THE Weekly Chronicle.

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

Vol. VIII. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1844. No. 32.

THE CHRONICLE

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

Apr		R. Sun.	S. Moon	R. W.
13	Saturday,	5 28	6 32	3 12 5 31
14	Sunday,	5 27	6 33	3 36 9 15
15	Monday,	5 25	6 35	4 0 9 53
16	Tuesday,	5 24	6 36	4 24 10 28
17	Wednesday,	5 23	6 37	Sets. 11 1
18	Thursday,	5 22	6 38	S 9 11 31
19	Friday,	5 21	6 39	9 7 ev. 7

New Moon 17th day, 11h. 53m. 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 : L. H. Deveber, Esq.

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

Bank of British North America. (St. John Branch.)—A. Smithers, Esq. Manager. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.—Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.—Notes and bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days. Director next week : Wm. Walker, Esq.

New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.—John Boyd, Esq., President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock.—[All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

Savings'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.

Notice to Defaulters.

ALL Defaulters for Taxes, as well for Road as other Assessments, are hereby Notified to pay the same without delay at the Office of the Collector of Taxes, Vernon's Brick Building, corner of King and Germain streets, as the returns will shortly be made up, and proceedings at Law must be instituted against such Defaulters.

JAMES GEROW Jr.
Collector.

March 8.

"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.

Letter Foundry.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS and BOOKBINDERS.—Woods 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 supplied 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.

Brandy, Tea, &c.

The Subscriber has just received on consignment :

48 HALF Chests SOUCHONG ; 6 Hhds. BRANDY ;
7 Quarter Casks Terragona WINE ;

Also, in Store—

100 Bags **Coffee**, of very fine quality.

For sale low by

March 15. W. H. STREET.

Thomas Hanford

HAS removed his *Auction and Commission* Establishment to one door south in Sands' Brick Building, next door to the Wine Store of Wm. H. Street, Esq., where he proposes to have a positive Sale on Saturdays, throughout the season. Cash advanced on all descriptions of Furniture and Merchandize intended for immediate sale.

March 15

RUM.

The subscriber has just received—

16 PUNCHEONS RUM, fine flavoured and very high proof. Which is offered for sale by

W. H. STREET.

February 13.

Just Received.

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

November 24. JOHN ROBERTSON.

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.

PORK, BEEF, & HAY.

150 BARRELS PORK, 50 do. BEEF,
15 Tons Screwed *HAY.*
for sale by

Jan. 5. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

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.

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.

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.

To Let,

And possession given immediately.

THE upper Flat of the subscriber's House in Prince William street, near the Market Square.

Jan. 12. WILLIAM MAJOR.

Miscellany.

Byron's Death-Love's Warning.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

AUTHOR OF "PENCILLINGS BY THE WAY," etc.

It was getting towards midnight when a party of young noblemen came out from one of the clubs of St. James-street. The servant of each, as he stepped upon the pavement, threw up the wooden apron of the cabriolet and sprung to the head of the horse, but as to the destination of the equipages for the evening there seemed to be some dissentions among the noble masters. Betwixt the line of cocknetted vehicles stood a hackney coach, and a person in an attitude of expectancy, pressed as near the exhibirated ground as he could without exciting immediate attention.

"Which way?" said he whose vehicle was nearest, standing with his foot on the step.

'All together, of course,' said another. 'Let's make a night of it.'

'Pardon me,' said the clear and sweet voice of the last out from the club; 'I secede for one. Go your ways, gentlemen.'

'Now, what the duce is a foot?' said the foremost, again stepping back on the sidewalk. 'Don't let him off, Fitz. Is your cab here, Byron? or will you let me drive you? By Jove you shan't leave me!'

'But you shall leave me, and so you are not forsworn, my friend. In plain terms, I scent go with you. And I don't know where I shall go, so spare your curiosity the trouble of asking. I have a presentiment that I am wanted, by devil or angel.

"I see a hand you cannot see.'

"And a very pretty hand it is, I dare swear,' said the former speaker, jumping into his cab and starting off with a spring of his blood-horse, followed by all the vehicles at the club door save one.

Byron stood looking after them a moment, and raised his hat and pressed his hand hard on his forehead. The unknown person, who had been lurking near, seemed willing to leave him to his thoughts or was embarrassed at approaching a stranger. As Byron turned with his halting steps, however, he came suddenly to his side.

'My lord,' said he, and was silent, as if waiting for permission to go on.

'Well!' replied Byron, turning to him without the least surprise, and looking closely into his face by the light of the street lamp.

'I come to you with an errand which, perhaps—'

'A strange one, I am sure : but I am prepared for it : I have been forewarned of it. What do you require of me? for I am ready!'

'This is strange!' exclaimed the man. 'Has another message, then'——

'None except a spirit, for my heart also told me I should be wanted at this hour. Speak at once.'

'My lord, a dying girl has sent for you!'

'Do I know her?'

'She has never seen you. Will you come at once, and on the way I will explain to you what I can of this singular errand : though, indeed, when it is told, you know all that I comprehend.'

They were at the door of the hackney-coach, and Byron entered it without further remark.

'Back again,' said the stranger, as the coachman closed the door ; 'and drive for dear life, for we shall scarce be in time I fear.'

The heavy tongue of St. Paul's church struck 12 as the rolling vehicle hurried on through the now lonely streets; and though so far from the place from whence they started, neither of the two occupants had spoken. Byron sat with bare head and folded arms in the corner of the coach, and the stranger, with his hat crowded over his eyes seemed repressing some violent emotion ; and it was only when they stooped before a low door, in a street close upon the river, that the latter found utterance.

"Is she alive?' he hurriedly asked of a woman who came out at the sound of the carriage-wheels.

"She was a moment since, but be quick.'

Byron followed quickly on the heels of his companion, and passing through a dimly-lighted entry to the door of a back room, they entered. A lamp shaded by a curtain of spotless purity, threw a faint light upon a bed, upon which lay a girl, watched by a physician, who had just removed a small mirror from her lips, and, holding it to the light, he whispered that she still breathed. As Byron pressed the edge of the curtain, however, the dying girl moved the fingers of the hand lying on the coverlet and slowly opened on him her languid eyes; eyes of inexpressible depth and lustre. No one had spoken.

Byron looked round the small chamber, trying in vain to break the spell of awe which the scene threw over him. An aspiration from the other world could not have clocked more fearfully and completely the worldly and scornful under current of his nature. He stood with his heart beating almost audibly, and his knees trembled beneath him, awaiting what he prophetically felt to be a warning from the very gate of heaven.

Propped with pillows and left by her attendants, the dying girl turned her head towards the proud noble poet standing by her bed-side. and a slight blush overspread her features, while a smile of angelic beauty stole through her lips. In that smile the face re-awaked to its former loveliness, and seldom had he who now gazed breathlessly upon her looked on such spiritual and incomparable beauty. The spacious forehead and noble contour, still visible, of the emaciated lips bespoke genius impressed upon a tablet all feminine in its language ; and in the motion of her hand, and even in the slight movement of her graceful neck, there was something that still breathed of surpassing elegance. It was the shadowy wreck of no ordinary mortal passing away humble as were the surroundings and strange as had been his summons to her bedside.

'And this is Byron!' she said, at last, in a voice bewilderingly sweet even through its weakness.—'My lord, I could not die without seeing you, without relieving my soul of a mission with which it has long been burdened. Come nearer, for I have no time left for ceremony ; and I must say what I have to say—and die! Beautiful,' she said, 'beautiful as the dream of him which has long haunted me! the intellect and the person of a spirit of light! Pardon me my lord, that in a moment so important to yourself, the remembrance of an earthly feeling has been betrayed into expression.'

She paused a moment, and the bright colour that had shot through her brow and cheek faded, and her countenance resumed its heavenly serenity.

'I am near enough to death,' she resumed, near enough to point you almost to heaven from where I am; and it is on my heart like the one errand of my life, like the bidding of God, to implore you to prepare for judgment. Oh! my lord, with your glorious powers, with your wonderful gifts be not lost. Do not, for the poor world like this, lose an eternity in which your great mind will outstrip the intelligence of angels. Measure this thought—scan the worth of angelic bliss with the intellect which has ranged so gloriously through the universe ; do not, on this one momentous subject of human interest, on this alone be not short-sighted!"

'What shall I do?' suddenly burst from Byron's lips, in a tone of agony ; but with an effort, as if struggling with a death-pang, he again drew up his form and resumed the marble calmness of his countenance.

The dying girl, meantime seemed to have lost herself in prayer. With her wasted hands clasped on her bosom and her eyes turned upwards, the slight motion of her lips betrayed to those around her that she was pleading at the throne of mercy.—The physician crept close to her bed-side, but with his hand in his breast and his head bowed, he seemed but watching for the moment when the soul should take its flight.

She suddenly raised herself on the pillow ; her long brown tresses fell over her shoulder ; and a brightness, unnatural and almost fearful, kindled in her eyes. She seemed endeavouring to speak, and gazed steadfastly at Byron. Slowly and tranquilly she sank back upon her pillow, and as her hands fell apart and her eyelids dropped, she murmured "Come to heaven!" and the stillness of death was in the room. The spirit had fled.

Say Nothing of the Shop.—The following anecdote is related of the celebrated Dr. Solmon :—"He joined the regiment while it was lying near Liverpool, and had gone through the first five drills, when he was included among a party of seven who were invited by Dr. Solmon to dine at Gilead House. Now the doctor, though a quack, and a most successful one, was a well informed man, had travelled a good deal, was very conversable, fond of military society and kept a capital cook. The dinner passed off extremely well. The wine was in fine order, and circulated briskly. And when they had enough, the greatest simpleton of the set—I forget his name—starts up, and says, 'I want no more wine : let's have something else. What say you? Shall we drink our host's health in his own Balm of Gilead?'—Agreed!—agreed!' In vain the doctor remonstrated, begged them to use his cellar freely, to order from it what they pleased, but to spare his laboratory ; the whim of the moment must be gratified, and nothing but the 'Balm of Gilead' would go down. It was reluctantly ordered ; its appearance on the table was warmly cheered, and bottle after bottle—for its taste is by no means unpleasant—disappeared. What was their astonishment next morning to receive a note from the doctor, stating that as they had chosen to forget the character in which they were invited to his house, and descended from the rank of guests into that of customers, he had no alternative but to treat them as his debtors, and therefore enclosed his bill. 'Thirteen Guinea Bottles of Cordial Balm of Gilead, £13 13s.' That they drank this quantity it is absurd to suppose. The doctor, however, was determined to teach them a lesson on the score of propriety, which they did not speedily forget."

Trait of a Duellist.—The following tale of blood relates to a man who eventually perished by his own sword ; and it shows that the practised duellist is by nature a ruffian, however he may exhibit an outward polish or a surface good-nature, when, like the devil "he is pleased"—Lord Camelford commanded the Favourite sloop-of-war, and Commodore Fahie the ship Perdrix, Mr. Peterson holding the rank of first lieutenant on board the last-named vessel. Commodore Fahie had left Antigua a short time before, to take temporary command of the fleet, then anchored before St. Kitt's ; and during his absence, Lieutenant Peterson was, of course, left in command of the Perdrix. * * Lord Camelford and Lieutenant Peterson were unhappily at variance ; and, perhaps to mortify his rival, Lord Camelford ordered Mr. Peterson to take the watch upon the very evening that a gay ball was to be given at Blacks Point to the naval officers. Unfortunately, Lieutenant Peterson entertained the idea that he was in command of the *ship* Perdrix, in the absence of Commodore Fahie, and that he was superior officer to Lord Camelford, who only commanded a sloop ; and, in consequence of this false impression, he positively refused to obey his lordships orders. The disastrous evening approached, and the lieutenant retired to his quarters above the captain-house in order to dress for the festive party.—Arming himself with a pair of loaded pistols, and telling his boat's crew to attend him, Lord Camelford quitted his retirement, and stationed himself directly between the capstan-house and the guard-house (now called the Commissioner's-house), and there waited the approach of Mr. Peterson, whom he had already summoned to attend him. Upon the unfortunate young officer making his appearance, accompanied by some of his friends, his lordship again commanded him to take charge of the watch for the evening. The command was again refused ; when, taking one of the pistols from his bosom, Lord Camelford immediately fired, and, the ball passing through the breast of the brave but inconsiderate lieutenant, he fell a corpse on the ground, the deadly stream welling from the wound, and staining, as it flowed, the gay ball dress which he wore. No sooner did the well-aimed weapon do its work, than drawing the other from its resting place, his lordship turned to the second lieutenant of the Perdrix, and pointing it at him, asked if he would obey his orders, or meet the same punishment as Mr. Peterson? Life is sweet! the second in command saw his friend stretched at his feet with the red blood gurgling around him ; and, fearing the same fate, he obeyed Lord Camelford and took the watch." Lord Camelford appears to have been tried by the Court-martial, and acquitted. Were such a deed perpetrated now, a similar result must perhaps follow ; but public opinion would expel such a ruffian from society, if not strong enough to expel him from the "services."—*Review of Antigua and the Antiguans, in the Spectator.*

Lady Shoplifters.—On Saturday afternoon, about five o'clock, two elegantly dressed women entered the shop of Mrs. Rose, jeweller, &c. Farringdon, London, and after looking at several articles made a small purchase and departed. Mrs. Rose, however, having had reason to suspect them, sent her lad to watch them, and after proceeding down Farringdon street, the younger person entered the shop of Mr. Flemming, Pawnbroker. As soon as she had left the shop the boy entered, when he found that she had pledged a handsome gold locket for £2. The lad now followed them and gave them into the custody of police constable Adams, 214, who conveyed them to the Fleet street police-station, where the young woman was perceived to drop a knife from a pocket made in her bon. The knife, which was a silver one, was identified by Mrs. Rose as her property, and the locket above alluded to was subsequently identified as the property of a silversmith in Cheapside. The women, who were elegantly attired, gave their addresses Mrs. Eushaw and Miss Wells, No. 8, Park st. Camden-town, where City police constable Wardle 325, accompanied by the above constable, was sent and on arriving at their apartments the constables found clothing of the most costly description, all of which, together with seven trunks and one carpet bag, were removed in a coach to the Fleet street police station, where the boxes and carpet bag, on being opened, were found to be literally crammed with silks and satins, &c., not made up. In one of the trunks was found a quantity of jewellery, consisting of gold watches, brooches, rings, &c. One of the watches is stated to be worth £30. This trunk contained also twenty five sovereigns. The whole of the property found is estimated at between £300 and £400.—[London paper.]

The mightiest changes that the world has ever seen were made by men whose only talents were love of truth, love of man, and love of God.

Extracts from the Charge of the Chief Justice—[*concluded.*]

Mr. O'Connell goes on to say—

"I have made arrangements to ascertain what part of Ireland ought to return members to the Irish parliament. I am getting returns of notices, and whenever the Queen's writs may issue it will be only necessary to put a bit of wax to the end of a piece of parchment, and we shall have a parliament at once."

Mr. O'Connell and the Queen, I suppose, are going in concert together, for the purpose of violating the coronation oath. [His lordship read further extracts from the speech of Mr. O'Connell, and continued.] There is the language used by this gentlemen at that assembled meeting at Connemara ; and it is for you to say, gentlemen, whether that is the language of calm and rational discussion, or whether it is a show of defiance—the boldness of a man exulting in the great power of the Irish people, which he said he had under his control—at his back. And for an individual thus to proclaim the power that he has over those countless multitudes, in order that it may be exhibited to the English minister, he says himself—is that to intimidate, or is it to discuss freely a particular question? There is another meeting—the meeting at Mullaghmast—to which I shall advert ; but I wish to call your attention, as we pass along, to the evidence of Mr. Jackson, as to what took place at one of the meetings of the Association, held on the 28th of August, 1843. You will see and judge whether this be consistent with and a combination of the same sort of threat and intimidation that had taken place before. Mr. Jackson's evidence of what Mr. O'Connell said is this :—"The people of Ireland were accused of being disaffected. He admitted they were disaffected, and they were now so circumstanced, that if the Union were not dissolved he much feared that a sanguinary war would afterwards lead to a perpetual reparation." Is that a threat or free discussion? There was no imputation on the correctness of Mr. Jackson, as it regards that sentence. Mr. O'Connell said he (Mr. Jackson) had made a mistake of a word in the next sentence, and, therefore I won't read that, because it is better that nothing of a questionable nature should go before you in the way of evidence, if the same matter can be laid before you satisfactorily by evidence that bears no imputation. I will close what I have to say on the subject of meetings with the great meeting which took place at Mullaghmast, on the 1st of Oct. last. This meeting took place shortly after the delivery of the Queen's speech at the closing of parliament. That speech is not in evidence, but was adverted to by the traversers in many of their speeches, and further that, you are not to take into your consideration what were the words supposed to have been delivered by her Majesty on the occasion. Parliament, I believe was closed on the 25th of August. Some short time after that it was determined by the Association that another great monster meeting should be held in the county of Kildare, at a place called Mullaghmast. This meeting was expressly got under the direction of Mr. O'Connell and the Association.—The printer for the Association has been produced and examined as a witness before you, and he has deposed amongst other things to his printing by the direction of Mr. Ray, the secretary of the Association, about 2,000 of what are called the "yellow placard," calling the province of Leinster to attend that meeting. His lordship then proceeded to read the placard, and when it came to this passage, "the province will declare for Repeal," he observed—"they will declare for repeal." Having read the remainder of the placard, his lordship proceeded—This document is not equivocal. There were assembled there on that day thousands upon thousands, equal in point of numbers to the vast scene of persons who assembled on the Hill of Tara.—That overflowing multitude who came there were attended by bands and flags ; and the cavalry, I must presume mustered at the place appointed.—They began to assemble at a very early hour ; for the millions—the hundreds of thousands, at least—could be brought together without notice. It was the most complete demonstration that took place—it was a demonstration of physical force. On the morning of the meeting there was circulated document. It was headed "A full and true account of the dreadful Slaughter and Murder;" and went on to say, "that fate of those slaughtered martyrs is calculated to brace the sinews and raise the mind of every Irishman to desperation. Their blood yet cries to Heaven for vengeance," &c. The learned chief justice went on to read the document at length, which has been already published, and which purported to be an account of the slaughter of four hundred Roman Catholics, by Protestants, upon the Rath of Mullaghmast, whither they went under the protection of "the olive branch of peace," and proceeded to say that this was the conciliatory, argumentative, peaceable, tranquil way in which people assembled, and in which they were prepared at those meetings. No attempt was made by the O'Connell police to prevent the circulation of that document. Now, so far were they from putting down, or attempting to put down the circulation of that story—that horrible statement—it would be found in the speeches made by Mr. O'Connell—one made to the assembled multitude, and another subsequently at the dinner or banquet, not exactly in the same words, but in substance and spirit the same, delivered by him to who came within his hearing. What object had he?—what object had they who attended him on this occasion, and took part in the deliberations in repeating in language of their own the very same sentiments? The history of what took place at Mullaghmast was given by an unimpeached witness.

"At Tara I protested against the Union, to-day I repeat the protest at Mullaghmast. I declare solemnly my through conviction as a constitutional lawyer, the Union is totally void in point of principle and constitutional force."

"That was Mr. Connell's assumption in the presence of assembled thousands. Mr. O'Connell then indulged in the abuse of several of the ministers, who he (the chief justice) would not repeat—The chief justice continued to read further from the speech as follows :

"It is a lie, there is no disaffection ; I am obliged to them for the speech, because it gives me, amongst other things, the pleasure of addressing this assemblage to day. I thought the monster meetings had demonstrated the opinion of Ireland. When the Queen's monster speech came out I saw that it was necessary at Loughrea, at Clifden, and at Lismore, and here we are now assembled at the Rath of Mullaghmast—(cheers)—at Mullaghmast. We came here to express our determination to die to a man, if necessary, in the cause of Old Ireland. We came to take the advice of each other and above all, I believe you came here to take my advice. (Renewed cheers.) I can tell you I have the game in my hand—I have the triumph secure—I have the repeal certain if you but obey my advice. (Great cheers, and cries of 'we will obey you in anything.') I will go slow—you must allow me to do so—but you will go sure. I am now arranging a plan for the formation of the Irish House of Commons. It is a theory, but a theory that may be realised in three weeks."

How was this to be accomplished? What machinery was he to have recourse to, to bring about the establishment of a new Irish House of Commons in three weeks? Was it to be done by physical force, or was it to be done otherwise? He then goes on to say—

"You will see by the newspapers that Dr. Gray and my son and other gentlemen, have held a petty session of their own, where justice will be administered free of all expenses to the people. The people shall have chosen magistrates of their own in the room of the magistrates who have been removed. The people shall submit their differences to them and shall have strict justice administered to them that shall not cost a single farthing."

That was the reason he gave for setting up the arbitration courts, not with any view of the prevention of, or putting a stop to the practice of administering oaths ; not with any view to assimilate themselves to the peaceable practice of the Quakers ; not with any view to assimilate themselves to the established practice of the Court of Chancery of Dublin, who acted under a process derived from the superior courts. But his object was to put into those arbitration courts the magistrates who were dismissed by government for attending repeal meeting. The speech then proceeded. At the conclusion of the morning meeting a resolution was passed to the following effect—and, gentlemen, you all see whether that language in unison with sentiments usually and openly expressed by Mr. O'Connell, or whether they were words calculated to excite the minds of the people or not. It is—

"Resolved, that this meeting are devotedly attached, &c., to the Queen of Ireland."

the Queen of Ireland, mind gentlemen—[His lordship then proceeded to read the resolution passed at Mullaghmast, and said]—that was the end of the morning meeting. The next transaction to which he would call their attention was the speech of Mr. Barrett, who was accused as a co-conspirator in the present indictment. Mr. Barrett spoke after dinner. (Here the learned judge read the speech of Mr. Barrett.) "He confessed he sometimes felt it was almost a blessing that Ireland had gone thro' such an ordeal when it had produced such virtue, and consummated an important state secret, the peaceful pressure from without." There might be two meanings for that. "The English, to be sure," continued Mr. Barrett, said "that there never was any massacre at Mullaghmast, and if there were, it was ill-natured to renew the recollection of it, when England was so anxious to do every justice. Was there a symptom of England being so anxious?—The wretch of Glencoe was called the good William—the profligate boyden Queen Elizabeth was called the good Queen Bess ; and whenever in their time Castlereagh said he never heard of flogging in England, their ears were tingling with the groans of the dying and the shrieks of the tormented." That was the way in which the excited feelings of the people were pacified. "Why, they would persuade them that there was no massacre at Mullaghmast ; it was not so in their books, because they never confessed it ; but they said they should not mention that being so well treated by the English people. Was there anything like the massacre of Mullaghmast in 1798? "The times might alter, but the spirit of England was the same, whether manifested in the breaking of the solemn pledge of hospitality or political justice," &c. That was Mr. Barrett's part in the drama, so carried on at Mullaghmast. Mr. Daniel O'Connell too made a speech at dinner. His lordship then read Mr. O'Connell's speech, and called the particular attention of the jury to the expression, "The peaceful uprising of masses;" and one or two other similarly strong sentences in Mr. O'Connell's speech—such as "the administration of the law we want to get from the hands of the enemy." "The arbitration courts are working well ; and we (meaning the people) have already judges selected by ourselves." "I want to show the nation of the world that we are capable of doing our own judicial business, and that we don't want the Saxon or the Stranger."—Then Mr. O'Connell dilated on the slaughter at Mullaghmast, and after reading part of the speech at full length, his lordship asked whether Mr. O'Connell's statement was not exactly identical with the story which was circulated and sold at the meeting? [After reading the remainder of the speech with reference to the alleged slaughter at Mullaghmast and description of the Saxon]—the lord chief justice asked the jury whether they could for one moment suppose that such language as that was fair description—was it not, on the contrary, language calculated to produce excitement of the most extraordinary kind?—excitement produced by the repetition of stories, the truth of which the person who narrated them could not be a judge ; instead of being the fair sample of legitimate discussion, was it not a proof of hatred steeped in the diffusion of the gall of bitterness? It was to be recollected that that was the second speech in which Mr. O'Connell had introduced that exciting topic upon that same day—that he had chosen and nominated that place for the purpose of bringing before the assembled multitudes the recollection of the alleged barbarities, atrocities, and cruelties of England and of "the Saxon" towards Ireland. That was the place chosen to bring together and make a display of the greatest number of men who had been assembled at any of the monster meetings, with the exception of Tara, where there were assembled 1,000,000 persons. What object was that? What object had those who accomplished the holding of those meetings? There was some evidence of their design in what took place at the meeting at Tullamore, the evidence of which was by an apparently trust worthy person, named M'Namara.—That witness, after descring generally the masses assembled, the banners displayed, and the arch which was taken down by the orders of Mr. Steele, and to which he would not further allude, detailed also what occurred at the meeting when Mr. O'Connell joined it. He said that the Rev. Mr. Tierney moved that a petition should be prepared for a repeal of the Union, but there was no evidence that it had ever prepared ; and however a design might be masked and concealed, is was the duty of the jury to see what the real character of it was. The chief justice than read an extract from the speech of the Rev. Mr Tierney, which has been already given and observed that Mr. O'Connell did not deny one opinion expressed in it. (The chief justice then read extracts from the speech of Mr. O'Connell at the same meeting, which have also appeared before.) The next speech that was delivered by one of those gentlemen accused of the conspiracy at the meeting at Mullaghmast was by Mr. Ray.—It had been said by his counsel that he was the only servant of this association—a hired servant, and earning his wages. If it was so—if that was all poor Mr. Ray did, he would say at once that he was just as guilty as if he was not the secretary of the association at all. His receiving wages from the association—if he did so—no more entitled him to commit a crime than if he held no situation of the kind. It might as well be said—he did not know if any of them were old enough to remember the case of Scotch Andrew, but it might as well be said he was not guilty of the murder of Mr. M'Donnell, because he was in the service of his master and employer, Mr. Fitzgerald, and acting under his orders ; but yet Scotch Andrew was tried and con-

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victed and executed for that offence. There were three of the traversers, whose speeches he had read. Mr. John O'Connell was the fourth, and Dr. Gray was the fifth. That would conclude his reading and observations upon the day of Mullaghmast. A most important meeting it was—more, perhaps, than any other that had taken place, as exhibiting to them and to those who were to decide on the case, according to their sound judgment and truth, what were the realisations of the several parties that are accused of having entered into the alleged conspiracy and common design. The existence of the general design entertained and inculcated by the speakers upon that occasion—exciting the discontent, hatred, and animosity of the people of Ireland against the people of England—by calling up by-gone scenes and offences, the truth of which cannot be ascertained; but which, if ever they did exist, if was—to say the least of it—gratuitously now to bring them forward upon the public mind.—There were present, who took an active part in that meeting, Mr. O'Connell, senior, who made two speeches—Mr. O'Connell, senior, who selected that place, because it was the scene of that former alleged bloody massacre and murder, perpetrated 250 years ago by the English of that day against the Irish on that time—to revive and bring to light again the feelings which must have dwelt in the hearts and minds of those at that time connected with the sufferers in that tyranny. They would recollect how Mr. O'Connell had described it, how he had painted the scenes of misery, and wretchedness beyond description, which must have been overwhelming, and seized upon the feeling of every person who was present. He brought them to that place, and he made that speech, as he said, upon the spot where that tragedy was committed, where every thing that Ireland at that time ought to have held dear on earth, was sacrificed to the cruelty and treachery of the government of the country at that time. It was to revive and to call back again the feelings that he described, as existing in the hearts and minds of those relatives, and to infuse them into the breasts of those of the present day, who were listening the eloquent way in which he pointed to those horrid scenes. What was the accusation? It was for endeavouring to excite and to raise discontent and hatred in one part of her Majesty's dominions against another, especially the Irish against the English—but was that the only ground upon which these transactions bore upon the present case?—That assemblage, so selected, consisted of as many persons as were assembled on the hill of Tara—the greatest monster meeting that up to that time had ever taken place in Ireland. Were those thousands to have their feeling excited, and were the British ministry to be told—was the British Parliament to be told that these hundreds of thousands of people, organised, disciplined, excited in the manner they had heard stated by the parties themselves, were to remain in such a state, that the moment Mr. O'Connell thought proper to stamp his foot or raise his hand, they would re-assemble at his back, no matter what his command be! There was another subject of accusation—the exciting discontent and disaffection against the law and constitution of the country. What was that law, and what was the constitution as by law established? The Union which was the law of the land, and no other to this day, and at Mullaghmast it was proclaimed by Mr. O'Connell to the hundreds of thousands that were listening to him, that the Union was a nullity, that it was absolutely void. It was for the jury to say was that for the purpose of exciting discontent and disaffection amongst the subjects of this country against the law and institutions of the country.—The third effect of this conspiracy was the depreciating the courts of justice established by law and the constitution of the realm in this country—bringing them into contempt, and inducing the subject of the realm to withdraw the adjustment of their disputes and differences from the courts appointed under the precise authority, and inducing the Queen's subjects to go to other tribunals for the adjustment of those differences. Was there any evidence given in support of that alleged conspiracy? Had they or they not, Dr. Gray coming forward and making his statement in the presence of those assembled masses, that the time was come when the administration of law would be taken out of the hands of those courts over which presided the Saxon or the stranger, and those who, being settled here, had taken the advantage to put into execution their plans of tyranny and impropriety? Had they, or had they not, Mr. O'Connell adverting to the same system? Did he not state at Clifden that the institution of these arbitration courts were the foundation of his judical system in this country? Did they not find him again recurring to the same subject at Mullaghmast; and had they not Mr. Ray also aiding in recommendations of that common cause? Mr. John O'Connell likewise made a speech at Mullaghmast, and, moreover, he was one of the first arbitrators who took upon himself to act under that appointment at Blackrock, concurring thereby in the establishment of those courts under the authority of the association. Hitherto he had said nothing of the Rev. Mr. Tierny, who did not apppear to have attended or participated in the meeting at Mullaghmast; nor was there, as he (the chief justice) understood, evidence that he became a member of the association until the 31 of October, after the Mullaghmast meeting. It was true that Mr. Tierney had a little pet meeting of his own at Clontibret, on the 15th of August; and it appeared that that meeting went off with more peaceable decorum and propriety than any other meetings to which their attention had been called. There were magistrates and policemen present at it. But the more especially as he did not think the part with regard to that meeting had been much pressed against Mr. Tierney, he (the chief justice) was willing to adopt the same course, with respect to what took place up to that time—the more particularly as some little uncertainty appeared to exist in reference to the parole evidence given by M'Cann, a policeman, who was examined as to what took place between him and Mr. Tierney on the 15th of June. He (the chief justice) did not wish to be understood to impute anything wrong to M'Cann in giving this evidence, if he would confine himself to what took place at the meeting which Mr. Tierney attended on the 3d of October, and he was disposed rather to advise the jury to take the same course with regard to the Clontibret meeting, because Mr. Tierney appeared to be a gentleman who conducted himself with that degree of propriety and correctness which might be expected from a gentleman of his cloth; and the witness stated that he had often received assistance from him in the discharge of his public duty. Mr. Tierney attended a meeting of the Repeal Association on the 3d of October, the day but one after the Mullaghmast meeting. Whether he was cognisant of the resolutions passed at the latter meeting, he (the chief justice) did not know, but a matter so recent, and occurring at a place so near, it might be asked, could he avoid knowing them? Mr. Tierney made a speech on the 3d of October, the character and nature of which it would be for the jury to judge. He was charged with conspiracy, and they would take it into their consideration how far or otherwise the object of his speech fell in with or partook of the general nature of the common design as it appeared to have been promoted by the acts and deeds and speeches of the other parties charged. Mr. Tierney was reported to have said—

"It is an old story, but it is not the less valuable on that account, that a thing once well begun is more than half finished. Repeal has had a noble beginning this year, and from the glorious progress it is making, I ask why do the countless multitudes who surround the Liberator wherever he goes thro' the provinces, numberless as the waves of the ocean, assemble? or why do so many of yourselves congregate together here around him? Is it for the purpose of looking at the illustrious individual to do honor to his presence; Is it to gaze upon the greatest friend of the human race? Is it to feast the eye of satiety upon one who is marked out by Divine Providence as the saviour of his country? No; though that would be justifiable in you, still you came here for a better purpose, and for a holier purpose. You came here to help him, to assist him in rescuing your country from a state of slavery to a free nation. You come here to make your own Ireland—the land of your birth—the land of the happy and free: and let me ask you, are you all prepared to do so? If you are, give him deeds as well as words. I can answer for the county I have the honor to belong to, Monaghan, and the parish I have also the honor to be priest of, that we are determined to give our hands as well as our hearts. We are determined to give him acts as well deeds, and not to leave in his power, or in the power of others, to say the people of the North are cold and frozen like the region they inhabit. The iron has sunk deep into their hearts; they who love not liberty, deserve to be slaves. Oh, there was a time when the people of the north, ay, and the men of Monaghan, were found to resist, and the last to bend to the proud Saxon; there was a time when they did not shun the battle field; there was a time when they were found to be the first to resist and the last to bend. Bear me witness, ye different streams of the blackwater; bear me witness, the parish, the very parish I have the honor to come from, Clontibret; bear me witness, Benburb, and the battle of the Yellow Ford, in my neighbourhood."

It was rather a remarkable thing, and one not to be overlooked in the case, that the member's card with those names—Benburb, and the Battle of the Yellow Ford; all of which were explained by the letter of Mr. O'Callaghan, which was adopted by the association. He continued to read the speech of Mr. Tierney, and cited the passage which related to the murder of Hugh M'Mahon, who was hanged at his own door, and whose lands were afterwards divided between Sir Henry Bagnall and Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam. It was for them to say if he used this language for the purpose of exciting discontent in the minds of the people, by recking for them murders, or alleged murders which had long been forgotten, but which were again brought down by the Rev. Mr. Tierney. There was a tissue of stories about the Battle of Benburb, the Yellow Ford; and it was stated that the Irish were always victorious over the English, who it was stated were always defeated with great slaughter. Why did the rev. gentleman introduce those topics? Was it done for the purpose of showing that in former times the Irish were the first to resist and the last to yield, as was stated in the speech, or was it, if they think, for the purpose of promoting Christian charity and peace? Those facts were brought before the people after three hundred years had elapsed, and he would leave it to them to judge—and let them take it into their serious consideration, for it was for them to say, not from the evidence given by M'Cann, the policeman, but from the speech of the Rev. Mr. Tierney himself, which was spoken on the occasion alluded to, what were the motives by which the rev. gentleman was actuated. To that speech Mr. O'Connell paid a marked compliment and proposed the thanks of the association to him. The vote of thanks was received with acclamation and adopted by the association. It was for them to say if the history of cruelties, which were said to have been committed some 300 or 400 years ago, were adopted by the association for the purpose of exciting ill feeling and hatred in the minds of the Irish people against their fellow-subjects in England; and if so, what was it for them to say, under the circumstance, whether the Rev. Mr. Tierney participated in the common cause or not. Now he (the chief justice) had gone through all the traversers, with the exception of Mr. Duffy; however, he would still have a little to say of Mr. Barrett hereafter; but in those statements of what passed at Mullaghmast and at the association meeting two days after it would be seen that it included and attached to them all. It was not denied that Mr. Duffy was also a member of the association; and it was proved by various documents, independent of which it was not attempted to be disputed, that he was the proprietor of the *Nation* newspaper, a paper more or less connected in connection with the association. He was also accused of having entered into this common conspiracy so often detailed, although it was not sworn that he attended any of the great meetings, and to prove it various documents, as he had before stated, were put in evidence for the purpose of showing that he was engaged in what was alledged to be the common object of the conspirators. In his paper of the 29th of April, 1843, the first article he (the chief justice) alluded to was entitled, "Something is coming." The learned judge proceeded to read the document in question, and which was to the effect that, "the country was roused—that England never conceded anything to Ireland but when she was in difficulties—that she was in distress as her colonial dominions occupied eighty battalions of her troops, while only twenty-three remained at home; and consequently, that if Irishmen stand together, she would have to yield to their demands for domestic legislation." His lordship also cited another article from the same paper, headed "Our Nationality," and proceeded to say that article was written in the same spirit and with the same tendency to promote the same end. There was another article of the 12th of August, 1843 of the *Nation*, which stated that no power dare interfere with those meetings now. Upon those documents it was for them to say whether Mr. Duffy was aiding and assisting in the general confederacy, while other documents and other speeches afforded evidence to implicate the other traversers. There was another document still of Mr. Duffy's, which he would also refer to, as being of a piece, in its tone and sentiment, with that already stated here, but going, perhaps, a little bolder, and a little firmer in what it professed. The learned judge then read the article in the *Nation*, dated 25th of August, 1843, entitled the "The Crisis is upon us." He now begged leave to call their attention to an article entitled "The Irish in the English Army," which was published in Mr. Barrett's paper, the *Pilot*, on the 6th of September. This article appeared of importance, because one of the objects of conspiracy was stated to be the exciting of discontent and disaffection in the Queen's army. The learned judge read the article in question, and next proceeded to call the jury's attention to another article which was published in the *Pilot* of the 25th of September, entitled the "Army, the People, and the Government." Another letter which had been read bears the signature of the Rev. Mr. Power, a parish priest in the county of Waterford, and it was said that he would have been produced there on behalf of the traversers. He had not been so produced, and the officer of the crown had made no comment upon the fact. That letter of morality or divinity was signed by Mr Power. (Here Mr. Justice Burton conferred for a few moments with the chief justice who then resumed.) He said he would not further comment upon that letter. There were three articles published by Mr. Barrett on the duties of a soldier which inculcated the notion that private soldiers were to consider in their own minds whether they ought or ought not to obey the commands of those who are in authority over them. The doctrine was contained in the article on the morality of war—in the letter written by Mr. Power and published by Mr. Barrett; and it was for the jury to consider whether these articles were or were not published, by these alledged conspirators, with the view of making the army refuse to act, if called upon to repress any tumultuary uprising which might be produced by their own acts. He need not tell them that if the traversers intended so to interfere it was a high offence, and several acts of parliament had been passed to punish any person who presumed to interfere with the army. Although there was no evidence of these publications reaching the hands of the soldiers, yet if the jury were satisfied that the traversers had combined together for the purpose of tampering with the military, although the fact was never executed, the crime was as complete as if they had succeeded. Before he put the case finally to them he had another document yet to read, which he thought of much importance; and he had something more to say with regard to a particular charge in the indictment—namely the arbitration courts. The document which was published was issued by the association on the 12th of September, 1843, and it purported to be "The address of the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland to the Inhabitants of the several countries subject to the British Crown." It was not an address to the Crown, nor an address to the parliament; it was not a petition of any kind, but an address to the subjects of those countries under the British Crown. (Having read the publication in question, his lordship continued)—Was that a publication with a view of inflaming the people of Ireland and exciting discontent and hatred against the people of England or with any other design that they (the jury) would have to judge of. He continued to read passages of the address. "There never was a country perpetrated such injuries on another as England did on Ireland; nor was the spirit of hostility much mitigated, if mitigated at all." Then he goes on to state what he calls their grievances resulting from the act of Union, and the manner in which he proposed to redress them.—They should recollect that he (Mr. O'Connell) had stated that he despaired of justice from England, and this was disparaging the courts of justice in this country. "The hill coolies were not treated as the Irish people were." Now that might or might not be true; but whether it was true or not, was not the question they were then trying there. Now mind gentlemen the conclusion of the address—"Fellow subjects, our case is before you, and before the world, and such injuries and insults as are heaped on Ireland; but there was one consolation, unless they redressed themselves they need not expect it from any other quarter. We expect nothing from England or Scotland or from Englishmen or Scotchmen, as they had too much anti-Irish and anti-Catholic feelings to do any good for Ireland, but we suffice for ourselves; let us stand together in peaceful loyalty and attachment to the Throne; let us stand together on constitutional grounds and no other." That is much as to say, give us a new constitution and a new state of laws, such as the people demand, and such as they dictate for you, if you do not, we will suffice for ourselves. Was this intimidation or was it not? "Persevere and Ireland will have her Parliament again." Was that a command or a petition? "Such are the words we address to our fellow subjects all over the globe.—Signed by order, Daniel O'Connell, Chairman of the Committee, Corn Exchange Rooms, 13th of September, 1842." This was ordered to be printed on a large sheet to be circulated in the colonies, and everywhere in the British dominions; and adopted and carried unanimously by the association. He had one subject more to which he would in particular direct their attention—namely the arbitration courts. They would observe that the charge was not simply combining together to bring forward the erection and constitution of those arbitration courts, but the main and principal charge was this—the combining together for the purpose of endeavouring to bring into disrepute and discredit the existing courts of justice in the country as by law established. It was said with a great deal of vehemence and sincerity, he made no doubt, that the terminating suits by arbitration was not only not a crime, but laudable as a religious and moral duty. It was given in evidence that the system was universally put in practice by the Society of Friends, who, it was stated, and most deservedly, were amongst the most moral and properly conducted subjects that belonged to the British Crown. The Quzel Galley was also referred to, and these gentlemen, consisting of the principal merchants of Dublin, suits were referred and decisions made by them; but the system of arbitration adopted by them was not analagous to what was proposed by the traversers; but although it took upon itself to decide the disputes and differences of those who thought proper to refer to the decision of its members; its proceedings were always based, in the first instance, upon a writ issuing out of the superior courts, and deemed therefore judicial. (Mr. Justice Crampton here whispered the Chief Justice.) It was so stated by Mr. Cosgrove—it came to the same thing—the writ was issued, or the form of their decision was made a rule of the Court, as thus the arbitration was subordinate to the superior court. But it was stated further that the decision of the Courts by arbitration was also desirable upon a conciliatory and religious principle—namely putting a stop to the administering of oaths. That was a very plausible argument to be brought forward now; and very plausible examples have been set up as being precedents, and the foundation upon which the arbitration courts were established by the association. Now, if the association had acted a really *bona fide* part—if any one of those reasons which were put forward during this trial, for the purpose of giving countenance to the establishment of these courts, were *bona fide*, there might be something in it, but it would be for the jury to decide whether they were not set up for the entirely different purpose, namely for the purpose of opposing the government in the course they had taken by dismissing from the commission of the peace the magistrates who had attended the several repeal meetings. He had already stated to them the speeches of Dr. Gray, who seemed to have been, in a great measure, with Mr. O'Connell the original author of this system; and see whether, in any of their statements, they made the slightest allusion with regard to the sitting up of the arbitration courts for the diminution of oaths, or any such purpose; on the contrary, was there not evidence, which the jury had heard read to them, from which they could draw a very different reason, for the the establishment of those arbitration courts, and that was, in order to enable Mr. O'Connell and the association to put down the existing courts of justice in the country, and to substitute in lieu of them courts to be called courts of arbitration which were to be, as Mr. O'Connell stated, the foundation of a system of justice and judicature in the country. Judge Blackstone in his celebrated canon laws, 1st vol., page 277, 1837, says—

"The King is the fountain of justice, and general conservator of the peace of the Kingdom. The original power of judicature, by the fundamental principles of society, is lodged in the society at large; but in England this authority has been immemorially exercised by the King or his substitutes. He, therefore, has alone the right of erecting courts of judicature, and they should be erected by his authority."

Such was the common law of this country, as laid down by Blackstone, and it was, therefore, an infringement, and a violation of that law, if two or more persons presumed and took upon themselves to enter into a common design to detract from the way in which the law was administered in those courts. He held in his hand a report of the arbitration committee, which was presented to the association, and dated the 21st of August, 1840. It was brought forward again in the Repeal Association on Wednesday, the 23d of August, and it was adopted, being moved by Mr. Gray and seconded by Mr. O'Hea, and carried unanimously. They would find in that report a statement of the system that had been proposed by Dr. Gray, and submitted to the association, and by them carried into one of its laws. It was a report of a new system of jurisprudence to be erected, not for any particular district, but to be recommended and intended to be adopted for the entire kingdom; so that in every part the courts erected under that recommendation, which were the association courts, were intended to be in substitution of the Queen's courts, which were not considered by Mr. O'Connell as dispensing justice to the subjects of this kingdom. The offence contained in the indictment with regard to these courts was not an attempt to establish arbitration courts, although perhaps, that might be an offence; but he did not say whether it would or would not; however, the one charged he took to be clearly criminal, and was a combination to bring into disparagement and disrepute the courts of justice as existing by law in the country, to bring them into contempt and disregard amongst the subjects of her Majesty, and to induce them to go to other tribunals to settle their differences—which he had already shown, from the language of the traversers themselves. There was also a paper adopted by the association, being a report of the arbitration committee, dated in August, 1843, which contained the reasons for the recommending and adopting of this new system of jurisprudence. It went on to say, "your committee are of opinion, that inasmuch as many of the magistrates who possessed the confidence of the people, have been dismissed, and deprived of the commission of the peace, in consequence of their attachment to the cause of legitimate independence, arbitration courts, should be established and in order to secure the harmonious working of such a system, they recommend that a standing one will be formed to arrange and superintend the carrying out of those testimonials." The same report recommended the appointment of those dismissed magistrates, for the reason that they had been dismissed by the government, by the constituted authority of the realm, and not because of their legal or other knowledge, local information, property, conduct, or any other qualification, and the situation of chairman of the arbitrators was to be given to any dismissed magistrate, if one should be found in the district. Was that a reason why the parties in question were to dispense with the powers of those courts of justice which her Majesty, by her letters patent thought proper to provide, in the exercise of her undoubted prerogative, as courts of law for the benefit and protection of her subjects? Her judges in these courts possessed a great advantage. They were by law independent both of the Crown and the subject. They were placed here to administer the law of the land, for which they were all educated. They were designed for the performance of those duties, to which it is to be presumed, they were competent, and for the discharge of which her Majesty, by her letters patent, had thought fit to appoint them. The administration of the law, as also the confidence of the public, was to be withdrawn from them; and the administration of the law was to be placed in the hands of persons who, as far as it appeared, never received any education upon the subject of the law of the land. The people, if they thought it their advantage, might, of course, if they thought proper, refer their disputes to arbitration. There were many cases, he was persuaded, in which parties could not adopt a better plan than that of referring the matter in dispute to arbitration. Among other advantages, it contributed to save expense; but was that the reason why arbitration courts should be established, and composed of individuals not chosen by the parties themselves, but by the association who thought proper to assume to themselves the power which belonged alone to the Queen's prerogative? If the jury thought that these aspersions on the courts of justice were promulgated by the traversers, with a view of bringing these courts of justice, and the administration of justice into contempt and disrepute, and to withdraw from them that confidence which the people had in them—if the traversers did these acts, and did them with a common design, then he told the jury that what they so did was a high misdemeanor—was highly illegal: and that if they conspired to do these things by combination, they were guilty of the conspiracy imputed to them in that respect. It lies upon the Crown to establish, which they have undertaken to do, that the traversers, or some of them, are guilty of a conspiracy such as I have already stated to you—a conspiracy consisting of five branches, any one of which being brought home to your satisfaction, will maintain and establish the charge which the Crown have undertaken to prove. But, gentlemen of the jury, you are never to lose sight of this fact, that criminality or crime is a thing that must be proved, and is not to be merely surmised. Every person, by the law of this country, is entitled to have the benefit of being deemed innocent until he is pronounced guilty. The traversers have, one and all of them, made the defence that their designs were not criminal—that they had grievances—that they had a right to complain of those grievances—that they had a right to lay them before the public, though it happened that in so doing they attended multitudinous meetings. If you should be of opinion that such were the designs and obvious intention of the traversers, and that they had no criminal intention, and did not mean to resort to any criminal means for the furtherance of these objects; if that be your opinion you would be bound to acquit the traversers; but if, upon the other hand, you should be of opinion that these were not the real objects of the association or of the persons charged as traversers here, but that, whatever their apparent designs might be—if they had in fact and in truth the criminal intentions which are attributed to them by the Crown—and if you are satisfied that the traversers, or some of them, in furtherance of this design, acted in common concert—then, in such case, you will be bound conscientiously to find them guilty of the conspiracy of which you find them participators. A great deal has been addressed to you which I don't at all intend to recapitulate. You have been pressed by arguments in appeal to your feelings—I would say in appeal sometimes to your apprehensions. You have been addressed by gentlemen of the greatest ability, I believe in greatest numbers that ever persons accused of crime have ever yet had an opportunity of being heard in their behalf—every topic that could be suggested by ingenuity and reasoning has been discussed—nothing has been omitted; but it has been shown to you that there were other grounds besides the evidence which has been laid before you, which you might properly take into consideration in arriving at your verdict. In answer to that I have only to state to you that by the law you are to hold yourselves as perfectly indifferent parties—indifferent to every consideration except the evidence laid before you as jurors, and remember the oath you have taken is to give a true verdict, according to the evidence; that is your oath. To enable you to do that, I must say you have paid the most marked attention; indeed I may say I never saw a jury who, during a long and painful trial, extending over more than three weeks, have paid such unceasing and undeviating attention to the case and the evidence before them as you have. In drawing your conclusion and finding your verdict, you will attend to the evidence before you, and let it be conformable to the dictates of your reason and of your consciences; and I do trust that the Lord, who rules over all will enlighten your direction. I have now no more to say.

(From the London Morning Post.)

Sir Robert Peel has declared, and, we are happy to say, with more emphasis and less reserve than is his wont, that he has not contemplated, and does not contemplate, any alteration of the Corn Laws. It is of importance, however, to observe, that notwithstanding Sir Robert Peel's emphatic declaration that he does not contemplate any alteration of the Corn Laws, yet his abstinence from interference with them is not based upon any degree of respect for the principle upon which those laws are founded—namely, the principle of protection, but from a sense of the inexpediency of interfering, under existing circumstances, with laws which are supposed to have, in reality, no sound principle to support them.

Now, if this be the real state of the Ministerial mind with reference to these protective laws, we think it very apparent that, notwithstanding the declaration which has been made, the agriculturists in the country, as well as their representatives in the House of Commons, should by no means relax in their attention to the best means of securing the inviolability of protection. They ought not to consider themselves in so secure a position, as if there were at the head of affairs a Minister who acknowledged the soundness of the principle of protection They ought not, in our opinion, to lose sight of that which must be to them a fair and reasonable object, namely, the obtaining a Government, which shall acknowledge, and shall steadily act upon, the conviction that the principle of protection is a sound one. At present it may seem extremely unlikely that such a Government can be obtained, but that which seems unlikely in politics, is not therefore impossible, as all persons of experience must very well know.

But will the present protection be enough with which to go on? We must confess our fears that it will not. We are aware that very different opinions are held on this subject in different parts of the country. It would be unjust to say that the unanimous opinion of the farmers is that they cannot go on with so little protection as they have at present. It is, however, our belief that circumstances are in progress, which will make that opinion more and more general. Had the alteration of the Corn Laws of 1828 stood alone, perhaps agricultural affairs might have recovered themselves, but when, along with that alteration, the Tariff and the Canada Corn Bill come into that more full and complete operation for which the Americans are preparing, we think it will be found that British agriculture has indeed received a heavy blow and a great discouragement.—However, it is for the agriculturist to watch these matters, and to act accordingly.

FREEMASONRY.—The Earl of Zetland comes to the metropolis to-morrow, in order to be elected the following day, Grand Master of the Freemasons, in the room of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. The noble earl's installation takes place at the ensuing quarterly meeting in June.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Monday, 1st April.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, copies of any Despatches he may have received from the Right Honorable Lord Stanley, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of Steam Communication between Great Britain and British North America, together with copies of any correspondence, if in His Excellency's possession, that may have taken place on that subject, between any of His Lordship's Predecessors in Office and the Honourable William Crane of this Province.

Ordered, That Mr. Hannington, Mr. Jordan and Mr. J. Earle be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

According to the Order of the Day,

A Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act further to amend the Law relating to Wills, Legacies, Executors and Administrators, and for the settlement and distribution of the Estates of Intestates," as well as the engrossed amendments made by the House thereto, were read a third time. *Resolved*, That the house do agree to the said Bill as amended.

On motion of Mr. J. Earle,—*Resolved*, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to dispense, for the present year, with the two days Company Drill imposed upon the several Battalions of Militia of this Province, under and by virtue of the Militia Law.

On motion of Mr. S. Earle,—*Resolved*, that the Petition of Seymour Pickett, of Kingston, in Kings County, Cloth Manufacturer, praying aid towards the encouragement of his Establishment, and which was presented to the House on the twenty first day of February last, and referred to the Committee on Domestic Manufactures, which Committee was subsequently discharged, be now referred to the Committee of Supply.

Resolved, that there be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £50 to encourage the fitting out of one or more vessel or vessels, by Silvanus Powell, John Long and John Marshall, of Richibucto, for a Sealing Voyage; such sum to be paid to the said parties when it shall be certified to His Excellency that such vessels have been fitted out and actually engaged in a Sealing Voyage, and not to exceed the sum of fifteen shillings per ton of the tonnage of such vessels.

To the Commissioner of Government House the sum of £109 for Coals for the Public Rooms and Offices in Government House.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £6 15s. to enable him to pay the Ordnance Department the value of a Flag supplied by that Department in 1840.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the sum of £750, for the Road from Saint John to the Nova scotia Line; one half of which to be laid out between Saint John and Hayward's Mills, out of which half a sum not exceeding £20 to be expended on the old Cumberland Road; £3 10s to Isaac Foshay, being a balance due him for materials provided for the Hampton Ferry Bridge; £1 10s. to Enoch Groom, for work performed by him under Mr. Jordan, and £8 to be paid to William Ross for hauling a large quantity of brush and stone around and against the abutment of Hammond River Bridge in the year 1841; and the other half, £375, from Hayward's Mills to the Nova scotia Line; so much of the last mentioned sum to be expended on the Tantamar Marsh (old Road) as may be necessary to keep the same in repair.

To his Excellency, the sum of 600l for the Road from Fredericton to Woodstock.

To his Excellency, the sum of 312l 10s for the Road from Woodstock to the Arestook; such part of which may be laid out upon the Arestook Bridge as may be deemed advisable by the Executive Government.

To his Excellency, the sum of 322l 10s for the Road from the Arestook to the Grand Falls; the whole or such part of which may be laid out in erecting the Arestook bridge as may be deemed advisable by the Executive Government.

To his Excellency, the sum of 621 10s for the Road from Bellisle to saint John; of which the sum of 20l to be expended on the Pickawacker Road and the sum of 3l 15 to be paid Robert Smith, being a balance due him for work done under Mr. Jordan, when he was Supervisor.

Resolved, That there be granted to John Francis the sum of £11 18 9 to reimburse him for Duties paid on six casks Wine exported to Prince Edward Island.

To the Quarter Master General of the Militia Forces the sum of £150 for his services for 1843.

To Henry Chubb and Company, of St. John, the sum of £—— to reimburse them for printing the Geological Report for 1842.—Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided as follows: YEAS 10 NAYS 12.

To the Mechanics' Institute at St John the sum of £100 to enable them to extend more fully the benefits of that Institution.—YEAS 13 NAYS 11.

To James P. A. Phillips the sum of £50 to compensate him for publishing the Debates of the house of Assembly this present Session

To the Rev. Michael Eagantha sum of £—— towards remunerating him for his attendance to the spiritual wants of the Micmac Tribes of Indians for Miramichi. Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided

YEAS 10. NAYS 12.

To Elizabeth Whitehead, Widow of the late Jas. Whitehead, a meritorious old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10 to relieve her in her present destitute circumstances.

To Commissioners to be appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor the sum £—— towards continuing the Sewer in Queen street, in the Town of St Andrews running parallel to the harbour, as recommended by the Commissioner appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in 1841 for improving the harbour of St. Andrews. Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided, and it was decided in the negative.

To Francis Elliot the sum of £—— to remunerate him for extra work performed on the Bathurst Bridge, Gloucester. Upon the question for sustaining this resolution, the Committee divided

YEAS 8. NAYS 16.

To Daniel Lee and Theodore Knutter the sum of £35 to remunerate them for that amount due them by the Commissioner for superintending the repairs of the Magaguadavic Bridge near Young's, and for extra materials and labour furnished by them last summer in perfecting said repairs.

That the sum of £15 granted in 1840 towards erecting a Bridge at Curry's Creek be re-appropriated and applied towards re-building a Bridge on the Mactaquack, in the County of York, the materials for which remain in part from the Bridge destroyed by the Ice Freshet last spring.

That the sum of £15 granted in the year 1841 to improve the Road from Hughes' to Taxes River, be re-appropriated and applied towards erecting a Bridge over Taxes River.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Simonds.—Whereas by the Report of the Select Committee appointed in the Session of 1834, to inquire into and report upon all matters relating to the Charlotte County Election, and presented to the House on the twenty fourth day of February in that year, it appears that the Committee had discovered that certain erasures, alterations and interlineations had been made in the Poll Book, and that they could not escape from the belief, that they were made by Robert Thompson, Esquire, or with his privity and knowledge: and whereas from what has since transpired, there is good reason to believe that had the whole facts come before the select committee, they would have arrived at other conclusions, which would have exculpated the said Robert Thompson from any blame attaching to him in consequence of those erasures, alterations interlineations; therefore

Resolved, unanimously, That in the opinion of this House, the said Robert Thomson, Esquire, is fully acquitted from blame in this matter, and that nothing unworthy or dishonorable attaches to his character.

"The Lieutenant Governor communicates to the House, the copy of a Letter from the Province Treasurer, and recommends, for the reasons therein stated, that provision should be made for an extra Clerk in that Department. "W. M. G. C."

The Letter from the Province Treasurer, communicated by the aforegoing message, being read at the Clerk's Table, is as follows:

EXTRA CLERK HIRE IN TREASURER'S OFFICE.

(Copy) *Treasury, St. John, 25th March, 1844.*

SIR,—In rendering my Accounts for the year 1843, I placed in the hands of the Auditor an Account for the employment of an extra clerk, from October until February, agreeably to the authority of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor upon my application of third October last.

I have now the honor to request, that as a further increase of my duties is contemplated by the Legislature, in requiring me to collect an export duty on Timber and Deals, and as the new Revenue Act will add materially to the labours of collecting, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will be pleased to make application to the House of Assembly to allow me to continue such extra Clerk, with a sufficient salary to enable me to secure the services of a capable and responsible person. If these additional duties could be performed by devoting a few additional hours each day to the work, I would not make this request; but the whole of the increase herein referred to, as well as that mentioned in my letter of third October, being connected with entries at the Customs, and payments into and from the Bank, must necessarily be performed in the usual business hours.

I would further add, that our labours for some years past have not been limited to those hours, but on the contrary a great portion of the writing has been done by candle light.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

The Hon. W. F. Odell, Prov. Secretary, &c. &c.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 12, 1844.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

WE cordially participate in the desire so generally and strongly expressed, in favor of the consummation of this measure.—Our conservative principles lead us to deprecate change, merely for its own sake, and we always incline to entertain with deliberate caution, any proposition which embraces extensive alteration in existing establishments. The glaring necessity of this change, however, has forced itself upon our conviction. The novelty, the chance of individual gain, the enhancement in value of local property, private and public, and the various other small considerations, which some of our contemporaries have been pleased to display as inducements to the scheme, are not the circumstances which have gained us to its support. We regard these as trivial indeed, in comparison with the one grand object, to accomplish which, we think the whole energies of the Press and the people should be directed—We mean *sound Legislation* for the trade and commerce *of this Port*. This end involves all the important interests of the whole Province, and the experience of only the present Session, must have convinced the most casual observer, of the utter hopelessness of attaining it, while the business of the Assembly is conducted at Fredericton.—It is well known, that, but for the praiseworthy exertions of several Deputations of Merchants sent from this City during the present Session, the most pernicious measures would have been completed—the Revenue Bill absurd as it is in many particulars, would have been rendered more so—the Currency measure would have been entirely frustrated, and the most abominable blunders perpetrated before the world; and all owing to the deplorable ignorance of correct commercial principles which pervades the members. Three-fourths of these gentlemen are from the rural districts of the Province where no means of information on these subjects exists; and it is only by mingling with the commercial society of this city, that they will become instructed.

The only objection we have heard urged against the measure, which deserves notice, or possesses even plausibility, is, the injury to be brought upon the town of Fredericton. This, even if certain, ought not to countervail the manifold advantages to accrue to the whole province; but we deny the probability of such a result. We will willingly leave to her the Military Head Quarters, and every other Department, which necessarily is not connected with legislation; and for the loss of this, if a loss it be, she will be more than compensated by the Freewarehousing and other trading advantages which the Government are about to extend to her. We shall return to this subject at a future period, and we trust that the intelligent portion of the Press, will continue to keep it prominently before the public, until it shall force itself upon the attention of the Government.

The following Petition on this important matter has been numerously signed in this City during the week, and forwarded to Fredericton for the consideration of the Legislature:

To His Excellency Sir William Maclean George Colebrooke, C. B., Lieutenant Governor in and over the Province of New Brunswick:

To the Honourable the Legislative Council:

And the Honourable the House of Assembly:

The Petition of the undersigned Magistrates, Merchants, and others, inhabitants of the City of Saint John,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the belief, that the general interests of the Province would be advanced by a removal of the Seat of Government from Fredericton to the City of Saint John.

That not only is the locality of Saint John more convenient for the majority of the Members of the Legislature to resort to, but the great proportion of the business of the country being transacted there, the members of the Legislature would rather repair to such Mercantile Mart, than to Fredericton—where, but for Executive and Legislative proceedings, few think of going.

The period has long since passed, if it ever existed, when it was necessary to have the Seat of Government in an inland part of the Province; while on the contrary, the extent of population, of trade, of legal proceeding, and the presence of the monied Institutions of the Country, all point to Saint John as the spot where the Executive should reside, and where a superintendance of the varied interests of the Country should be exercised.

Your Petitioners believe that a vast majority of the people of this Province are in favour of the change proposed—and your Petitioners are further of opinion, that the expence attendant upon such change would be but small—while the advantages resulting from its adoption would not be confined merely to the expedition of public business, and a more thorough and searching superintendance of all public affairs—but would inevitably tend to elevate and enlarge the public mind, and produce a deep and lasting effect upon the public welfare.

Under such impressions, your Petitioners would respectfully pray that the necessary steps be adopted by your Excellency and Honours, to render that the full consideration of the matter, with the probable expence attendant thereupon, may be laid before your Excellency and Honours at the next meeting of the Legislature, and, as in duty bound, &c.

THE REVENUE BILL.—The injurious effects of this Bill on one principal branch of our trade, with Nova Scotia, was forcibly illustrated one day this week, when a Nova Scotiaman had arrived in the harbour with several head of cattle, among which was a calf; on being informed that 10s. duty would be exacted for it, he tied a weight to its neck and threw it overboard. If there be any consideration among the "collective wisdom" for the injury inflicted on our trade with Nova Scotia, we trust they will, before the House rises, even yet remedy the evil, and free this important intercourse of all restrictions.

STEAMER NOVA-SCOTIA.

It will be seen by advertisement that this fine vessel, under the command of Captain LEVETT, has commenced running for the season. We learn that she is in a thorough state of order and repair—her engines very efficient—and her Captain and Officers accommodating in the highest degree;—thus offering a most desirable conveyance for all those disposed to travel either on p

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CHRONICLE.

OHN, APRIL 12, 1844.

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MILITIA.—On Tuesday last we were gratified with the appearance of a new Rifle Company, under the command of Capt. CHAS. KETCHUM, and attached to the 1st Battalion St. John County Regiment. They mustered about 60 strong, and marched to Carleton for target practice. The uniform of this new corps is strictly soldierlike, and the whole reflects great credit on the Officers.

The Medal was won after a sharp contest by Serjeant Reed.

We hear that the Irish Royals intend firing for a Medal, during the ensuing week.

Our latest advices from England are to the 6th March, at which time, further accounts had been received from India, of which the following is the substance:

"BOMBAY, Feb. 1.—The unexpected turn which affairs have taken in Gwalior, has this month almost wholly occupied public attention. Two—we might almost say three—battles have been fought and won which in character, are no way inferior to any that have taken place on Indian soil. Our Government, induced by the stubbornness and apparent preparation for resistance shown by the Gwalior Court, have adopted the only means at hand, that of a recourse to arms. The enemy were the first to commence hostilities, by firing on the baggage party under Col. Sleeman, of the 26th, and then on a reconnoitering party sent out on the 29th. The right wing of our army, under the immediate command of Sir H. Gough, attacked the Mahrattas in their position of Maharajpool, while our left wing, under Major General Grey, did so at Punniar, and gained a complete victory over them. Our loss, however, on these occasions has been very severe, the list amounting to 141 killed and 866 wounded; that of the enemy amounts to between 4,000 and 5,000 in killed and wounded, with the loss of 50 pieces of artillery. The following are the names of the officers who have fallen in these actions, or have since died of their wounds, viz:—General Churchill, Colonel Saunders, Major Crommelin, Captains Stewart, Magrath and Cobben, Lieutenants Newton and Leith, and Ensign Bray; 40 have been wounded. The fort of Gwalior shortly after surrendered to us, and some of the principal chiefs came in and tendered submission.

Government has declared, that it is not our intention to occupy the country, nor in any shape to intermeddle with its internal affairs, further than to insist on the formation of a subsidiary force, to be officered solely by the Company's officers, and maintained by the Gwalior government. The army is expected to retire within our own territories immediately. The commander in chief has set out on a tour of inspection; while the Gov. Gen. was expected to start for Calcutta on the 23d. Affairs in the Punjaub are still maturing, and may probably force themselves upon our attention, as unexpectedly as have those of Gwalior. In Scinde, matters are much the same. The troops, however, are recovering from their sickness; at Hydrabad little improvement had been observed; but at Sukkur the condition of our men was much more favourable. India throughout is peaceful."

The following article, copied from the Montreal Courier, is not altogether inapplicable to our own Province. We have *our* turbulent spirits likewise, and one in particular, the *Honorable* L. A. Wilmot,—as complete a curse to this country as ever was Harvey's Administration, of which he appears to be the fag end.

(From the Montreal Courier.)

CANADA is, unfortunately for herself, cursed with one of the greatest calamities that can be inflicted upon a people of any country; that is, the infliction of some dozen or two of as mischievous demagogues as any we read of in history, ancient or modern. We can conceive of no country in which there is so little real cause for the agitation of popular grievances as in Canada. We defy the most rampant Liberal of the whole set to point out a single real grievance under which the people labour.—We know of no tyranny, no injustice, no denial of popular rights; there is no inordinate taxation, wringing their hard earnings from the pockets of the industrial classes; the grievances out of which the Republican faction are now seeking to manufacture political capital are entirely imaginary, the coinage of their own disappointed ambition, and loss of their profitable places. We must, however, acknowledge that there are two classes of demagogues in this country, that one of which in our estimation is composed of honest though mistaken men; they labour under a monomania that there is something wrong in the body politic, some shocking disease of the state, which they alone can cure.—All madmen are sincere in their mad schemes and visionary projects, but they are confoundedly mischievous for all that; we have no doubt but that when MARTIN, the maniac, set fire to York Minster, he had arrived at the conclusion in his own disordered mind that he was doing a very laudable act; and just so, we believe, that Mr. Baldwin and other men of the same class, think they are the most patriotic, the most praiseworthy amongst men, in their attempts to upset the Constitution. In one peculiar respect this class of demagogues differs greatly from those of whom we shall speak presently; they are in general gentlemen, and know how to use the courtesies of life towards political opponents; and they are in general men of property: which is one convincing proof of their honest sincerity; because, if they believed, as the constitutional party does, that democratic measure have a tendency to anarchy, and the total disruption of all rights of property, and vested interests, self-interest would deter them from laboring to bring about such an inevitable consummation.

The second class of demagogues is totally opposite to these; and we have some pretty fair specimens of the genus. Men without property, whose stake in the country may be represented by the smallest of all possible fractions; uncourteous in their personal demeanour; haughty and repulsive when in power; cringing and submissive to the man who will face them boldly; insolent and supercilious to the humble petitioner; such is the matter out which your popular grievance declaimers are constituted; such are the men who, by loud and arrogant boastings, by wholesale slanders, and a most pernicious faculty for misrepresentation, are now misleading thousands of better men than themselves to their own destruction.

The demagogue of this sort is always a coward; this is the type of the class; from *Thersites*, in the old days of the heroes, down to these brawlers, of whom we have made mention above, these men of loud tongues, are always men of slack hands, ever foremost in exciting the passions of others, urging them to deeds of violence and blood, but most particularly careful when the conflict comes to keep their own valuable persons out of all contact with hot lead or cold iron.

Our only wonder is that the people do not see through these men; the veil that covers their designs is a very flimsy one; the character of the demagogue is one not to be mistaken; how then can intelligent men be so grossly gulled? We can easily explain it. There is a peculiar something in the mind of man, which we can readily understand, but cannot define, that leads him to fancy himself the victim of oppression; it is rather flattering to one's vanity to be a martyr, and when one of these demagogues get up and preaches to the people that they are horribly ill used, that the government is oppressive, that their liberties are in danger, he strikes a chord that readily responds to the stroke; every man of them begins to find out that he is the victim of some wrong or other. The purpose of the demagogue is thus answered; he has inflamed men's passions, excited their distrust in the state of things as they are; hoping, in the confusion that will follow a great popular movement, to be borne into power and office on the shoulders of those whom he has deluded. This is the game now in the act of being played in this Province by men of this stamp; they were in power—they abused it—and were deprived of it,—at all hazards they must re-obtain it. Will they succeed? As yet we see but little signs of it in any portion of the country.—"What could be more strange," said the great Athenian orator, "than that a man from Macedon should conquer the Athenians." To compare *Philip* of Macedon to our canadian demagogues would be a most "clorifer us" comparison; *Philip* did conquer the Athenians: and why? because they did just what our republican party is doing now, instead of making themselves ready, girding up their loins for the battle, they did nothing but listen to the brawlings of noisy and factious demagogues.—We trust that our Athenians, the great constitutional party, will be beaten by no *Philip*: they will not if they be but as true to themselves and their cause as they appear to be at present. But there must be no relaxation, no remissness, no folding of the hands to slumber. The foe are active and wary, and what is more, unscrupulous. We would not imitate their grossly unconstitutional conduct; by fair and legal means they can be defeated, but every energy must be applied to the good work.—We must not wait till some unfortunate defeat has taken place, but must anticipate the intentions of the enemy. "When then, O Athenians, will you do what is fitting? When some accident has happened? When some dire necessity shall compel you? What think you of the present position of affairs? I think that it becomes not those who enjoy freedom to wait to act until some disgrace shall have befallen them."

Declarations of Insolvency.—25th March, Thomas H. Broad, Parish Wickham, Marmor; 2d April, Robert Bishop, Parish of Dalhousie, shipwright; William Rose, saint John, engineer; John Yerxa, Parish Douglas, farmer; William Raider, Parish Chatham, butcher; Edward Bartlett, Parish Douglas, lumberer; James Hogg, Fredericton, trader.

The adjourned Court of Over and Terminer was opened in this city on Tuesday last. Judge Parker presides.

At a Meeting of the Parishioners held according to law, on Monday last, (being Easter Monday,) at the Vestry of Trinity Church, the following Gentlemen were elected Church Wardens and Vestrymen for the ensuing year:

John V. Thurgar, } *Church Wardens.*
William Wright, }

Dr. Botsford, R. W. Crookshank, Thos. Daniel, L. H. DeVeber, S. K. Foster, Samuel Hallett, Robert F. Hazen, William Scovil, F. A. Kinnear, William H. Street, Edward Sears, and John M. Robinson, *Vestrymen.*

At a Meeting of Pew holders, held at St. Luke's Church, Parish of Portland, on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen Office bearers for the ensuing year:

Jacob Allen, } *Church Wardens.*
William Lawton, }

Hon. Charles Simonds, C. J. Waterbery, Thomas Ruddock, R. W. Crookshank, jr.; James P. Payne, Michael Fisher, John Hawes, J. Briggs, F. Ruddock, J. G. Tobin, W. S. Harding, James Flewelling, *Vestrymen.*

The Fine Old English Governor.

I'll tell you a good old tale,
Told by a good old pate,
Of a fine Old English Governor
Who ruled a modern State:
And who let all his Council know
That he would not abate
One inch of his Prerogative,
For all that they might prate.
Like a fine old English, &c.

His Council Board he did attend,
In Doublet, Trunk, and Hose,
And there each good man was his friend,
The bad alone his foes.
And sure it did one's heart much good,
To see him foil their blows,
And some they called him "old downright"
And others "Old Square Toes."
This fine old English, &c.

It mattered not who asked his aid,
If high, or great, or small,
Or Jew, or Turk, 'twas all the same,
He friendly gave to all.
His constant care was to do good,
And raise up them that fall;
Midst storms political he stood
Like Beacon bright and tall.
This fine old English, &c.

But faction's art will never cease,
Its seeds are thickly sown,
And cunning men who should support,
Would overthrow the Throne.
They thought to bind this fine old man,
That they might rule alone,
And for the will of England's Queen
To substitute their own.
Against this fine old English, &c.

But British hearts are bold as true—
He met them in their place,
And when he heard their artful tale,
A frown passed o'er his face.
I am a loyal man, he said,
And so were all my race,
And God forbid that I should thus
Their honest fame disgrace.
This fine old English, &c.

Then let us sing God save the Queen,
And guard her 'gainst her foes:
In such a case what heart so mean
As not to strike some blows.
And surely this our interest,
As well as duty shows,
To fight for England's Laws and Rights,
And for our friend "Square Toes."

MILITARY ROAD.—A party, consisting of an officer of the engineers, two officers of the 14th, two civil assistants, and twelve men, will start in a few days to explore the ground between Quebec and Halifax, for the purpose of making out a line for the formation of a grand military road of communication between those places. The imperial government has granted £1000 sterling for the purpose of this survey. The work is intended to be carried into execution as soon as practicable. This measure will be highly beneficial in opening out that portion of the Provinces, and facilitating the carriage of the mails, and the transport of produce.—*Montreal Times.*

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.—On Friday morning, says the Petersburgh (Virginia) Intelligencer, a locomotive with a train of thirty-two burden cars, left the depot of the Petersburgh and Roanoke road at about nine o'clock. After passing the first curve it was discovered that one of the cars had got off the track, and the engine was of course immediately stopped, the engineer getting down to see what was the nature of the difficulty. As soon as the car had been placed on the track, the engineer returned to his post and put the engine in motion. No sooner had he done so, than the boiler burst, tearing the engine to atoms, and engineer literally to pieces, at the same time killing a coloured fireman, and very severely injuring another. One piece of the boiler weighing at least 200 pounds, was blown more than two hundred yards.

HAYTI.—The insurrection in this island still continues. At the time of the last accounts, General Rivers was at the head of his division, which consisted of 15,000 men, and was then within 30 miles of the city of Saint Domingo, having met no opposition; the rebels retreating before him, and concentrating all their force in the City, which was reported to be about 10,000 men. The army of the President, in different divisions, amounted to 40,000 effective men. It was supposed the rebels would capitulate, as there was no prospect of their succeeding.

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir,—For the information of those interested, I herewith send you for publication a Resolution of the *Halifax Turf Club*, relative to the Weights which Horses are in future to carry at the Halifax Races—and concur most cordially with them, in the propriety of reducing the Weights. The horses of these Provinces are not equal to carrying the heavy weights used in England, and I am informed that even there many of the Gentlemen of the Turf strenuously advocate a reduction of the former weights, and on some of the Courses it has been adopted.—Establishing Periodical Races must prove beneficial in all new countries, not only from their tendency to induce those who have means, to introduce an improved breed of Horses, but from the encouragement thereby held out to Farmers to raise more useful and valuable stock, knowing that a good market may always be obtained therefor. It is to be regretted that a majority of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia in making commutation for the Casual Revenue have rejected the Plan of 50 sous, which our Gracious Queen had been pleased to allow out of Her Casual Revenue, to be run for annually. I am inclined to think that *party* spirit, rather than the Public good, has led to this *illiberal* act, whereby the inhabitants will be deprived of a gracious Boon, which, as loyal subjects, out of respect to Her Majesty, should not have been rejected. X

"*Resolved*—That the weights of the Wolverhampton Trials be adopted, and that in future Horses carry the following weights at the Halifax Races:

3 years old,	7st. 5lbs.
4 " "	8st. 7lbs.
5 " "	9st. 1lb.
6 and aged	9st. 5lb.

Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs. other allowances and additions as heretofore at the Halifax Races."

Married.

At St. Mary's Church, Richibucto, on Tuesday, 26th ult., by the Rev. T. N. Dewolfe, John G. G. Layton, Esq., to Miss Ann Maria Pine, Niece of Mr. Wm. Bowser, all of Richibucto.

At Machias, (Maine,) on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Stephen D. Ware, Mr. Charles C. Tyler, of Eastport, (Me.) to Hannah Stuart, second daughter of the late Samuel Burpee, of this city.

Died.

On Monday last, John, eldest son of John M. Robinson, Esq., aged 6 years and 8 months.

In this city, on the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock a. m., in her 34th year, after a painful illness, exceeding more than three months in duration, Rebecca Susan, wife of Peter Stubs, Esquire. In her deepest anguish she uttered not a word of repining, and whilst in the act of severing the dearest ties which united her to this world, she was far more than comforted by the blessed assurance of eternal peace, wholly confiding in the atoning sacrifice of her Lord and Saviour. Funeral from her late residence, next adjoining the house of James Peters, Esq.

At Carleton, on Wednesday last, Francis Peters, infant daughter of Mr. Stephen P. Weimore, aged 1 year.

At Sussex Vale on the 4th inst., after a short illness, Samuel Freeze, Esq., in the 60th year of his age—one of the Representatives in General Assembly from King's County; much and deservedly regretted by his family and friends. He died in full assurance of a blessed immortality.

At Chatham, Miramichi, on the 26th ult., Mr. Thomas Lubie, aged 80 years, a native of Tipperary, Ireland. On the 26th, Mr. Wm. Thompson aged 73 years, a native of England; he was formerly a sergeant in the 9th Dragoons.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived 5th—Brig Addington, Delaney, New Orleans, 30, J. Kerr & co., pork.
Brig Bristol, Hoyt, Liverpool, 44, Eaton & Ray, merchandise.
Lady Napier, stowe, Cork, 42, C. McLauchlan, cordage.
6th—Brig Cynthia Ann, Reid, Boston, to order, ballast.
April 10.—Barque Canton, Nichol, Glasgow, 46—R. Rankin & Co., merchandise.
Schr. Clyde, Crosby, Halifax, 5—Geo. Salter, tobacco.

CLEARED.

4th—ship Fifeshire, Home, Liverpool, timber & deals, John Wishart; schr. Joseph Howe, Curry, Halifax, ass'd cargo, Crookshank & Walker.
5th—ship Emerald, Leighton, London, timber, Wiggins & son; Napoleon, Califf, Montego Bay, boards & shingles, Crookshank & Walker.
8th—schr. Eliza Jane, Evans, Boston, potatoes, Master.
9th—Emily, Hilton, Halifax, limestone, C. McLauchlan.
11th—Brig Peggy, Smith, Montego Bay, shingles, boards, &c.
April 9.—Schr. Oread, Bibber, Eastport, ballast—Master.
Emily, Hilton, Halifax, limestone and glass—G. P. Sancton and C. M'Lauchlan.
10th.—Ship Elizabeth Bently, M'Gregor, Liverpool, deals—W. Carvill.
Barque Amazon, Hayes, Waterford, deals—R. Rankin & Co.
11th.—Brig Industry, Barnsley, Liverpool, deals—James Barber.

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, ⅞, ⅝, and ⅜ in.; Cart Hames, of *Home Manufacture*, all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.
April 4. THOMAS G. BARR.

PAPER HANGINGS.

JUST RECEIVED, per *Meridian*, 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.*

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.*

☞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.*

Tobacco, Saleratus, &c.

Landing ex schooner *Hare*, from Boston:—
25 BOXES Cavendish TOBACCO, 16's.
A few Carv Boxes Hyson TEA;
20 Half Barrels SALERATUS;
For sale by W. H. STREET.
March 29.

Steamer Nova-Scotia.

ROUTES FOR THE SEASON.

THE Steam Boat NOVA-SCOTIA will leave for EASTPORT every *Monday* at 10 o'clock, returning on *Tuesday*.

For WINDSOR on *Tuesday* evenings, where Passengers will meet the Halifax Stage; returning on *Wednesdays*.

For DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS on *Thursdays* at 8 o'clock, where Passengers will also meet the Stage from Halifax; returning on *Fridays*.

GEORGE THOMAS, *Agent.*
12th April, 1844.
☞The Windsor trip to commence on Tuesday the 16th inst.

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.

REMOVAL.

THE "Etna" and "Protection" Fire Insurance Companies, the "United Kingdom" and "National" Life Assurance Companies' Agency Office is *now* in DUNN's Fire Proof Building, Prince William street.
A. BALLOCH,
April 12. *Agent.*

Saint George's Society.

THE SAINT GEORGE'S SOCIETY propose celebrating the Anniversary of Saint George, by giving a BALL, at the SAINT JOHN HOTEL, on Tuesday the 23d of April instant—the surplus proceeds for the benefit of the poor. Gentlemen not members of the Society, can obtain Tickets on application to either of the Committee.

JOHN V. THURGAR, Pres't. J. H. GAY,
JOHN RHODES, V. P. J. H. HARTT,
I. L. BRUELL, G. R. JARVIS,
L. W. DURANT, W. E. TWINAM,
B. L. PETERS, *Stewards.*
Saint John, April 12th, 1844.

Consigned GOODS.

ON HAND,
For sale at Sands' Brick Building, Prince William Street:

FINE wrought NAILS, 4d'y, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 20d'y,
Ditto Horse do. 5d'y, 8, 9, and 10d'y,
Ditto spikes, 6, 6½, and 7 inch,
Quarter inch Hose linked Chain,
⅝, ½, 9-16, ⅜, 11-16, and ⅜ do.
English sheet and Crown Glass, 38 sizes.
Hhds. Tumblers, Wine Decanters,
Assorted sizes Liquid and Paste BLACKING,
Fine Congo TEA, } by Chest and retail,
Do. Bohea do. }
Do. Hyson do. }
Superior INDIGO,
No. 20, 21, 22, and 24 sheet IRON,
IC. and DC. Tin *PLATES*,
No. 2 and 4 Gourock *CANVAS*,
Liverpool Cordage, 9 thread to 4 inch,
Liverpool Soap, in 30 and 60 lb. boxes.
Wrapping Paper; Percussion Guns,
Polished plate Glass: Boiled and raw linseed Oil,
No. 3, 4 and 5 *SHOT*,
Iron Wire, No 9, 10, 12, and 15.
Glazed and unglazed Paper Hangings,
Lard Oil and Candles; Mould Tallow Candles,
Half Barrels Saleratus,
Wood and Cane seat *CHAIRS*,
Men's, Women's, and Children's I. R. Shoes,
Root and Ground Ginger; Servant's Friend,
2lb. 56, and 112 lb. Kegs White Lead,
Franklin and Cooking Stoves; Nutmegs &c
March 29. 6i. JOHN KINNEAR.

March, 1844.

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

20 CHAIN CABLES, 9-16ths to 1¼ inch;
20 Kedge ANCHORS, 1 to 5 cwt;
20 Rolls Sheet Lead, 2½ & 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 & 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 bris Round Peas; 100 bbls Navy Bread; 20 do Mess and 50 do Prime PORK, in Bond; 10 Kegs TOBACCO, of good quality; Cordashes and Oznabrigs superior *London Particular MADEIRA WINE*, direct from the celebrated House of *Aurozo Irmanz*, 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 Gennessee 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.

MORE PAPER HANGINGS.

THE Subscriber has just received per *Woodlands*, from Philadelphia:—3 Cases containing a very fine assortment of fine Glazed

Paper HANGINGS.

JOHN LEITCH,
March 29. 5ins. *Prince Wm. street.*

General Hardware Store.

No. 4, Dock street, March 1844.

Received per brig "Peruvian":

1 CASE *Groves & Sons* prime C. S. BILLETT WEBS. ON HAND:—
A (General Assortment of HARDWARE, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saws, Joiner's Tools, Files of every description; Cast, German, and Blister Steel, German silver and Britannia Metal Ware; bronz'd and lac'd solar, table, hall, shop and bracket Lamps; Guns; Pistols; Powder Flasks; and shot Belts; NAILS and SPIKES of all sizes. All of which are offered for sale at the lowest Market prices.
March 29. T. G. BARR.

CHEAP NAILS.

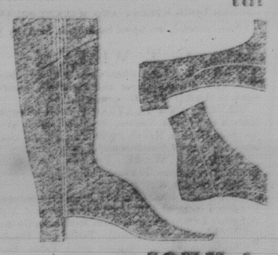
CUT NAILS OF NEW-BRUNSWICK MANUFACTURE.

10 TONS CUT NAILS, assorted, from 3dy to 30dy, now on hand, and are offered at the very low price of 2¾ per lb. by the keg, at
Gordon's Hardware Store,
Jan. 5, 1844. Dock street.

Sugar.

25 HHDS. bright Porto Rico SUGAR, now landing ex schr. Eliza Jane from Halifax. For sale by
March 29, 1844. J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

Warranted equal to an
tur



JOHN A.

Boot and hoe Maker,
South

KEEPS constantly on hand an excel of every description, manufactured Materials, which he offers at liberal p leaving their orders will have them pun neatest Style.
Saint John, N. B. February 23d, 1844.

To be Sold at Public Auction on Wednesday the first day of May next:—

ALL the Real and Personal property belonging to the Estate of the late MISS MARY REBECCA CLARKE, of Gage Town, deceased, (to wit) that well situated large and convenient Dwelling House and comfortable out buildings thereto belonging, in the Town Plot of Gage Town, recently built on a piece of Land containing one acre and ninety six rods, more or less:—Also a certain piece of LAND situated on the Lower Eastern side of the front street of Gage Town, aforesaid, directly opposite to the premises above described, being eight rods in front and rear extending from the front street aforesaid to Grimross Creek:—Also another piece of Land Five Acres, more or less, situate on Grimross Neck in said Parish:—And also all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of every description.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
NATHANIEL HUBBARD.
Burton, 18th March, 1844 *Sole Executor.*

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 2¾d. 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.*

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 frontage 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, 20 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. 111 and 1112 front, each 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.

Wanted Immediately,

A MAN who understands working a Garden, Planting Trees and Shubbery, laying out Grounds, &c.—Apply at this Office.
8th March.

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,
5¼ tons Cordage, 2 1-2 in. down to 9 thread,
30 bales 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. C 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.

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.*

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,

A FRONT PEW in the Gallery of Trinity Church. Apply at the Chronicle Office.
Feb. 23.

No. 4, 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.

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*, Walking & stout *BOOTS*, &c.

Light Pump Soled BOOTS, Heavy Bound 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.*

STORES TO LET.

TWO Stores on Waterberry's Wharf, recently occupied by Messrs. Ratchford; also the Wharf and Bridge connected with the stores, will be let together or separate as may be required.—The premises are too well known to require further description. Possession will be given immediately or on the 1st day of May next.
Feb. 2. DAVID WATERBERY.

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

TO LET—from 1st May next:

TWO new HOUSES in *Elliot Row*, well adapted for genteel families. Also, the HOUSE formerly owned by the late Wm. Andrew, Britain street, with well of water, Garden, stabling, and a Bakehouse, attached thereto. Application to
March 9 JOHN HASTINGS.

TO LET,

From the 1st of May next.—

THAT pleasently situated Dwelling HOUSE, with out-Houses, large and excellent Garden, &c., attached, in Princess street, opposite the residence of James Codin, Esq., and now in the occupation of Miss Williamson. It commands excellent views of the Bay, Patridge Island, Carleton, &c.—Apply to
Feb. 16. SAMUEL BUSTIN

TO LET—from 1st May next:

THE HOUSE in Prince Wm. street, near the Market square, occupied by Mr. Anderson, as a Boarding

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; Bemits' patent ditto, Tea and Table Spoons; Pram Bottles, &c. &c. &c.

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

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

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

BRASS and IRON LOCKS—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 Coumode Knobs, Backflap.

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

CARPENTERS' TOOLS—Hand, Frame, tenon, compass &c. Saws, Beach 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.

PER BARQUE PURSUIT,

100 BOLTS of the very best quality of NAVY CANVAS—bleached—
Nos. 1 and 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.
Nov. 24.

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.

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.*

Lard & Lard Oil & Candles.
Just received from the Manufacturer for sale on his account.
Per schr. "Flora," from Boston:

23 KEG Hogs LARD; 5 Tierces and 11 brls. LARD OIL; 42 Boxes stearine (or Lard) CANDLE; 4 barrels Hickory NUTS.
January 5. [Gl.] JOHN KINNEAR.

SUPERIOR LAMP OILS.

1200 GALLONS Pale SEAL, 300 PORPOISE, 300 SPERMACETI, 500 WHALE.
For Sale by W. O. SMITH,
Dec. 8, 1843 [cour.] North side Market-square

Cordage, Brandy, &c.
Per Barque "Woltville," from Liverpool.

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

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.

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

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

To be Sold.

THAT Pleasantly situated NEW HOUSE at the East end of Queen Street; it contains a Parlour, two Drawing Rooms, six Bed Rooms, with Closets; Kitchen, and Frost-proof cellar.

There is also on the premises a large BARN and Cow-house, an inexhaustible well of Water, which may realize to the purchaser £50 a year.—Apply to THOS. BALDWIN.
Feb. 1—3in.

FREEMASONRY.
(From the Freemason's Quarterly Review, for Jan.)

To shield a Brother's fame
From Envy and Detraction,
And prove that Truth's our aim,
In spirit, life, and action:
To trust in God, through all
The danger and temptation,
Which to his lot may fall,
In trial and probation—
This is the Mason's part,
A Mason's bounden duty;
This rears the Mason's heart
In Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty.
SNEWING.

SONG.

Take back, the sigh, thy lips of art
In passion's moment breathed to me:
Yet, no—it must not, will not part
'Tis now the life-breath of my heart,
And has become too pure for thee.

Take back the kiss—that faithless kiss
With all the warmth of truth imprest;
Yet, no—the fatal kiss may lie
Upon thy lip its sweets would die,
Or bloom to make a rival blest.

Take back the vows, that night and day
My heart received, and thought from thine;
Yet, no—allow them still to stay
They might some other heart betray
As sweetly as they ruined mine.

—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 BELL HINGES, SCREWS; chest, cupboard, Desk, Till, Pad, and Trunk Locks, H. HL. T. Table, strap, Plate, Hook & Eye and Venetian shutter HINGES; Norfolk, Run, and Lancashire Latches; French Latches; French Latches, 2, 3, and 4 keys; Brass and Iron Night Latches; japan'd and brass Door Bolts; Coffin Furniture; Percussion Caps; brass, copper and iron 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.
Per ship 'William Ward,'
2 Packages Pocket and Table CUTLERY, SAWS, &c.

The Subscriber,

HAVING determined to clear out the whole of his Fall importation, begs to call the attention of City and Country customers to his prices which will well repay their examination.

His stock is entirely new, and comprises large assortments of—
FANCY and heavy DRY GOODS,
Grey and White Cottons,
Red and White Flannels, Kerseys, &c.
Plaid and Damask Cloakings; Cloths;
Tweeds, Doeskins, Moleskins, Homespuns,
Rich Vestings at 1s 6d per pattern,
Orleans, Lustres, Parisians, &c.
Striped Cashmeres, Princettas, &c.
Chine Chusans and Amoys,
German and plain Velvets, silks, Musline,
Shawls of every description,
Gloves and Hosiery; French Ribbons;
Neck and Pocket silk Handkerchiefs,
A valuable lot of Muffs, Boas, Capes, Shawls, Gloves and Gauntlets, far below the market prices.
The whole of his large assortment of fancy articles, Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Rouches, Cap Borders, &c. &c.
All of which are offered at unprecedented low prices.
Dec. 15. C. W. KETCHUM.

TO LET,

A WELL finished two story Dwelling House in *Sewel street*, opposite the residence of Daniel Seovil, Esq. Apply to
Feb. 16. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

NEW FALL GOODS,

at the St. John Clothing mart.

F. NEILL,

Has just received his Fall Supply —consisting of—

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

READY MADE CLOTHING.

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

SEAMEN'S OUTFITS

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

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

☞Twelve Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately, to whom the highest wages will be given.
November 17.

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, Anchovy 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 ubscriber 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.
Dec. 15. JOHN G. SHARP. 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.

Staves, Lathwood & Salt.

25 M. Oak and Ash STAVES, 20 Cords LATHWOOD, 4000 Bushels SALT,
For sale by the subscriber.
March 22. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Cheap Hat and Cap STORE.

Per 'Lady Caroline'—FROM LONDON—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED:

31 CASES HATS, Cloth & Fur CAPS, &c., comprising an excellent assortment, of which the following are some of the descriptions:
HATS—Best Paris, Satin Beaver, Gossamer and Silk;
FUR CAPS—Nutria, Sable, Hair Seal, Spanish Hat shape, Skulls and Jockeys;
SEALET CAPS—Trim'd with Fur, Brown and Black, plain and figured;
CLOTH CAPS—Youths' and Men's Navy and Fancy;
BOAS—Squirrel Tail and others.
Per recent arrivals:
English and American best Beaver, plated, and best Paris, with tissue cloth rims, felt, children's with tassils, and low crown'd **Hats;**
LEATHER CASES, Threshers, Children's Belts, Oil Covers for HATS, CAPS and TABLES;
Tinsel Lace, Peaks, Brushes, and superior Glazed HATS.
All which the subscriber is determined to sell at the lowest rates on the Cash system.
E. E. LOCKHART,
October 30. *corner Market square & water st's.*

Sugar, Tea, &c.

Landing this day, from the schr. *Eliza Ann*, at the North Market Wharf:

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

Pork, Cordage, Canvas, Chains.
Just received, per recent arrivals:

50 BBLS. Prime and Clear PORK; 30 cases TOBACCO;
50 Tons IRON, assorted;
200 Bolts best Navy British CANVAS;
50 ditto Brown do.;
30 Pieces Osnaburgs;
8 tons cordage, spunyarn, hamberline, housline:
1 chain Cable, 1½ in.; 20 do. from ¼ to 1½ in.;
A quantity of short link CHAIN.
The above will be sold low, on application to
22d sept. JOHN ROBERTSON.

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

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

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

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

COAL AND HERRINGS.

THE subscriber offers for sale at York Point,—100 chaldrons Pemberton COAL, at 22s 6d, *cash*. Also, 50 Barrels Herrings.
February 23. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

CORDAGE, CANVASS, &c.
EX "PERUVIAN," FROM LIVERPOOL.

12 TONS CORDAGE, assorted, from six thread Ratline to six inch Shrouding, 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.

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.

Dancing Academy.

MR. GOODWIN, respectfully informs the Public of St. John, that his DANCING Academy is now open at Bragg's Long Room, corner of King and Cross Streets, where that desirable accomplishment is taught in all its various BRANCHES.

☞The LADIES CLASSES are now formed, Tuesday and Thursday, afternoon's from 3 to 5 P. M. Parents are requested to call.

Mr. G. may be consulted at the Academy on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.
Feb. 2.

FURNISHED LODGINGS—may be obtained in a finely situated house, a few minutes walk from the Market square. Application at the office of this paper. *January* 12.

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 8'dy Finishing **NAILS**—all manufactured at the Factory of Messrs. HARRIS & ALLAN, by experienced Workmen, from the best English double refined Iron, and will be found well worthy the attention of Mechanics, &c.
3d November, 1843. T. R. GORDON.

GORDON'S

Hardware Store, Dock-St.

Per "Lady Sale," from Glasgow:

553 PIECES HOLLOW WARE—consisting of POTS, from 4 to 35 gallons, BAKE PANS and Covers from 10 to 17 inches; STEWERS, 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 "Wolfeille," 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 Cart and Pipe BOXES;
1 cask Horse TRACES Back and Breaching 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 Bundles 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;
500 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. Footbathe, Italian Irons, Writing SLATES, Shoethread, Hearth and scrubbing Brushes, counter Balances, and *VARIOUS OTHER MERCHANDISE.*
December 27. G. T. WILEY.

On Consignment:

Received per schooner *Richmond*, from Boston, an Invoice of—

10 CASES MACCARONI;
1 case, 10 canisters SARDINES;
4 boxes, each 1 dozen (half gall.) Girkins;
4 do. each 1 doz. (half gall.) ass. Mixed Pickles,
4 do. each 1 doz. (qr gall.) ditto,
2 cases, each 1 dozen, LEMON SYRUP;
2 ditto, each 1 dozen, Tomato Ketchup;
2 ditto, each 1 dozen, pints, Pepper Sauce;
1 case, 2 dozen, Concentrated Mustard.
Which are offered for sale low by
Feb. 16. W. H. STREET.

CANVAS.

Received per *Prince Albert*, from Liverpool:

10 BALES containing 150 Bolts assorted No. 1 to 6 best boiled and bleached Navy Canvas.
WM. CARVILL

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.

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

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

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

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. Incoporated with colours to form Scagliola, the imitation of variegatied 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 moulding, 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,