New Orleans, 22—C. Mc Lauchlan, pork & flour.

Schr. Lucy, Rogers, Alexandria, 20—Henry Gilbert, wheat.

Eleanor Jane, Sharp, Alexandria, 12—R. Wilmot, wheat.

9th—Schr. Flora, Holder, Boston, 4; Order, ass'd cargo.

Charles, Claridge, Eastport, 2; Master, ballast.

10th—Brig South Esk, Robbins, Liverpool, John Wishart, salt.

CLEARED.

3d—Bark Bristol, Maxwell, Newry, deals &c., Wm. Carvill; schr. Charles, Claridge, Eastport, alewives, master; Matilda, spates, Eastport, salt; Wiggins & son.

4th—Meridian, McCarthy, Boston, scantling.

6th—Barque Bethel, Card, Hull, timber & deals, Wiggins & son.

9th—Independent, Kirkley, Cork, timber & deals—J. Kirk; schr. Caroline, Studley, Eastport, lumber & salt, Wiggins & son.

10th—Schr. Eclipse, Crowell, Eastport, ballast; Charles, Claridge, do., fish; Lucretia, Spaits, do., ballast.

Arrivals from St. John.—Aurelian, off Falmouth, 7th April; 10th, Peruvian, and Rose, at Cork; 12th, Argyle, from St. Andrews at do.; 15th, Kate at Liverpool, from do.

Arrived at Liverpool, 6th April, Liverpool, from New Orleans; 8th, Belmont, do.; 9th, England from Mobile; 10th, Pearl, do.; 12th, Samuel, do.; Themis, N. Orleans; 13th, Edinburgh and Lord Wellington, do.; 16th, Dunfriesshire, Mobile; Princess, from Charleston; 18th, Marion, do.—At Bremen, 13th, James White, from Charleston.

Vessels sailed for this Port.—April 2d, Lord Sidemouth, from the Clyde; Lady Peel from Falmouth; 3d, Fortitude from Deal; 4th, Lord Byron from the Clyde; 5th, Hope from Deal; Prince Albert from Hull and Palmerston, from Cork; 7th, Sarah, from Liverpool and Idea from Cork; 8th, Kate from Galway; 10th, Sarah Maria from Liverpool, Magog from Ayr; 11th, Fortune from Gravesend; 12th, Pandora from Waterford; Nerio from Limerick, Cornopia and Amelia from Bordeaux; 15th, Preston from Torbay; Coxon, from Cork.

Loading at Liverpool, 19th April, Wave, for New York and St. John.—In the Clyde, Canmore, for do.; British American, for New York and St. John.

May 3, 1844.

GEORGE CHADWICK

WOULD inform his Friends and the Public that he has Resumed business at his Old Stand, King's Square.

He has a good assortment of Groceries and other articles for sale, suitable for the use of Town or Country, and shall endeavour to keep a Constant Supply of such Goods of the best quality and at the lowest Cash prices.

He earnestly calls upon his Debtors to favour him with an early payment of his long standing claims, and also a share of their Cash custom.

King square, St. John. 4†

Sugar.

25 HHDS. bright Porto Rico SUGAR, now landing ex schr. Eliza Jane from Halifax. For sale by

March 29, 1844. J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

SPRING GOODS.

Received per "Lady Sale," from Glasgow, and Panope, from Liverpool:

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

May 10. WM. H. SCOVIL.

☞ Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully intimates to his former patrons and friends generally, that he has resumed the VICTUALLING Business on his own account, at Stall No. 4, in the Butchers' Market; where he intends to give personal attention to his business, and hopes to give general satisfaction to those who may be pleased to patronise him.

May 11. NATHAN GODSOE.

Removal.—The Subscriber has taken the Office directly opposite the News Room, in the Brick Building belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Nichols.

JAMES WILLIAM BOYD,
May 4. Barrister, Notary & Conveyancer.

REMOVAL.

D. PATERSON,

WOULD acquaint the Public that he has removed his BOOT & SHOE Establishment to the premises two doors North of the Commercial Bank, Prince William street, where he offers for sale a choice selection of Gentlemen's

Boots and Shoes,

at Reduced Prices—being convinced, from experience, that it is better to sell for CASH, at a small profit, than for large promises, which often fail of being fulfilled.—He now offers Gents. Morocco and Calf Skin Boots, made in his usual style, from 25s to 27s. 6d per pair; SHOES in variety, equally low.

☞ He assures the Public that he will not offer for sale any Boots or Shoes but those of his own manufacture. 3m May 11.

Agricultural Society SEEDS.

The Agricultural Society have received, ex Lady Sale, from Greenock:

A SMALL assortment of Seeds—Wheat, Barley, Oats, Turnips, and Mangel Wurtzel, which will be disposed of to such Members of the Society as have paid their subscriptions. Apply early at the store of JARDINE & CO.

May 11.

General Post Office,
St. John, 10th May, 1844.

THE MAIL for England to meet the sailing of the Hibernia from Halifax on the 19th instant, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday the 15th at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Cotton Warp, Grey Cottons, &c. &c.

Received per "Panope" from Liverpool—Consigned Goods:—

5 BALES Cotton WARP.
3 do. Grey COTTONS,
25 Kegs superfine MUSTARD.

Also from Boston—

Saleratus, Cinnamon, Blue Vitriol, Washing Soda, Spirits of Turpentine, Willow Waggons, wrapping Paper, Copperas, Bed Cords, Shoe Thread, Manilla Rope, Blue Starch, &c. &c.

May 10. 6i. JOHN KINNEAR.

JUST RECEIVED,

Ex Bristol and Frederick, from Liverpool,—

310 BUNDLES Nail Iron, 3 rolls sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, sheet BRASS and Copper, Polished Brass Tubing, Iron Wire, Ships' Patent Water Closets, Carpenters' Patent and Rim Locks, Chest, Cupboard, and Padlocks, Buxton's Patent Escutcheon Locks, Gridirons, and and Italian Irons, Wrought Brads, Tacks & Clout Nails, Screws; But, Chest, HL and H. Hinges; Cooks' Ladles and Flesh Forks; Fire Irons; Ballast and Square pointed Shovels; Imperial Dish Covers in sets or single; Bottle Jacks, Brass Candlesticks, Best Boxwood Rules, Brass and Japanned Snuffer Trays, Brass & steel Snuffers, Plated table and Tea SPOONS, Kitchen Range, stop and Water Cocks; Round & square IRON, Best Hammered SCRAP IRON, for Mill Cranks;—Together with a large assortment of Hot Air & common Franklins, Register Grates, close, Cooking and round Coal stoves, Airtight stoves; PLOUGHS, of different patterns; Broad and Narrow Axes and Adzes, &c, &c.

We have also commenced manufacturing CUT NAILS, and will keep constantly on hand a good assortment, by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest market prices, at our Warehouse on the Mill Bridge.

☞ Daily expected:—the remainder of our Spring Supply of HARDWARE, from Sheffield.

May 10. HARRIS & ALLEN.

More Paper Hangings!

Just Received per steamer Herald, from Boston:

A Further supply of ROOM PAPERS, BORDERINGS, &c., which are offered for sale at the subscriber's Store in Prince Wm. street.

☞ He is also expecting by first arrivals from Europe, a splendid assortment of

French PAPER HANGINGS,

and other articles, which he hopes to be able in a few days to offer to the Public.

JOHN LEITCH.

May 3. [Cour. only, 2i]

REMOVAL.

E. E. LOCKHART has removed his cheap Hat and Cap Store to the corner of Prince William street and the Market square—late Victoria House. Entrance from Prince William street. 3d May.

MISS TROUNCE has removed to the House late in possession of Dr. Van Buskirk, (immediately opposite her old residence,) Prince Wm. street. May 3.

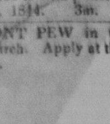
A GARDENER wanted immediately.—Apply at the Office of this paper.

May 3, 1844.

TUITION.

MR. T. JONES purposes to open a SCHOOL for liberal arts and sciences, contiguous to Mrs. Durant's premises, in Charlotte street, on MONDAY the 6th instant, wherein Youth committed to his care shall receive correct instruction. Terms and other particulars made known on application. 3d May, 1844.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.



THE subscriber, in returning his sincere thanks for past favors, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Establishment to the North West corner of Duke and Prince William streets, where he has constantly on hand a large supply of BOOTS and SHOES of superior materials and workmanship.

The smallest favour will be thankfully received, and attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

3d May, 1844. 3m. M. FRANCIS.

A FRONT PEW in the Gallery of Trinity Church. Apply at the Chronicle Office.

Feb. 23.

TOBACCO.—LANDING, ex brig Leader from New York—60 Boxes Cavendish TOBACCO. For sale by

3d May. J. R. CRANE.

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!

The subscribers have just received from Clarke's SEED Establishment, London, (via Boston):

A FRESH supply of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, (Warranted the growth of 1843, and true to their sorts.)

IN STORE—
1 cask RED CLOVER seed;
60 bushels TIMOTHY seed, the produce of New Brunswick and Nova scotia.
Daily expected—23 Bushels HEMP seed.

May 3. PETERS & TILLEY.

Steamer Nova-Scotia.

NEW ROUTE.

THE Steamboat NOVA SCOTIA, will leave St. John for Digby and Annapolis, on Monday and Wednesday mornings, at 7 o'clock.

Returning to St. John, on Monday evenings, immediately after the arrival of the STAGE at Annapolis,—and on Wednesday evenings, or Thursday mornings, as the tide will admit.

This Route (to commence on Monday next) continues the communication between St. John and Halifax, Direct.

By order of the President,
E. W. GREENWOOD,
St. John, May 3, 1844. Agent.

Mechanics' Institute.

THE Annual General Meeting for the Election of Officers for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the Hall of the Institute on the evening of Monday, the 13th May, at 8 o'clock.

Abstracts of the Accounts for the year ending 6th April, 1844, and lists of members eligible as Officers and entitled to vote, may be had at the Library any evening before the Annual Meeting.

May 3. H. J. CHUBB, R. Sec'y.

Under the Patronage of the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute.

SINGING CLASS.

MR. BENNISON, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John that under the patronage of the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, he will open a Class for the instruction of Young Persons in the Rudiments of the Science of MUSIC (which will be taught on the Pestalozzian system) at the spacious Lecture Room of the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute.

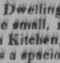
The Class will be opened on Monday 6th May, at half past 4 p.m. and will continue during the summer for a Term of four and a half months, on the afternoons of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from half past 4 to half past 6 o'clock.

Parents and Guardians desirous of sending Children will please leave their names at the store of S. K. Foster, Esq., or at the Victoria Book store, as early as convenient, as it will not be possible to admit pupils after the first week.

☞ Charge for the Term 7s. 6d. in advance.

April 26th, 1844.

Valuable Real Estate in the City of Saint John, FOR SALE.



THAT handsome and commodious STONE BUILDING and Premises, belonging to the Estate of the late Henry Wright, Esq., comprising four Lots, forming together a front of 200 feet on Prince William Street, and extending back the same width 200 feet, with a perpetual right of way in rear, 30 feet wide, to Germain street. In the centre of this block stands the Dwelling House, containing twelve large, and three small, rooms, on the first and second stories; with Kitchen, Pantry, Laundry, and Offices; besides a spacious Hall, and other passages. Nine cellar apartments, well finished and lighted; a large Root house, and Pump room, with a never failing well of excellent water; the Kitchen is fitted with Range, Hot Hearths, Oven, and other conveniences. The house is so constructed as to admit of its being occupied either by one or two families, and has for several years been held as two distinct tenements, but may with ease be restored to its original plan as one Dwelling. The space in front on Prince Wm. street is used as a Lawn, and in rear is a commodious yard, with a large wood shed, and other out buildings.

In addition to the above property, the following Lots, which have hitherto been held with it, and used as a Garden and Stables, &c., will be offered for sale, viz:—Two Lots, No. 1111 and 1112 fronting 80 feet on St. James' street, and thence extending back the same width 100 feet, together with a Lot 50 by 40 feet in extent, connecting those Lots with the Block on which the Dwelling House stands.

Should the above properties not be disposed of by private sale before the 15th day of May next, they will then be sold at Public Auction, either in one Block, or in separate Lots.

The Premises may be viewed at any time, and further information obtained, by application to the Subscriber.

March 22. WM. WRIGHT.

Cheap Room Papers.

THE Subscriber has on hand upwards of Five Thousand Pieces of ROOM and HALL PAPERS and BORDERINGS, which he offers for sale at lower prices than the same qualities can be purchased for at any other place in the City.

S. K. FOSTER.

March 22. Corner of King and Germain Streets.

Garden and Grass Seeds.

W. O. SMITH, has received from the SEED Establishment connected with the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, a supply of

Fresh Garden & Flower SEEDS.

Also, Red and White Clover, Herds Grass and Timothy. For sale at No. 1, North side Market square. April 12.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has received from London, his Spring supply of GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS, all of which are of the very best quality, and warranted the growth of 1843.

JOHN G. SHARP.

March 15.—6w. Corner of Dock street & North Market Wharf.

Congo Tea.

NOW LANDING, ex schooner Martha Brae, from Halifax: 30 Chests Fine Congo TEA, for sale by J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

April 26.

Education.

MISS FOULIS will open her School for Young Ladies in that commodious and airy situation in Mrs. Bailey's house, Orange street, opposite Mrs. Paddock's residence, on the 1st May next.

April 26, 1844.

PAPER HANGINGS.

JUST RECEIVED, per Meredian, from Boston—2 Cases New and Fashionable Paper Hangings, BORDERINGS, &c. at the lowest Cash prices.

JOHN LEITCH.

March 22. [cour. 5in.] Prince Wm. street.

Health for All!!!

PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from His Grace the Duke of Portland to Mrs. Ann Mellish, (one of his Tenants,) whom His Grace was pleased to send as a patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.

Madam,

If Mr. Holloway will undertake to Cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete, I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most Honorable the Marquis of Westminster, K. G.

Lord Westminster has just received Mr. Holloway's Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb 12, 1842.

THIS INESTIMABLE MEDICINE being composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substance. Benign to the tender infant or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it searches out and removes Complaints of every character, and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

OF THE THOUSANDS Cured by its agency, many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period, (by persevering in its use) have been restored to health and strength, after every other means failed.

ALL DISEASES, (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz., a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this Wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

THE AFFLICTED need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the Mighty Powers of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be restored to the blessings of Health.

TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthmas,	Inflammation,
Bilious complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the skin,	Liver complaints,
Bowel complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery,	Stone and Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Doloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.
Headache,	

THESE truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor Holloway near Temple Bar, London. And are sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 2, King street, St. John N.B.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder, are affixed to each Box.

May 3, 1844.

MOULD CANDLES.—50 Boxes Mould CANDLES, (short 6's) Waxed Wicks,—warranted a superior article. For sale by

May 3. J. R. CRANE.

IRON, COPPER, ChainCables, Anchors, Spikes &c. &c. &c.

1 CHAIN CABLE,	$1\frac{1}{4}$	inch,	90 Fathoms;
1 Ditto	$1\frac{1}{8}$		90 Do.
1 Chain Cable,	$1\frac{1}{8}$		90 fathoms;
2 Ditto	1 1-16		75 & 90 fathoms;
3 Ditto	1		60, 75, and 90 Do;
4 Ditto	7-8		60 and 75 fathoms;
2 Ditto	,,		close link 50 Do. ea.
4 Ditto	3-4		Do. 40, 50 & 60 fs.
6 Ditto	5-8		Do. 40, 50 & 60 fs.

16 Ditto 9 16, 1-2, and 3 8 in. in various lengths.

30 Anchors—viz. 27, 25, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 14, 13, 12, 10, 9, 8, 7, $6\frac{1}{2}$, 5, $4\frac{1}{2}$ Cwts.

10 Anchors, 4 cwt and under;

14 Kedge Anchors, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. up to 4 cwt.;

200 Bags SPIKES, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 inches;

100 Bags Composition Spikes, from 5 to 10 inch;

30 Bags Composition Sheathing NAILS, 3 & $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

30 Cases SHEATHING COPPER, from 16 oz. to 30 oz.;

$1\frac{1}{4}$ and 1 1 8 composition NAILS for Ditto;

30 Rolls SHEET LEAD from 3 to 10 lb pr foot;

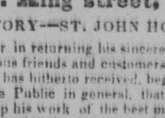
BOLT COPPER, 5-8 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches;

IRON—of all sizes.

The above Goods are now landing and will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to

JOHN ROBERTSON.

April 26, 1844.



City BOOT AND SHOE STORE, No. 1. King street,

BASEMENT STORY—ST. JOHN HOTEL.

THE subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the kind patronage he has hitherto received, begs to inform them and the Public in general, that he still continues to get up his work of the best materials and neatest workmanship the city can produce.

A large supply of BOOTS and SHOES constantly on hand.

N B. All orders punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

A general assortment of Shoemakers findings constantly on hand.

NATHANIEL ADAMS.

St. John, March 25, 1844.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of Miss Mary Rebecca Clarke, late of Gage Town, in the County of Queen's deceased, are hereby requested to present the same, duly attested, within Six Calender Months from the date hereof, and all those who may be indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

NATHANIAL HUBBARD,

Burton, 18th March, 1844. Sole Executor.

Carriage Springs and Axles.

Just received at the "General Hardware Store," No. 4, Dock Street:

ELIPTIC Carriage Springs; patent turned AXLES; Patent Lever Molasses Gates; cast steel Hay and Manure Forks; American Cut shoe Nails, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{7}{8}$ in.; Cast Hames, of Home Manufacture, all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

April 4. THOMAS G. BARR.

EW 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, cheanea, 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.

Spruce Saw Logs.

The subscriber will contract with parties for—

8,000,000 Superficial feet Spruce SAW LOGS.

To be delivered in the spring.

10th Nov. W. CARVILL.

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, Cherry, Holly, Crab and Black Thorn WALKING STICKS; 1 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.

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 hds. 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 RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

SEARS PICTORIAL WORKS

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THESE Works can be procured at the Hat and Fur store of Messrs. G. & E. Sears, King treet. An allowance made to Booksellers.

COAL! COAL!!

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

Oct. 20. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

25 CHALDRONS Sydney, 100do. Pemberton; 50 do. Smith's;

100 very superior Grand Lake, suitable for house use. For sale low, apply to

December 8. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

OAKUM.—Just received per ship *Charlotte* from Liverpool—1 Ton OAKUM, for sale by

Dec. 22. J. R. CRANE.

Pickles, Sauces, Spices, &c.

Just received per Mayflower, from London:—

MIXED Pickles, Girkins, Onions, Cauleflower, Wallnuts, French Olives, French Capers, Mushroon Ketchup, Harveys' Sauces, King of Oude do., Mogul Chetna do., Essence of Anchovies, Anchovey Paste; Double S'fine Durham Mustard in ½lb to 1lb Bottles.

—ALSO—

Candied Citron, Lemon, & Orange Peel, Jordan Almonds, Butter do., Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, &c.

JOHN. G. SHARP,

Dec. 22. *Chemist. Corner N. Market Wharf.*

Flowering Bulbs.

THE Subscriber has received per steamer from Liverpool via, Halifax, a choice assortment of BULBOUS ROOTS, consisting of fine Double HYACINTH, (to flower in water, or pots) Ranunculus, Anemonies, Crocus, Polyanthus, sweet scented Jonquils, Gladeolus, Amaryellis, &c. &c.

☞ The above Roots are in fine order, and will be sold low. JOHN G. SHARP.

Dec. 15. Corner of North M. Wharf.

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 (ea. 2 doz. pints) sup'r. Cherry Brandy;

10 boxes London Sperm Candles;

2 hhds. London VINEGAR; for sale by

October 20. RANNEY, STURDEE & Co.

PORK, BEEF, & HAY.

150 BARRELS PORK, 50 do. BEEF,

15 Tons Screwed HAY.

for saleby

Jan. 5. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Warranted equal to anything ever Manufactured.

JOHN A. MACE,

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

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

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

"Ne plus ultra"

ORNAMENTAL HAIR CUTTING & 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.

January 26, 1844.

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 cardenter's patent, improved and common RIM LOCKS; Mortice Locks with and without ebony furniture; stock Locks; patent and common BULL 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 SPARROWBILLS; 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 Inkstands, 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.

2 Packages Pocket and Table CUTLERY, SAWS, &c.

TO LET.

A WELL finished two story Dwelling House in *Sewel street*, opposite the residence of Daniel Scovil, Esq. Apply to

Feb. 16. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

FOR SALE,

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

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

Feb. 2. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

☞NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to remove his HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT in April, to the store at present occupied by Mr. A. Fraser, in the Market square, will let his STORE in Dock street from 1st of May. T. R. GORDON.

FLOUR, PORK, &c. &c.

By the Brigantine "Baltimore," from Philadelphia:

474 BBLS. Fine and superfine WHEAT FLOUR; 264 Bbls. *Extra* RYE FLOUR; 242 do CORN MEAL;

40 Half Barrels superfine FLOUR.

From New-York:

100 Bbls. best Gennesse superfine FLOUR;

40 Do. TAR and PITCH;

30 Do. Mess PORK; 100 prime Vir. Hams.

In the Store:

1,000 Bushels Round YELLOW CORN.

March 29. JARDINE & CO.

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.

CORDAGE, CANVASS, &c.

EX "PERUVIAN," FROM LIVERPOOL.

12 TONS CORDAGE, assorted, from six thread Ratline to six inch Shrounding, Two tons Marline, Houseline, and Spun Yarn Six bales Gourock CANVASS, Nos. 1 to 6 as'd, One bale TROWSERS STUFF,—just received and for sale on reasonable terms by

March 8. JOHN ROBERTSON.

MEN'S STRONG BOOTS,

At FOSTER'S Shoe Store, Corner of King and Germain streets.—Just received,

300 PAIRS of Men's, Youth, and Boys' Strong BOOTS and BOOTTEES —For sale Cheap.

Dec. 1 S. K. FOSTER.

Farm and Stock for sale,

And immediate possession given—

AN excellent LOT OF LAND, containing 700 Acres, one hundred of which is cleared and under cultivation; cuts about thirty tons of Hay annually. It is situated about 40 miles from this city, and the main road passes through the centre of it. There are on the premises 4 cows, 1 yoke of oxen, several head of young cattle, eight sheep, &c. &c.; also, farming utensils, plough, harrow, cart, scythes, &c. together with two Dwelling Houses and two frame Barns. It would be sold together or in part, and freehold property in the city taken in exchange or in part payment.

☞ There is sufficient provender in the barns for the cattle this winter. Please apply at the *Hibernian Hotel*, to

Dec. 1. JAMES NETHERY.

Letter Foundry.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS and BOOKBINDERS.—WOOD and SHARWOODS, of 120, Aldersgate-street, London respectfully inform Gentlemen connected with the business of Letter-Press and Copper-Plate Printing, and Book-binding, that they publish a Printed Specimen Book of the Types cast at the Austin Letter Foundry, and also a Priced List of the Columbian and Albion Printing Presses (*which are now manufactured by them*), and of *every article* connected with the business. The Types and Presses and every article supplid by Wood & Sharwoods are warranted of the very best description, *and at a considerable reduction in price.* Priced Lists and Specimens of the Austin Types, and of Bookbinders' Brass Tools, will be forwarded through Mr. P. L. Simmonds, Colonial Agent, 18 Cornhill London, who will be happy to receive Orders, accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment to London or Liverpool Merchants upon shipment.

The Austin Letter Foundry, Columbian and Albion Press Manufactory, 120 Aldersgate street London, Feb. 16.

Simmonds' *COLONIAL MAGAZINE.*

ON the 1st of January was published, to be continued monthly, Price 2s 6d—No 1. of *Simmonds' Colonial Magazine and Foreign Miscellany.*

CONTENTS:—

1. Our Colonies, which and where are they.
2. The Navies of the World.
3. Schomburgk's Discoveries in British Guiana.
4. Lord Elgin's Prize Essay on West Indian Agriculture.
5. Van Dieman's Land in 1842-3.
6. Recollections of Algeria.
7. The Oregon Territory.
8. Our Note Book.
9. Reviews, Colonial, Home and Foreign Intelligence.

London:—Published by P. L. SIMMONDS, 18 Cornhill, where Communications and Colonial Newspapers are requested to be addressed to the Editor. Agent for New-Brunswick—Mr. W. Till

February 16.

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 Eurruptions, 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 valeable 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, Bar., 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.*

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; codlines and Twines; shoe bills; ships' scrubbing Brushes; spiders; Griddles; with

4 large casks of assorted useful articles.

22d sept. G. T. WILEY.

CORDAGE, CANDLES, &c.

Now landing ex schr. Emily, from Halifax:

14 COILS Patent CORDAGE, 50 Boxes Russian Candles (Moulds.)

14 Quintals POLLOCK,

234 Boxes BLOOM RAISINS,

For sale by

Dec. 8. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

Pork, Beef, and Navy Bread.

50 BBLS. Nova Scotia PORK; 50 do. do. BEEF; 75 do. NAVY BREAD—

for sale low by WM. CARVILL,

January 26. *Nelson street.*

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 Chusans, and Crape de Amoys,

Brown and White Cottons,

Printed and Furniture do.

Shirtings, Stripes and Regattas,

Tickings, Osnaburgs, Canvas,

Duck, Table Linen, and Cloths,

Irish Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, Towelling, 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,

Dioramic 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.

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 3½ and 4 inches, and 6'dy and 3'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.

GORDON'S

Hardware Store, Dock-St.

Per "Lady Sale," from Glasgow:

553 PIECES HOLLOW WARE—consisting of Pots, from ½ to 35 gallons, BAKE PANS and Covers from 10 to 17 inches; SPIDERS, from 10 to 16 inches; Griddles and Frying Pans, bool'd and swivell'd, assorted to 17 inches;

1 case 'Thompson's' AUGURS, assorted;

1 bale cotton COFFIN CORD, assorted, White, Black and Mixed.

Per "Wolfville," from Liverpool:

3 casks of best Sheffield GOODS viz:—Saws of every description; Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, with Sugar Basin and Cream Ewer to match; Hot Water JUGS; URNS, Candlesticks, SPOONS, RAZORS, RAZOR CASES and STROPS; *Cheap* Pocket, Jack and Pen Knives; Table CUTLERY in great variety, with and without Forks; German silver FORKS and SPOONS; a few RAZORS and KNIVES of *Rodgers'* best make; *Cams'* best Cast Steel Edge TOOLS.

12 casks assorted **Hardware**—consisting of Carpenters' patent and Scotch Rim Locks, from 5 to 12 inches; Mortice Locks; dead and circular Bolt Locks; Butt, chest, T, strap, HL, H, hook & eye, table, back, flap, dove tail and lath HINGES; Norfolk, rim, French, patent and Night LATCHES; Brass, Brass-head and Iron SCREWS; SKATES; silver Plate and Block Tin Goods, and a variety of other articles.

1 crate Coal Scoops and Hods, Dust Pans, &c.

1 bale Shoe Thread; 1 case SLATES;

1 cask Curt and Pipe Boxes;

1 cask Horse TRACES Back and Breeching Chains, &c.; Plough share Moulds;

69 bags and 5 kegs cut and wrought NAILS.

Which, with a general assortment of HARDWARE, Cutlery, Shoemakers' Findings, Carpenters' Tools, Fancy Goods, &c. will be sold at very low prices for *Cash.*

Nov. 3. T. R. GORDON.

Iron, Tin Plates, Sheet Iron, &c. &c.

The subscriber has just received per ship Agnes & Ann:

TWO THOUSAND Bars and 100 Pundles common IRON; 1500 bars "Banks" best Refined IRON;

200 Bundles Sheet Iron, assorted, Nos. 16 to 26

100 Bags SPIKES—5 to 9 inches;

40 boxes Tin Plates—CW. IC. DC. DX.

80 Dozen Farmer's SPADES;

3 Casks steel pointed Miner's Shovels;

100 bundles best OAKUM, 1 Iron Plough;

200 bolts best Navy CANVAS, ass'd 1 a 6;

Also—100 chaldrons Steam COAL, which will be sold very low while landing.

February 9 WM. CARVILL.

Drugs, Perfumery, Brushes, &c. &c.

The subscriber has received from London, by the brig Mayflower—

A supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, Patent and common TRUSSES; tooth, nail, hair, flesh and clothes BRUSHES;

—ALSO—

the following choice PERFUMES in handsome cut glass toilet bottles—Ess. of HONEY SUCKLE, SWEET BRIAR, Sweet Pea, Spring Flowers, Lavender, Verbina, &c. &c.

Paris's original Brown WINDSOR SOAP; Regg's military SOAP, sultana SOAP, &c.

JOHN G. SHARP,

Dec. 22. *corner of North Market Wharf*

Just Received,

Per the Ship "Charlotte," from Liverpool:

SAND BOILERS with spouts, Dish Kettles, Skillets, fire dogs, Bar Weights, Andirons, fire Irons, Iron and copper coal scoops, brass Fire Guards and Fenders, enamelled stew Pans, &c.

Smiths' BELLOWS, hammers, Vices, &c. Cut and wrought NAILS, Boat nails, Horse traces, spring STEEL, Rolls lead and lead Pipe, Saddler's Tools, Harness Mounting, Whips, spurs, Patent Leather &c. CURLED HAIR, Girthwell, &c. Footbaths, Italian Irons, Writing SLATES, Shoethread, Hearth and scrubbing Brushes, counter Balances, and *VARIOUS OTHER MERCHANDISE.*

December 27. G. T. WILEY.

Oranges, Figs, &c.

Received ex "Charlotte" from Boston:

ORANGES, LEMONS, Figs, Almonds, &c.

—CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

FRESH GROUND CORN MEAL.

(*Domestic Manufacture.*)

March 22. JARDINE & CO.

TO LET.

(And possession given on the 1st of May.)

THE subscribers 4 story house in church street. The Premises are in good repair, and will be rented to one or more persons to suit Tennants, and for a term of one or more years, as a business stand either for a Tavern or Boarding House; the premises are too well known to need description.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the spot.

Feb. 16. JOHN HOOPER.

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, Guages, Spokeshaves, Drawing Knives, Hammers, Braces, Augers, Turnscrews, bench and other Axes, etc. etc., Nippers, Plyers, Pinchers, Callipers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

September 22, 1843.

FALL GOODS.

Just arrived per *Rotshchild, 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'kfs. 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.

March, 1844.

The subscriber offers for sale, at his Warehouse, Nelson street:

20 CHAIN CABLES, 9 16ths to 1¼ inch; 10 Anchors, 9 to 16 cwt;

20 Kedge ANCHORS, 1 to 5 cwt;

20 Rolls Sheet Lead, 2½ a 16 lbs per foot;

2 Tons PIG LEAD;

100 Kegs SHOT, ass'd. Nos. BB, B, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5;

100 Kegs GUNPOWDER;

10 Tons Bar and Bolt IRON, assorted sizes, common and refined;

50 Bags Iron Spikes, assorted sizes; 10 Franklin Stoves; 30 Gin Wheels, ass'd sizes; also, Barrow Wheels and other Castings; 5 Tons BOLT COPPER, ass'd sizes; 12 cases sheet, do. of all sizes and description; 1 ton Composition Spikes, 2½ a 10 inch, composition Clinch Rings, ass'd sizes; 20 packages sheathing Paper and patent Felt; 100 kegs WHITE LEAD; 100 kegs Yellow & Black PAINT; 10 tons Whiting; 1 ton Putty; 50 gross Wine Bottles; 50 brls Round Peas; 100 bbls Navy Bread; 20 do Mess and 50 do Prime PORK, in Bond; 10 Kegs TOBACCO, of good quality; Qr casks and Octaves superior *London Particular MADEIRA* **WINE**, direct from the celebrated House of *Aurajo Irmaoz*, of Madeira.

In Store,—2,000 bushels Cadiz SALT; 5,000 do Liverpool, do; 100 Chaldrons good House COAL —in Yard.

—ALSO—

CORDAGE and CANVAS of all kinds; Bolt Rope, Duck, Osnaburgs, &c. &c.; Corn MEAL; RYE FLOUR; sup. fine and Gennesse FLOUR; Molasses, Saddlery, Playing Cards, Blank Books, and a good assortment of Ship Chandlery, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest Market rates, and on favourable terms, by

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Teas, Indigo, Cordage, &c.

By the Brig. Peruvian, from Liverpool, on Consignment:—

55 CHESTS CONGOU TEAS, 20 do. BOHEA do.; 5 do. HYSON do.

4 do. Madras INDIGO,

3½ tons Cordage, 2 1-2 in. down to 9 thread,

30 bolts Gourock CANVAS,

372 bundles SHEET IRON, No. 20, 21, 22 & 24,

80 boxes IC TIN PLATES,

10 do. IX do. do.

10 do. CD do. do.

4 pipes Linseed OIL; 80 bags SHOT,

30 bundles IRON WIRE, No. 10 to 15,

18 gross pot EARS. A. B. 0 and 1,

30,000 Tinned Rivets, assorted,

12 boxes polished PLATE GLASS,

2 cases Double and single barrel *GUNS*,

11 hogsheads common TUMBLERS,

3 bales large size WRAPPING PAPER.

☞ For sale at low prices, for Cash payments.

March 15. 6i. JOHN KINNEAR.

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 March, 1844.

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

DIRECTORS.

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

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

AUDITORS.

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

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

General Agency and Commission Office,

No. 18, CORNHILL, LONDON, opposite the New Exchange.

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

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

P. L. Simonds will receive consignments of any description of Merchandize to be sold on commission, and accept bills for two-thirds of the amount, on receipt of the bills of lading. Consignments entrusted to his care will meet with every possible dispatch in their disposal, and sales be conducted with the greatest attention to the interests of the 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.

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.

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; renderbuildings so stuccoed, to a great extent fire proof, and unassilable 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.

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.

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.

Week

Terms—15 shillings per annum:]

VOL. VIII.

THE CHRONICLE

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

MAY		R. Sun. S.		Moon	H. W
18	Saturday,	4 49	7 11	8 48	11 48
19	Sunday,	4 48	7 12	9 36	0 23
20	Monday,	4 47	7 13	10 17	0 59
21	Tuesday,	4 46	7 14	10 53	1 37
2	Wednesday,	4 45	7 15	11 26	2 18
3	Thursday,	4 44	7 16	11 55	2 58
	Friday,	4 44	7 16	Morn	3 49

First Quarter 25th, 2h. 51m. morning.

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: Dr. Boyd.

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: A S Perkins, 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.

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.

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

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

Life Assurance.

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

Blanks furnished gratis, and every information given as respects either department, by application at the Insurance Agency, Melick's Brick Building, Market square.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

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.

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just Demands against the Estate of William Parker Ranney, late of the City of St. John, Esquire, deceased, are requested to send in their Accounts duly attested, to the office of Ranney, Sturdee & Co., in Prince William street, for immediate adjustment, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

CATHERINE RANNEY, *Executrix.*

JOHN POLLOK, } *Executors.*
HENRY P. STURDEE, }

Dec. 15.

TO LET,

...e or more Years, or for the Summer Months:

A Pleasently situated HOUSE, with ten Acres of LAND, a good Barn and out houses in the Parish of Kingston, (King's County,) two miles from Hampton Ferry. For particu... JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

1844

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