THE Weekly Chronicle

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

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THE CHRONICLE

is published every Friday afternoon, by DUNCAN & 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.

JAN.	H.	SUN. S.	MOON.	H.	W.
20 Saturday,	7	13 4 47	6	17	11 46
21 Sunday,	7	13 4 46	7	26	ev. 21
22 Monday,	7	12 4 48	8	32	0 54
23 Tuesday,	7	11 4 49	9	36	1 27
24 Wednesday,	7	10 4 50	10	39	2 1
25 Thursday,	7	9 4 51	11	40	2 38
26 Friday,	7	8 4 52	Morn.	3	22

First Quarter, 27th day, 7h. 52m. 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: Hon. H. Johnston.

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. H. Street, Esq.

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

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

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

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

☞NOTICE.☜

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

D. M'MILLAN.

St. John October 6th, 1843.—3m.

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.

Books, Stationary, &c.

Dissolution!

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

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

May 17, 1843.

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.

Blacksmith Business.

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

HENRY NICHOLLS.

September 29, 1843.

TAX NOTICE.

ALL Persons who are Defaulters for Taxes for the Year 1841 and 1842, are hereby called upon to come forward *without delay*, and pay the same at the Office of the Collector of Taxes, in Vernon's Brick Building, corner of King and Germain streets, otherwise the collection of such Taxes will be enforced as the Law directs.

JAMES GEROW, jr.
Collector of Taxes.

Dec 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. B. Scovil, Esquire, as also to effecting new Insurances against Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandize, ships on the stocks and in harbour, &c.

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

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

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT. THE ROYAL FAMILY. THE COURTS OF EUROPE.

THE FIRST PRODUCTIONS IN THE WORLD FOR

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

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

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

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

*** To farther insure the genuine article, see that the words "*Rowland's Macassar Oil*" are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters,—WITHOUT THIS NONE ARE GENUINE.

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

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

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

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

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

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR, PEARL DENTIFRICE,

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

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

Rowland's

ESSENCE OF TYNE,

Or, IMPERIAL DYE,

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

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

Rowland's Alsana Extract,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Miscellany.

Our Fathers! Where are They?

BY H. J. VERNON.

We are daily growing older,
And our fathers, where are they?
Underneath the grassy hillocks,
In the church yard old and gray.
Where the elms above them waving,
In their quiet beds they lie,
With the cold earth on their bosoms,
And their faces to the sky.

In the hoary mountain-passes,
Where for liberty they fell,
In the dim and mystic forest,
In the quiet rural dell,
Or wherever they have fallen
As their pilgrim way they trod;
With their sabres for their footman,
And their hearts upon their God.

In the churches of old England,
Where the echoes now awoke,
That arose on the stillness
Where the Holy martyrs spoke,
Where the Sabbath chimes are ringing,
From each minister gray and grand,
On each hill and every valley
Of our fathers Fatherland.

By the frozen shores of Sweeden,
By the blushing hills of France,
By the moorland and the mountain,
Over Scotland's brown expanse,
By the walls of Olden Carthage,
By the sunny isles of Greece,
By the solemn tombs of Egypt,
Sleep our fathers, now in peace

Oh! the ages that have vanished,
Since the murdered Abel died,
Every age has seen its millions,
Buried by the victim's side.
Oh! the kingdoms gone forever,
And the tribes that are no more—
Not a dirge to them remaineth,
Save the surf upon the shore.

Yet the earth amid those changes,
Is the same as on the morn,
When the angels sang together,
And the morning stars were born;
In its beauty still so youthful,
In its smiling to the sky,
For a type of the Eternal,
As the face of God on high.

JOHN LANCASHIREMAN.—Lancashire men answer better to the term "John Lump" than any other English peasant with which I am acquainted. It is not for me to detract from the merits of any, but for a hard day's work, or a hard day's fight, give me John Lancashire. He is not over bright, nor apparently easy, but neither is he easily sour or vengeful. You must not expect a native of Cowbent, or Bullocksmithy, to address you in the direction of a Sheridan, or with the air of a Chesterfield; if you do, grievous will be your disappointment; but if you do employ John, he will do his job like a workman. If you offend him—and it is not easy—he will most likely forget it next day. There are exceptions to all rules: bad treatment from childhood, or constant exposure to penury may alter his nature; a manufacturing district is not a criterion for a peasantry—these are plants grown in an unnatural soil.

I, for one, prefer John's uncouth Doric accent to the several gradations of Cockney twang we met with amongst the various "Lumps" of the more southern counties. There is a richness in it, a quaintness peculiar to itself; and though John's mode of telling a story is neither elegant nor (to a stranger) very lucid, yet, to one accustomed to the sound, it possesses great *suavity*. I have long known a native, who resides a short distance from me, and is usually occupied as a country labourer—a short, brawny, thickset chap, with long arms and a rough Bull-head, who was worked from six to six for many a weary year, and who cannot rest unoccupied. He has sometimes done little matters for me, and it has been my amusement, during the pauses in the work, to get him to talk. The following story tickled my fancy:—

"A good bit ago, yo see, I was makin' a dreen for Jem Dyke in yonder grounds. I know'd as he warn't the meester, but that wor nothin' to me.—Well, as I was a workin' up comes an holdish chap, wi' a grim face, and he says to me, says he, 'What been yo' a doin' here?' Deein, says I, way that's pleen enough I'm makin' a dreen.—'And who sent you,' says he. Why, Jem Dyke, says I.' 'Why then,' say he, 'Jem Dyke's a fool, and yo're another; the dreen shouldn't a come that way, but down a this'n,' and he got in bit of a passion loike, and he put a cane as he had in his hand across my shoulder, (not very hard,) and spoke sharp. Well, yo see, my blood was up, I got out o' th' dreen and knock'd his hat off theere and then; I did'nt do more, cause he war oulder nor me a deal. Well, he go's away, and I go's to my dreening ag'in, thinkin' nothin' more about it. By and by, up comes Jem, and axes me how I wur goin' on, and if I had seed anybody about? So I up and told him as a could chap had been theere, and had spoke d——sh cross, and put his cane a top o' my shoulder, and as I had gi'in him a clout o' the head. With that Jem started and ax'd me what sort o' a man he wur? and I told him he wur a ouldish chap, wi' a white hat, an' white hair, (an' but little o'that,) and white stockin's. Eh, if yo' had but seen Jem jump up, and he fell a cussin and and swearin' like mad. Well, says I, what's to do now? 'Do,' says he 'why yo' been a lickin' the big squire as owns all these grounds.' Well, says I, I can't help that. 'But,' says he, 'we shall all be play'd the very bangman wi'; what, lick the big squire; oh, dear! oh, dear!' Well Jem, says I, I did'nt know who it wur for sartin, but if I had it wud ha'bin jist the same, for no man i' th' world shall put his stick upon my back if I can lick him, and if I can't I'll try my best. Well, away Jem goes, and soon after up comes the ould chap agin, and instead of sendin' me to gaol, he was quite a greeable loike, and staid a good piece a talkin' and laughin' wi' me, and he wore's no stick bad chap mother, tho' they said as he did look ernel sharp a'per the money.' 'But did you think any more of the cane across your shoulders?' 'Not I; why should I? I niver bears no malice ag'in no one, and if I had'nt a knock'd his hat off jist theere and then I should niver o' done it. My wife often throeps me wi' it tha', and I cannot help loughing when I think o' having lick'd the big squire, tho' I hardly niver tells it to

NOBODY.

ADVICE TO SUNDAY PEOPLE.—When you feel your passions rising, never confine or restrain them. How many boilers have been burst by too close an imprisonment of their contents?

Never give up your opinion though you know you are wrong; it shows that you have independence.

Whenever you attack your neighbour's character do it behind his back, so as to wound his feelings.

Make it a rule to keep company with rogues and rascals, and then if you should be prosecuted for an offence you have committed, and your comrades should be called as witnesses against you, nobody will believe them and so you will get clear.

Never forgive and injury. The power of pardoning belongs to the Governor in Council.

When you have done an act of charity publish it to others so that they may do so too. Besides every man can preach best from his own notes.

Never pay your debts—it is unconstitutional: for payment impairs the obligation of a contract, and even the Legislature has no right to do that.

When you are at church, go to sleep. Sunday is a day of rest.

If a secret has been committed to you to keep, take a special care to keep it safely; and it may be well for caution's sake to get one or two others to help you. And as a woman is called the 'weaker vessel,' she should have half a dozen to help her.

Never sweep your parlor—it makes a confounded dust.

Never brush down a cobweb; it is part of a spider's dwelling house, and of course his castle therefore it is sacred.

TOUCH OF THE SUBLIME.—I rise Mr. President, to argue the cause of the rich man against the poor man. The rich man, Mr. President, horizontalizes his emancipated form upon a mahogany sofa, cut down, hewed out, surveyed and manufactured from the cedar of Lebannon, which grew on the lofty and cloud capt summits of the ever memorable mountain of Jehoshaphat, on whose sunny slopes once strayed the poet king, with the head of six fingered Goliah in his jacket pocket. While on the other hand, Mr. President, the poor man, declines his expectations in a cottage, circumdecent to some unbragonns stream, there to contemplatize on the incomprehensibility of the vast constellations and other fixed and immovable satellites, that revolve around the celestial axletree of this terequari ous firmament on high. Then, Mr. President, after calling around him his wife, and the rest of his little children, he teaches them to throw away all sublunary desiderataums, and to prospire to scenes of immortality beyond the narrow precints of this chilling charnal house.

WE'LL HAVE ANOTHER.

WHEN the glass, the laugh, and the social 'crack' go round the convivial table, there are few who may not have heard the words, "*We'll have Another!*" It is an oft repeated phrase—and it seems a simple one; yet, simple as it appears, it has a magical and fatal influence. The lover of sociality yieldeth to the friendly temptation it conveys, nor dreameth that it is a whisper from which scandal catcheth its thousand echoes—that it is a phrase which has blasted reputation—withered affection's heart—darkened the fairest prospects—ruined credit—condemned to the prison-house, and led to the grave. When our readers again hear the words, let them think of our present story.

Adam Brown was the eldest son of a poor widow who kept a small shop in a village near the banks of the Teviot. From infancy, Adam was a mild retiring boy, and he was seldom seen to join in the sports of his schoolmates. On the winter evenings he would sit poring over a book by the fire, while his mother would say—"Diuna stir up the fire, bairn; ye diuna mind that coals are dear; and I'm sure ye'll hurt yoursel' wi' pore, poring over yer books—for they're never not o' yer hand." In the summer, too, Adam would steal away from the noise of the village to some favourite shady nook by the river side; and there, on the gowany brae, he would, with a standard author in his hand, "crack wi' kings" or "hold high converse with the mighty dead." He was about thirteen when his father died; and the Rev. Mr. Douglas, the minister of the parish, visiting the afflicted widow, she said, "she had had a sair bereavement, yet she had reason to be thankfu' that she had an comfort left, for her poor Adam was a great consolation to her; every nicht he had read a chapter to his younger brothers—and oh, sir," she added, "it wad make your heart melt to have heard my bairn pray for his widowed mother." Mr. Douglas became interested in the boy, and finding him apt too learn, he placed him for another year at the parish school at his own expense. Adam's progress was all that his patron could desire. He became a frequent visiter at the manse, and was allowed the use of the minister's library. Mr. Douglas had a daughter who was nearly of the same age as his young *protege*. Mary Douglas was not what could be called beautiful; but she was a gentle and interesting girl. She and Adam read and studied together. She delighted in a flower garden, and he was wont to dress it; and he would often wander miles, and consider himself happy when he o'tained a strange root to plant in it.

Adam was now sixteen. It was his misfortune, as it has been the ruin of many, to be *without an aim*. His mother declared that she was at a loss what to make him; "But," added she, "he is a guid scholar, that is an thing, and CAN no is easy carried about" Mr. Douglas himself became anxious about Adam's prospects; he evinced a dislike to be apprenticed to any mechanical profession, and he was too old to remain longer a burden upon his mother. At the suggestion of Mr. Douglas, therefore, when about seventeen, he opened a school in a neighbouring village. Some said, that he was too young; others, that he was too simple, that he allowed the children to have all their own way; and a few even hinted that he went too much back and forward to the manse in the adjoining parish, to pay attention to his school. However these might be, certain it is the school did not succeed; and, after struggling with it for two years, he resolved to try his fortune in London.

He was to sail from Leith, and his trunk had been sent to Hawick to be forwarded by the carrier.—Adam was to leave his mother's house early on the following morning; and, on the evening preceding his departure, he paid his farewell visit to the manse. Mr. Douglas received him with his wonted kindness; he gave him one or two letters of recommendation, and much wholesome advice, although the good man was nearly as ignorant of what is called the world, as the youth who was about to enter it. Adam sat long and said little; for his heart was full and his spirit heavy. He had never said to Mary Douglas, in plain words, that he loved her—he had never dared to do so; and he now sat with his eyes anxiously bent upon her, trembling to bid her farewell. She, too, was silent. At length he rose to depart; he held out his hand to Mr. Douglas; the latter shook it affectionately, adding farewell, Adam!—may Heaven protect you against the numerous temptations of the great city!" He turned towards Mary—he hesitated, his hands dropped by his side—"Could I speak wi' you a moment?" said he, and his tongue faltered as he spoke. With a tear glistening in her eyes, she looked towards her father, who nodded his consent, and she arose and accompanied Adam to the door. They walked towards the flower-garden—he had taken her hand in his—he pressed it, but he spoke not, and she offered not to withdraw it. He seemed struggling to speak; and, at length in a tone of earnest fondness—and he shook as he spoke—he said—"Will you not forget me, Mary?"

'A half-smothered sob was her reply, and a tear fell on his hand.

"Say you will not," he added, yet more earnestly.

"O Adam!" returned she, "how can you say *forget*—never!—never!"

'Enough! enough!' he continued, and they wept together.

It was scarce daybreak when Adam rose to take his departure, and to bid his mother and his brethren farewell. 'Oh!' exclaimed she, as she placed his breakfest before him, 'is this the last meal that my bairn's to eat in my house?' He ate but little; and she continued weeping as she spoke—'Eat hinny, eat; ye have a long road before ye;—and oh, Adam, mboon everything earthly, mind that ye write to me every week, never think o' the postage—for though it should tak my last farthing, I maun hear frae ye."

He took his staff in his hand, and prepared to depart. He embraced his younger brothers, and tears were their only and mutual adieu. His parent sobbed aloud. 'Farewell, mother!' said he in a voice half-choked with anguish—'Farewell.'

'God bless my bairn!' she exclaimed, wringing his hand, and she leaned her head upon his shoulder and wept as though her heart would burst. In agony he tore himself from her embrace, and hurried from the house; and, during the first miles of his journey, at every rising ground, he turned anxiously round, to obtain another lingering look of the place of his nativity; and, in the fulness and bitterness of his feelings, he pronounced the names of his mother, and his brethren, and of Mary Douglas, in the same breath.

We need not describe his passage to London, nor tell how he stood gazing wonderstruck, like a graven image of amazement, as the vessel winded up the Thames, through the long forest of masts, from which waved the flags of every nation.

It was about mid-day, early in the month of April, when the smack drew up off Hermitage Stairs and Adam was aroused from his reverie of astonishment, by a waterman, who had come upon deck, and who pulling him by the button-hole, said—'Boat, master? boat?' Adam did not exactly understand the question, but, seeing the other passengers getting their luggage into the boats, he followed their example. On landing, he was surrounded by a group of porters, several of whom took hold of his trunk, all inquiring, at the same moment, where he wished it taken to. This was a question he could not answer. It was one he had never thought of before. He looked confused, and replied, 'I wains.'

'*Wains!*' said one of the Cockney burden-bearers—'*Wains!*—there ain't such a street in all London.'

Adam was in the midst of London, and he knew not a living soul among its million of inhabitants.—He knew not where to go; but, recollecting that one of the gentlemen to whom Mr. Douglas had recommended him was a Mr. Davison, a merchant in Cornhill, he inquired—

'Does ony o' ye ken a Mr. Davison, a merchant in Cornhill?'

'Yy, I can't say as how I know him,' replied a porter; 'but if you wish your luggage taken there, I will find him for you in a twinkling.'

'An' what wud ye be asking to carry the bit box there?' said Adam, in a manner betokening an equal proportion of simplicity and caution.

'Hucking!' replied the other—'yy, I'm blessed if you get any one to carry it for less than four shillings.'

'I canna afford four shillings,' said Adam, 'and I'll be obleeged to ye if ye'll gie me a lift on to my shoulder wi't, an' I'll carry it myself.'

They uttered some low jests against his country, and left him to get his trunk upon his shoulders as he best might. Adam said truly that he could not afford four shillings; for, after paying his passage, he had not thirty shillings left in the world.

It is time, however, that we should describe Adam more particularly to our readers. He was dressed in a coarse grey coat, with trowsers of the same colour, a striped waistcoat, a half worn broad brimmed hat, and thick shoes studded with nails, which clattered as he went. Thus arrived, and with his trunk upon his shoulders, Adam went tramping and clattering along East Smithfield, over Tower-hill, and along the Minories, inquiring at every turning—'If any one could direct him to Mr. Davison's, the merchant in Cornhill?' There was many a laugh, and many a joke at poor Adam's expense, as he went trudging along, and more than once the trunk fell to the ground, as he came in contact with the crowds who were hurrying past him. He had been directed out of his way; but at length he arrived at the place he sought. He placed his burden on the ground—he rang the bell—and again and again he rang; but no one answered. His letter was addressed to Mr. Davison's counting house—it was past business hours, and the office was locked up for the day. Adam was now tired, disappointed, and perplexed. He wist not what to do. He informed several 'decent-looking people,' as he said, 'that he was a stranger, and he would be obleeged to them if they could recommend him to a lodging.' He was shewn several, but the rent per week terrified Adam. He was sinking under his burden, when near the corner of Newgate Street, he inquired of an old Irish orange-woman, 'if she could inform him where he would be likely to obtain a lodging at the rate of eighteen-pence or two shillings a-week?'

'Shure, and it's I who can jewel,' replied she; 'and an illigant room it is, with a bed his Holiness' and an illigant room it is, with a bed his Holiness' lady rest his blessed bones on, and never a one single in it at all but my own boy Barney; and barlaps in it at all but my own boy Barney; and barring when Barney's in drink—and that's not above twice a week—you'll make mighty pleasant sort of company together.'

Adam was glad to have the prospect of a resting-place of any sort before him at last, and with a light-er heart and a freer step he followed the old orange-woman. She conducted him to Green Dragon Court, and desiring him to follow her up a long, dark, dirty stair, ushered him into a small, miserable looking garret, dimly lighted by a broken sky-light, while the entire furniture consisted of four wooden posts without curtains, which she termed a bed, a matted chair, and a low wooden stool. 'Now, darlint, said she, observing Adam fatigued, 'here is a room fit for a prince; and, sure you won't be thinking half-a-crown too much for it?'

'Weel,' said Adam, for he was ready to lie down any where, 'we'll no quarrel about a sixpence.'

The orange-woman left him, having vainly recommended him 'to christen his new tenement with a drop of the crater.' Adam threw himself upon the bed, and, in a few minutes, his spirit wandered in its dreams amidst the 'bonny woods and brae's' of Teviotdale. Early on the following day he proceeded to the counting-house of Mr. Davison who received him with a hurried sort of civility—glanced over the letter of introduction—expressed a hope that Mr. Douglas was well—said he would be happy to serve him—but he was engaged at present, and, if Mr. Brown would call again, if he should hear of anything, he would let him know.—Adam thanked him, and with his best bow, (which was a very awkward one,) withdrew. The clerks in the outer office tittered as poor Adam, with his heavy hob-nailed shoes, tramped through the midst of them. He delivered the other letter of introduction, and the gentleman to whom it was addressed received him much in the same manner as Mr. Davison had done, and his clerks also smiled at Adams grey coat, and gave a very peculiar look at his clattering shoes, and then at each other. Day after day he repeated his visits to the counting-houses of these gentlemen—sometimes they were too much engaged to see him, at others they simply informed him that they were sorry they had heard of nothing to suit him, and continued writing, without noticing him again; while Adam, with a heavy heart, would stand behind their desk, brushing the crown of his brown broad-brimmed hat with his sleeve. At length, the clerks in the outer office merely informed him their master had heard of nothing for him. Adam saw it was in vain—three weeks had passed, and the thirty shillings which he had brought to London were reduced to ten.

He was wandering disconsolately down Chancery Lane, with his hands thrust in his pockets, when his attention was attracted to a shop, the windows and door of which were covered with written placards, and on these placards, were the words, "*Wanted a Book Keeper.*"—"*Wanted, by a Literary Gentleman, an Amanuensis*"—in short, there seemed no sort of situation for which there was not a person wanted, and each concluded with "*inquire within.*" Adam's heart and his eyes overflowed with joy. There were at least half a dozen places which would suit him exactly—he was only at a loss now wholy to choose upon—and he thought also that Mr. Douglas' friends had used him most unkindly in saying they could hear of no situation for him, when here scores were advertised in the streets.

At length he fixed upon one. He entered the shop. A sharp, Jewish looking little man was writing at a desk—he received the visiter with a gracious smile.

'If ye please, sir,' said Adam, 'will ye be so good as to inform me where the gentleman lives that wants the bookkeeper?'

'With pleasure,' said the master of the register office; 'but you must give me five shillings, and I will enter your name.'

'Five shillings!' repeated Adam, and a new light began to dawn upon him. 'Five shillings, sir, is a deal o' money, an' to tell ye the truth, I can very ill afford it; but, as I am much in want o' a situation, maybe ye wad tak' half-a-crown.'

'Can't book for that,' said the other; 'but give me your half-crown, and you may have the gentleman's address.'

He directed him to a merchant in Thames St. Adam quickly found the house; and, entering with his broad-brimmed hat in his hand, and scraping the nob-nails along the floor—'Sir,' said he, 'I'm the person Mr. Daniells o' Chancery Lane has sent to you as a book-keeper.'

'Mr Daniells—Mr Daniells?' said the merchant; 'dont know any such person—have not wanted a book-keeper these six months.'

'Sir,' said Adam, 'are ye no Mr Robertson o' 54, Thames Street?'

'I am,' replied the merchant; 'but,' added he, 'I see how it is. Pay, young man, what did you give this Mr. Daniells to recommend you to the situation?'

'Half-a-crown, sir,' returned Adam. 'Well,' said the other, 'you have more money than wit.—Good morning, sir, and take care of another Mr. Daniells.'

Poor Adam was dumfoundered; and, in the bitterness of his spirit, he said London was a den o' thieves. 'I might tell you how his last shilling was expended—how he lived upon bread and water—how he fell into arrears with the orange-woman for the rent of his garret—how she persecuted him—how he was puzzled to understand the meaning of the generous words, 'money lent;' how the orange-woman, in order to obtain her rent, taught him the the mystery of the *three golden balls*; and how the shirts which his mother had made him from a web of her own spinning, and his books, and all that he had, save the clothes upon his back, were pledged; and how, when all was gone, the old landlady turned him to the door, houseless, friendless, penniless, with no companion but despair. We might have dwelt upon these things, but must proceed with his history.

Adam, after enduring privations which would make humanity shudder, obtained the situation of assistant-porter in a merchant's office. The employment was humble but received it joyfully. He was steady and industrious, and it was not long until he was appointed warehouseman; and his employer, finding that, in addition to his good qualities, he had received a superior education, made him one of his confidential clerks. He had held the situation about two years. The rust, as his brother clerk said, was now pretty well rubbed off Scotch Adam. His hidden gray was laid aside for the dashing green, his hob-nailed shoes for fashionable pumps, and his broad-brimmed hat for a narrow-crowned beaver; his speech too, had caught a sprinkling of the southern accent; but, in other respects, he was the same inoffensive, steady, and serious being as when he left his mother's cottage.

His companions were wont to 'rean' Adam, as they termed it, on what they called his Methodism. They had often urged him to accompany them to the theatre; but, for two years, he had stubbornly withstood their their temptations. The stage was to Adam what the tree of knowledge was to his namesake and progenitor. He had been counselled against it, he had heard against it, he had heard sermons against it; but had never been within the walls of a theatre. The Siddons, and her brother John Kemble, then in the zenith of their fame, were filling not only London but Europe with their names. One evening they were to perform together—Adam had often heard of them—he admired Shakespear—his curiosity was excited, he yielded to the solicitations of his companions, and accompanied them to Covent Garden. The curtain was drawn up. The performance began. Adam's soul was riveted, his senses distracted. The Siddons swept before him like a vision of immortality—Kemble seemed to draw a soul from the tomb of the Cæsars; and, as the curtain fell, and the lord music peeled, Adam felt as if a new existance and a new world had opened before him, and his head reeled with wonder and delight.

When the performances were concluded, his companions proposed to have a single bottle in an adjoining tavern; Adam offered some opposition, but was prevailed upon to accompany them. Several of the players entered—they were convivial spirits, abounding with wit, anecdote, and song. The scene was new, but not unpleasant to Adam. He took no note of time. He was unused to drink, and little affected him. The first bottle was finished. 'WE'LL HAVE ANOTHER,' said one of his companions. It was the first time Adam had heard the fatal words, and he offered no opposition. He drank again—he began to expatiate on divers subjects—he discovered he was an orator.—'Well done, Mr Brown,' cried one of his companions, 'there's hope of yon yet—*we'll have another*, my boy—three's hand!' A third bottle was brot; Adam was called upon for a song. He could sing, and sing well too; and, taking his glass in his hand, he began—

* * * * * * * *

'Bravo, Scotchy!' shouted one. 'Your health and song, Mr. Brown,' cried another. Adam's head began to swim—the lights danced before his eyes—he fell from his chair. One of his friends called a hackney coach; and, half insensible of

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where he was, he was conveyed to his lodgings.—It was afternoon on the following day before he appeared at the counting-house, and his eyes were red, and he had the languid look of one who has spent a night in revelry. That night he was again prevailed upon to accompany his brother clerks to the club room, 'just,' as they expressed it, 'to have one bottle to put all right.' That night he again heard the words—*'We'll have another,'* and again he yielded to their seduction.

But we will not follow him through the steps and through the snares by which he deported from virtue and became entangled in vice. He became an almost nightly frequenter of the tavern, and theatre almost nightly frequenter of the tavern, and theatre or both, and his habits opened up temptations to greater viciousness. Still he kept up a correspondence with Mary Douglas, the gentle object of his young affections, and, for a time, her endeared remembrance haunted him like a protecting angel, whispering in his ear, and saving him from depravity. But his religious principles were already forgotten; and, when the cord was snapped asunder, the fibre of affection that twined around his heart did not long hold in the path of virtue. As the influence of company grew upon him, her remembrance lost its power, and Adam Brown plunged headlong into all the pleasures and temptations of the metropolis.

Still he was attentive to his business—he still retained the confidence of his employer—his salary was liberal—he still sent thirty pounds a-year to his mother; and Mary Douglas yet held a place in his heart, though he was changed—fatally changed. He had been about four years in his situation when he obtained leave for a few weeks to visit his native village. It was on a summer afternoon when a chaise from Jedburgh drove up to the do', of the only public house in the village. A fashionably dressed young man alighted, and, in an affected voice, desired the landlord to send a *porter* with his luggage to Mrs. Brown's. 'A porter, sir?' said the innkeeper—'there's naethin' o' the kind in the toun; but I'll get twa callants to tak it alang.'

He hastened to his mother's—'Ah! how d'ye do?' said he, slightly shaking the hands of his younger brothers—but a tear gathered in his eye as his mother kissed his cheek. She, good soul, when the first surprise was over, said 'hardly kenned her bairn in sic a fine gentleman.' He proceeded to the manse, and Mary marvelled at the change in his appearance and his manner; yet she loved him not the less: but her father beheld the affectation and levity of his young friend, and grieved over them.

He had not been a month in the village when Mary gave him her hand, and they set out for London together. For a few weeks after their arrival, he spent the evenings at their own fireside, and they were blest in the society of each other. But it was not long until company again spread its seductive snare around him. Again he listened to the words—*'We'll have another'*—again he yielded to their temptation, and again the *force of habit* made him its slave. Night followed night, and he was irritable and unhappy, unless in the midst of his boon companions. Poor Mary felt the bitterness and anguish of the deserted wife; but she upbraided him not—she spoke not of her sorrows—Health forsook her cheeks, and gladness had fled from her spirit; yet as she nightly sat hour after hour waiting his return, as he entered, she welcomed him with a smile, which not unfrequently was met with an imprecation or a frown. They had been married about two years. Mary was a mother, and oft at midnight she would sit weeping over the cradle of her child, mourning in secret for its thoughtless father.

It was her birth-day, her father had come to London to visit them; she had not told him of her sorrows, and she had invited a few friends to dine with them. They had assembled; but Adam was still absent. He had been unkind to her; but this was unkindness she did not expect from him. They were yet waiting when a police-officer entered—His errand was soon told. Adam Brown had become a gambler, as well as a drunkard; he had been guilty of fraud and embezzlement; his guilt had been discoved and the police were in quest of him. Mr. Douglas wrung his hands and groaned. Mary bore the dreadful blow with more than human fortitude. She uttered no scream; she shed no tears; for a moment she sat motionless—speechless. It was the dumbness of agony. With her child at her breast, and, in the midst of her guests, she flung herself at her father's feet. 'Father!' she exclaimed, 'for my sake!—for my Helpless child's sake; save! oh, save my poor husband!

'For your sake, what I can do, I will do, dearest,' groaned the old man.

A coach was ordered to the door, and the miserable wife and her father hastened to the office of her husband's employer.

When Adam Brown received intelligence that his guilt was discovered from a companion, he was carousing with others in a low gambling house.—Horror siezed him, and he hurried from the room; but he returned in a few minutes. *'We'll have another!'* he exclaimed, in a tone of frenzy—and another was brought. He half filled a glass; he raised it to his lips; he dashed into it a deadly poison, and, ere they could stay his hand, the fatal draught was swallowed. He had purchased a quantity of arsenic when he rushed from the house.

His fellow-gamblers were thronging around him, when his injured wife and her grey haired father entered the room. 'Away, tormentors!' he exclaimed, as his glazed eyes fell upon them, and he dashed his hand before his face.

'My husband! my dear husband!' cried Mary, flinging her arms around his neck; 'look on me—speak to me! All is well!'

He gazed on her face; he grasped her hand—'Mary—my injured Mary!' he exclaimed convulsively, 'can *you* forgive me—*you*—*you*? O God! I was once innocent! Forgive me, dearest!—for our child's sake, curse not its guilty father!'

'Husband!—Adam!' she cried, wringing his hand—'come with me, love, come—leave this horrid place—you have nothing to fear—your debt is paid.'

'Paid!' he exclaimed, wildly—'Ha! ha!—Paid!' They were his last words—convulsions came upon him; the film of death passed over his eyes, and his troubled spirit fled.

She clung round his neck—she yet cried, 'speak to me!'—she refused to believe he was dead, and her reason seemed to have fled with his spirit.

She was taken from his body and conveyed home. The agony of grief subsided into a stupor approaching imbecility. She was unconscious of all around; and within three weeks from the death of her husband, the broken spirit of Mary Douglas found rest, and her father returned in sorrow with her helpless orphan to Teviotdale.

Summary.

DREADFUL CONFLICT WITH PIRATES.—The Dutch papers supply us with the following account of another successful expedition against the bands of pirates which infest the China seas:—

"By the latest accounts received from Java, the expedition against the pirates, commanded by Captain J. T. A. Coertzen, was to the south-east of Celebes, and had succeeded in destroying the retreats of pirates in the island of Tannah, Djampea, and Kaloetoea, near Saleyer, with 30 large pirate vessels, taking 40 pieces of cannon. Some days afterwards the Hecla discovered a great number of pirate vessels in a bay of the islands to the south-east of Celebes, which on seeing the Hecla immediately put to sea, and attempted to save themselves by flight.—Being soon overtaken by the Hecla (a steamer), an engagement ensued in the Strait of Boneratta. The pirates, seeing they could not escape, prepared to make a desperate resistance, and waited for the steamer. The pirates fought with a degree of intrepidity of which there are few examples. One of their largest vessels, on board of which was the serang or panglima of the pirates, and which is said to have had a crew of 150 men, fell into our hands, with 37 slaves, among whom were eight women, five children, and five of the pirates, one of whom was the serang, who, however, died of his wounds; the others lost their lives. Another vessel, with about 100 men, having been much damaged by our balls, turned to the shore and ran aground; the crew fled up the country. These two vessels were well provided with guns. The largest had 13 mounted, two of which were six-pounders. The other pirate vessel fled, favoured by the approach of night and a high wind. We have to regret the loss of seven killed and twenty-six wounded. After the steamer fell in with the pirate vessels and soon sunk one of them, the others retreated, and our people thought they were rid of them; when, after some debate, as it seems, having killed their women and thrown the bodies that were on board into the sea, resolved to conquer or die, they came on in greater numbers than before, and, notwithstanding the destructive fire opened upon them, *they boarded the steamer*, where a deplorable conflict ensued, which in all probability, considering the great superiority of the pirates, would have ended to the disadvantage of the steamer, so that the Hecla would have been captured, and the crew carried into slavery or put to the sword, had not the captain, with extraordinary presence of mind, thought of using the fire-engine to *pour boiling water on the pirates*. They, being quite naked, burnt, and scalded, with fearful cries, sought for safety in flight, so that the captain, who had not been able to use either his guns or his small arms, had now the opportunity of completing by his fire, the destruction of the flying pirates and vessels.—Persons who are acquainted with these pirates and their vessels, are convinced that if they had unfortunately taken her majesty's steamer, they would have obtained a degree of power which might have had the most evil consequences to coasting vessels and merchantmen.

RUSSIA AND DENMARK.—The German papers have for some time past been occupied with a subject which, in its remote results, may be of great moment, as affecting the balance of power in Europe. Russia is likely at no very distant period to influence the councils of Denmark more powerfully than Germany can even now anticipate without considerable apprehension.—The only child of the reigning King of Denmark is the Prince Royal, who is without male issue, which is also the case with the Kings brother, Prince Ferdinand, the next in succession. After these, the next heir to the throne is the Prince Frederick William of Hesse Cassel, the son of the Princess Louisa Charlotte, sister of the Danish King, and of the Landgrave William of Hesse.—Prince Frederick William is married to a daughter of the Emperor Nicholas, who has already shown his zeal for the interests of his son-in-law by negociating for him the succession of the Duchies of Holstein, which, in the ordinary course of events, would fall to the Ducal family of Holstem-Augustenburg, and not to the Prince of Hesse. Holstein is not properly a part of the Danish dominions, but belongs to Germany, and it is as Duke of Holstein that the King of Denmark is a member of the Germanic Confederation. The law of succession for Holstein is different from that for Denmark; and Germany, would we believe, witness their separation with no small satisfaction—the more so, as it would probably secure the accession of Holstein to the Zollverein.—But Russia is believed to have precluded this result, by having induced the Duke of Holstein Augustenburg and his family to cede their rights of succession, in consideration of a large pecuniary indemnity.—Thus Denmark and Holstein are to be preserved as an entire inheritance for Prince Frederick William and his heirs, by means of Russian gold; and family ties will give Russia a natural and preponderating influence in that monarchy, which holds the keys of the Baltic, the Sound, and the Belt. The arrangement we refer to is, no doubt, a matter with which England has at present no just pretension to interfere; but we know too much of the far-seeing policy of Russia to regard with indifference the progress of events which tend to the future establishment of a Rusian protectorate—or something more—over the Danish territory.—*Chronicle.*

HORRIBLE SCENE—*The Latter Day Saints.*—On Thursday, the 23d November, a frightful occurrence took place at Crewe, in Cheshire, which has caused the liveliest emotions of pity, anger and surprise throughout the whole of that now populous neighbourhood. It is well known that the Grand Junction Railway Company have erected immense works at Crewe, and have in their employment between 400 and 500 workmen. Among these are men of all shades of religious opinions, and some of them are Mormonites, better known as "latter day saints."

The priest of the order is a blacksmith, of the name of Cartwright, and among the devotees is a fanatic named Pugmire, also a smith or engineer. The latter was married to a respectable woman of about 20 years of age, who had borne him three children, and was within three months of her next confinement. She had steadily refused to adopt the fanatical opinions of her husband, and much altercation had ensued in consequence. Worn out however, with his repeated solicitations, and his continued declarations that unless she submitted to be baptised into the order she would be eternally lost, she declared her intention to one of her neighbours to obey her husband's wishes being satisfied, as she said, that unless she did so "she should never have any more peace with him."

On Thursday the 23d ult., at eight o'clock at night, the poor worn out creature was taken by her husband and the blacksmith priest down to the river below the works, was denuded of all her clothing, except a small flannel singlat, and notwithstanding her interesting situation, these wretched fanatics, after muttering some incantations, plunged her into the stream! The night was dreadfully cold and dark, and in consequence of the late heavy rains, the river was running at a great rate, and was much higher than ordinary.

The priest having hold of her naked arm unfortunately let go his grasp, and the current running like a mill race, immediately carried her away, and it being pitch dark she was instantly overwhelmed by the boiling flood and drowned! The husband walked home with the greatest deliberation and nonchalance, and told his neighbours what had occurred; and after seating himself in a chair, rolled himself in flannel, and declared his conviction "that it was the will of God that she should be drowned," adding "that it was the weakness of her faith that caused it, but that he was now satisfied that she was in glory."

Captain Winby, of the Crewe station and other parties, hearing of the sad occurrence, immediately rushed down to the river, and after some time, discovered the body of the unfortunate woman in a bend of the river, about 200 yards d stant from the spot where she was immersed, but life was quite extinct. She was in a state of perfect nudity, with the exception of the slight singlet, and her clothes were found upon the bank where she had put them off previous to her calamitous immersion.

A coroner's inquest has been held upon the body, and the jury having returned a verdict of manslaughter (ought it not to have been murder?) the husband and blacksmith priest have both been committed to Chester Castle to take their trial.

It is somewhat remarkable that a preacher of this sect, while baptising a disciple, was carried away by the flood and drowned, the other day, in a river at Handsworth, Woolhouse, near Sheffield.

Talk of romance indeed! Why, the every day occurrences of life present appaling realities which set at naught the wildest creations of fiction.

BRITISH COLONIZATION.—The colonizing genius of the British people appears on a grand scale in Australia, Canada, and, as we may remind the else forgetful world, in the United States of America; which states are our children, prosper by our blood, and have ascended to an overshadowing altitude from an infancy tended by ourselves. But on the fields of India it is that our aptitudes for colonization have displayed themselves most illustriously, because they were strengthened by violent resistance. We found many kingdoms established, and to these we have given unity; and in process of doing so, by the necessities of the general welfare, or the mere instincts of self-preservation, we have transformed them to an empire, rising like an exhalization, of our own—a mighty monument of our own superior civilization. Ceylon, as a virtual dependency of India, ranks in the same category. There also we have prospered by resistance; there also we have succeeded memorably where other nations memorably failed. Of Ceylon, therefore, now rising annually into importance, let us now, (on occasion of this splendid book, the work of one officially connected with the island, bound to it also by the affectionate ties of services rendered, not less than of unmerited persecutions suffered) offer a brief but remembersble account; of Ceylon in itself, and of Ceylon in its relations, historical or economic, to ourselves. Mr. Bennet says of it, with more and less of doubt, three things—of which any one would be sufficient to detain a reader's attention: viz., 1.—That it is the Taprobane of the Romans; 2. That it was, or has been thought to be, the Paradise of Scripture; 3. That it is "the most magnificent of the British insular possessions," or in yet wider language, that it is an "incomparable colony."—This last count in the pretensions of Ceylon is quite indisputable; Ceylon is at this moment, a gorgeous jewel in the imperial crown: and yet, compared with what it may be, with what it will be, with what it ought to be, Ceylon is but that grain of mustard-seed which hereafter is destined to become the stately tree, where the fowls of heaven will lodge for generations. Great are the possessions of Ceylon; far greater her reversions. Rich she is by her developements, richer by her endowments. She combines the luxury of the tropics with the sterner gifts of our own climate. She is hot: she is cold. She is civilized: she is barbarous. She has the resources of the rich; and she has the energies of the poor.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

GAS LIGHT SUPERSEDED BY ELECTRICITY.—A letter from Paris dated Oct. 11, gives the follow account of the first public trial of an experiment which has been more than four years in preparation, for fixing, at a given point, the electric fluid, and making it applicable to the purpose of lighting the streets and private houses:—On one of the bases of the statues called the Pavillon de Fille, on the Place de la Concorde, a glass globe of apparently 12 or 13 inches diameter, with a moveable reflector, a glass fixed in connection with a voltaic battry, and a little before nine o'clock electric fluid was thrown into it by a conductor. At this time all the gas lights of the Place, about 100 in number, were burning. As soon as the electric light appeared, the nearest gas lights, had the same dull, thick, and heavy appearance, as oil lamps have by the side of gas. Soon afterwards the gas lights were extinguished, and the electric light shone forth in all its brilliancy. Within 100 yards of the light it was easy to read the smallest print; it was in fact as light as day. The astonishment of the assembled multitude was very great, and their delight strong as their astonishment. The estimate made by other scientific persons who were present was, that the electric light was equal to twenty of the gas lamps, and consequently, that five of these lights would suffice to light the whole place brilliantly. As regards the expence of production, nothing positive has transpired, but I think I may safely assume that it would be considerably less than that of the generation of gas, whilst the first outlay for machinery, and conductors would not amount to a twentieth part of that required for gas works. There would also be another great advantage in the electric light. It gives out no bad smell; it emits none of those elements which, in the burning of gas, are injurious to health, and explosion would be impossible. The only danger that would arise, would be at the battery itself, but that would be under the control of competent persons; and even in this respect, there would be no danger, even to unskilful persons, with an apparatus of moderate size. Internal lighting would be as practicable as external lighting, for by conductors the fluid would be conveyed to every part of the house. The experiment performed last night was with a voltaic battery of two hundred jars composed as follows:—1st, an outer globe of glass; 2ndly, in this globe a cylinder of charcoal, open at both ends, and plunged into the nitric acid contained in the globe; 3rdly, in the cylinder of charcoal a porous porcelain vase, containing acidulated water, (with sulphuric acid.) This replaces the cloth in the common battery; 3rdly, in the porcelain vase a cylinder of amalgam of zinc plunged in acidulated water. The pile was on the Pavillion de Lillie; the two copper conductors from the two poles, and pointed with charcoal, lead to an empty globe from which the air had been exhausted. The two fluids on meeting produces a soft but most intense light. I understand the experiment was considered highly successful by the authorities who were present, and that it is to be repeated on a large scale. Should the thing work as well in a general way as it did last night, and the cost be less than that of gas, which it must be, there will be a dreadful revolution in the gas works. I have heard it asserted by persons who are acquainted with Mr. Achereau, the gentleman who performed the experiment last night, that a company for the supply of the electric light would realize a handsome profit on charging only a sixth of what is now paid for gas. The strength of the electric light would not appear to me to exceed that of the hydro oxygen; but it is much more simple in the apparatus required, and much less costly in the expense of the production. The hydro oxygen light requires a double and most expensive aparatus, and is only applicable to a few localities; the electric light may be applied externally and internally in any place.

Artesian Well.—The Artesian well at the Royal Hospital Haslar, sunk by Mr. T. Docwra, manager of the large Artesian well now in progress for supplying Southampton with water, has resulted in producing a most abundant supply of water, which has been analysed by order of the board of Admiralty, and is found to be of the purest and softest quality. What is most surprising is, that the water rises through 125 feet of shingle and running sand which is full of salt water, being affected by the tides. The trouble and difficulty in stopping the salt water out has been entirely overcome. The quantity of water that Mr. Docwra guaranteed to obtain was 12,960 gallons per day; but the actual quantity obtained from the spring, 126 feet deep, was 59,328 gallons per day. This quantity can be pumped every day without reducing the water in the well more than about forty feet from the surface.—*Hampshire Independent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company.—The annual meeting of this company was held on Tuesday last. The profit and loss account showed a balance in favour of the company of £75,300 13s 11d. to the 30th of September last. From this sum was deducted £14,955 13s 6d. for the March dividend of 3½ per cent, leaving a disposable sum of £60,345 0s 5d. The usual dividend of 3½ per cent was declared for the six months ending on the 30th September, and the remaining undivided profits, amounting to £44,845 0s 5d, were carried to the reserve fund. The proposal of the company to carry the Indian mails is according to the report, now under the consideration of the Government and the East India Company; but in event of not obtaining the mail contract, the directors state there is little hope of a regular *monthly* communication between Calcutta and Suez, as the passengers' intercourse would not be sufficiently remunerating during the monsoon season.

MUNIFICENCE OF THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH.—By the death of Mr Canon Tate, the living of Edmonton fell to the disposal of the Rev. Sydney Smith. This gentleman possesses no other benefice but a small chancery living in Somersetshire, under £300 a year. Edmonton is upwards of £1500. He might have appropriated it to himself. Frankly and without solicitation, he, within a very few days of the death of his friend the father, bestowed the living on the son of Mr. Thos. Tate.

Curious Discovery.—In excavating a sewer in East lane, Walworth, and when the workmen had got near to the Walworth road, they discovered the remains of some old building, which for a long time defied the power of their pickaxes and shovels.—At last they were enabled to cut through about 4 feet of brickwork, and arrived at the depth they had to go. The walls is supposed to be the remains of Sir William Walworth's house, which at the time he was Lord Mayor, stood in the field apart from any other house. The wall extends nearly fifty yards up East lane. Sir William Walworth will be well remembered for the part he took against Wat Tyler in the reign of Richard II., when he struck the blacksmith with, it is said, the very mace which is now on show days carried in the Lord Mayor's state carriage.

THE RATTLER SCREW STEAM FRIGATE.—A third series of experiments was made on Thursday to test the steaming power of this ship, and to show what rate of speed could be accomplished by Mr Smith's screw, with which she is propelled as compared with what is accomplished by paddle wheels in vessels of the same class and tonnage. The experiments were made in Long-reach, along the measured mile, so that no mistake might be made as to time and distance. The experiments were completely satisfactory, and proved that, even under the present advantages, viz. the vessel not being yet coppered, and the machinery of the engine being worked with straps in the place of cog wheels, which will ultimately be used, she can perform rather more than nine knots, or ten and a half statute miles in an hour. This was the mean rate on the average of six trials, and there is little doubt that when perfectly completed the vessel will go through the water by her steam powers at the rate of ten knots an hour. She was attended by the Lightning steamer, considered one of the fastest of the royal steamers, but she was more than a match for that vessel, and performed her trials to the satisfaction and gratification of all those who witnessed her performances. The Rattler is a very fine model, finely moulded and showing all the points on which the beauty of a sea craft depends. She has Messrs. Maudslay's double cylinder engines of 100 horse power each, and her dimensions are thus:—Extreme length, 195 feet; length on the deck, 176 feet 6 inches; length of the keel for tonnage, 157ft 9½ inches extreme breadth, 32 feet 8½ inches; moulded breadth, 31 feet 10 inches; depth in the hold, 18 feet 7½ inches; the burden is 888 tons. These experiments have confirmed the efficiency of the screw-propeller as to speed. With respect to the application of the principle to men-of-war, the superiority of the invention must be obvious to all persons. The machinery of the propeller is not liable to be shot away or wounded, and the ships in which it is used are more easily managed and enabled to turn with much more facility. The cost is also loss than the old principle, and the saving in weight so great as to be almost in the ratio of hundredweights to tons. The other advantages are, that the apparatus may be made only auxiliary to sailing powers, which it cannot obstruct, and a vast saving of fuel obtained by not always using a sailing vessel as a steamer.

Communications.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

OPENING OF THE MARSHALL TOWN CHURCH.

Messrs. Durant & Co.—

Gentlemen,—Happening here on a visit, and knowing your willingness to give publicity, to anything relating to Church matters I take the liberty of sending you the following for insertion, being assured it will not be read without interest by many of your numerous readers, as well as by the members of the Church generally.

Digby N. S. } Yours &c.
January 31 1844. } A VISITOR.

On Monday the 1st inst., the new Church at Marshall Town (being finished) was opened for Divine Service for the first time. The day was propitious for the occasion, and at an early hour nearly all the inhabitants of this place were to be seen "wending their way" towards the scene of attraction.—There were also a large number of persons present from the surrounding country. The necessary arrangements having been previously made, by a Committee of the Diocesan Church Society, at half past ten the Procession was formed at the house of Mr. Daniel Dakin, and moved towards the Church in the following order:—First, the heads of Families at Marshall, preceded by the National Flag—next a considerable number of Ladies principally from this place,—after whom about one hundred men bearing wands,—headed by a very neat Banner, bearing the inscription "UNITY"—next followed Messrs. Robertson and Mountain, students in Divinity of King's College, Windsor, bearing the Bible and Prayer Book, on either side of another Banner on which was inscribed the motto "PEACE"—the whole was brought up by the Rev. the Clergy, bearing the Chalice, Paune, etc. As soon as the head of the Procession reached the Church, the whole halted, and faced inwards, with uncovered heads, whilst the gentlemen bearing the Bible and Prayer Book, followed by the Clergy passed through, and into the Church. As soon as the Books were deposited upon the Desk, the Choir struck up a very appropriate Psalm, at the conclusion of which the service commenced. Prayers were read by Rev. Mr. Hill, the Lessons by Messrs Robertson and Mountain, Communion Service by Rev. W. H. Snyder, and an admirable, and very eloquent Discourse from Psalm cxxii.—6.—preached by the Rev. Rector of Digby. The building was very tastefully decorated with evergreens, and was tastefully crammed. Immediately after the second Lesson, the Sacrament of Baptism was administered to fourteen persons, whose ages varied from *Seventy eight years* down to the infant at the breast—and truly it was an affecting sight to see the venerable old man with *silver locks*, kneeling at the Holy Altar and "by the washing of regeneration," becoming "a member of Christ, the Child of God, and an inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven," methought he could then say with good old Simeon—"Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace—for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." After the Sermon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to about sixty-five communicants, to many of whom it being for the first time, particularly the aged convert mentioned above.—By permission the whole congregation remained to witness the celebration of this holy and sacred feast, and several persons were observed to be deeply affected throughout the service. The whole concluded by the Rev. W. Bullock's uniting in the Holy Bands of Matrimony, Mr. Edward Haynes and Miss Emily Wizer. Thus terminated the Services of the day—a day long to be remembered by some—a day never to be forgotten by many throughout time and eternity—for on that day we believe "the Lord added unto the Church such as shall be saved."

I have been informed that before the arrival in this place of the Rev. Mr. Bullock, there were few or no Church People in the neighbourhood of Marshall Town, but now there is a good congregation, several communicants, and many of the people have become members of the D. C. Society, and that through the preaching of their zealous and worthy Pastor, (accompanied by the Divine blessing) many are now "rejoicing in God their Saviour," who before his arrival here were "living without hope and without God in the world."—In conclusion I have only to add that "the Harvest (here) truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few," and it earnestly believes every good Churchman to pray "that the Lord of the Harvest will send forth many such labourers into his Harvest."

☞ The Editor of the Halifax *Times* will please copy the above.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Dear Sir.—Every person may be said to owe a debt of service to his Country. The accompanying is an humble effort to pay at least the interest of that great *national debt*, by a

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN.

The difficulties experienced by England in the government of some of her American Colonies, the expense attendant thereto, and the needless apprehension of their one day revolutionizing, as did their neighbours, have caused some speculative politicians at home to think England would be better without them; and those very difficulties, causing frequent change of policy in the government of the Colonies, have kept the minds of the Colonists unsettled, and led many to suppose a separation would be to their advantage. Your opinion will be thankfully received upon the following remarks on the Relations of Colonies to Mother Country, and Mother Country to Colonies:

Colonies may be said to be indispensable to a Nation, indeed without them Empires cannot become great and powerful; they are to a country what branches are to the oak—its beauty and protection: its beauty because they add lustre to a mother country; its protection because they are commonly contiguous to some foreign government or possession, and thereby in position to check any hostile advance; and while defending her Colonies, a nation may be said to be protecting herself as the enemy are thereby held at a distance; they are beside a conservatory for soldiers and nursery for sailors.

If colonies are requisite to the greatness of England, so is she to the prosperity of these Colonies; alienate these from her and their people would degenerate into poverty and imbecility—much better to be the great branch of a great oak than a weakly sapling, subject to be trampled upon or devoured by hungry prowlers. The mineral wealth of these Colonies, lays yet untouched beneath its vast forests, and labour and capital are required to cut down the one and dig up the other. England can supply both, but the Colonist cannot expect it will be done without prospect of adequate return. Englishmen must feel a confidence in the durability of our connexion with England, and to inspire that confidence, Colonists must endeavour to draw closer the link that now holds us together.

A great deal might be said upon the advantages that will accrue to both by the continuance of this connexion, but they must be evident to all, and it is therefore unnecessary to do so.

What a wonderful tree is this British oak, our good Mother country—what substance and solidity has the little trunk—how vast and wide—spreading its branches; but unhappily too much of its sap like that of the forest maple has flowed to fatten thankless foreigners. British wealth may be said to have flowed like a christal stream from the side of a overhanging cliff into a waste of ocean without making any return to the possessor of the soil, than what may have been *thrown* back by a *chance wind* in spray—which had it welled forth from wooded hill, and coursed on through glade and meadow, enriching the soil, might have refreshed and sustained him. England is the great fountain of wealth, her Colonies are the places to which the silver stream should be directed; if they are enriched she cannot but be strengthened, for as the exuberant constitution gives nerve and sinew to the frame when its strength is allowed to flow unchecked, so would the exuberant capital of Britain give enduring substance and solidity to the whole and vast body of the empire. The reverse must be the case under Colonial restriction—as if a limb were bandaged and free circulation obstructed, that limb be weakened and eventually the body affected, such indeed is the situation of these Colonies—are in truth a bandaged arm of the empire, and too, with great and powerful sinews; which if rightly applied might be of immense advantage to the body. When I mention restriction I do not mean that any is felt through the government, (for I believe British subjects in these Colonies have all advantages of our emepaded Constitution) but in the map of Commerce and Wealth, does not flow freely enough, as it is most desirable it should do, and as the most likely way is by our being drawn more closely together. I beg Mr. Editor to propose a means as conducive to the nearer alliance of the Mother and Daughters. First, that the Colonies be allowed to send each to the British parliament, one or more members, to be chosen either from their Houses of Assembly or by general election. This would open a field for colonial talent and make the Colonist feel deeper interest in British politics, and in short make him an Englishman in body and soul—persons so employed could be useful to the Colonies they represented in a great many ways beside,—the ready communication between the countries would make it the more so. Secondly, that a systematic emigration be set on an extensive scale,—that a very large fund be established (to be called if you like the Emigration Fund) under the direction of Government, who could appoint energetic officers, a part of whose business would be to make statistic returns at certain periods to be subject to the scrutiny of home, and home in the manner of other government departments. Such a department could be made to act in concert with that of the *Crown Land*, and a small sum loaned the Emigrant on interest upon the guarantee that he holds his land; he would thus may be made in time to pay the expence of setting him. By doing this England would free herself of thousands of paupers, who while they are idle and poor are a danger to her weal—but who when they in a few years had acquired a competence would see the beauties of our Constitution, and be most assiduous in their endeavours for its perpetuity. The poor and hungry man is dissatisfied with everything—beauties in government seem to his jaundiced eye imperfections, and he is ever ready to follow the ambitious agitator to any length; who therefore is the administration that puresues the easiest, likely to alleviate the largest amount of indigence.

There are many Englishmen with hearts full of generosity, that would lend their good aid where they saw a certainty of paramount relief to the poor, and common reason will tell the man that is not actuated by philanthropy, that it is better to pay at once a larger sum and get the poor man lasingly provided for, than what is extorted by taxation to give him temporary support—as such a scheme if carried out with spirit would give great relief to England, and rise in the Colonies an increased demand for her manufactures. It is much to be hoped that our great ones will take it into consideration.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 19, 1844.

PERSEVERANCE.

"None of these things move me."—St. Paul.

Of how little value are the flowers and thorns, the obstacles and accommodations we meet with in passing through this short and inconstant life, if we but direct our way in such a manner as to reach the realms of peace. We are all strangers and travellers, and he only is happy who can look, not with the indifference of the stoic, but with the calmness of the Christian, on the diversified scene of life, and say with the heroic Apostle "*None of these things move me.*"

And why, O man! should they move thee?—Pilgrim of a day, travelling by swift and certain progress to an everlasting HOME, why shouldest thou be moved by the trifling occurrences of the journey? Human life has aptly been compared to the journey of a day, and various are the vicissitudes through which we are called to pass. Sometimes fanned by the zephyrs of hope, and charmed by the song of pleasure; at others, beaten by the tempests of adversity, or chilled by the blasts of sorrow; but when the mind contemplates the termination of its wanderings, will not the hand of reflection write "vanity and vexation of spirit" upon all sublunary pursuits.

Although it is not the part of wisdom to refuse the accommodations which are presented to us, to render the path of life less irksome, yet he must be deficient in prudence and understanding, who attaches more value to these accommodations than to the successful issue of the journey. We may enjoy the fragrance of the rose that blossoms in our path, and pause to listen to the gentle murmuring of a cascade, without forgetting that we have higher objects in view, and more important purposes to serve. But flowering vales and murmuring cascades are not always before us. We are oftener called to traverse the barren mountains; to make our way over bleak and desert plains; explore trackless and entangling forests, and encounter the "pelting of the pitiless storm." Then it is that the man of true fortitude and perseverance pursues his course, and though he is not insensible to the ruggedness of the way, nor deaf to the howling of the wind, he exclaims with unbroken spirit "None of these things move me." Such a MAN was he from whose writings these words are quoted, and with such undaunted fortitude did he pursue the course marked by zeal and duty, regardless of the dangers that beset his path. Whether we view him pursuing his mission from city to city, declaring in the face of secular persecution the unsearchable riches of the Gospel, or bound in prison, cheering the gloom of midnight with a joyful hymn, or "bound in spirit," going to Jerusalem, or encountering the perils of shipwreck on the sea-beaten cliffs of Melita, we find him constantly exhibiting the same undeviating firmness, the same unconquerable resolution. Such was the apostle of the Gentiles, and such is the spirit which has distinguished all who have achieved great and noble enterprises in every age of the world. Who has not heard of the immortal Franklin, raised from the lowest menial of a printing office to the very pinnacle of fame? Ah! it was *this spirit*, with the enthusiasm of genius and the patience of philosophy, he pursued the path of literary glory.

"Till round his head the harmless light'ning play'd,
Glanc'd on his rod, and his command obey'd."

Such is the spirit of all who arrive at eminence in arts, in science, or in virtue; and it is by yielding to its opposite, that so many minds, capable of the highest moral and literary excellence, wither under the blighting influence of indecision and pusillanimity, and sink into insignificance.

What would have been the fate of our own beloved England if her great and mighty men had wavered in their resolutions, and not gone forth victory or to death? What would have been her present position in the annals of the world? How would the names of her heroes have descended to posterity, if, when the trumpet of war sounded, and a valiant and well-disciplined foe advanced to meet them, her WELLINGTON, and NELSON, had shrunk from the contest? And what would be our *present condition*, if our rulers had listened to the voice of the 'mob,' and yielded for the sake of a little ephemeral popularity, when popular clamour assailed them? or, when love and happiness invited them to her bowers of ease, they had listened to their fascination? We shudder to contemplate the results. They were men raised up for the emergency; endued with the invincible spirit of Perseverance; they endured to the end, and their names are immortal!

In the preparation of this article, we have in our mind's eye many Young Persons, whom we think Providence has blessed with good mental parts, and who require nothing but industry and perseverance to bring out in bold relief all their shining qualities. To such this brief Essay is addressed; for such has it been principally prepared. Let us at once peruse the Biography of our most eminent men, and we will soon find out the secret of all their success. Do you ask, reader, to have it revealed? We answer in the simple word *Perseverance*, all is contained in this. Here is the philosopher's stone. Now reduce the knowledge to practice. Take for example the case of one of our wealthy citizens, who is called in common language a self-made man: Go and ask him about his early origin, rise and progress, and he will tell you "For many years I had to row against the wind and tide." And if you ask him, "Then what did you do?" his reply would be "*I persevered and kept rowing*" as to be sure. Well here is the secret again revealed. Young MEN, just entering on the duties of life—anxious to leave behind them a name that posterity will hold up to universal admiration.—"Go thou and do likewise." For if a poor worldling, would exert all his power, to add to his stock of earthly possessions, don't you be outdone by such a person in storing your mind with useful and religious knowledge. "Row On!" should be your motto; and rest assured, if you will only keep a sharp look out, and take advantage of the little favorable breezes which all have, more or less in the voyage of Human Life you will obtain a satisfaction of mind, not to be described by language, and an immortality worth more than a monarch's crown.

It is impossible in one single article to do justice to the present subject. The field is so wide; and so much may be said. As we are the creatures of habit, no much pains cannot be taken to acquire a character for firmness and decision. Undaunted courage and perseverance should be traits in the character of all young persons, let their situation in life be what it may. When we see a person with a determination of will; a resolution to press on; and they are on the right track, and in the pursuit of a good and honorable end, success is sure in nine cases out of ten. "But," says the young man "I see briars in my path, but I cannot meet and conquer." If this be your feeling, and it is not abandoned, *you will never do any thing*. All situations in life have their peculiar difficulties; but the only cure is, to adopt the motto at the head of this article. Another one says "I am a poor apprentice and labour all the time, and my hours of study are "few and far between." So much the more need of *application* to improve these leisure hours aright. "Row on!" young man; many have been born in the midst of ignorance, and have not acquired one tenth part of your advantages, and yet they have forced their way among the learned; just the same way so many poor people in the world have become rich in silver and gold! Says another, "But my father was poor before me, I can boast of no rank, titles, nor worldly grandeur! A laudable objection, but a very common one.—Young Man, do you know what constitutes True Nobility? These things you envy are good in society, but in themselves considered, they are mere earthly baubles. The treasures of an upright heart are the only treasures that moths may not corrupt and thieves break into and steal. The refinements of the mind are indeed, what constitute nobility, of demeanour, and cannot be dispensed with; they polish with much logic; instruct many an court of etiquette; they give that native elegance which has superior charms to any that can be acquired. Says another "I am a poor man, with a troop of children to support; I find work hard to get, and very hard to do when it is got; what can I possibly do?" Why you must do the same thing—Persevere—Row on!—The difficulties of this poor man are great; but will they ever be remedied, by "standing still," and looking at them? Let him go forward—by and by he will come to an open sea—and bring his voyage to a successful termination. It is only on these principles he can expect to arrive from obscurity to eminence. The old saying is a true one, "Faint heart never won fair lady."

In conclusion, I would say to every person, that having deliberately determined on the course we ought to adopt, it is only by pursuing that course with undeviating firmness and unwearied perseverance, that we can hope to obtain the object of our pursuit. This remark will apply to many of the situations in which we are called to act. Whatever is the object of our pursuit, whether science, or virtue, or fame, the only rational means of success, is continued Perseverance. This is the only way for young men to make themselves, and to make themselves well; and the only support under disappointment and defect, is that dignified firmness, which will enable us to say, in view of all the calamities of life,—"*None of these things move me.*"

R. S.

PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION.—A second meeting of the Provincial Association was held at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on Thursday the 18th January, 1844,—when the following Gentlemen were nominated and appointed Office Bearers for the ensuing year:—

John Owens, Esq. *President*,
Mr. Robert Robertson, } *Vice Presidents*,
Mr Robert D. Wilmot, }
M. H. Perley, Esq. *Secretary*,
Mr. Thomas Gilbert, jr. *Treasurer*.

COMMITTEE.

Walker Tisdale, Farmer; Edward L. Jarvis, Merchant; Robert Keltie, Brewer; Wm. A. Robertson

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After which, it was Resolved, that Rules and Regulations for the good government of this Association be prepared by the Office Bearers, and be submitted for approval at the next General Meeting.

Resolved, That the Office Bearers do issue Circulars to the leading Gentlemen, Farmers, Merchants and Mechanics' in all parts of the Province, requesting them to become Members of the Association, and to give it their support by the formation of Branch Associations within their District, or in such other manner as may be deemed most beneficial to its interests.

Resolved, That the Committee do without delay proceed to business, and endeavour by all proper and legal means, to carry out and effect the great objects for which this Association has been formed; and that they be invested by this Association with full power and authority for that purpose.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Association, that the rates of duties lately levied in this Province on Foreign Importations, have been such as to waste the resources of the Country, and by their unequal and oppressive operations, have inflicted the most serious injury on the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Fisherman, and every other interest of this Province.

Resolved, That the Committee do forthwith prepare a Petition to the Provincial Legislature, praying that body to adopt such a scale of Duties, as will give just and equal protection, to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and lead to the development of the extensive and valuable resources of New Brunswick.

Last week we were under the necessity of administering to the Editor of the "Roper's News" a rather caustic remedy for the disease of a disposition to Rebellion, under which he has for some time past laboured. We are pleased to find, from the way he bellowed out, that the Medicine had the desired effect. Should he again attempt to foist his Republican *notions on this* public, we may find it necessary to enter into detail of his *Political career* in a Province that is not British, as well as give a sketch of his "*Modus operandi*" while on his sojourn.

"*Declarations of Insolvency.*"—Richard Wilson, of St. John, Carpenter; George Eaton, of St. George, Merchant; Ambrose S. Carman, of Woodstock, Merchant; John Bowes, of St John, Merchant; James S. Beek, of Fredericton, Merchant; Robert Barbour, of St. John, Stonecutter.

WOLVES.—These ferocious and destructive animals, we learn, are very numerous on the branches of this river. An individual informs us that he saw one on Thursday last, at Indian Town Brook, when he and others gave chase with their axes but did not succeed in coming up with him. He also acquaints us that two were killed on the North W. during the last week, one of which, being caught in a trap in the woods, dragged it out on the ice, where he was perceived by an Indian, who immediately ran to dispatch him, but was attacked by the wolf—a contest ensued, and after a hard fight "Brother" came off conqueror. We would warn those frequenting the basin after night to be on their guard.—*Miramichi Gleaner, Jan 3.*

BANDITS EXECUTED IN HAVANA.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Courier writing from Havana, under date of the 14th ult., mentions the execution of *seven* individuals, which had taken place that morning, one of whom had been dead 24 hours. To avoid, as he supposed he could, the disgrace of a public execution, he cut his throat; but the authorities were determined that the 'spectacle' should not thus be diminished in its original extent. His corpse was brought out, tied to the stake, and shot with the others! It is said that these men are part of a regularly organized band of robbers, that existed in the mountains previous to the time of Tacon, and which he dispersed. Recently some depredations of the few remaining—and they were men of substance, having a little property and living decently, caused their *arrest*, trial and condemnation. Seven more will shortly share the same fate, and then it is supposed, the band will be utterly exterminated. Justice is prompt and severe in Havana. Since the days of Tacon, not only are instances of robbery, or other acts of violence, of rare occurrence, but when the criminals are caught, the punishment is swift and sure.

The Bishoprics of England and Wales were instituted according to the following order of time, viz., London, an Archbishopric and Metropolitan of England, founded by Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain, A. D. 185; Llandaff, 185; Bangor, 815; St. David's 519. The Arcabishopric of Wales from 550 till 1100, when the Bishop submitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury as his Metropolitan; St. Asaph, 547; St. Augustin (or St. Austin) made Canterbury the Metropolitan Archbishopric, by order of Pope Gregory, A. D. 566; Wells, 604; Rochester, 634; Winchester, 650; Lichfield and Coventry, 656; Worcester, 679; Hereford, 680; Durham, 691; Sodor and Man, 898; Exeter, 1050; Sherebore (changed to Salisbury) 1056; York, (Archbishopric) 1067; Dorchester, (changed to Lincoln), 1070; Chichester, 1071; Thetford, (changed to Norwich), 1088; Bath and Wells, 1088; Ely, 1109; Carlisle, 1123. The following six were founded upon the suppression of monastries by Henry VIII.—Chester, Peterborough, Gloucester, Oxford, Bristol, and Westminster was united to London in 1538. Westminster was united to London in 1550.

SUICIDE.—G. T. McCoin Esq. Barrister of Shelburne, put an end to his existence on New-Year's day, by discharging a ball from a musket through his skull. He was brother of the gentleman who jumped overboard from the steamer N. America, a short time since, on the passage from St. John to Boston.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Bank of England has given notice that they will, from and after the first day of January, cut, break and deface such gold coin below the legal current weight as may be tendered to them; and they will, up to the above mentioned period receive at the price of £3 17s. 11½ per ounce, gold coin below the legal current weight.

Intrigues are quite rife at Constantinople—the Russian and English embassies are endeavouring to check note each other. Several Pachas have been disgraced growing out of the execution of the Armenian, which created so much commotion among the foreign Ministers; the Sultan being angry that the affair was concealed from him.—Great efforts are making to get rid of Riza Pacha, and the Sultana Valide takes a lively interest in these movements. He has been appointed Minister to Paris.

The London Times admits the wrongs and grievances of Ireland, and would have them redressed.

The Anti-Corn Law League increases in numbers and enthusiasm. The subscription has reached an enormous amount, and Sir Robert Peel has been compelled to inform the agricultural interest that they must look for formidable opposition.—Nothing short of a total repeal of the Corn Laws will, it is supposed, produce a dissolution of the League.

From an official statement just presented to the Government of Great Britain, it appears that since the year 1829, no less than forty five thousand new houses, forming seven hundred and fifty new streets and squares, have been erected, or are in the course of building, in London and its suburbs.

SPAIN.—Louis Philipp's operations in Spain have all been overthrown, by the removal of his friend Olozaga.

Greek Pirates continued to cruize in the Archepelago.

Moncrieff, the author of three hundred plays, now old, blind, and poor, has had a comfortable place provided for him in the Charter House, by order of the Queen.

☞ The Temperance Meeting at the Hall of the Institute, on Tuesday evening was addressed by Mr. Francis, Mr. Ryder, and the Hon. L. A. Wilmot, of Fredericton.—The Meeting at Portland Village last evening was also addressed by Mr. Francis and several others.

☞ A large and very numerous meeting of the Provincial Association took place at the Hall of the Institute last evening, of which we will notice more fully on Monday.

☞ The English Mail, which was to leave Liverpool on the 4th inst., may be looked for in this city, on Monday morning.

☞ ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night last, the premises occupied by Mr. George Green, on the corner of Duke and Charlotte Streets, was broken into, and robbed of 5 pair of of men's boots, and 10 or 11 pair of shoes. One shoe was found next morning near the corner and one pair under the stoop of the house occupied by Mrs. Halsall. Suspicion rests upon the parties, and we hope they will, ere long be brought to justice. *Herald.*

☞ A cargo of Flour, manufactured from American wheat at this place, has just been shipped by the manufacturer (Mr. S. Hersey,) for Liverpool, on speculation.

☞ FEVER.—We regret says the Hilifax Herald, that the Scarlet fever is very prevalent in this city, at present. Several children have fallen victims, and a number of grown persons are 'down' with it.

WOLVES IN THE STATE OF MAINE.—The Portland Advertiser publishes the following extract of a letter dated January 1st:—"Wolves are very numerous upon this (the Narraguagis) river.—They are destroying the deer very rapidly. Carcases are found in all directions in the woods. A wolf was caught at Beddington, a week or two since, 3 feet 2 inches in height, 6 feet from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail, and weighing about 100 pounds. The howling in the night is represented as tremendous, by every one who passes the night in the woods. They are not unfrequently seen by those travelling up and down the river. Nine were seen together, near the settlement in Beddington last week. It is propable, that when they shall have thinned out the deer pretty thoroughly, the sheep-folds, &c. near the sea board, will suffer."

☞ The first newspaper was published at Venice in 1630; first in France, 1631, first in England, 1641.

SALMON FISHERY AT GASPE.—*La Canadienne*, a French journal, of the 18th ult, has the following piece of intelligence for our friends at the Bay:—"In the Assembly on the 4th Dec. Mr. Hamilton moved that a humble Address be presented to His Excellency, praying him to nominate Commissioners to meet other Commissioners on the part of New-Brunswick, and proceed with them to examine the Restiguouche, and other rivers of Gaspe, in order to obtain the marks [*Renseignements*,] relative to the Salmon Fisheries, and to make their report at the next Session of the Legislature. This motion was adopted!"—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

☞ Single copies of the Chronicle may be had at the Printing Office for 4d. each number.

Married.

Last Evening, at Indian Town, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Gilbert Purdy, to Miss Jane Lake, both of that place.

At Petersville, on Wednesday last, the 17th inst., by Thomas T. Hewitt, Esq., Mr. Samuel B. Peters, to Nancy Caroline, third daughter of William H. Lyons, Esq., all of the Parish of Petersville, Queen's County.

At Christ Church, Windsor, N. S., on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Alfred Gilpin, M. A., Mr. Robert F. Brine, B. A., of the Grammar School, Kentville, to Miss Rosina Ann, eldest daughter of the late Henry Woollenhaupt, Esq., formerly Collector of H. M. Customs at Lunenburg.

At Fredericton, by the Rev. R Williams, on the 4th inst., Mr. Benning Hanney, of the Parish of Studholm, K. C., to Miss Emeline Shay, of the Parish of Wakefield, County Carleton.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. John M. Brooke, of St. Paul's Church, Mr. Hugh Graham, of Woodstock, to Miss Ann Evans, of Fredericton.

Died.

On Saturday the 13th inst., Mr. Richard Simonds, second son of the late Hon. R. Simonds, in the 29th year of his age.

On Monday last, Sophia, wife of Mr. Peter Johnston, a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, aged 62 years.

At Grand Lake, on Thursday the 4th inst., Mrs. Mary Ann Beardsley, in the 31st year of her age.

At Studholm, K. C., on the 14th Dec., (at the residence of Mr. John King,) Mr. James McAllan, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, aged 92 years.

At St George, on Thursday the 4th inst., aged 35 years, after a short illness, which he bore with Christian resignation, Mr. James McGee, Trader, of that place, leaving a disconsolate widow and 3 small children, together with a numerous circle of relatives and friends, to lament their loss.

At Fredericton, on the 11th inst. after a short illness, Alfred, fifth son of Mr. Geo. Barker, in the 22d year of his age.—The last year and a half of his life he was a consistent member of the Baptist Church and in his walk and conversation adorned the doctrine of God his Saviour.

At Halifax, on Friday morning, Godfrey Schwartz, in the 86th year of his age, one of the oldest Natives of Nova Scotia—much respected and regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

Same place, suddenly on Sunday morning, in the 72nd year of her age, Elizabeth, relict of the late Charles Esson, of Aberdeen, Scotland.

Same place, on Tuesday evening, Matthew Hector, eldest son of Capt. Hughes, aged 3 years.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived, 14th—Brig Chaffy, Chaffy, St. Kitts, 35 days—bound to St. Andrews, sails split.

Brig Fellowship, Armstong of Windsor, from Trinidad, ballast. Part of her crew frost bitten.

16th—schr. Norval, Evans, Eastport—order, ballast

Oread, Johnston, Philadelphia, 8; A. & C. Perkins, flour and corn.

17th—schr. Charlotte, Vaughan, Boston, 3 Master, assorted cargo.

Meredian, McCarty, Boston, 5, Master, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

13th—Brig Belle of Maitland, Lingley, Antigua, fish and lumber; J. & T. Robinson.

15th—brig May Flower, Cochrane, Newry, lumber, Wm. Carvill; schr. Eliza Jane, Evans, Boston, salt.

16th—Barque Sarah, McNair, Liverpool, timber & deals, Jas Barber; Barque Charlotte, Kinney, London, timber and deals, J. Kirk.

18th—Bark Princess Alice Maude, Grey, London, timber & deals, S. Reynolds.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—Capt. Murphy, of brigt. Maitland, arrived yesterday, reports—on the 25th Dec. lat. 39 40, long. 67 30, fell in with the wreck of the Brig Sterling, of this port, water logged and dismasted; boarded her, and found every thing gone off deck—boats, hatches, cambouse house, and most of her bulwarks; and under a shelter erected with boards across the bows, found four dead bodies and part of the carcase of a dog. The bodies appeared to have been in that state some days. It being near night, and the wind freshening, Capt. M. could make no further discovery. The Sterling was owned by Reuben Clements, Esq., and sailed hence for the West Indies about five week ago. The following are the names of the officers and crew, so far as we have been able to learn:—Evelyn Robins, master, Edmund Clements, mate; Reuben G. Clements, 2d do.; John McCarthy, John Wilson (coloured), Charles Munro (do.) seamen, and 2 others, whose names we have not ascertained.—*Yarmouth Herald, Jan. 9.*

Attention.

A MEETING of Officers of the St. John Militia, will be held at the St. John Hotel on Monday next, at noon, for the purpose of making arrangements for a BALL. Jan. 19.

St. Andrews Rope Walk.

Received from the St. Andrews Rope Walk, this day—AN assortment of CORDAGE, viz:—Manilla Rope, Spun Yarn, Hemp Line, Deep Sea Line, Bed Cords, and one Manilla HAWSER—Which will be sold cheap for cash.
12th Jan. 1844. G. THOMAS, *Agent.*

TO BE LET—Three commodious and well situated STORES on the North M. Wharf: If not applied for before Saturday the 27th instant they will be let at Auction, of which due notice will be given. JOHN ROBERTSON.
January 12.

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.

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.
January 5. South Market Wharf.

COALS.

A QUANTITY of Good House COALS on hand, and for sale by
Jan 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

PORK, BEEF, & HAY.

150 BARRELS PORK, 50 do. BEEF,
15 Tons Screwed *HAY*.
for sale by
Jan. 5. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

To be sold at Public Auction, in the Market Square, in the city of Saint John, on the Second day of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon:

THE following LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, belonging to the Estate of the late Patrick Cain, being the House and Premises or part of a Lot of Land, in the city of Saint John, commencing on the south of land owned by the Estate of the late Samuel Nichols, and running southerly on Saint John street twenty feet, leaving Saint John street forty feet wide, thence west forty six feet, thence running northerly twenty feet to Samuel Nichols property, and thence easterly to Saint John street. The same being sold by virtue of a certain covenant contained in a mortgage from the said Patrick Cain to Messrs. William P. Ranney and Henry P. Sturdee. Any further particulars may be had by applying at the office of Ranney, Sturdee & Co. or to W. & G. Ritchie.
January 5.

Bank of British North America.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

THE Court of Directors hereby give Notice that a half yearly Dividend of Twenty Shillings per share, will become payable to the Proprietors of shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the 5th day of March, 1844, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by Circular to the respective parties.

The Dividend is declared payable in sterling money, and will be payable at the rate of Exchange current on the 5th day of March, 1844, to be fixed by the Local Boards.

No Transfers can be made between the 18th February, and the 5th March, 1844, as the Books must be closed during that period.

GEO. DEB. ATTWOOD, *Secretary*
London, 18th November, 1843.

Lard & Lard Oil & Candles.

Just received from the Manufacturer for sale on his account.
Per schr. "Flora," from Boston:
25 KEGS Hogs LARD;
5 Tierces and 11 brls. LARD OIL;
42 Boxes stearine (or Lard) CANDLES;
4 barrels Hickory NUTS.
January 5. [6i.] JOHN KINNEAR.

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.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the General Meeting of the Stockholders in the above Company, advertised for the 9th January, will not take place, but—The Annual Meeting of the said Stockholders will be held on the Third Monday of January, being the 15th instant, at Mr. HALL's Hotel, Annapolis Royal, at 12 o'clock, noon, in pursuance of the Bye Laws of the said Company, of which all persons interested therein are requested to take Notice.
JOSEPH SHAW,
President.
Annapolis Royal, 1st Jan. 1844.

Phœnix Building,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

HORSFALL & SHERATON

have just received per "BEAUMONT," and other recent Arrivals, a supply of **Goods** for the **Fall Trade**—consisting of—
BLACK & col'd superfine BROAD CLOTHS, Pilot and Beaver do.,
Buckskins, Doeskins, and Tweeds,
Valencia, Satin and Velvet Vestings,
Orleans, Parisians, and Britannia Cloths,
Lustings Camlets, and Paramatta do.
French Merinos, silk Orleans, Lustre Cloths,
Chenie Chiusans, 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,
Dimmie and Gothic Blinds,
Black and col'd Silk Velvets,
Printed and Black Cotton do.
Black and col'd Ducapes, Sarsnets and Parisians,
Rich striped, Fig'd and Chenie Silks,
Satin and Ducape Handkerchiefs,
Col'd Bandannas, Stocks, &c.,
Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs,
Rich French and English Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Figured Satins, &c. for Bonnets,
Blonds, Laces, &c.,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c.,
FURS and Fur Trimmings,
Carpetings, Druggets, and Padding,
Hassocks for Pews,
Haberdashery, Tailors' Trimmings,
Small Wares, &c.

☞ Daily expected, a supply of silk Fringes, Gimp, Trimmings, &c.
October 6, 1843.

September 22, 1843.

FALL GOODS.

Just arrived per *Rotschild, Evergreen*, and *New Zealand*, from Liverpool, the following Articles—
PLAIN and Figured ORLEANS;
Printed Saxony and Plaid Camlets;
Woollen SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs;
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Grey and White shirting Cottons;
Checks, stripes, and homespuns;
Blankets and Counterpanes; Flannels, sargos, 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;
Nets, 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.

SUPERIOR LAMP OILS.

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

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 Clothings; Cloths;
Tweeds, Doeskins, Moleskins, Homespuns,
Rich Vestings at 5s 6d per pattern,
Orleans, Lustres, Parisians, &c.
Striped Cashmeres, Princettas, &c.
China Chusans and Annys,
German and plain Velvets, silks, Muslins,
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—For a term of Years,

from 1st May next:
THAT pleasantly situated House, on the corner of Carleton & Dorchester streets, at present occupied by the subscriber.
December 8. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Raisins, Cigars, Coffee, Flour, &c.

Landing ex schr. "Flora," from Boston:
75 BOXES bunch and layer RAISINS;
10 Kegs GRAPES;
40 Bags Puerto Cabello COFFEE;
25 Do. Government Java ditto,
20 Barrels ONIONS;
Packages Honey, Guava Jelly, Brazil and Pacaun Nuts and Filberts, Cassia, Currants, &c.
Brooms, Bed Cords, Axe Handles &c.
Ex "Charlotte Ann" from New York:
50 barrels now Genesee FLOUR;
10 boxes Cavendish TOBACCO,
5 barrels now Hickory NUTS;
2 cases Canton Preserved GINGER;
6 M. best CIGARS—"La Norma's."
For sale by JARDINE & CO.
St. John, December 8.

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 TOOTH ACHE; 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; Rogg's military SOAP, sultana SOAP, &c.
JOHN G. SHARP.
Dec. 22. corner of North Market Wharf.

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.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO good female Weavers who are acquainted with weaving twilled or plain cloth: steady work and good wages will be given. Enquire at this office. *December 15.*

Musical Instruction.

MR. JAMES ALDCROFT, late Serjeant of the 30th Band, begs leave to state that he has taken Rooms over the store of Mr. George Taylor, *King Street*, next door to the St John Hotel, where he intends opening a class on MONDAY th 4th inst., for the purpose of teaching young Gentlemen on the Violin, Flute, Clarionet, or any wind instrument.

☞ Terms Moderate and made known on application to Mr. A.

N. B. He also is enabled to to attend private parties and Public practice with a string *Band*.
Dec. 8.

Farm and Stock for sale.

And immediate possession given—
AN excellent LOT OF LAND, containing 200 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.

Daning Academy.

MR. GOODWIN respectfully informs the Public, that he is forming new Classes at Bragg's Long Room, corner of King and Cross streets, to commence on Tuesday the 5th December.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing instruction in the accomplishment of Dancing, will please make early application.

Mr. G. may be found at the Academy from 2 to 5 on Tuesday 2nd Thursday afternoon.
December 1.

☞ Mr. G. further informs the public, that he has made arrangements with MR. J. ALCROFT, [late serjeant of the 30th Band] to conduct the Musical department of his Academy, who will be in attendance with his Quadrille Band.

The Ladies' Classes are now forming, from 3 to 5 in the afternoon. Days of tuition Tuesday's and Thursday's. *December 8.*

Just Received.

20 BARRELS Mess PORK: 40 do. prime do.; 80 brls. superfine FLOUR;
12 Do. OATMEAL;
100 Barrels Pilot and Navy BREAD.
November 24. JOHN ROBERTSON.

20th December, 1843.

HARDWARE.

C. & H. H. Adams,

Have just received per *Charlotte*, from Liverpool—
FOUR casks Patent SHOT, in 25lb. 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.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ALEXANDER McDONALD, late of Canning, deceased, are desired to render them duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof, and all indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to
CATHERINE McDONALD, *Executrix*,
STEPHEN THORN, } *Executors*.
DAVID PALMER, }
Canning, Q. C., Jan. 1, 1844. 6i

Mail & Accommodation COACH,

between St. John and Fredericton

Coach 'Perseverance.'

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN WINTERS.

☞ All Baggage at the risk of the owner.
November 10, 1843.

RIVER STAGE,

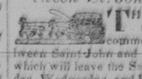
AND ACCOMMODATION SLED to Fredericton.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he intends running *Stage and Sled* between Saint John and Fredericton during the Winter. The stage will leave the city on Tuesday mornings, and Fredericton on Thursdays. The sled will leave the city on Saturdays or oftener if occasion requires, and will take such Freight as may offer. The stage is very commodiously fitted up for passengers, to whose comfort the utmost attention will be paid. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Books are kept at the Saint John Hotel, the Commercial Hotel, and at Mr. James Howard's (Barlow's corner,) in this city; and at Mr. Robertson's, and Wm. Segee's, Fredericton.

W. H. WILLIAMS.
Saint John, Jan. 5, 1844.

Mail Accommodation Coach between St. John & Fredericton.



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

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

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

☞ Baggage at the risk of the owners.
JAMES BRADLEY,
JAMES DEWITT.
November 17, 1843.

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 Guards and Fenders, enamelled Stew Pans, & Smiths' Bellows, Hammers, Vices, &c. Cut wrought Nails, Boat Nails, Horse Traces, Spring Steel, Roll Lead and Lead Pipe, Saddler's Trimmings Mounting, Whips, spurs, Patent Leather, &c. Curled Hair, Girthwell, &c. Foothballs, Iron Trotts, Writing slates, Shoebrush, Hearth Scrubbing Brushes, Counter Balances, and various other Merchandise.
Dec. 29. G. T. WILEY.

COAL.

25 CHALDRONS Sydney, 100do. Pictou; 50 do. Smith's;
100 very superior Grand Lake, suitable for house use. For sale low, apply to
December 8. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just Demands against the Estate of William Parker Ranney, late of the City of St. John, Esquire, deceased, are required 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.

SUGAR CANDY.

Now Landing, ex *Mayflower*, from London—
36 BOXES, (each 40lbs.) Finest White and Brown SUGAR CANDY—for sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
December 22.

OAKUM.—Just received per ship *Charlotte* from Liverpool—1 Ton OAKUM, for sale by
Dec. 22. J. R. CRANE

Flowering Bulbs.

THE Subscriber has received per steamer from Liverpool via. Halifax, a choice assortment of Bulbous Roots, consisting of fine Double Hyacinth, (to flower in water, or pots) Ranunculus, Anemonies, Crocus, Palyanthus, sweet scented Jonquils, Gladeolus, Amaryllis, &c. &c.

☞ The above Roots are in fine order, and will be sold low. JOHN G. SHARP
Dec. 15. Corner of North M. Wharf.

PRACTICAL NAVIGATION

THE subscriber begs to inform such persons as may be desirous of obtaining a thorough knowledge of Navigation, that he is prepared to qualify any person for the discharge of those important duties which Seamen are called to perform—and that from his own personal experience in these matters he feels confident in being enabled to give such instruction as will qualify those who attend, to pass a regular examination as to their ability and knowledge.

A few Boarders can be comfortably accommodated in his House—and to those who may board and lodge with them during their transient stay in St. John, no charge will be made for instruction in Navigation. To young men aspiring to become Ship Masters, an excellent opportunity is thus presented to them for the accomplishment of their wishes in that respect.

JOHN HARVEY.
Dec 8. *corner of Queen and Germain streets.*

PER BARQUE PURSUIT,

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

Navy & Pilot Bread.

JUST received, and for sale:—100 Barrels NA

IRON,
Plough Plating, Copper, &c.

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

300 TONS common English IRON, well assorted:
100 do. Refined do assorted, "Banks' Best";
10 do. Swedish do. do. ;
4 do. Plough Plating, do. ;
50 bolts Copper, ast'd; 4 tons Blister STEEL;
2 tons cast Steel; 1 do German do. ;
10 do Hollow Ware, Pots, Bakepans, &c.
20 doz. Frying Pans; 50 Plough share Moulds,
120 bundles sheet Iron, 13, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26;
100 boxes sheet Iron (Canada Plates)
50 do Tin Plates, IC. ICW. IX. IXX. DC. DX. DXX;
12 pairs Forge Bellows, ast'd. 24, to 36 in.;
50 Franklin and Register grates, ast'd;
100 Canada close stoves ast'd. 20 2 to 3 in.;
6 chain Cables, ast'd, 5-8 to 1 3-4 in.;
10 Anchors, ast'd, from 4 to 25 cwt.;
100 bolts CANVAS, ast'd, No. 1 to 6;
2 tons best OAKUM;
200 bags Iron spikes, ast'd, 4½ to 10 inch;
100 brls. Navy Bread; 100 brls. corn MEAL;
500 brls. and bags best Sup'fine FLOUR;
500 boxes best Liverpool SOAP;
40 doz. long handled SPADES;
30 do. round and square pointed Shovels;
2 handsome Iron money chests.

WILLIAM CARVILL,
Nov. 3. *Nelson street.*

WINTER GOODS,
Per ship Belmont:

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

Per Woodstock—10 chests fine Congou TEA.

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

T. S. HARDING.
October 6.

CHEAP
CLOTH BOOTS, &c
At Foster's Shoe Store,
Corner of King and Germain streets.

JUST OPENED—Women's Winter CLOTH Boots, at 3s 9d; Girls' and children's do. do. at 2s and 2s 6d; Women's House Shoes at 1s, 1s 3d and 1s 6d.

☞All Boots and Shoes purchased at the subscriber's, can be repaired by competent workmen, at the shortest notice, by being left at either store.
Nov. 10. S. K. FOSTER.

Received per Prince Albert,
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; SHOP; Cullinses and Forges; Superbits; ship scrubbing Brushes; Spidows; Griddles; with 4 large casks of assorted useful Articles.

Also per Wolfville—

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

October 27. G. T. WILEY.

CUT NAILS
Of Home Manufacture, at "Gordon's" Hardware Store—Dock street, Wholesale and Retail—

CUT NAILS, from 3'dy to 24'dv; Flooring BRADS 3 3-4 and 4 inches, and 6'dy and 8'dy Finishing NAILS—all manufactured at the Factory of Messrs. HARRIS & ALLAN, by experienced Workmen, from the best English double refined Iron, and will be found well worthy the attention of Mechanics, &c.
3d November, 1843. T. R. GORDON.

GORDON'S
Hardware Store, Dock-St.

Per "Lady Sale," from Glasgow:

553 PIECES HOLLOW WARE—consisting of Pots, from ½ to 35 gallons, BAKE PANS and Covers from 10 to 17 inches; SPRINGS, from 10 to 16 inches; Griddles and Frying Pans, bos'l'd and swivel'd, assorted to 17 inches;
1 case 'Thompson's' Acetous, assorted;
1 bale cotton COFFIN CLOTH, assorted, White, Black and Mixed.

Per "Wolfville," from Liverpool:

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

12 casks assorted **Hardware**—consisting of Carpenters' patent and Scotch Rim LOCKS, from 5 to 12 inches; Mortice Locks; dead and circular Bolt Locks; Butt, chest, T. strap, HL. H. hook & eye table, back, flap, dove tail and lath HINGES; Norfolk, rim, French, patent and Night LATCHES; Brass, Brass-head and Iron SCREWS; SKATES; silver Plate and Block Tin Goods, and a variety of other articles.
1 crate Coal Scoops and Hods, Dust Pans, &c.
1 bale Shoe Thread; 1 case SLATES;
1 cask Cart and Pipe BOXES;
1 cask Horse TRACES Back and Breeching Chains, &c.; Plough share Moulds;
69 bags and 5 kegs cut and wrought NAILS.

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

Nov. 3. T. R. GORDON.

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.*

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 Dodskin COATS;
Superfine, Dress, and Frock COATS;
Superfine PANTALOONS—of every description and texture;
Silk, satin, Valoncia, 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.

Fleecy Cork Insoles,
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

AN indispensable article at this season of the year, to preserve the Feet from dampness.—Those persons who value good health should not go a day without them. For sale cheap at
FOSTER'S SHOE STORE,
Corner of King and Germain streets.
ALSO:—650 Pairs *INDIA RUBBER SHOES* of all sizes, for Men, Women and children.
10th November.

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.

Hyson Tea, Tobacco, Coffee, &c.
Landing Ex "Emerald," from Boston.

10 BOXES TOBACCO [29lb each
17 do. Hyson TEA, in packets or
5 bags superior Java COFFEE.
—ALSO IN STORE—
6 hhds Bright Sugar, 10 boxes Window Glass 10x12. For sale low for Cash by
Nov. 17. W. H. STREET.

FLOUR, PORK, and BREAD.
Per Brig "Topaz" from New York:

450 BARRELS superfine and fine Flour of the best brands—Fresh ground,
25 barrels Genesee, for Family use,
50 do Rye Flour, of the very best quality.
50 do Mess and Prime PORK,
50 do Corn MEAL, kiln dried,
100 do best NAVY BREAD, landing at the North Market Wharf. Apply to
Oct. 20. JOHN ROBERTSON.

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 Shuttlecock; 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 Hhds. do. Pale GENEVA, (Schiedam.)
6 do best London Brown Stout, (Barclay, Perkins & Co's)
6 do. Best London Pale ALE, do. do.
20 Casks (each 8 doz. pints) London Brown STOUT. For sale by
Oct. 20 RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

CHEAP SLEIGH HARNESS, COLLARS, &c.
THE subscriber has on hand a number of setts of *Sleigh Harness, Collars, &c. &c.* of various qualities, which he offers for sale cheap for cash.
Nov. 16. S. K. FOSTER.

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 street. An allowance made to Booksellers.

More Paper Hangings,
CIGARS, &c.

THE subscriber has just received per brig *Merchant*, from Philadelphia:—2 cases containing a very fine assortment of fine glazed Paper HANGINGS. *Also per steamer Herald,*

4000 *Principe Cigars.*
JOHN LEITCH,
October 5, 1843. *Prince Wm. street.*

Printing Paper.
A Few Reams excellent PRINTING PAPER, 22x32, and 24x34 inches. For sale by the subscriber at low rates.
E. E. LOCKHART.
Dec. 22. corner Market Square & Water street.

THE HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

The Directors of the company are Elphalet Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. R. Ward.
ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

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

The Minerva Life Assurance Company,
34, King William-street, Mansion House, London.
TRUSTEES.
Thomas Halifax, Jr. v. 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. Zoralin, Jun. Esq.
AUDITORS.
John L. Bennett, Esq.; Robert W. Eyles, Esq.; William Scott, Esq.

The first Quinquennial Valuation has just been made and Division of the Profits of this Company declared at the Annual General Meeting held on 23rd June last, when FOUR-FIFTHS of the ascertained profit were appropriated to the Policy holders entitled to participate, enabling the Directors to add a reversionary bonus *averaging 34 per Cent. on the Premiums paid during the last five years*, or, to give an equivalent reduction of premium of *nearly 17 per Cent. on the premiums payable during the next five years.*

Tables and every information can be obtained at the Office.
W. T. ROBINSON, *Actuary and Secretary.*
RANNEY STURDEE & CO.
St. John N. B. 23d 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 the care of the subscriber, with every possible despatch 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 under 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 him selfa share of public patronage.
June 2, 1843.

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

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

The *fine* quality is delicately white, and is susceptible when properly worked, of as high a polish, as Statuary Marble. Incorporated with colours to form Scagliola; the imitation of 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 decorations, 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, architraves and panel mouldings, with other internal fittings, is attended with a very considerable saving in expence: render buildings so stuccoed, to a great extent fire proof, and unassailable by vermin, or dry rot; added to which Rooms finished with this Cement, may be painted or papered at once, and thus fitted for immediate use.

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

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

Mechanics' Institute.
THE GESNER MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY having been purchased of the late Proprietor, Dr. Gesner, by a number of gentlemen, and by them placed in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, it will henceforth be open to the public under direction of the Institute, on the following terms:—
Admission for one year, to Members of the Institute, with or without family, - - 5s.
Ditto to non members, do. - - 7s. 6d.
not transferable;
Single Admission, - - - - 7½d
The Museum will be open on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week, commencing on Monday next, 31st July, from 2 to 4 p. m.
☞Tickets and Catalogues (if required), may be obtained of the Clerk of the Institute, at the Hall, on the days above named.
By order of the President.
July 29. H. J. CHUBB, *R. Sec'y*

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—Tempots, 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; Beatts' patent ditto, Tea and Table Spoons; Drum Bottles, &c. &c. &c.
BRASS & LAQUERED LAMPS—Superior London, Liverpool, hanging, table, sidehead, 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 Corks, &c.
BRASS and IRON LOCKS—Wolverstons patent, Carpenter's patent Scotchspring, sliding door, mortice, sash, upright, closet, chest, desk, till, pad and other LOCKS.
BRASS and IRON—Night, Rim, Norfolk Thumb, French, &c. LATCHES.
BRASS and IRON—Wood, Lock, Thumb, sash &c. Screws, Brass, jap'd, Ebony, Zebrawood, Mahogany, door and Commode Knobs, Buckles.
BRASS and IRON—Butt, T. H, HL, strap plate, pew, desk, table &c. Hinges.
CARPENTERS' TOOLS—Hand, Frame, tenon, compass &c. Saws, Bench and Moulding Planes, Firmer, socket, framing and mortice Chisels and Gouges, Rules, Compasses, Gauges, Spokeshaves, Drawing Knives, Hammers, Braces, Augers, Turnscrews, bench and other Axes, etc. etc., Nippers, Pivers, 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 Unin'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.
Gem'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.

Ornamental Hair Cutting, and Curling Saloon.
Corner of King and Germain streets, St. John, N. B.

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

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

Attention paid to the cutting of Children's Hair

WIGS made in a fashionable and superior manner.

Ladie's CURLS and FRIZETTES on hand.
N. B. Razors put in complete order.
Always on hand an assortment of PERFUMERY and Fancy Goods in his line.
August 25.

MOLASSES, &c.
Received by the schr. "Emily" from Halifax:—

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

TIN, Sheet Iron, &c.
Just received per ship *Rothschild*, and brig *Prince Albert:*

539 BUNDLES sheet IRON, assorted, to No. 24;
6 Boxes IC TIN; 2 Ingots Block TIN;
3 cases containing 121 cast and German steel Mill Saws, assorted, from 4½ to 7 feet, for gangs or single; 1 cask FILES;
1 cask Curled Hair and Hair seating;
1 ditto Butt Hinges, Norfolk Latches, Locks, &c
1 ditto Brads and Tacks; 1 case Planes;
3 Casks containing GERMAN SILVER Spoons and Forks; Nursery Lamps, steel Busks and Eyelets, *Wilson's* sloe Knives, Mortars, Breeching chains and cart Bitts, Tin'd Rivets, sockets, castors, Patent Roller Ends and Rack Pullies, Bed caps, Rifle swords and Belts, sashes, Britannia Metal and Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots; sauce Pans; scrubbing, dusting, white-wash and Paint Brushes, &c. &c.
16 Bags Iron BITTS, 3-8 and 5-8 inch;
4 do. Brass do. 3-8 and 1-2 do.
2 do. slate Nails.

☞A further assortment daily expected.
22d sept. T. R. GORDON.

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

Roman and Patent MARBLE CEMENT.
Daily expected to arrive per 'Alexander Edmond,' from London:

50 BARRELS best Roman CEMENT, 1 do. Keene's Patent Marble do., for sale by RANNEY STURDEE & CO.
Oct. 6.

Salt, Oakum, Cordage, &c.
Per barque *Perthshire*, from Liverpool:

8000 BUSHELS SALT;
40 bundles Prime OAKUM;
10 Tons CORDAGE, assorted, from two yarn spunyarn to 6 inch;
1 ton Bolt ROPE; 1000 sheets Patent FELT;
3 tons BOLT COPPER, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1 1-8, and 1 1-4 inch;
2 tons Composition sheathing Nails, 3½ to 3¾ inch, for wood sheathing;
2 tons Composition Spikes, from 5 to 3½ inch;
5 cwt. 10 inch Spikes.
IN STORE,
A few hogsheads very Bright Porto Rico Sugar and Molasses.
Oct. 20. JOHN ROBERTSON.

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

Iron, Tin Plates, &c.
The subscriber has received per "NEW ZEALAND" from Liverpool:

100 BARS "Banks' Best" REFINED IRON, 20 Tons;
590 Bundles Round IRON, from 1-4 to 1-2 inch, 1-2 cwt. each;
484 Bars Common ditto, *well assorted*, 100 do., consisting of—½ to 3 inches Squares,
½ to 3 do. Rounds,
1 to 4x½ do. Flats,
1 to 5x½ do. do.
1 to 4x½ do. do.
100 Boxes TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW. IX. IXX. DC. DX. DXX.;
100 Boxes SHEET IRON, *Canada Plates.*
Sept. 15. WILLIAM CARVILL.

CHEAP SHOE STORE,
GERMAIN STREET.

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

Brandy, Geneva, Wine, &c.
Landing ex *Canmore*, from Glasgow—

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

CANVAS.
Received per Prince Albert, from Liverpool:

10 BALES, containing 150 Bolts assorted No. 1 to 6 best boiled and bleached Navy Canvas.
WM. CARVILL
22d sept. *Nelson street.*

OAKUM.
The subscribers have just received per ship Severn:

2 TONS best Patch Picked OAKUM.
Oct 6. C. & W. H. ADAMS.

MORE
Cheap Boots & Shoes,
JUST RECEIVED AT FOSTER'S SHOE STORE,
Corner of King & Germain streets.

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

LADIES' Fine Black Cloth BOOTS, from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9d; Ladies' black Prunella Boots, from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9d.
Ladies' black Prunella Boots, from 4s. to 4s. 6d.
Do. Snow BOOTS of every description;
Girls', Boys, and Children's Cloth Boots;
Gentlemen's Black, and Drab Do.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilett SLIPPERS, in great variety;
CARPET SHOES of every quality;
Ladies' Kid Slippers, best sort, from 3s.
Misses and Children's Kid Shoes, from 2s.
Do. seal Slippers and Ties, all qualities;
Children's Boots and Shoes, from 9d. a pair;
Boy's, Youth's, and Children's strong SHOES, Boots, Bootees, &c., in great variety.
☞Further supplies expected at stated periods through the season.
Oct. 27. S. K. FOSTER.

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't. Cherry Brandy;
10 boxes London Sperm Candles;
2 hhds. London VINEGAR; for sale by
October 20. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

27th October, 1843.

No. 2. North Market Wharf.
C. & W. H. ADAMS,
Have just received per ship "Wolfeille," 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, Pintle, Hook & Eye and Venetian shutter HINGES; Norfolk, Rim, and Lancashire Latches; French Latches; French Latchies, 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 eel 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.

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, houseline;
1 chain Cable, 1½ in.; 20 do. from ½ to 1¼ in.;
A quantity of short link CHAIN.
The above will be sold low, on application to
22d sept. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Nails and Paints.
Just received per the ship "Pursuit" from Liverpool:

75 KEGS assorted sizes fine rose head Board NAILS;
100 Half and Quarter Kegs best quality WHITE LEAD—for sale on account of the manufacturers.
November 24, 1843. 6 JOHN KINNEAR.

SHARP'S COMPOUND
Concentrated Alkaline
Infusion of Sarsaparilla.

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

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

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

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

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

11 TONS CORDAGE, assorted, viz:—5 and 3 yarn Spun Yarn, 6 thread Cordage to 6 inch Standing Rigging, Hawsers from 4 to 7 inch, Manilla Point Line ½ 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.

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; short; coffines and Twines; shoe bills; ships' scrubbing Brushes; spiders; Griddles; with
4 large casks of assorted useful articles.
22d sept. G. T. WILEY.

TEA, SUGAR, &c.
Landing ex "Lady Caroline" from London, and "Perthshire" from Liverpool:

50 CHESTS Fine Pekoe flavor'd CONGO,
50 Chests Fine Congo,
5 Ditto HYSON,
3 Ditto Finest Souchong,
2 Ditto Gunpowder, } TEA;
20 Boxes SPERM CANDLES;
80 Ditto London Moulds;
3 Casks "*Lazenby's*" Pickles, Sauces, and FRUITS; 15 Casks BLACKING;
Cases Durham and French Mustard, Maccaroni, Florence Oil, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel, &c.
36 Cases Starch; 50 kegs Mustard;
3 Bales Shoe Thread and Bed Cords;
10 Hhds. Crushed SUGAR;
5 Puns. Golden Syrup; 50 boxes SOAP;
20 Coils CORDAGE;
10 Boxes Jordan Almonds;
20 Bags PEPPER; 120 boxes Raisins;
3 Carroteels Currants; 10 bags Almonds;
50 Drums Turkey FIGS;
20 Casks best ROMAN CEMENT;
2 Chests Madras INDIGO.
For sale by JARDINE & CO.
October 20, 1843.

CANVAS & BOLT ROPE.
In the "Prince Albert," from Liverpool:—

200 BOLTS Bleached Greenock CANVAS, 12 Coils BOLT ROPE, from 2 to 4 inch.—For sale by
15th sept. J. R. CRANE.

NEW HAIR WORK.
JUST received—a good assortment of Ladies' RINGLETS, CURLS, FRIZZETS and MADONNA BANDS.
ALSO—Gents patent Wigs, and Metallic Top Pieces.
8th sept. WM. MAJOR.

Domestic Manufacture!