THE Weekly Chronicle

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

Vt. VIII. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1843. No. 11.

THE CHRONICLE

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DONALD & 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 son forwarding the names of six responsible subbers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

Job and Business Cards, (plain and ornament) 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 ey of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

			D.	H.	Sun. S.	Moon.	R.	W.
18	Sat.	- -	7	1	4 29	3	4	8
19	Sun	-	7	2	4 28	4	22	9
20	Mon	-	7	4	4 27	5	42	10
21	Tues	-	7	5	4 27	sets.	10	51
22	Wednesday,	- -	7	6	4 26	5	15	11
23	Thur.	-	7	7	4 25	6	21	ev
24	Frid	- -	7	9	4 25	7	31	1

Neaps. 21st day, 0h. 54m. evening.

Public Institutions.

BANK-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 next preceding the discount days. Director week: Dr. Boyd.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Business at present conducted under the firm of ROBERTSON & MARSHALL, as Blacksmiths, resolves 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 Whitekir. junr., apply as above.

April 28.

Dissolution!

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

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

May 17, 1843.

☞NOTICE.

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

W. SCAMMELL.
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

Saint John Hotel, 20th May, 1843.

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

JOSEPH SCAMMELL.

May 20, 1843.

PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c.

Per Lady Caroline, from London:

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of TOYS, consisting of Drums, Guns, Pistols, swords, Tops, Marbles, Whistles, Trumpets; leather, wax jointed, and Alabaster DOLLS, in great variety; Horsemen; Ladies's Rosewood Work Boxes and Reel stands; transparent slates; Battledore and Shuttlecocks; Gentlemen's Oak, 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.

COAL! COAL!!

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

Oct. 20. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

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

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

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

Miscellany.

FAMILY MANAGEMENT.

A TALE.

[*Concluded.*]

Mrs. Medcalf was the widow of a naval officer, who on his death bed had bequeathed to her a modest income, and the guardianship of the orphan son of his dearest friend, whom in the absence of any family of his own, he had adopted as son. Mrs. Medcalf was the sister of Mr. Aylmer, but owing to the great difference between her character and that of her sister-in-law, and also to the disapprobation she continually expressed of the manner in which her nephew and niece were brought up, she held very little intercourse with Aylmer House.—She knew they were very spoilt and disagreeable. One dark and stormy night in the month of January, she was sitting over her tea, musing on the approaching college vacation of her ward, William Mansfield—whom she longed to see as much as if he were her own son—when she heard a voice at the hall door begging to see her. There seemed to be some dispute upon the subject, so she rang the bell to know who was there, when the drawing-room opened, and there entered with the servant the muffled up figure of a young girl. Mrs. Medcalf started; she knew the face, but could not at once recollect it, as the stranger advanced and threw up her veil.

'Aunt Margaret!' at last said our old friend Harriet Aylmer.

'My niece Harriet!' said Mrs. Medcalf, in utter astonishment: 'what has brought you here?' and she motioned to the servant to leave the room.—'What is the matter? what brings you here?' she repeated in an anxious voice.

'I am come to ask you for a home and for a refuge from those who persecute me,' said Harriet, with a burning cheek and almost menacing tone, 'and if you refuse it me, I go away, and no one will ever be troubled with me again.'

Mrs. Medcalf saw she was dreadfully excited.—'Sit down, my poor girl,' said she, soothingly, 'and tell me what has happened to you—you look dreadfully fatigued and excited; I will do anything I can for you. Do not be frightened,' she continued, observing the sofa to shake under the emotion of poor Harriet, who at length burst into such heart-rending tears and sobs, that her aunt thought she would almost fall into convulsions; she untied her bonnet and cloak, gave her some cold water to drink, and finally had the pleasure of seeing her restored to more calmness.

'These are the first tears I shed since I left my father's house,' said she at length, finding words to utter; 'and I was nearly desorate, when your words, the first words of kindness, I have heard, quite overcame me.' She at once began her story; she related in clear terms the misconduct which had caused her dismissal from home, and her being sent with the most disgraceful of reputations to school. There she had to undergo every kind of disgrace and contumely; she was not allowed to associate with the girls; nor were they permitted even to speak to her; she was always kept apart from every one, and every night was sent for into Miss Lewis' room, where she was accused of every possible fault and misdemeanour, and exhorted to repent of them. Tales of her misconduct at home were daily circulated among the girls, as warnings to avoid the like; and, in fact, every humiliation and mortification were showered upon her. I was treated as a felon, and as if I had the feelings of a felon, and not those of a young girl like the others,' said Harriet, with flushed cheeks; 'so at last I could bear it no longer; I thought any thing would be better; and I watched and watched till I made my escape, and came to see if you will take me in; and if you had refused, I would have gone and killed myself,' said she with vehemence; 'I am sure I would. I had but a few pence in my pocket, as my money and jewels were taken from me, and I have walked fifty miles, sometimes buying a penny worth of bread.'

Mrs. Medcalf shuddered with horror at this relation: she thought with terror of all the dangers her niece's violent temper, and the injudicious treatment to which she had been subjected, might have brought her. She was too sensible a woman to reason with her on her conduct that night, so with soothing words and kind promises she conducted her to her bed; she could scarcely refrain from tears when she saw her swollen and blistered feet, which she got bathed and bandaged, and giving her a composing draught, left her to seek that repose of which she stood so much in need. It was a late hour that night before Mrs. Medcalf retired to her room; Harriet's conduct occupied her most anxious thoughts. She was a very superior woman, both in feeling and intellect; and she resolved if possible, to take charge of her neice. She wrote an earnest and solemn letter to the parents, stating that Harriet was under her roof, and another to Miss Lewis, acquainting her that her former pupil was in safety, and that she need take no further measures for her recapture.

The next morning the aunt went into her neice's room; she found her just awake, very feverish, and evidently very unwell from fatigue and excitement. She sent for medical assistance; it was a week before Harriet was able to leave her bed, and then she was very much paler and thinner. In the meanwhile Mrs. Medcalf left her to the attendance of her trusty maid, and set out herself for Aylmer House. She exerted all her eloquence in presenting Harriet's case to her parents, and her whole stock of patience in listening to Mrs. Aylmer's animadversions in return. By dint of prophecies of shame and disgrace to the family, if Harriet by unrelenting rigour, was driven to extremity, and confident promises of amendment if kindness was shown to her she prevailed upon the mother to give her up to her charge. This Mrs. Aylmer was the more readily induced to do, in despite of her jealousy of her sister-in-law's interference in family affairs, as she felt that Harriet's high spirit was too much for even her passionate temper to curb. She consoled herself for granting the request by remembering that her darling Charles would be only too happy to get rid of his sister for ever. After making, therefore, as many objections as she could muster together, she graciously acceded, and Mrs. Medcalf returned content with her mission.

When her niece was sufficiently well to hear the news, she told her of her success. Harriet fell at her feet in an ecstacy of joy, and promised for herself much more than she was able to perform.

Time passed on. Mrs. Medcalf knew she had taken a heavy responsibility upon herself in thus adopting her niece, and that the charge of so wayward and passionate a girl could not be otherwise than a distressing one; and such she found it, for strive as Harriet would, she could not correct the faults of sixteen years in a few months, and many were the bitter hours passed by her in repentance and regret for having offended her aunt. But what will patience, unwearied kindness, and charity, not effect? Mrs. Medcalf laboured hard at her task, and before six months were passed, Harriet looked on the displeasure of her aunt as her greatest misfortune. But all were not like her aunt; to others she often behaved ill. Her aunt suffered. Harriet was heart-broken, and firmly resolved to do so no more—which resolution she kept, till a temptation too strong to be overcome, came in her way. Fortunately this occurred more rarely every day, and Mrs. Medcalf looked forward with sanguine hope to the reward of her benevolence.

About this time William Mansfield came to pass his college vacation with his guardian, before setting out on a three years tour on the continent. He knew Mrs. Medcalf had the disagreeable Miss Aylmer staying with her, who was known in all the neighbourhood as a mischevious vixen, and whose reputation had been more than usually severely handled, as she had no one to defend her. It was therefore with no pleasurable feelings that he looked forward to having a tete-a-tete conversation with his second mother, whom he loved most affectionately, disturbed by her presence. When he did see her, he was very much surprised to see a tall and striking looking girl; and could scarcely believe that one who seemed so likely to grow up into a lovely and elegant woman, could really be so odious as she had been described. But alas! these first favourable impressions soon wore off. Harriet was very apt to take antipathies, and she instantly disliked and felt affronted at the supercilious and slim collegian, who seemed to wish to keep her at such a distance, and to look with contempt on all she did and said. She was, besides, very shy, and consequently awkward, never being accustomed to see strangers. She was at one moment, silly and bashful; at another rudely familiar; and she was not at the slightest pains to conceal that she looked upon his room as better than his company, to use her own more expressive than elegant phrase. As for William, he was disappointed to see his solitary interviews with Mrs. Medcalf intruded on; and, we are afraid, looked upon Harriet as little better than a dangerous interloper.

It was with these sentiments they parted, and Mrs. Medcalf felt William's disappointment as not the least of her trials, for he had been accustomed to look upon her house as his undivided home. She was sorry also to see two persons who were likely often to meet under her roof, and who she felt would soon be equally dear to her, show so little mutual good-will.

The morning after he left, while Harriet and her aunt were sitting at work together, Harriet opened the conversation by observing, 'I am glad William Mansfield is gone; he is a very disagreeable, proud, conceited man. I wonder, aunt, you are so very fond of him.'

'Even granting that all you say of my poor William is correct, which I should be deeply grieved to believe,' answered her aunt smiling, 'I should perhaps still love him. You know I love you, and many people say you are very disagreeable, proud and conceited; but I do not think so,' she continued more gravely, observing the colour mounting to Harriet's temples, while the tears suffused her eyes—'I should be sorry to do so. As for William Mansfield, he is a most amiable, benevolent, and liberal minded young man; and let me tell you, Harriet, I did not think you showed either delicacy of feeling or gratitude to me, in gratifying your own prejudiced opinions, instead of remembering all I had told you of his worth. You behaved to him with great rudeness and unkindness, which I did not think you would have done towards one whom you know I look upon as a dear and beloved son, nor do you show generosity in speaking ill of him to me when I am overwhelmed with sorrow at his departure." Mrs. Medcalf looked so seriously displeased, that Harriet was miserable; she burst into a flood of tears.

'Ah! I behave ill to every one,' said she, as she hastily left the room. The lesson was severe, but necessary; it never was repeated nor again called for.

Two years have passed since this little scene.—Harriet is eighteen, a clever, accomphished, talented girl, exceedingly lovely and graceful; perhaps there is too much vivacity in her movements, too much fire in the rapid glance of her rich hazel eye, for the strict propriety-chart of a fashionable young lady; but no one, even Miss Lewis herself, could fail to admire her open brow, beaming look, and the ingenuous smile of her half-opened lips, showing the pearly teeth beneath; she was Mrs. Medcalf's greatest source of happiness and pride; she introduced her to the small but select society she was accustomed to see herself, and looked upon her as the greatest ornament of the circle. As for Harriet, love is a faint term to express all she felt for her aunt; she knew she owed not merely her present happiness, but perhaps even her existence, to her kindness—I cannot more aptly express her feelings, than to say she flourished in her presence and languished in her absence, and never felt thoroughly happy but in her company. Harriet had also been home several times; and though these visits had at first been hard to bear, no self-control now was too difficult for her to undertake to gratify her aunt. All the energy she had once shown to commit mischief and folly was now expended in obtaining control over herself, and giving pleasure to this generous friend. She had succeeded so well by her patience and gentleness, that even her lady mother was softened in her favour, and graciously contemplated having her home again, now that she was likely to do honour to the family name; but Charles expressed such decided disapprobation against this step, that, fortunately for the aunt and niece, the scheme was abandoned; as for her papa, he loved her as much as he was capable of doing, and much more than he did either his lady or his heir. Harriet's affectionate aunt was often gratified by receiving from him kind letters and numerous presents, which showed he did not forget her; and when the family paid Mrs. Medcalf a visit, Harriet endeavoured to make up, by her attentive solicitude, the trouble she had once given them.—The absent traveller often wrote to them; gradually Harriet began to look upon him with the sisterly affection and interest which she felt to be due to the adopted son of her benefactress, and his amiable character really deserved; she invariably called him cousin, and he on his side did not forget her; he often enclosed a few kind words for her, and sometimes sent her different specimens of the manufactures of the country he was passing through. It was impossible for Mrs. Medcalf to write to him so often and familiarly, and not introduce the subject of her niece's improvement; and though William suspected the account to be slightly exaggerated, he still felt there must be much good to call forth such ardent praise.

'Aunt said Harriet one morning, 'I should like to thank my cousin William for his last present to me; shall I write a few words to him in your letter?' Her aunt consented; and thence sprang up a correspondence between the two pretended cousins, which did more to unfold their real character to each other than a year's fashionable acquaintance would have done. In happiness and content the time passed over, and now was the time of the traveller's absence nearly expired: they expected him from day to day.

One bright summer evening that Mrs. Medcalf had gone out to visit a neighbouring cottage, and Harriet was alone in the drawing-room, a ring was heard at the door, and a strange voice inquiring for Mrs. Medcalf, Harriet advanced to meet the stranger, whom she believed to be some casual acquaintance. The door opened, and a tall young man of about five and twenty stood before her: his naturally pale complexion embrowned by travel; a good humoured smile played upon his lips, while his dark eyes gazed earnestly upon those of his wondering companion.

'You don't know me. I see, Miss Aylmer,' he said. After a moments reflection, the truth flashed upon her: that tall manly figure was that of the slim, pale collegian she had seen three years ago—it was William Mansfield. With a vivid blush, she placed her hand in his. 'Is that all the welcome you give your affectionate cousin and old friend?' said he, as he kissed her blushing cheek; 'remember what a long time I have been absent, and how delighted I am to see you all again.' Mrs. Medcalf was sent for; she could not sufficiently admire his manly appearance and intelligent conversation; and they appeared that night mutually pleased and happy. Harriet admired the liberal and enlightened sentiments expressed by William, his benevolence, and gentle manners. William thought Harriet the loveliest girl he had ever seen; and when he fell asleep, visions of her open brow and laughing eye were mingled with the kind smile and loving kiss of her aunt. As for Mrs. Medcalf, she admired them both, and thought within herself: "Twere a pity so pretty a pair should ever be parted."

The intimacy of the cousins every day became greater; William, for worlds, would not give up the relationship, it afforded him so many opportunities of showing love and friendship which pass current among relations. One day, some months after his return, as they were walking out together, Harriet was conversing upon a theme she never tired of—her beloved aunt. Gradually she began to relate the adventures of her early youth; William had never heard them before; he listened earnestly and could not sufficiently admire the truthful ingenuousness with which she related her youthful follies. 'Where should I now be?' said she, as she concluded her tale, looking up with enthusiasm in his face, 'if my aunt had not taken pity on me?'

'Certainly not in my arms,' said the daring lover clasping her to his breast with an insinuating smile.

'Tell me Harriet,' said he, in a voice which he meant to be irresistable, 'will you not make up for being a naughty child by being a good girl, and promise to love a modest, well disposed youth like myself for the rest of our days?'

Harriet broke away from him, but it was in vain to feign displeasure; she did not feel it. She again gave him her hand, with the half-serious condition that he would behave better another time. Before they returned home, she had promised to be his wife, if her aunt approved of their union. Mrs. Medcalf did approve of it; and before another month was passed, William was pleased because he had won Harriet for his wife; Harriet was pleased because she was married to the man she loved; Charles was pleased because he had Aylmer House to himself, without fear of intrusion; Mr. and Mrs. Aylmer were pleased because their daughter had married a man with £5,000 per annum; and the good aunt was pleased because *evil had been changed into good.*

HUMAN LIFE.—By J. H. R. BAYLEY.

Oh! what a round of care and strife
From first to last is human life!
There's nothing stable in its ways
To claim one's love, or win one's praise.
'Tis full of inconsistent schemes,
As meaningless as idiots' dreams;
Made up of opposites, and clings
To strange conceits, and stranger things.

The best of us have sought in vain,
For pleasure unallied with pain;
'Tis folly, and bespeaks the boy,
To dream that life had solid joy;
And madness, to conceive it may
Contentment hold a single day.
There's in its nature too much spleen,
For either virtues to be seen.

Then wherefore is it we so cling
To life, and all life's changes bring?
'Tis not because the heart is even
By aught that it hath wrought or done;
But that strange fear of after fate
Pertaining of a "future state,"
That tends to give existence worth,
That closely binds mankind to earth.

WATERLOO.

During the whole of our stay at Brussels the weather was gloomy and oppressive, accompanied by frequent squalls and showers of rain. The morning we set out for Waterloo the rain was incessant the whole way. We stopped at the Couronne, and thought that we should have been obliged to return to Brussels without accomplishing our object, as we could not stir ten paces beyond our hotel without being drenched to the skin. However, an hour or two after midday the weather cleared up a little, and we proceeded towards the memorable scene of the battle, under the guidance of Sergeant-Major Cotton, who had served in the 7th Hussars, and was himself engaged in the great "battle of the nations," as somebody has most appropriately designated that most tremendous combat. The sergeant we soon found to be a character. He displays his medal on his breast with a very becoming pride; he is a good figure, has much of a veteran military air, and yet seems as full of spirits as if he had not counted half the number of winters which have passed over his head.—A few years ago he married a young Englishwoman, and built himself a house in the village of Waterloo from the gratuities presented him by the visitors. We found two or three fat little urchins running about his kitchen, and a fine infant in a cradle. He is a native of the Isle of Wight, and his commanding officer during the battle was Sir Edward Kerrison. The sergeant commenced operations by pointing to us the small inn at which the Duke of Wellington established his head quarters on the evening preceding the day that was to fix the destinies of Europe. Proceeding onwards about a mile, he pointed out the summit of a gentle declivity on which the British army bivouacked during the night, under heavy falls of rain, accompanied by violent peals of thunder and continued flashes of lightning. The whole country was covered with standing corn. It was in vain to attempt cooking anything for supper, as there was no possibility of lighting fires. "Indeed, in some places," said the sergeant, "we were up to our knees in water, and we had nothing to eat except a little dry biscuit." The rain descended still as the morning broke, and did not clear off until about nine o'clock, when the English and French troops appeared in presence of each other. "We were many of us," said our guide, "trying to kindle fires to boil a little coffee, but before we could succeed word went round to stand to our arms, as the *French were coming.*" These words make one even now startle, coming from one of the actors in that scene of slaughter it is necessary for me to pursue the narrative of the battle which ensued, already told and sung by historians and travellers, and poets and poetasters of every degree. The famous chateau of Hugoumont, the farm-house of La Haye Sainte, at both of which points the contest raged with the most terrible fury, still exist: we inspected both with thrilling interest. The sergeant pointed out at the distance of little more than a mile the village of Genappe, near which the French lines were drawn up, and also the eminence where Napoleon took his station at the commencement of the action. The whole area lined during the day by the contending hosts may be described as a large tract of undulating ground, well calculated for the operations of every description of force. In the rear of the British lines, however, was the forest of Soignes, which, from its being almost entirely without brushwood, offered a safe place of retreat for infantry, if retreat should become necessary. The position of the enemy possessed no singular advantage in the rear. Nothing, in fact, but high roads and open places where a pursuing cavalry might, as it afterwards did, cut down the fugitives with terrible carnage. We visited the gardens where the Marquis of Angesely's leg is interred beneath a monument. The sergeant also pointed out to us the place where, behind a slight rise, the guards had down concealed until the French made their last advance, when, at the laconic summons of the Duke, the former arose as one man, and decided the fortune of the field. The field was so much saturated with the rain that thess of our party who were in rank to the uncle at every step. The sun which had been for the short time out again, retired behind the clouds, the rain returned, and I was glad to get back to the village of Waterloo and re-enter our carriage.—*Quin's Steam Voyage.*

ELIZABETH'S LAST TREATY OF MARRIAGE.

The Duke of Alençon, who was an accomplished woosr, crossed the seas to plead his cause to his own lady love. He arrived early in November, 1579. Elizabeth gave him, not only an honourable, but a most loving reception, and, for a time, appeared to abandon herself to the intoxication of an ardent passion. She declared, "that he was the most deserving and constant of all her lovers," and even made political engagements with him without consulting her ministers. On the anniversary of her coronation, which was, as usual, celebrated with great pomp, she, in the presence of the foreign ambassadors and her whole court, placed a ring on his finger, which was regarded by all present as a pledge of her intention to become his wife; and, from that time the prince was looked upon as her betrothed husband. Her conduct, at this time, was neither that of the most enamoured of women nor the most unblushing of coquettes. Her gift of the ring was reported by the French and Dutch envoys; bonfires, and salves of artillery manifested the satisfaction of these countries at the prospect of so glorious an alliance. Her own people took the matter differently. Leicester, Hatton and Walsingham were determined to prevent the marriage, and laid their plans accordingly. They were among the commissioners whom the Queen had commanded to prepare the articles, and also a paper prescribing the rites for the celebration of the nuptials. This paper was actually drawn up and subscribed, but the same evening, as soon as she returned to her chamber, all her ladies, who had received their instructions from the anti-matrimonial cabal, got up a concert of crying and wailing; they surrounded their royal mistress, and throwing themselves at her feet, implored her to pause, ere she took so fatal a step as contracting marriage at her time of life, with a youthful husband, by whom she would probably be despised and forsaken.—They represented all her sister had suffered from her joyless union with Philip of Spain, and entreated her "not to share her power and glory with a foreign spouse, or sully her fair fame as a Protestant queen, by vowing obedience to a Catholic husband." Elizabeth passed the night without sleep. In the morning she sent for the duke. He found her pale and in tears. "Two more nights such as the last," she told him, "would bring her to her grave." She described the conflict of feeling between love and duty, in which it had been passed by her, and told him that "although her affection for him was undiminished, she had, after an agonising struggle, determined to sacrifice her own happiness to the welfare of her people." Anjou would have remonstrated, but Hatton, who was present acted as spokesman for the agitated queen, and with statesmanlike coldness, stated the objections of the marriage, in terms that proved that they were regarded by the council as insuperable. The duke retired in great disorder to his own department, and, plucking the ring from his finger, flung it passionately on the ground, exclaiming, at the same time "that the women of England were as changeable and capricious as their own climate, or the waves that encircled their island." He then demanded leave to depart, but Elizabeth implored him to remain, for "that it was her intention to marry him at a more auspicious moment, but at present she was compelled to do violence to her own feelings. The credulous prince believed, and tarried three months, waiting the auspicious moment, which was destined never to arrive. Elizabeth, meantime, lavished the most flattering attentions upon him, and, like Calypso, omitted no device that was likely to retain this ill-favoured Telemachus spell bound in her enchanted isle. She danced frequently, and had many tragedies and comedies acted, with masks and all sorts of entertainments for his delight. On the New-year's-day he tilted before her, at a tournament given in honour of his visit. He had chosen the following verse for his device:

Serviet aeternum dulcis torquet Eliza.

The moment the course was over the Queen hastened to him and if we may believe the report of the Duke de Nevers, who was present in the royal lover's suit, she saluted him repeatedly, and perceiving that he was fatigued, took him by the hand, and led him to his own chamber that he might repose himself. The next morning she paid him a visit before he rose. Many reports, even more derogatory to the dignity and delicacy of the queen, were in circulation, but these, we trust, were the profane inventions of her foes, since they are chiefly founded on the malign gossip of the Countess of Shrewsbarry, or the person who forged the coarse letter pretended to have been written by Mary Queen of Scots to Queen Elizabeth. But to return to facts. The states of Belgium grew impatient of the protracted absence of their sovereign, and demanded his return. The prince himself grew weary of the absurd shadow in which he was held, and finding it impossible to bring his wayward mistress to the desired point, determined to be kept no longer as a puppet of her wayward will.—He announced to her the day of his departure; she remonstrated: he explained the necessity of his return to his new subjects. She called him "villains," and would only consent to his departure on condition of his promising to return in a month, and insisted, in spite of his avowed reluctance on accompanying him part of his journey to the coast. He certainly had no wish for this tender attention, and did all he could to dissuade her majesty from leaving London, telling her, "that the journey would be painful to her, and, that as the weather was fair and favourable, he was loth to lose the opportunity of performing his voyage with all speed." Elizabeth was, however, resolute, and on the 1st of February she and all her court accompanied the prince on his journey as far as Rochester, where they passed the night. The next day her majesty showed him her mighty ships of war lying at Chatham, and after they had been on board several of them, the prince and the great lords of France who were in attendance, expressed their admiration of all they saw, and declared, "that it is not without good reason that the Queen of England was reported to be the lady of the Seas." The queen told the prince "all these ships and their furniture were ready to do them service when it should be requisite," for which he humbly thanked her majesty, and after a great discharge of ordnance, they returned again to Rochester. The third day they went to Sittingbourne, where, dining in company, the queen was served, after the English manner, by the greatest ladies of our court, and the monsieur, (as he is styled by our authority,) after the French fashion, by the gentlemen of his train, which ladies and gentlemen—a pleasant party, no doubt—dined afterwards together. Anjou's impatience to be gone exceeded the bounds of civility. His highness besought her majesty again to go no farther, declaring unto her "that the fair weather passed away." But, notwithstanding his entreaties, the queen went on still to Canterbury. There, after the queen had feasted the French nobles, she parted from the prince mournfully and in tears.—*Miss Strickland's Queen of England.*

MESMERISM AND PHRENOLOGY.—The state of these infant sciences at the present moment is curious. They appear to be making rapid progress in connexion with each other since the discovery, real or supposed, of their mysterious relation. Demonstrations of their force and intimate connexion are daily taking place in scores of towns and villages both of England and Scotland, but these are conducted in almost every case by people who till lately were neither phrenologists nor mesmerists, and who are for the most part unlearned or self-taught enquirers. In very few cases have scientific men came forward to test fairly the truth of the astonishing phenomena which have been reported in almost every paper in the empire within the last few months, though several of the deep ones have condescend to nod their heads wisely at the subject, and without examination, have pronounced Phreno-Mesmerism, and all the recently reported mesmeric wonders, community of taste and feeling, for instance, to be fudge. The old disciples of Mesmer while they crow triumphandy over the increasing proofs that the mysterious influence discovered by him is real, and not delusive, are unwilling to admit, that mesmerism affords any evidence in favour of phrenology. They look with jealousy on experiments which have resulted in opposition to their previously formed conclusions, and adopt explanations of the phenomena not borne out by facts, rather than abandon their preconceived notions and prejudices against phrenologists. On the other hand the leading phrenologists display a surprising reluctance to use the new found test of the truth of their own science. Rather apparently than give open countenance to mesmerism, they forego the advantages they might derive from it for the establishment of phrenology. Thus is the spectacle presented to the chief enquiries in two highly interesting branches of philosophy standing aloof in mutual jealousy of each other's success, and leaving to new men who have generally little qualification for the task, the honour of following out a vein of enquiry in which phrenology and mesmerism are united and found to be mutually illustrative to a most surprising degree. Equally strange is it that medical men should almost universally ridicule mesmerism, both in its simple manifestations and in its connexion with phrenology. They seem unwilling to open their eyes to the facts transpiring around them, and to be content with wrapping themselves up in a state of obdurate prejudice which they mistake for philosophic caution.—*Edinburgh Chronicle.*

WOMAN.—Woman—lovely woman—it is she who hears the first cry we utter in the world—It is woman, from the fountain of life at whose breast we inhale our first nourishment. It is woman who tends our helpless infancy, and reads and supplies our unuttered wants. And when we reach maturer childhood, it is on woman's lap the head is reclined—by woman's hands we are clothed—and by woman's voice and animating looks we are cheer'd on our course in the acquisition of that useful knowledge which shall fit us for the active duties and rational enjoyments of after years. It is the speaking glance and beaming smile of woman, that in early manhood, unfolds and developes into full blown fragrance the bud of affection in the manly bosom. It is woman who then becomes the companion and helpmate of man in the duties and trials of life—who cheers us when discouraged, consoles us in disappointments and sorrows, and brightens the blessings Providence scatters in the pathway of life—When sickness lays its iron hand upon the frame and prostrates us on the bed of languishing and pain, it is woman's hand that presses the fevered brow, and wipes the clammy sweat from the countenance; that administers our medicines, and renders comfortable the couch on which we lie. And when all the world is hushed and still in repose around us, still it is woman's almost noiseless step that is heard lightly moving around the silent room, and watching our broken slumbers and irregular breathing. And when we grapple with the King of Terrors, it is on a woman's bosom, where first we were cradled in infancy, that the son, husband or father, yields up the departing spirit; and it is woman, whose tears then fall fast and thick upon the marble features of the dead. She follows us to our last home, and when the clods fall upon the coffin lid with hollow sound her heart reverberates most loudly with the soul-rending echoes; and as she retires from that dear spot, it is in her heart our memory is most fondly enshrined. In birth—thro' life—in death—woman is our best nurse, our nearest companion, and our dearest friend.

Natural Attraction.—"I don't like to be left alone with a gall, its plaguey apt to set me a soft sawderin' and a courtin.' There's a sort of natural attraction like in this world. Two ships in a calm are sure to get up alongside of each other, if there is no wind and they have nothin' to do but look at each ether: natur' does it. Well, even the tongs and the shovel won't stand alone long; they are sure to get on the same side of the fire and be sociable; one of 'em has leadstone and draws t'other, that's sartain. If that's the case with hard-hearted things like oak and iron, what is it with tender-hearted things like humans? Shut me up in a 'sarvinty with a handsome gall of rainy day, and see if I don't think she is the sweetest flower in it. Yes, I am glad it is the dinner bell, for I ain't ready to marry yet, and when I am, I guess I must get a gall where I get my hoss, in Old Connecticut, and that state takes the shine of all creation for cows, galls, and onions, that's a fact."—*Sam Slick in England.*

A Good Guess.—Colonel C——, who was over head and ears in debt when stationed at the Tower, was told by his servant that a person wanted to see him on particular business. Requiring a description of his visitor, the reply was, "A man of colour." "Oh, say no more," said the Colonel, "I know what colour—it is a *dun.*"

According to Mr. Barham, the number of children annually burned to death in Great Britain in consequence of their clothes taking fire, is nearly *three thousand!*

Spirit of the Public Journals.

(From the London Standard, Oct. 10)

The curtain is descending upon the repeal drama. Something of the kind had been anticipated by the repeal conspirators; a select number of whom, with Mr. Daniel O'Connell at their head, were sitting at the Corn Exchange. Terror-stricken, however, by the appearance of the Viceregal proclamation, they hurried into their more public place of meeting, called an *extempore* meeting of the whole association, and then and there unanimously adopted and agreed to the document signed "Daniel O'Connell,"—a document the meanest, basest, and most cowardly that ever proceeded from any assembly of professive patriots.

This document, as we have said, is signed Dan. O'Connell: that same Daniel O'Connell, who has so often dared the government to put the law in force against his rabble meetings, who has so often declared that, though he, and his, would not be aggressors—the "first blow struck against them should be the signal of universal resistance"—that the government of the country must march over his dead body in any attempt to repress the repeal agitation. This same Daniel O'Connell now supplicates submission to what he has a thousand times declared not to be the law. With the characteristic confusion of cowardice, the document, which complains that the government had delayed its proclamation "until *late* in the afternoon of Saturday," itself bears the date of *three o'clock* on that day. Now, some time was consumed in the issuing, the considering, the answering the *Vicregal* manifesto, and if it could, with this delay, be answered at three o'clock—certainly *not* a late hour of the afternoon—its appearance must have been early; but other proofs of alarm, perhaps less equivocal, may be found in the O'Connell capitulation. *Messengers are to be sent by express* to all the very reverend and reverend gentlemen to restrain the populace from attending the meeting, and the people are exhorted to keep within their own habitations.

Let us not be misunderstood; if this were an act of dutiful submission to the law, we should be the last to taunt it with cowardice; if it were even the effect of a care to avoid bloodshed in offering vain resistance to an unjust exercise of power, we should still treat the matter as not involving personal pottroonery, though we could not acquit the actors of having in the present case cheated the people out of their confidence and their money by a long-protracted system of hyperbolical bullying.—But this is not the case. The incendiary and his immediate accomplices well know that even had the meeting been held, there would have been no collision, except themselves created it. The meeting would have been ordered to disperse—time would have been allowed to disperse without injury; and Mr. O'Connell, and his accomplices would have been marched probably with *handcuffs* to the common jail. This they well know would be the course of proceeding, and of this it was that those Irish Hampdens were afraid. "*Lachete puante*," as Napoleon said.

The repeal meetings are *legal* or they are not.—Mr. O'Connell has 100 times declared them legal; but if they are legal, it was Mr. O'Connell's duty to try the question in his own person. He might have easily countermanded the attendance of the tens of thousands, and with a dozen of his friends have attended at Clontarf to vindicate what he pretends to be the right of the people. This he has not done. Again we say *Lachete puante*. This was the crowning degradation. It is amusing to read "the racing and chasing" of the subordinate incendiaries to prevent a meeting at which, if held Mr. O'Connell must attend, and from which he would assuredly march to a prison.

We envy those who were in Dublin on Saturday: the scene must have been delightful, as well as exciting. The priests hurrying to the outposts, Tom Steele in a chaise and four driving off to Tara to dismiss the *bicouac* prepared for the following day, and the lengthened visages of the repealers at every turn. It is a rout without the horrors of a battle, a rebellion without the horrors of a civil war.

We of course do not know of what secret information the Irish Government may be in possession, but we set little value upon that, and little upon the other facts—such as the military array ordered, and the proximity to the metropolis that distinguished the Clontarf meeting from the other meetings. The just reason for interference now is that the nuisance has gone on long enough to satisfy all men of the treasonable designs of the Repealers, and that the government is fully prepared for whatever may happen.

[From the Liverpool Mail, Oct. 14.]

What we have been anxiously seeking, and, perhaps, to certain parties, annoyingly beseeching, not to say advocating, for a considerable length of time, has, at the eleventh hour, when hope was sinking into despair, come to pass. The government have deemed it necessary to stop the treasonable career of Mr Daniel O'Connell. A proclamation was issued from Dublin Castle, on Saturday last, forbidding the meeting of the repealers at Clontarf on the succeeding day—Sunday. Some two or three hundred thousands of persons were expected to be present; and if this bit of printed paper had not appeared, the contemplated monster meeting would have been the most audacious and monstrous one yet collected by the mighty mendicant.

The proclamation, however, effectually prevented the impending tornado of popular menace; and the great leader of agitation, and the only man who makes money by the movement, who had so often bidden defiance to the British government, was cowed into trembling silence by a few Saxon words posted on a wall. What must his ignorant dupes think of him now? He had over and over again, solemnly, and even impiously, declared, that he and his followers would respect the law; but that if they were attacked they would resist to the death, and that his own vile carcass might be trodden upon by the Saxon soldier, but he never would yield but in the last ditch!

All our readers know that we are copying, as literally as possible, the exact words of Mr. Daniel O'Connell. At Tara, at Clifden, at Mullaghmast, and at various other places he had indulged in these expressive threats. No general except in *Bombastes Furioso*, ever addressed his troops in a more commanding style—

"Whoever shall these boots displace,
Must meet *Bombastes* face to face."

Alas! that Celtic valour should be so evanescent, and that he who boasted of his million of fighting men should shake in his shoes, and be terrified out of his senses, not by a bayonet pointed at his back, for that, as they would say in Ireland, is the only way in which Daniel is likely to *face* it, but simply by a few words printed on a sheet of white paper! All this, however, is in perfect keeping with the Irish mountebank's character. His patriotism is merely speculative, or, in other words, selfish and mercenary; and we are only surprised that the Roman Catholic priests who have so ardently patronised him, and even committed themselves to an extent which they will regret while they live, were so blind, or so bigoted, as not to see the designs of the man, or penetrate the baseness and cupidity of his pretensions. But they cannot now, unless they are born idiots, be any longer blind. They must see that repeal is impracticable without conquest—without an inherent power on the part of the people of Ireland, at the cannon's mouth, or the point of the sword, to extort it from the crown, the government, and the people of England. They must be convinced *now*, if anything can convince them, that Mr. Daniel O'Connell is a barefaced, a heartless, a cowardly, and dishonest imposter—that they who deemed themselves his masters are his abject and despicable minions—that the millions whom he extolled and idolized were the mere caterers to his family stall—the beasts of burden, who toiled thankelessly in performing his work, and beggaring themselves, and those helpless ones depending upon them, of their last crust, and their last potato, and their Christmas fare, in order to fill his garners, and provide for him and his idle and worthless sons a sumptuous sort of living, in a style which none of the kings of Ireland ever enjoyed. The priests are now entrapped; their hero, who talked so lordly, who promised so liberally, who arrogated such transcendent power, is now, confessedly by his own acts, irrespective of his words, no better, in the eyes of the whole nation, than a skinned rabbit.

In fact, Mr. Daniel O'Connell, to use an expressive phrase, is *done*, and the repeal question is most effectually silenced. Sir Robert Peel has been provoked to activity. He has put his hand to the plough, and he will not turn back. The government of England have seen the necessity of treating the matter seriously; the necessity of punishing, if further provoked, with increased severity, in the ratio of their foregone endurance and forebearance; and woe be to that man, or any number of men, in Ireland, or anywhere else, who are mad or distempered enough to brave its will, or despise its mandates.

Of course we write as we think, and most probably as we wish, but still we write under the conviction that Mr. O'Connell must be indicted and put upon his trial for what the proclamation calls his "seditious and inflammatory" speeches, having a tendency to "excite discontent and disaffection in the minds of her Majesty's subjects, and to bring into hatred and contempt the government and constitution of the country as by law established." These are the words of the official document. The words have no particular reference to apprehensions of any breach of the laws. They refer to violations already committed by O'Connell. The proclamation charges him and others, although not by name, with the political offence of sedition, or what is the same thing, of seditious speeches; and being so accused by the Queen's warrant of these practices, we cannot see how the government can tolerate any more meetings, in public or in private, in theatre, hall, or Corn Exchange, where Mr. O'Connell thinks fit to repeat these seditious expressions.

But his vulgar, and violent, and dishonest vituperation of the British government is comparatively nothing to his acts. He has usurped the powers of the judiciatory. He has established courts of arbitration—he has ordered a census of the population—he has appointed repeal wardens, as he calls them, in every town, and he has summoned a parliament! This is bold work even for a knave or impostor. But it is, nevertheless, the work of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, whom the whigs attempted to bribe by offering him the office of Master of the Rolls in Ireland. He has, in short, usurped, in an insidious, and we admit an ingenious way, all the ministerial and judicial functions of the British government, as if he were a triumphant invader and conqueror of Ireland.

The fault, and it is a serious one, of the British government, is this—they have permitted and endured these insolent and seditious practices too long. It is painful to think how many poor persons have become the victims of their over-cautious and indolent policy. We take, for instance, the distressing disallowance of pension-money to all poor seamen and soldiers who have taken any part in the repeal movement. This is harsh, perhaps it is not unjust. But considering the state of Ireland for the last two years, is not the government of Sir Robert Peel quite as much to blame as these poor persons who did not consider they were doing wrong by joining in a conspiracy against England which her Majesty's ministers did not openly denounce.

(From the Dublin Evening Mail of Monday.)

Now comes the consideration—what is the next move between the parties—the Demagogue and the Government? Neither can rest as at present. The cowardice—the base and scandalous cowardice of the former, cannot and will not be tolerated by his followers. The fiendish Spirit, sooner than remain idle, will turn upon the *Wizard* by whose power he is evoked and whose commands he is bound to obey, and tear his master to pieces, rather than endure a cessation of his malignant labours:—so it is with the people and their Tribune. Excited almost to madness by hopes which in heart he knew could never be realised, and by promises which could never be fulfilled—robbed of their property, defrauded of their time, and unsettled in their minds by representations the most false, and expectations the most absurd—they will begin to perceive that the whole of the agitation rested upon no better basis than the sordid selfishness of an avaricious demagogue, exhibiting in his own person a compound of knavery and cowardice. With them his doom ought to be sealed.

Neither can the Government rest where it is—They have driven rebellion from the field—they must pursue treason to the platform, hunt it in the association, and extinguish it in the press. We mean not to disturb the full and fair and legitimate exercise of the public feeling and opinion as expressed and promulgated by the writers and conductors of the public journals; but the inflammatory and seditious appeals to the people under the designation of harangue and speeches of those supposed to possess influence over them, printed and circulated for the obvious purposes of effecting the objects condemned and pronounced illegal by the proclamation now issued. They must resist the levying of a tax with a view of making war against the Queen. They must abolish the courts of law constituted by Mr. O'Connell in defiance of the prerogative of the Crown—they must abolish tiotoral bands and teetotal processions, and all other incentives and instruments to treason and rebellion; they possess the mania—it is only necessary that they should exercise the power. The war, if it becomes a war, will be one, not of politics but of religion, and her Majesty and the Viceroy have only to issue their command—should such be necessary—and it will be responded to by a hundred and fifty thousand Protestant yeomen, ready to risk—ay, to lose their lives in defence of British law and the British Constitution.

INDIA.

(From the Calcutta Star of August 9.)

SUMMARY OF THE MONTH.

The military intelligence of the past month is not of a very interesting character. The health of the troops in Scinde, is we rejoice to say, taken together, of a very satisfactory character.

The party that moved out against Shere Mahommed suffered very severely from the heat of the sun, as did also those that remained in Hyderabad, and Captain Blood's battery in moving up from Sehwan lost nine European gunners in that short march. Sir C. Napier's report exhibits a total loss from this cause in two days of one officer and 50 European soldiers.

The nature of those attacks appears to have been most sudden, those men who had led intemperate lives being the most predisposed to them. The last death we have recorded amongst the officers is that of Lieut. Pottinger, of the Bombay 15th Regiment of Native Infantry.

The whole of the Hydrabad force had returned to that station, where the Sehwan Brigade, under Colonel Roberts had also joined. Sickness, tho' not to the same extent or of the same violent and sudden nature, still existed by the last accounts, and considerable apprehension was felt that on the fall of the river and the consequent subsidence of the inundations, disease would be still more prevalent.

The evil of which Sir C. Napier has already made so strong a report—the paucity of European officers, continued to be experienced to even a more injurious extent, owing to the number of casualties caused either in the field or by sickness, as also consequent on the heavy list of officers rendered incapable of any duty from fever and other illness.—The same deficiency was felt at Kurrachee and Sukkur.

At Kurrachee and Sukkur the troops had enjoyed better health than at Hydrabad, and though the sick list was tolerably heavy, the stations, particularly Sukkur, were rather popular than otherwise. From Sukkur a force, consisting of a wing of the 55th Regiment Native Infantry, and three companies from the 9th and 10th Regiments Native Infantry respectively, together with four guns from Captain Cornish's Cavalry Battery, and a detail of Chamberlain's Horse, had crossed over to Roree, where they remained for some time expecting to have to march towards Gotekee, where Meer Ali Mahommed had taken up a position with a party of followers threatening the Khyrpore districts.—The state of the country, intersected as it is by numerous canals and water courses at this time overflowing, was much against the movement, particularly as the baggage and guns were entirely dependant upon camel transport and draught. Ali Morad, and Khyrpore Ameer, marched against the enemy in the interim, whom they dispersed and took to the hill districts across the river, when the whole detachment returned to Sukkur. During the time they were encamped here a melancholy accident occurred through the upsetting of a boat, by which Lieut. Horne, the Adjutant of the 55th Regt., lost his life. He was a very promising officer, and greatly regretted, not only in his own regiment, but in the whole brigade. Two other officers, who were with him at the time, had a narrow escape, and only saved themselves by being good swimmers. It is rumoured that a cantonment will be formed at Roree, it being considered a preferable situation for a permanent station than Sukkur. A garrison would of course be still maintained at Sukkur.

All officers on staff employ belonging to corps in Scinde who can be spared from their appointments have been ordered to join their regiments. Capt. Baker of the Engineers, in charge of the canals west of the Jumna, has been ordered down to survey the rivers, canals, and forests of Scinde; and Captain Keith Young, Deputy Judge Advocate at the presidency, has also been directed to proceed immediately to take charge of the duties of that department in the new province; he leaves in the Queen steamer for Bombay, as also does General Simpson, of her Majesty's 29th Foot, who is placed at the disposal of Sir C. Napier, and who is understood is to be second in command of the force.

It is rumoured that her Majesty's 16th Lancers, and the 13th or Prince Albert's Light Infantry, will both proceed in that direction at the commencement of the cold weather, marching through the province to Kurrachee, where they will embark for England early next year, their services being made available on their way if found necessary. Sir Jasper Nicholls, the late commander in chief, also follows the same route with his family, and expects to sail from Bombay during the cold weather. It is rumoured that a troop of European horse artillery will be added to the force from Kurnaul or Loodiana before very long.

The recent disturbances in the Punjab, together with those still existing at Gualier, have given rise to a report, very generally credited, that a large force will be assembled in the cold weather to be ready in case of necessity.

The European troops at the new hill stations, particularly at Subtahoo, have been far from healthy this season; we trust, however, that this circumstance may not be looked upon as any argument against the general salubrity of these stations.

The Commander in Chief has stopped the furlough and promotion in the 20th regiment Native Infantry at Nusseerabad, on account of certain disturbances in the corps as connected with a quarrel between them and the Lascars and drivers of the artillery, and the subsequent inquiry into the matter by the native commission and non-commission ranks, as well as the privates of the corps.—The penalty is a serious one, but apparently fully deserved.

We perceived by the Madrass papers, that the 5th Regiment of Cavalry in the Nizam's service has been reorganised and placed upon the same footing as the other four regiments of that efficient service.

In the obituary of the month we regret to have to include the names of Captain James Oliver, of the 73d Regiment of Native Infantry, and Lieut. John Staples Alexander, of the Engineers, both of whom died at Delhi. Lieutenant Fraser, of the 45th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant William D. Goodyear, of the 49th Regiment Native Infantry, both of whom died at Benares. From Madras we learn the demise of Captain William Drysdale, of the 15th Madras Native Infantry, and Captain W. P. Deas, of the 6th M. L. G. Deputy Adjutant General of the Mysore Division.

The *Delhi Gazette*, of the 12th ultimo, contains a letter on the subject of the posting of the regiments destroyed at Cabul, in January, 1842, which mentions that Brevet Captain Lindsay, who was removed from the 3d to the 5th Light Cavalry, has appealed against the measure, on a plea that we certainly considered a perfectly tenable one and the decision on which will be a matter of some importance to the service generally. His argument is, that as Brevet Captain, he is a captain the army, and therefore cannot be brought into another regiment under a lieutenant, without detriment to his army rank, the benefit of which he is entitled to every where except in his own regiment.

We shall be curious to see the decision upon this point.

At Cawnpore a court martial has been held upon two officers of her Majesty's 50th Regiment, the result of which has been published in general orders: the officers in question, Lieutenant Mount and Assistant-Surgeon, Burke, were severally sentenced, the former to be reprimanded, and remitted at the recommendation of the Court by the Commander in Chief.

The whole affair appears to have arisen in an altercation between the parties, during which intemperate and insulting language passed on both sides.

General Cartwright and the officers at Barrackpore gave a ball and supper to the Governor General on Monday, the 24th inst., and General Considine and the officers of her Majesty's 10th Regt. entertained him at dinner at their mess on the 2d inst. Brigadier Firth and the officers of Artillery at Dum-Dum also gave him a dinner, ball, and supper, on the 11th inst. This regiment gave a similar party last month to Major Anderson C. B., of that regiment on his return from Affghanistan, where he had much distinguished himself, and another a short time previous to Major Eldred Pottinger, C. B., of the Bombay Artillery, whose gallant conduct during a series of years and in the most trying circumstances had reflected credit upon that branch of the service.

On the 7th instant the Semaphore reported that the Samarang, with Sir Hugh Gough on board, had arrived at the Sand Heads that morning, and three guns from the Fort gave the pre-arranged signal for the preparations to be made for his reception.

The next morning the troops were on the ground about half-past five o'clock drawn up in front of the Governor General's ghaut, her Majesty's 10th regiment on one side, and the reserve guard from Barrackpore on the other, forming a street; all the military officers at the presidency and a number of civilians, including most of the secretariat officers, who assembled at the ghaut to receive his Excellency, who arrived in the Irrawaddy steamer, about half-past six, and immediately landed under the usual salute, attended by two of his staff and by Colonel Warren, the Tower Major, and Captain Hillier, Aide-de-camp to the Governor General, who had been sent to meet him. After an introduction to several of the officers present and addressing a few words to those with whom he was previously acquainted, he walked through the street formed by the troops, and then, getting into a carriage that was waiting for him, proceeded to the Government House in the Fort, which was prepared for his reception. The gallant general appeared to be in excellent health and spirits.

Experiments at Woolwich.—On Tuesday last, at twelve o'clock, some novel experiments took place on the Thames in front of her Majesty's Dock yard, woolwich, by appointment, before Sir Francis Colyer, the senior officer, Captain Smith, Captain Pasco, and many other distinguished and gallant officers. The experiments were of a very interesting nature, and were well managed by the inventors of the apparatus themselves. The first exhibition was a small model of Barrier and Wilkins's self-acting pneumatic life-preserver, in case of shipwreck, fire, and other disasters at sea. This model, which might be put into a coat-pocket, is capable of saving four lives. Two boys and a man were attached to it; the latter alone could swim; the little apparatus easily supported them. The next, a model also, twice the size of the former, which might be tied up in a handkerchief, was then shown. This is capable of saving sixteen lives. It was sent overboard, and seven persons jumped from her Majesty's steam-ship Kite, two of them could not swim, and in two minutes they were all safely fixed to the machine. Messrs. Barrier and Wilkins (the latter of whom is well known in the pneumatic world) then gave a description of their invention to the ladies and gentlemen present, every one of whom admired the simplicity and effectiveness of this invaluable humane apparatus. The description is as follows: A small cylinder is provided, which is placed under the taffrail of the ship, and is charged with atmospheric air to the pressure of thirty atmospheres. On the top of this is placed an improved Mackintosh sheet-lined case, uninflated, and folded up neatly. This preserver, capable of saving 500 lives, will occupy as much room as six wrapped blankets. A tap is fixed to the air-vessel, which communicates with the preserver by means of a flexible tube, which, in case of danger, is turned by the hand of any one. The air rushes out and instantly inflates the life-preserver, which, when inflated, forms a very large figure of 8, thus (∞), for the reception of men, women, and children. This life-preserver is covered, like a balloon, all over with netting and lashings, a large piece of which is attached from the machine to the ship, to form a ladder for women and children. It has also fastened to it flasks of water, spirits, and bread. The iron air vessel is next to be turned to account in case of wreck. Mail bags, or other valuable property, fastened to it when the ship sinks or breaks up, will come on shore; all this can be done in a few minutes, even by the hands of the inexperienced, or those of a child. The invention is remarkably simple; and, with the improvements which it may yet receive from the hands of the ingenious inventors, may prove of invaluable use to the navy, as well as shipowners in general. Captain Smith said that no vessel should be without one.

For some time past a kind of secret expedition has been fitting out at this port, and the vessels that have already sailed are under sealed orders, which are not to be opened until the ships have reached a given latitude and longitude across the line. In spite of the secrecy that has been observed, it is now becoming well known that the expedition has sailed for an island said to be somewhere to the east of the Cape of Good Hope, and the speculation is likely to be not only a lucrative one to those engaged in it, but will be of immense benefit to the agriculturist, as well as to the shipping and commercial interest of the country. It is said that the island in question contains guano of a richer description than any hitherto known here. Several vessels have already sailed from this port with implements of every description and boats constructed for the purpose of carrying the cargo from the shore to the ships, viz.:—Irishmen, barrows, shovels, pickaxes, &c. A number of other ships, all of large burden are about to follow. In London and Liverpool, vessels are fitting out for the same destination, but the Clyde shippers have had the start, and we trust will benefit by it. As the price of guano is at present 14*l.* per ton, the speculators bid fair to make an excellent thing of it, as they will have the cargo for the taking. We understand the speculators are two mercantile firms in Glasgow who have chartered the vessels.—*Correspondent of Greenock Observer.*

General Sir Thomas Browne, K.C.H., who expired on Wednesday, at Knockduffe House, near Kinsale, at the age of seventy-two years was son of Colonel Arthur Browne, Lieutenant-Governor of Kinsale and Charles Fort, in Ireland, and married, in 1803, Miss Wolseley, second daughter of Sir William Wolseley, Baronet. The deceased entered the army in 1787, and in his early military career he ably distinguished himself during his services in the Mediterranean and at Gibraltar. At the reduction of Corsica in 1794, he rendered himself conspicuous amongst his companions in arms for his bravery, and he subsequently proceeded on active duty in Windard, Leeward, and Carribee Islands. He was engaged in the reduction of Surinam in South America in 1799, and at the reduction of the Danish, Swedish, Dutch and French West India Islands in 1801, in 1812 he proceeded in command to the East Indies where he remained until 1823. During his residence in India he rendered particular service in the Mahratta war, and was for six years in command of Carnatic as Major General of the staff. In consideration of his distinguished services he was in the receipt of the annual pension of £400. He was for many years in the 69th Regiment from which he retired some time back. The commissions of the gallant General were dated as follows:—Sept. 24, 1787; Lieutenant, Sept. 26, 1789; Captain, Sept. 3, 1795; Major, August 23, 1799; Lieut.-Colonel, March 29, 1801; Colonel, July 25, 1810; Major-General, June 4, 1813; Lieut.-General, May 28, 1825; and General, Nov. 23, 1841.

The Premier and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.—In reference to the letter from Sir Robert Peel to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, announcing a donation of £4,000, which appeared in our yesterday's impression, the *Standard* has the following remark:—"The writer of the foregoing letter is, as all know, Prime Minister & first Lord of the Treasury. His official salary is £5,000 per annum, and this whole amount he has within three months given back to the people, in two sums—£1,000 to the education fund, and here £4,000 to the fund for supplying the means of religious worship. These are the terms upon which the right hon. baronet serves. He devotes his talents and his toil to the service of the country, accepts the legal equivalent, and then gives that equivalent back in a manner contrived with the ingenuity of true benevolence to do the utmost amount of good. We admire and respect Sir Robert Peel in all relations; but in this instance we have a pride in presenting the Prime Minister of England to the nations of Europe. We should, we know give offence, if we were to recapitulate all the acts of munificence which even the right hon. baronet's jealous care cannot keep entirely concealed, as even the two of we have mentioned would be, were they not necessary for example. We trust that in these, at least sir Robert Peel will be imitated by all who like him, have derived wealth from the labour of the people. In any case it cannot be denied that the Premier

"Serves England for herself,"

like his great model Pitt.

Portsmouth, Oct. 11.—We are sorry to announce that a letter has been received at this place from one of the officers of her Majesty's frigate Samarang, 26 surveying ship, reporting that she had struck on a rock while surveying a river in Borneo, and would in all probability become a wreck. She was returning down the river, the current and tide setting out at the rate of 12 or 13 miles per hour, when she was swept on a sunken rock; the tide leaving her so rapidly there was no time to get out shores to keep her upright, consequently she fell over on her side and filled with water. The master, Mr. Lozeg was away with some of the boats of the ship at the time of the accident occuring. No lives were lost but the stores and effects of the crew will be all damaged if not lost. From the known indomitable energy and perseverance of Sir Edward Belcher, her captain, it is still to be hoped that the ship may be ultimately saved. She sailed from Portsmouth for the China seas early last spring and was expected to be absent six years, fitted purposely for surveying, having on board most valuable and complete astronomical and surveying instruments.

Rev. Mr. Sibthorp.—We remarked some months ago, in alluding to a rumour that Mr. Sibthorp was not altogether content with the service which Romanism imposes on the Vicars, that the Rev. Gentleman found it difficult to digest some of the crudities of his new faith, and that the yoke would probably prove too heavy for his neck. A letter, however, published soon after in his name, announced his perfect satisfaction with his change, and so the matter has rested since; but in a London Paper (*The Times*) of Tuesday, received yesterday evening by the *Rose*, the following curious paragraph caught our eye:—

"Ryde, Isle of Wight, October 2.—Yesterday the Rev. R. Wilno Sibthorp received the Holy Communion at the Parish Church at St. Helen's, near this town. We presume this is virtual return to the bosom of the Anglican Church."—*Cork Constitution.*

Portsmouth, Sept. 30.—The Lords of the Admiralty have issued an order to all officers in command of her Majesty's ships, directing them to add a statement to the usual report of the sailing qualities of their vessels, showing any particular circumstances which may have occurred likely to affect the copper, such as getting on shore, or whether they have experienced any storms or lightning, and state also the stations on which their ship has been employed since last coppered.

DOCTOR WOLFF.

TO THE ARMENIAN CHRISTIANS IN RUSSIA, AND PERSIA, AND CABOUL.

Worthy descendants of Hayk and Tiridates.—One and twenty years are now passed since our friendship commenced, and which has ever since increased. I have been honoured with the confidence of your venerable and holy Catholikos, the Patriarch Ephrem, Etsh-Mie, Zin, and the Great Boghos of Constantinople.

Beloved brethern in Christ, I am now proceeding into Bokhara for the purpose of attempting the liberation of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Connolly, and perhaps, also of two other officers, Lieutenants Steer and Balfour, all of them belonging to the British army.

Noble followers of the Great Gregory the Illuminator. You very often assisted me in my mission to the Jews when I preached to them Jesus Christ and him crucified, and Jesus Christ and Him glorified. Assist me now in my attempt at liberating these Gentile officers from the captivity of Bokhara; for I am well aware that the Armenian merchants of Astrachan, Orenbourg, and Cabool, are trading with the inhabitants of Bokhara, and your nation enjoys great influence with the inhabitants of Bokhara, and you may be of the highest use to me if you will kindly stir up your countrymen to recommend the endeavours of your affectionate brother in Christ.

Joseph Wolff, Presbyter,
And late Missionary to the Jews in Palestine, Persia and Bokhara.
Written in the great City of London,
21, Portman-street, Portman square. Oct 13, 1843.

NOTICE.

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

D. M'MILLAN.

St. John October 6th, 1843.—3m.

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.

Books, Stationary, &c.

WINTER GOODS,

Per ship Belmont:

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

Per Woodstock—10 chests fine Congou TEA.

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

T. S. HARDING.

October 6.

House and Garden for Sale.

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

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

Apply to Thomas Baldwin, Queen street, (east end) or to End & Robertson, at their office Prince Wm. street. [Cour. 31] *Nov. 3.*

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOVEMBER 17, 1843.

The first November Mail from England is expected to arrive here next week. The news is looked for with some anxiety.

The River, we understand, is now closed to Gagetown; the steamers have made several trips there, loaded with freight for the upper part of the country, which the premature closing of the river has prevented them taking farther up. The weather has been mild, with rain, for two days, which possibly may remove the ice bridge, and as the season has been fickle, a fortnight's more running for the steamers should not be wondered at.—We are told that the supplies of provisions, &c. forwarded to the lumber woods this fall have been immense, and if the winter is favourable, a corresponding quantity of timber will find its way to the market in the spring.

Steamer to Newfoundland.—We understand that Mr. James Whitney, of this City, has entered into contract with Government for the conveyance of mails between Halifax and Newfoundland, and that the steamer *North America*, of this Port, will be put on that route. For this purpose, she is now undergoing extensive alterations and repairs; so that by the time the contract commences, which will be next spring, the vessel will in every respect be rendered competent and efficient for the service.

Debates of the Assembly.—Mr. James P. A. Phillips, proprietor of the *Head Quarters*, purposes publishing at Fredericton the Debates of Assembly during the next session. They will be printed three times a week, and sent to subscribers to his paper for 7*s.* 6*d.*, and non-subscribers 10*s.* exclusive of postage.—Persons wishing to subscribe may leave their names at this office.

Accident.—On the 8th instant, Mr. John Pearce and his son were conveying a pair of oxen, in a scow across the foot of the Long Reach, at Harding's Point, when about midway across, the cattle became restive and backed themselves out of the scow, causing it to fill with water, and precipitating both Mr. P. and his son into the river; the father was unfortunately drowned. He has left a wife and family to mourn their sudden bereavement.

According to notice given through the public press, Sermons were preached in Trinity and St. John Churches, on Sunday last, by the Rev. T. Maguire, after which collections were made in aid of the funds of the "Ladies Benevolent Society"—amounting to £25 18*s.* It is to be hoped (as the aid afforded by this institution is so limited in its application to any particular denomination.) that the Ministers of the other Congregations in the city and vicinity will follow this example, by making collections in their respective congregations for this important object.—*Com.*

Canada.—The long agitated question of whether the seat of government in Canada should be at Kingston or Montreal, has after a lengthy and somewhat exciting discussion in the Assembly, been decided in favour of the latter place; the House at the same time pledging themselves to vote the necessary funds for erecting public offices, Parliamentary houses, &c. In the Council, this question appears to have been the cause of much angry feeling, and as the papers state, the retirement from office of thirteen members. These accounts are not authenticated, but the presumption is, they are substantially correct. The following is from the *Montreal Herald*:—

"We hear from Kingston, that a singular scene took place in the Legislative Council on Saturday last. On Mr. Baldwin's resolutions being brought up by message from the Lower House, it was moved that the subject should be discussed on Monday. The Hon. M. Morris then moved an amendment condemnatory of the Ministry, who thus endeavoured to force the subject upon the House twice during one session. The amendment having been lost and the original motion carried, the Hon. Mr. Morris instantly rose, as did the twelve Honorable gentlemen who had supported his amendment, and entered a protest on the journals of the House, retired in a body, as it is rumoured never again to return. The Hon. Speaker also intimated his grief at so little respect being shewn to the former decision of the House, and his intention immediately to resign his seat. Our informant states that great disorder reigned in the House during this protesting and retiring scene.—The following is a list of the Honorable dissentients:—

Hon. J. Crooks, DeBlaquiere, Dixon, Draper, Ferguson, Fraser, Hamilton, Macaulay, M'Donald, M'Kay, Morris, Sherwood, Washburn.

Halifax, Nov. 14.

The Elections.—The note of preparation is heard all over the province, and parties are bracing on their harness, eager if not quite ready for the contest. The result will evidently be a very different Assembly from the last, as may be judged by those who know anything of public feeling in the Province. A. Uniacke, Esq. is up for the Township of Halifax, pledged as his card states, to no party—and the election now progressing. Blairs and McNab, are the other two candidates, brought forward by the *Independents* expressly. We suppose the result of Town Election will almost determine that for the County. In Colchester, Joseph (not Thos.) Dickson, on the *Independent* interest, will oppose John Ross for the County—Mr. Fleming will oppose A. Archibald for Truro.—We have not heard of any opposition for Onslow. John Wier will oppose McLellan for Londonderry. Further east, Geo. R. Young, Esq. is to be presented with a requisition to stand for the County of Pictou—against the Kirkmen. Forrestall, it is said will retire from the county of Sydney. It is reported that at Guysboro' Heffernan will oppose Marshall. Hon. W. Young seems confident of his return for Inverness—he is to be opposed, it is stated by Lewis Tremain. Hon. J. B. Uniacke will meet with opposition for Cape Breton. Dodd will probably came back without opposition. We have heard nothing from other constituencies in that direction.

Westward of Halifax—Wilkins (the Honble.) and Smith, the late Member, will be returned for the county of Hants, without opposition. From the County and Township of King's we have no further information. The Honble. J. W. Johnston it is said has made a successful canvas of the county of Annapolis. Huntingdon and Clements, the old members are up for Yarmouth.—*Times.*

ELECTION FOR THE TOWNSHIP OF HALIFAX.

The Election for the Township of Halifax, commenced yesterday morning, hustings having been erected at the entrance of the Police Office. At 11 o'clock the Candidates mounted the hustings, attended by several of their friends, while a large crowd of their respective supporters gathered in front and around. The High Sheriff read the proclamation calling the Election, and the Election law; which preliminary matters being disposed of two freeholders (Joseph Starr and W. H. Hoffman, Esqrs.) were then sworn in as Assistants, in terms of the Act, and the Sheriff called for the nominations

Thos. Williamson, Esq then rose and proposed the former member, the Honble. James McNab, as a fit and proper person to represent the Township of Halifax.

Jos. Jennings, Esq. in a few observations, seconded the nomination; and Mr. McNab addressed the assembled freeholders, on behalf of his conduct and principles.

Wm. Stairs Esq. was proposed by Adam Hemmeon, Esq. seconded by W. M. Hoffman, Esq.

Andrew Uniacke, Esq. was proposed by Wm. Lawson, Jr. Esq., seconded by Wm. Caldwell, Esq.

The Sheriff gave notice that the poll would be adjourned to Margaret's Bay on Monday the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock to continue there two days.

The poll was then opened.

State of the Poll at its close yesterday evening:—

UNIACKE,	117
McNAB,	103
STAIRS,	86

This first day's polling is tolerably convincing of the spirit with which the Election will be carried on by the Conservatives, and ominous of the result to the "great Liberal party."—*Ib.*

Fatal Accident.—On Saturday morning last a young man named Robinson, about 17 years of age an apprentice to Mr. H. G. Hill carpenter, and who was employed at the new building opposite St. Matthew's Church, missed his footing, and fell from the third story to the ground flooring, a height of forty-five feet. Assistance was speedily procured when it was discovered that his thigh was broken, and skull fractured. He survived in great agony until Sunday morning, when death put a period to his sufferings.—*Ib.*

Quebec, November 3.—Snow storms have been experienced as far south as Missouri, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana, at which places on the 21st ultimo, the ground was covered to the depth of six inches. At East Randolph, in the state of Vermont, on the 25th, they had snow to the average depth of twenty inches, and in some places it had drifted to a depth of four feet. At Quebec the season has likewise set in prematurely, being about a month earlier than last year. Our first fall of snow, this year, was on the 21st ultimo, the same day, it will be seen, on which it fell in the southern states; since which time we have had two snow storms, the last of which, on Thursday, far exceeded those that preceded, as regards the quantity that has fallen, which must now average from 8 to 10 inches in depth.—*Gazette.*

Kingston, U. C., Oct. 31.

The Assembly was sitting at 10 o'clock on a motion of Mr. Boulton to re-commit the secret societies Bill. The debate had lasted for two or three hours, and would probably last till after midnight. Last night the house did not break up till about 2 o'clock, debating in committee on the same bill. The parties got so warm that the doors were closed; motion made to take a member into custody; apologies required, and altogether a scene which it is to well should not be detailed. It is clear, whether the law finally passes or not, the irritation of the parties out of doors will be rather increased than diminished, notwithstanding its severe arbitrary enactment.

Robbery and probable murder of a Southern Gentleman.—Yesterday about two o'clock, a negro called at the office of Messrs. Harden, in Wall st. and demanded change for a one thousand dollar note. He was asked where he got it from, and replied that it was given to him by a white man.—He was then told to go to the National Bank, as the bill was on one of that name, when he left. He was followed, and it was ascertained that he went in a contrary direction. Information was given to the Mayor, who ordered Gil Hayes to go in search of the negro, which he did, and arrested him.—Three $1000 bills were found on his person, which he said he picked up in a privy at the United states Hotel in Philadelphia. The Bills were sent to the Bank, where it was ascertained that they were the same which were paid to a southern gentleman a few days since. Upon these facts the negro was committed to prison, and Mr. Lownde started for Philadelphia, to find out if possible,

a fit and proper person to represent the Township of Halifax.

Jos. Jennings, Esq. in a few observations, seconded the nomination; and Mr. McNab addressed the assembled freeholders, on behalf of his conduct and principles.

Wm. Stairs Esq. was proposed by Adam Hemmeon, Esq. seconded by W. M. Hoffman, Esq.

Andrew Uniacke, Esq. was proposed by Wm. Lawson, Jr. Esq., seconded by Wm. Caldwell, Esq.

The Sheriff gave notice that the poll would be adjourned to Margaret's Bay on Monday the 29th inst. at 10 o'clock to continue there two days.

The poll was then opened.

STATE OF THE POLL at its close yesterday evening:—

UNIACKE,	117
McNAB,	103
STAIRS,	86

This first day's polling is tolerably convincing of the spirit with which the Election will be carried on by the Conservatives, and ominous of the result to the "great Liberal party."—*Ib.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning last a young man named Robinson, about 17 years of age an apprentice to Mr. H. G. Hill, carpenter, and who was employed at the new building opposite St. Matthew's Church, missed his footing, and fell from the third story to the ground flooring, a height of forty-five feet. Assistance was speedily procured when it was discovered that his thigh was broken, and skull fractured. He survived in great agony until Sunday morning, when death put a period to his sufferings.—*Ib.*

QUEBEC, November 3.—Snow storms have been experienced as far south as Missouri, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana, at which places on the 21st ultimo, the ground was covered to the depth of six inches. At East Randolph, in the state of Vermont, on the 25th, they had snow to the average depth of twenty inches, and in some places it had drifted to a depth of four feet. At Quebec the season has likewise set in prematurely, being about a month earlier than last year. Our first fall of snow, this year, was on the 21st ultimo, the same day, it will be seen, on which it fell in the southern states; since which time we have had two snow storms, the last of which, on Thursday, far exceeded those that preceded, as regards the quantity that has fallen, which must now average from 8 to 10 inches in depth.—*Gazette.*

KINGSTON, U. C., Oct. 31.

The Assembly was sitting at 10 o'clock on a motion of Mr. Boulton to re-commit the secret societies Bill. The debate had lasted for two or three hours, and would probably last till after midnight. Last night the house did not break up till about 2 o'clock, debating in committee on the same bill. The parties got so warm that the doors were closed; motion made to take a member into custody; apologies required, and altogether a scene which it is as well should not be detailed. It is clear, whether the law finally passes or not, the irritation of the parties out of doors will be rather increased than diminished, notwithstanding its severe arbitrary enactment.

Robbery and probable murder of a Southern Gentleman.—Yesterday about two o'clock, a negro called at the office of Messrs. Harden, in Wall st. and demanded change for a one thousand dollar note. He was asked where he got it from, and replied that it was given to him by a white man.—He was then told to go to the National Bank, as the bill was on one of that name, when he left. He was followed, and it was ascertained that he went in a contrary direction. Information was given to the Mayor, who ordered Gil Hayes to go in search of the negro, which he did, and arrested him.—Three $1000 bills were found on his person, which he said he picked up in a privy at the United states Hotel in Philadelphia. The Bills were sent to the Bank, where it was ascertained that they were the same which were paid to a southern gentleman a few days since. Upon these facts the negro was committed to prison, and Mr. Lownde started for Philadelphia, to find out if possible, if there was any truth in the negro's statement. The supposition is, that the person was enticed into one of the many dens of infamy with which this city abounds, known as *touch houses*, and robbed and probably murdered.—*New York Tribune.*

Negro Insurrection in Guess.—By the schooner Tremont, arrived at New York on Sunday, the Herald learns verbally from the Capt., that a day or two previously to his sailing, Sept. 15, the negro natives had risen on the French, two of the French residents were wounded, and 400 of the negroes killed. Two French men-of-war had been sent to quell the outbreak, and were lying at Geree when the Tremont left.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—On Saturday week, during a military drill, in the village of Bristol, Vermont, two respectable residents of that place John F. Bloss and Wm. Haskins, were engaged in charging a six pounder; they had rammed home the cartridge, and were withdrawing the ramrod, when the man stationed at the breech of the piece taking his thumb off the vent, it immediately discharged, carrying away the right arm of Mr. Haskins, and shivering his left in so shocking a manner that it will, doubtless, have to be amputated; his eyes were both put out, and his right shoulder broken to pieces; the flesh torn from his left arm, and he was otherwise much injured. There is little hopes of the recovery of either.

Mr. John W. Dorr, the *ex*-Governor of Rhode Island, has returned to Providence, and as a matter of course, been arrested and put in prison. His revolution was bloodless, but he will doubtless be tried for "treason against the States."

DARING ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY IN ALBANY.—ROBBER SHOT.—On Wednesday morning, an attempt was made to enter the house of Mrs. Aaron Throp, in Broadway, Albany, during the absence of Mrs. T. from the city, and while the house remained in charge of A. Roggen, Esqr. Mr. R. satisfied that a similar attempt had been previously made, had provided himself with one of Colt's revolving pistols, which he kept loaded by his bedside.—About 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning he was awoke by a noise about the house, and having entered the room whence he supposed the sound to proceed, he discovered that some one was endeavoring to open the window. Waiting till the burglar had raised the sash and presented himself at the opening, Mr. R. discharged his pistol, and at the third fire heard a groan, with which the fellow disappeared. Stains of blood were subsequently traced to the neighbourhood of a grocery store occupied by a disreputable person named Squire Ashly.

It was subsequently ascertained that Ashley left home about 1 o'clock Wednesday morning, in company with one Zeilman or Silliman who returned alone some two hours afterwards, and told Ashley's wife that her husband had been drowned in the basin.

On her examination Mrs. Ashley declared her belief that her husband fell into the basin, being drunk when he left home. Ashley is said to have served out a term in the Rhode Island State Prison. His body had not been discovered, when the agent of Messrs. Pomeroy & Co., from whom we have derived the above facts, left Albany.

Ziliman had been recognized by Alderman White, as one of the men who entered his house a few nights ago. Great excitement prevailed at Albany in consequence of the numerous burglaries recently perpetrated there.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

☞FRAUD.—A new species of artifice has just come to our knowledge, against which we feel it our duty to put the public on their guard. The high reputation which "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" has acquired throughout the world, has excited the cupidity of some unprincipled imitators who have endeavoured to introduce into the East and West Indies, America, &c. &c., their *highly noxious imitations*, for the real article—the wrappers and labels of which so closely resemble those of Messrs. Rowland's as to require a somewhat careful observation to detect the imposition. The only mode for the purchaser to avoid the imposition and escape the baneful effects of their vile counterfeits, is to inspect, with great care, the wrappers and labels, and follow the directions attached to the word "CAUTION" in Messrs. Rowland's Advertisement, which frequently appears in our paper. *See Advertisement.*

Died.

On Tuesday morning, after a short illness, John Robertson infant son of Mr. John R. Marshall.

On the 11th October, of Yellow Fever, at Mobile Alabama, in the 25th year of his age, Mr. William M'Dermott, late of this city.

At his residence in Canning, (Queen's County,) on the 8th inst. after a painful and protracted illness, Mr. Alexander McDonald, a native of North Britain, in the 53d year of his age.

At Gosseo Lake, (Queen's County), in October last, Mr. James Hunter, a native of Scotland, in the 82d year of his age, one of the oldest settlers in this Province, having come here with the Loyalists. He was universally esteemed by all who were in his acquaintance.

At Norfolk, Virginia, on 2d inst. in the 5th year of her age, Frances Maria, second daughter of Mr. Brock Wheeler.

At Chatham, Miramichi, on the 2d instant, Catherine Emily, daughter of Mr. James Johnston, merchant, aged 8 months.

Suddenly, at the same place, on the morning of Wednesday last, Mr. William Watson, a native of Scotland in the 38th year of his age.—And on Thursday morning, James Watson, eldest son of the above, aged five years.

At Bay du Vin sept. 23d, Jane, wife of Mr. Donald M'Rae, aged 39 years, leaving a husband and four children to lament their loss.

On the 31st October, of dropsy, after an illness of 8 months, Mr. Alexander M'Donald, of the Little Branch, Black River, in the 68th year of his age.—He was a native of Rosshire, Scotland, and emigrated to this country in the year 1803.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

At Digby, on the 3d instant, Mary Jane, second daughter of Captain John Bennet, aged three years and six months.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived, 9th—schr. spark, Baggot Halifax, fish.

Deborah, Nickerson, Halifax, sugar and fish.

10th—steamer Herald, Henneberry, Eastport; Jas Whitney, passengers and merchandise.

Brig Mariner, M'Donagh, Galway, 70; John Kerr & Co., ballast.

Wilkinson, Hudson, Fayal, 35 to order, ballast.—Part of the crew and passengers of the brig Borne, of and for Philadelphia, from London which put into Fayal, in distress, and was subsequently condemned arrived in the Wilkinson.

12th—schr. Martha Brae, Robbins, Halifax, sugar and molasses.

14th—schr. Eliza Jane, Evans, Boston, assorted cargo.

16th—schr. Emerald, Hull, Boston, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

11th—Enchantress, Phillips, Cork, deals, &c., R. Rankin & Co.; Thetis, Vaughan, London, timber and deals; John Hammond; Wolfville, Davys, Liverpool, timber, deals &c.; J. Kirk; Perthshire, Drake, London, timber & deals; John Robertson; schr. Brainard, Noonar, Boston, salt; George Thomas; Alexander Edmond, Strang, London, timber & deals; John Wishart; Prince Albert, Scott, Hull, timber & deals, John Robertson; schooner Eleanor Jane, sharp, Boston, coals & potatoes; R. D. Wilmot.

13th—Margaret Stickney, Liverpool, timber and deals; Jas. Smith; Barque Albion, Hicks, Bristol, timber and deals; John Mackay; Brig Homer, Dale, Gloucester, timber & deals; James Barber; Mazeppa, Middleton, Falmouth, timber and deals; R. D. Wilmot.

15th—Caledonia, Wishart, London, timber and deals; John Wishart; Britannia, Coulthart, Liverpool, timber and deals; J. Wishart.

16th—Oberon Addie, Hull, timber and deals; R. Rankin & Co; Lady Caroline, Ledbeater, London timber and deals; Wm. Hammond.

17th—ship Warrior, Huggins, Jamaica, boards, shingles, fish, &c.; Edw. C. Huggins; Lord Stanley, Baxter, London, timber & deals; S. Gardner.

The whale ship Pacific, owned by the Mechanics' Company, is reported at Payta, on the 20th August last, with 2400 barrels of oil.

The schr. Misty, from Sydney, reports the three masted schr. Pibella, from Sydney to Boston, lost at Arichat, on the 1st November.

The brig Constance, Jones, of Charlottetown, was moored in Orwel Bay, at the edge of the channel, on Wednesday night last, when, the tide having arisen and the wind blowing fresh, her stern was drifted on the flats at the side of the channel, and slipped down bows foremost into the channel, and her bow-ports being open, she immediately filled with water. All attempts to raise her have proved fruitless.—*Colonial Herald, P. E. I.*

The brig Taylor, Youens, of Sheilds, left Petitcodiac habour, on the 10th inst., for London. It being neap tides and the wind dead ahead, she struck on the sand flats about six miles down the river, capsized, and immediately filled. The crew, with the exception of two who were swept away with the boat, got on her side, and were taken off. The next tide canted her the other way, snapped the masts and bowsprit, and carried her up the river where she was secured. Hull unhurt.

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.

SUGAR CANDY.
To arrive per *Mayflower*, from London—
36 BOXES, (each 40lbs.) Finest White and Brown SUGAR CANDY—for sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
November 10.

"PROTECTION"
Insurance Company of Hartford,
SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Company, will attend to the Renewal of Policies issued by the late Agent, W. H. SCOVIL, Esquire, as also to effecting new Insurances against Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, ships on the stocks and in harbour, &c.
A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*
☞Office in Melick's Brick Building, Market square. September 15, 1843.

Wanted,
AN Active BOY, to carry Newspapers. Enquire at the "Chronicle" Office.

To Retailers.
CONFECTIONARY of the best quality, and of every description, may be had at the *Hibernian Hotel*, in lots of five pounds weight and upwards at 1s. 9d. per pound. As every kind is made from the pure loaf sugar, the Public will find them far superior to those imported; as some unwholesome stuffs are often used in colouring, the most simple Herbs have been procured and used in those manufactured by him, for that purpose, and every care taken in the manufacturing to insure satisfaction.
Please call and see. JAMES NETHERY.
November 17. [Con. 6m.]

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

Hyson Tea, Tobacco, Coffee, &c.
Landing Ex "Emerald," from Boston.
10 BOXES TOBACCO [2lbs each
17 do. Hyson TEA, in packets of
8 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.

Corporation Properties to be Let.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Mayor's Office until Saturday next the 18th November, instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from persons disposed to purchase the Revenues of the following Markets in this city, agreeably to the Market Law passed on the 8th November, instant, namely the Butchers' Market, City Market, and Market slip in King's and Queen's Wards; and also the Country Market fronting on King's square, from the 20th November instant, until the first day of April next. The parties tendering to state the sum they are willing to give for the Revenues arising from the three first named Markets in one Tender, and the amount to be given for the revenues of the last named Market in a separate Tender.

The party or parties approved, will be appointed Deputy Clerks of the said Markets, and entitled to demand and receive the several dues established by the said Market Law, subject to the orders of the Clerk of the Market or the Common Council for the regulation of said Markets. Persons tendering to name two responsible persons willing to become sureties for the payment of one half of the amounts offered, on the first day of February, and the remaining half on the first of April next. Further information will be given on application to any member of the committee.

L. DONALDSON, Mayor,
H. PORTER,
W. O. SMITH,
J. FAIRWEATHER,
L. W. DURANT,
W. HAGERTY.
} Committee.
16th November.

Mail Accommodation Coach between St. John & Fredericton.

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

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

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

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

Debates of the House of Assembly.

AS the time is approaching for another sitting of the Legislature, the subscriber takes an early opportunity of informing the Public that it is his intention to Publish the Debates of the House of Assembly during the next Session.

He has already made an engagement with a competent person (Mr. James Hogg,) who will give his entire attention during the Session to the arduous duties of a *faithful Reporter.*

Mr. Hogg's literary attainments are too well known to the Public to need any comment, by way of recommendation; and as he has never connected himself with a political party, he can have no object in view unless it may be to give an *impartial* Report of the speeches of our Representatives in the House of Assembly.

The Debates will be published *three times* a week, either in Quarto or Octavo form, as may hereafter be determined, and sent to subscribers for the "HEAD QUARTERS," for 7s. 6d.; or to such persons as may require them unconnected with that paper, for 10s., exclusive of postage.

☞All orders for the Debates, especially to non-subscribers for the "Head Quarters," must be post paid, and accompanied with Cash, or the name of a responsible person, who may be considered a sufficient guarantee, for payment, when called for.
Nov. 17. JAMES P. A. PHILLIPS.

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.

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.

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.

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 Drew CLOTHS—of all colours and textures;
Ditto TWEEDS, MOLESKINS, FLANNELS
Saxonys, Orleans, Cassimeres, printed and plain CALICO of every description.
READY MADE CLOTHING.
12 Bales of London SLOPS—of the latest fashion; consisting of—
Diamond and Plain, Beaver, Pilot, Waterproof, Kersey, and Duffield COATS;
Superfine, Drew, and Frock COATS;
Superfine PANTALOONS—of every description and texture;
Silk, satin, Valencia, Velvet, and Tweed VESTS.
SEAMEN'S OUTFITS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMES—*consisting of*—
Monkey and Pea COATS; JACKETS and PANTALOONS of every description and texture;
Red, Blue and White flannel Shirts, Lambs wool ditto; Regatta striped and white ditto;
Flannel Drawers of every description;
Blankets, Counterpanes, Rugs, &c. &c.
4 Cases of Beaver HATS and CAPS; Cloth, seal skin, and fur ditto; Glazed Hats and Caps;
Umbrellas; Travelling Bags and Trunks of all sizes;
2 Cases assorted HOSIERY; Fur, worsted, chamois, 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.

Phœnix Building,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.
HORSFALL & SHERATON
Have just received per "BELMONT," and other recent Arrivals, a supply of **Goods** for the **Fall Trade**—consisting of—
BLACK & col'd superfine BROAD CLOTHS, Pilot and Beaver ditto,
Buckskins, Doeskins, and Tweeds,
Valencia, Satin and Velvet Vestings,
Orleans, Parisians, and Britannia Cloths,
Lastings Camlets, and Paramatta do.
French Merinos, silk Orleans, Lustre Cloths, Chenie Chusans, and Crape de Anoys,
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,
Diornic 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.

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. Prying Pans; 50 Plough share Moulds,
120 bundles sheet Iron, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26;
100 boxes sheet Iron (Canada Plates,)
50 do. Tin Plates, IC. ICW. IX. IXX. DC. DX. DXX;
12 pairs Forge Bellows, ast'd, 24, to 36 in.;
50 Franklin and Register GRATES, ast'd;
100 Canada close stoves ast'd, 20 3 to 2 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.*

27th October, 1843.
No. 2. North Market Wharf.
C. & W. H. ADAMS,
Have just received per ship "Wolfville," from Liverpool:—
18 CASKS HARDWARE—consisting of cardenter's patent, improved and common RIM LOCKS; Mortice Locks with and without ebony furniture; stock Locks; patent and common BUTT HINGES, SCREWS; chest, cupboard, Desk, Till, Pad, and Trunk Locks, H. HL. T. Table, strap, Plate, Hook & Eye and Venetian shutter HINGES; Norfolk, Run and Lancashire Latches; French Latches; French Latches, 2, 3, and 4 keys; Brass and Iron Night Latches; japan'd and brass Door Bolts; Coffin Furniture; Percussion Caps; brass, copper and iron SPARROWBILLS; Heel Plates, cut and wrought Brads & Tacks; Bed screws, Wove Wire; Paint, Dust, scrubbing, shoe, Hearth and Black Lead BRUSHES; Skates, Joiner's Tools; counter weighing Machines, with copper and tin scoops; Riddles; Seives; brass, japan'd and Iron Candlesticks; Japan'd LAMPS; Brass blind roller Ends and Rack Pullies; pierced Iron and Green wire FENDERS; silver plated Candlesticks and Snuffers; tin'd, untin'd and enamelled Tea Kettles, Saucepans and Basins; spittoons, Perry's Inkstands, Thrums, Gimblets, Steelyards, Fire Pans, Hat pins, Gun Flints, Tea Trays, Bread knife and snuffer Trays; trout and 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.

Brandy, Dublin Stout, Cherry Brandy, Sperm Candles and Vinegar.
Now landing ex Portland, from London:
10 HHDS. finest COGNAC BRANDY; [*Martell's.*]
6 ditto Guinness' Dublin Brown Stout;
10 cases (ea. 2 doz. pints) sup'r. Cherry Brandy;
10 boxes London Sperm Candles;
2 hhds. London VINEGAR; for sale by
October 20. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

20 BARRELS PORK; 10 Do. BEEF; for sale by the subscriber.
Oct. 27. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

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.

September 22, 1843.
FALL GOODS.
Just arrived per *Rotschild, Evergreen*, and *New Zealand*, from Liverpool, the following Articles—
PLAIN and Figured ORLEANS;
Printed Saxony and Plaid Camlets;
Woollen SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs;
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Grey and White shirting Cottons;
Checks, stripes, and homespuns;
Blankets and Counterpanes; Flannels, serges, and Baizes; Printed Saxony Flannel;
Twilled striped shirtings;
Cotton Warps; Woollen Tweeds; Moleskins; satinetts and Drills;
Knitting Worsteds and Yarns;
Linens, Lawn, Diaper, Hollands, sheetings, Canvas and Osnaburgh;
Muslins of all kinds.
—ALSO—
Per ship "British Queen" from London:
A large assortment of MUFFS, Boas, & Capes;
Black and coloured VELVETS;
Silks, satins, sarsnetts and Crapes;
Ribbons, Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Orleans, Saxony and Parisians;
Netts, Laces, Blonds and Quillings;
Lambs Wool and Worsted Hosiery;
GLOVES—of every description;
Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes;
Gents' Hats, Scarfs, Hand'kfs, stocks, Gloves, Braces, Lambs Wool Vests and Drawers;
Valencia, satin, Valencia Toilenette, and Cashmere Vestings;
Pilot, Beaver, Diamond Beaver, Kersey, Cassimore, 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.

CUT NAILS
Of Home Manufacture, at "GORDON'S" Hardware Store—Dock street, Wholesale and Retail—
CUT NAILS, from 3'dy to 24'dy; Flooring BRADS 3¾ and 4 inches, and 6'dy and 8'dy Finishing NAILS—all manufactured at the Factory of Messrs. HARRIS & ALLAN, by experienced Workmen, from the best English double refined Iron, and will be found well worthy the attention of Mechanics, &c.
3d November, 1843. T. R. GORDON.

Blacksmith Business.
THE Subscriber grateful for former favours, has the pleasure of informing his Patrons and the Public, that he has again resumed his labours at the Anvil. His place of business is at the lower end of Peters' Wharf, where every article in his line will be made with despatch and satisfaction to his employers. Orders from an Anchor to a Nail, thankfully received.
HENRY NICHOLLS.
September 29, 1843.

Port, Sherry, Marsalla, Claret, Brandy,
Geneva, London, Brown Stout and Pale Ale.
Now landing ex 'Alexander Edmond' from London:
2 PIPES and 2 Hhds } superior old PORT WINE;
7 Hhds. superior Pale and Brown SHERRY,
2 Pipes do, MARSALLA;
2 Hhds. superior Claret, (*Chateau Lateur.*)
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.

SAINT JOHN HOTEL.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he has Re-Leased the SAINT JOHN HOTEL. He returns his most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received during the last Four Years, and he begs to say that nothing will be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the same.
JOSEPH SCAMMELL.
Saint John, N. B., October 20, 1843.

GORDON'S
HARDWARE STORE, DOCK-ST.
Per LADY SALE, *from Glasgow:*
553 PIECES HOLLOW WARE—consisting of POTS, from ½ to 35 gallons; BAKE PANS and Covers, from 10 to 17 inches; SPIDERS, from 10 to 16 inches; Griddles and Frying Pans, hool'd and swivell'd, assorted, to 17 inches;
1 case 'Thompson's' AUGURS, assorted;
1 bale cotton COFFIN CORD, assorted, White, Black and Mixed.
Per Wolfville, *from Liverpool:*
3 casks of best Sheffield GOODS viz.—Saws of every description; Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, with Sugar Basin and Cream Ewer to match; Hot Water Jugs; Urns, Candlesticks, Spoons, RAZORS, Razor Cases and Strops; CHEAP Pocket Jack and Pen Knives; Table CUTLERY in great variety, with and without Forks; German silver Forks and Spoons; a few RAZORS and KNIVES of *Rodgers'* best make; *Coms'* 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 and eye, table, back flap, dove-tail and latin 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, Buck 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.
November 2. T. R. GORDON.

NEW GOODS.
C. W. KETCHUM,
West side of Prince Wm. street,
HAVING sold out the whole of his Stock in August last, is now able to present for the inspection of his customers an entire NEW ASSORTMENT of Fancy and heavy Goods, chosen with the utmost care from the best Warehouses in Great Britain and Paris.—Having determined to sell for CASH ONLY, he feels confident the public will carry him out in this respect, as he will be able to sell under established prices, and on inspection, for variety and cheapness, his stock will be found to compete with any in the market. He has received per *Lady Caroline, Enchantress, Portland*, and *Wolfville:*—
10,000 Pairs Winter, Doe, Moltonian, Beaver, Woodstock, Cashmere, Oxford, Berlin, Norway, Buck, Chamoise, Military, Kid & silk Gloves and Mitts; Fur Gloves and Gauntlets; Hosiery, Braces, &c.
Sable, Martin, Real and Mock Ermine, Chinchilla, Squirrel, Fitch, Lynx, Racoon, swansdown and Siberian Mink MUFFS, BOAS, CARDINALS, and SHAWLS;
For Trimming, &c.; MILLINERY, Artificial FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.; Merino, Lambs'-wool, and Scotch ribbed shirts and Drawers;
A great variety of shawls, Pellerines, Cravats, 1-2 squares, Cardinals, &c.; French Dimity, Rouches, Laces, Netts, Collars, &c.; Cases of Bonnet SHAPES;
Silks, DuCapes, satins and VELVETS—in all colours;
Gentlemen's Cravats and Vestings;
Plaid CLOAKINGS, in great variety of the Queen's, Prince Alberts, Southerland, Argyle, Gipsey, Fraser, Flower of Dumblane, Lochiel'er, shepherds, sliding scale, Forty second, and Monirose *TARTANS;*
Gala and Jacquard CLOAKINGS; German, China, and Plain silk VELVETS; Moleskins;
Welsh and Saxony FLANNELS; Kerseys, swansdowns; Hollands, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, &c.
Sarsnet, satin, Taffeta, Velvet, China shaded, Grey and White Cottons, and Long Cloths; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, as low as 7½d. each; silk, Turkey Red, and coloured ditto; Vestings, scarfs, Mufflers, &c.
TWEEDS, Broadcloths, Doeskins, &c.; Checks, Worsted Plaids; Cotton Reels and Balls;
Gold and Silver BUTTONS in great variety;
Gentlemen's silk, satin, and Velvet scarfs and Vest Patters to match; Pocket and Neckerchiefs of all kinds;
Stays, Corsets, &c.; Ladies Winter Pellerines, scarfs, Capes and Manties; Cords and Tassels for ditto.
Brussels *CARPETINGS*; Orleans, Llama, Parisian, and China Chusan Cloths, Merinoes, Delains, &c. very low.
Book, striped, Check, Drawn, swiss, and Jacconet MUSLINS, French and Scotch Ginghams;
54 and 64 Printed *Cottons*; French Cashmere, India, Paisley, heavy Plaid, Nett, silk, satin, & Velvet shawls and scarfs; small Wares of various kinds;
Berlin Wools and Patterns; Fringes and Gimps, &c. &c. Oct. 20, 1842.

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; sets of Gun Furniture; Bullet Moulds; Sword Canes;
Smith Hammers; sash Weights; sad IRONS; Iron Weights; Traces; Shovels; 1 Bundle shoe Thread; Waggon Boxes; Nails; Tea Kettles; SHOT; Codlines and Twines; Sheeblla; ships scrubbing Brushes; Spiders; Griddles; with 4 large casks of assorted useful Articles.
Also per Wolfville—
MILL, Whip, Cut, Billet, Turning, and Lock SAWS, Coopers' Knives, Plane Irons, spokeshaves, (plated and plain) spare Braces, ship Scrapers, Garden Hoes, Hand and Whip Saws, Waster, Warding, Watch, and Kit Files, Tabls, 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.

Cheap Hat and Cap
STORE.
Per 'Lady Caroline'—FROM LONDON—
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED:
12 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,

London Brown Stout,
AND
Manilla Cheroots.

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

Brandy, Tea, Rum, & Sugar.

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

Sugar and Oil.

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

SALT in store.

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

Foster's Shoe Store.

JUST RECEIVED,

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

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

A Six Dollar Book at Half Price.

Just Published,

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

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

Preparing for Publication:

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

Iron, Tin Plates, &c.

The subscriber has received per "New Zealand" from Liverpool:
100 BARS "Banks' Best" REFINED IRON, 20 Tons;
590 Bundles Round IRON, from 1-4 to 1-2 inch, 1-2 cwt. each;
4784 Bars Common ditto, *well assorted*, 100 do., consisting of—½ to 3 inches Squares,
½ to 3 do. Rounds,
1 to 4x¼ do. Flats,
1 to 5x⅜ 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, Genova, Wine, &c.

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

TEAS.

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

Domestic Manufacture!

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

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

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

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

Wool can be left at the places directed in former advertisements, and will be attended to according to directions.
SEYMOUR PICKETT.
Golden Vale, Kingston, June 14.

CANVAS.

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

OAKUM.

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

Steamer Nova-Scotia,
CAPTAIN JOHN LEAVITT,

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

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

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

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

The Sackville Route

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

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

Ornamental Hair Cutting, and Curling Saloon.

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

W. F. BROOKS

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

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

Attention paid to the cutting of Children's Hair.

WIGS made in a fashionable and superior manner.

Ladies's Curls and Frizettes on hand.

N. B. Razors put in complete order.

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

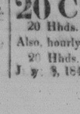
MOLASSES, &c.

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

TIN, Sheet Iron, &c.

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

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



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

Sugar, Tea, &c.

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

Pork, Cordage, Canvas, Chains.

Just received, per recent arrivals:
50 BBLS. Prime and Clear PORK;
30 cases TOBACCO;
50 Tons IRON, assorted;
200 Bolts best Navy British Canvas;
50 ditto Brown do;
30 Pieces Osnaburgs;
8 tons cordage, spunyarn, hamberline, housline;
1 chain Cable, 1¼ in.; 20 do. from ¾ to 1¼ in.;
A quantity of short link CHAIN.
The above will be sold low, on application to
22d sept. JOHN ROBERTSON.

SACRED MUSIC.

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

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

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

CANVAS & BOLT ROPE.

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

NEW HAIR WORK.

JUST received—a good assortment of Ladies' Ringlets, Curls, Frizzets and Madonna Bands.

ALSO—Gents patent Wigs, and Metallic Top Pieces.
8th sept. WM. MAJOR.

Brandy, Tea, &c.

20 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA—of very superior quality;
20 Hhds. bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
Also, hourly expected in the *Argent*, from London
20 Hhds. Martell's BRANDY.
July 8, 1843. W. H. STREET.

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

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

James G. Bolles, *Secretary.*

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

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

The Minerva Life Assurance Company,

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

TRUSTEES.

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

DIRECTORS.

Francis Mills, Esq. Chairman; James Walkinshaw, Esq. Dep. Chairman.
Wm. Chippindale, Esq.; Thomas Heath, Esq.; Thomas Morgan, Esq.; Edward Sept. Codd Esq.; Edwin Leaf, Esq.; John Stewart, Esq.; John Harvey, Esq.; William Lyall, Esq.; J. J. Zornlin, Jun. Esq.

AUDITORS.

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

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

Tables and every Information can be obtained at the Office.

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

Important to Families and others.

Cheap Boots & Shoes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHARP'S COMPOUND
Concentrated Alkaline
Infusion of Sarsaparilla.

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

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

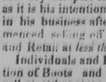
The infusion contains all the properties of the Sarsaparilla, in a highly concentrated state, together with the addition of an alkali, which is strongly recommended by the late Abernethy, also by professor Brande, who in a late edition of his valuable work on Pharmacy, says, "the addition of an alkali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

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

New Perfumery,
COSMETICS AND SOAPS.

THE subscriber has opened a splendid assortment of NEW PERFUMERY, SOAPS, &c. among which are the following choice Perfumes:—Victoria Bouquet, Prince Albert's Bouquet, the Princesss Bouquet, Adelaide Perfume, Daws' Perfume for the Handkerchief, Hanney's Rondeletia, Essence of Rose, Rose Bloom, Milk of Roses, Smyth's Lavender Water, Arquebuzade Circassian Cream for the Hair, &c.—SOAPS; Prince Albert's Ambrosial Shaving Cream; Riggs' Military Shaving Soap; Grattie & Poirces' Ekemelik or Sultana Soap; Floating Soap; Rose Soap; Sand Balls; Brown and White Windsor Soap, &c. &c.
May 17. JOHN G. SHARP.

NATHANIEL ADAMS'
BOOT and SHOE STORE,
Basement Story of the Saint John Hotel, King Street, St. John, N. B.



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

☞ Orders punctually attended to.

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

*** Two or three Journeymen will meet with constant employment at the above Establishment.

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

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

is universally acknowledged to be the only article that will effectually *produce* and *restore* Hair, (including Whiskers, Mustachios, and Eyebrows,) prevent it from falling off or turning grey, free it from scurf and dandriff, and render it delightfully soft, silky, curly and glossy.

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

*** To further insure the genuine article, see that the words "*Rowland's Macassar Oil*" are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 20,028 letters,—WITHOUT THIS NONE ARE GENUINE.

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

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

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

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

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

ROWLANDS' ODONTO
OR, PEARL DENTIFRICE,

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

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

Rowland's
ESSENCE OF 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.

Cash Only.

M. O'DONELLY, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

WOULD beg to acquaint his friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced manufacturing Boots and Shoes, on the corner of Prince Wm. and Princess streets, adjoining the Grocery Establishment of Mr. J. O'Donelly, and having for many years previous to 1836 conducted the operative part of his Brother's business in the same line, (then established where the Commercial Bank now stands,) which with strictly adhering to the *cash system*, and a punctual attention to all orders intrusted to him, he hopes will receive for himself a share of public patronage.
June 2, 1843.

New Store.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.,

In the store late in the occupation of Mr. J. D. MacIntyre, opposite McMillan's Book store, Prince Wm. street:

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

—ALSO—

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

Received per Prince Albert,
[Last Week.]

Corner of Dock-street and Market-square:

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

NEW ARRIVALS.

per ship *Glasgow*, from Liverpool, comprising as follows:

4 BALES Grey Shirting *COTTONS*;
3 " White do. do.
2 bales Twill'd Striped do.
1 " Printed *COTTONS*;
1 " FLANNELS,
1 " Moleskins, & Fancy Trowsering
1 " Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS,
1 " Lining Cottons;
2 " Cheap Orleans & SAXONY.

Which together with a large stock of Gents. Hats Ladies BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c., are selling at very reduced Prices for Cash by
July 28 W. G. LAWTON.

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

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

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

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

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

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

22d September, 1843.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have just received per *Belmont*, from Liverpool:
40 BOXES IC TIN; 8 do. IX ditto;
5 do. DC do.; 55 bundles sheet Iron;
20 bags spikes, 2½ to 4½ inch;
3 rolls sheet ZINC; 4 ditto sheet LEAD;
2571 bars common IRON, well assorted;
30 bundles ditto ⅝ and ¾ round and square.

Mechanics' Institute.

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

Admission for one year, to Members of the Institute, with or without family, - - 5s.
Ditto to non-members, do. - 7s. 6d.
not transferable;
Single Admission, - - - - 7½d

The Museum will be open on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week, commencing on Monday next, 31st July, from 2 to 4 p. m.

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

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

General Agency and Commission Office,

No. 18, Cornhill, London, opposite the New Exchange.

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

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

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

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

FALL GOODS.

Ex *Belmont* and *Prince Albert.*

13 BALES GREY WARP;
10 do. Grey and White Shirtings;
2 Bales shirting stripes; 1 bale Blankets;
2 do. Flannels; 1 do. Vestings, &c.;
1 do. Serges; 1 do. Doeskins and Tweeds;
2 do. Pilot and Beaver Cloths;
5 do. Prints and Furnitures.

Daily expected from London ex *Lady Caroline:*
100 chests Fine CONGO TEA;
100 Coils RATLINE, 6 and 9 thread;
2 cases INDIGO;
Casks of starch, Vitriol, salts, &c.
Bales Osnaburghs, Orleans Cloths;
Linens; Threads; Reels, &c. &c.
L. H. DEVEBER & SON
22d sept. 6i *Prince Wm. street.*

COFFEE.

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

Roman and Patent MARBLE **CEMENT.**

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

Salt, Oakum, Cordage, &c.

Per barque *Perthshire*, from Liverpool.
8000 BUSHELS SALT;
40 bundles Prime OAKUM;
10 Tons CORDAGE, assorted, from two yarn spunyarn to 6 inch;
1 ton Bolt ROPE; 1600 sheets Patent FELT;
3 tons BOLT COPPER, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1 1-8, and 1 1-4 inch;
2 tons Composition sheathing Nails, 3½ to 3½ 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.

Cordage, Brandy, &c.

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

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

G. T. WILEY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BRASS and IRON—Bott, T, H, Hi, 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., Nippers, Pivers, Pinchers, Callipers.

RASPS and FILES—Double and single cut, flat, half round, rat tail, mill, hand and whitesaw 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, reelyards, Grocers' Box and Flanch Coffee Mills: Crimping Machines, Italian sad and Box Ions, Enamelled, Tin'd and Untin'd Tea Kettles, Saucepans, &c. Tea canisters, Dish Covers: Stew Pans, Griddles, Frying Pans, Gridirons—assorted Hollow ware, Garden and ditching spades, hoes, round and square shovels, horse Traces—Rels o sheet Lead, &c. &c. &c.

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

☞ Further supplies daily expected from Sheffield, Birmingham and Wolverhampton.
Saint John, May 5, 1843.

INDIA HOUSE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The subscriber has recently received by arrivals from Britain and the West Indies:
20 HHDS. GENEVA; 20 do. Brandy;
5 Puncheons Malt Whisky;
26 Puncheons JAMAICA RUM;
10 Puncheons RUM—very high proof;
10 chests souchong TEA;
20 boxes Glasgow Pale YELLOW SOAP;
300 boxes *Steele's SOAP;*
A few Barrels PEARL BARLEY;
20 casks (each 4 dozen) *Byass'* Brown Stout;
20 casks (each 5 dozen) pints ditto;
8 Hogsheads Brown Stout;
Which in addition to his former extensive stock of Wines, Spirits, &c., he offers for sale low for cash. W. H. STREET.
In store—3 Tierces Saleratus.
June 2, 1843.

BUNTING'S VETERINARY TABLET;

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

By Peter Bunting, Veterinary Practitioner, St. John.

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

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

PORK.—Now landing ex *Fame*, from Boston; 10 bbls. prime PORK; 10 ditto Mess do.
Also in store: 25 bbls. clear PORK; for sale by
October 20 J. DeWolfe Spurr.

*