THE Weekly Chronicle

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THE CHRONICLE

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

JULY.		R. SUN.	S. SUN.	S. MOON.	H. W.	
29	Saturday,	4 45	7 27	0 31	0 40	
30	Sunday,	4 46	7 26	8 57	1 17	
31	Monday,	4 47	7 25	9 24	1 57	
1	Tuesday,	4 48	7 23	9 55	2 43	
2	Wednesday,	4 49	7 22	10 30	3 40	
3	Thursday,	4 50	7 21	11 11	4 54	
4	Friday,	4 51	7 20	morn	6 25	

First Quarter 2d day. 6h. 47m. even.

Public Institutions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Business at present conducted under the Firm of ROBERTSON & MARSHALL, as Blacksmiths, dissolves by mutual consent on the First day of May next. All unsettled accounts connected with the Firm, will be closed by John R. MARSHALL, who is duly authorised to perform the same.

DAVID M. ROBERTSON,
JOHN R. MARSHALL.

St. John, April 27, 1843.

THE Business formerly conducted under the Firm of Robertson & Marshall, as Blacksmiths, &c., will be continued by the subscriber on his own account, at the old stand South side North Slip.

JOHN R. MARSHALL

FOR SALE AS ABOVE—

60 ASSORTED ANCHORS; Edge Tools of all descriptions constantly on hand.

Also, to Let for One or Three Years—The TANNERY establishment in Union street, formerly occupied by George Whittekir, junr., apply as above. April 28.

Dissolution!

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

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

May 17, 1843.

☞NOTICE.

THE differences between the undersigned John Kerr Edmund Kaye, and James R. Crane, having been amicably arranged, and the dissolution of the Partnership between them, under the firm of JOHN KERR & CO., mutually resolved on.—Notice is hereby given, That all debts due to the said partnership are to be paid to, and those due from the same, discharged by the said John Kerr and Edmund Kaye.

JOHN KERR,
EDMUND KAYE.
JAMES R. CRANE.

26th April.

☞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.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having retired from the firm of JOHN KERR & Co., and having taken that commodious Fire-proof BRICK BUILDING on the North Market Wharf, formerly occupied by Messrs. JAMES LOCKWOOD & Co., where he intends carrying on the business of *Commission Merchant and General Agent*, offers his services to his friends and the Public in that capacity with the assurance that the facilities he proposes will enable him to give satisfaction to them who may entrust him with their business.

May, 1843. JAMES R. CRANE.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Firm of John Kerr & Co. will in future be continued by the subscribers under the same Firm. JOHN KERR.

26th April. EDMUND KAYE.

Poetry.

LINES ON FRIENDSHIP.

WRITTEN AT THE REQUEST OF A YOUNG LADY.

"And what is friendship but a name
A charm that lulls to sleep." GOLDSMITH.

And is it thus philosophy
Would chill that sacred flame:
And leave to heaven-born friendship
No savour but a name.
It may not be: there is for it
A prouder noble praise,
Because it soothes the aching heart,
And every pang allays.

'Tis true it charms and lulls to sleep
The wretchedness of woe,
But deeper than that soothing calm
Will friendship's mercies go.
It sheds throughout the inmost soul
A flood of nameless joy;
It gives a beauty to the mind,
Time never can destroy.

Let rees'ning pride dissemble
And with its cold applause
Proclaim to disappointed wit,
Its stoic creeds and laws;
Give me the gen'rous friendly voice,
Give me the friendly hand,
Yes, give me the good friendship
That will for ever stand.

What in this changing vale of tears,
Can real comfort bring:
Is it distinction, pride, or wealth,
Or any earthly thing.
True, we can find Religion here,
But that would have no end,
If man were destined to exist
Without a bosom friend.

Who has not felt within his heart
The tumult of despair?
Who has not felt how far too weak
The hope which struggled there.
And he who proves in time like this
A friendship truly warm,
But owns the rapture of his mind
And smiles upon the storm.

I do not call that friendship
Which smiles in sunniest day,
But in the frown of adverse fate
Would coldly turn away.
He's not a friend who only comes
In fortune's fav'ring gale,
Who courts you when in plenteousness,
Then leaves you to bewail.

No—Friendship such as David had,
For Jonathan of yore.
Is of that true immortal stamp,
Which lasts for evermore.
It bears upon its manly brow,
The impress of its kind;
It speaks in every living tongue
The language of the mind.

Then give to me a noble friend,
One noble and sincere:
I'll prize him more than costly gems
And ever hold him dear.
His friendship will be soothing balm,
In ev'ry scene of woe,
Triumphantly will prove the fact
There's Friendship here below.

AN ANSWER TO THE "MAN OF TIPPERARY."

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO PROFESSOR BUTT.

(From the Kerry Post.)

While British hosts do guard our coasts,
For foreign foes right little care we,
The loyal man he seldom boasts,
He scorns the threats of Tipperary.

"Repeal, Repeal," the traitor's cry,
It is a theme they never vary;
'Tis heard from city and from town,
But loudest rings from Tipperary.

For there the blood-hounds saunter free,
There wild revenge is never weary,
And every day new victims fall
To glut the fiends of Tipperary.

There's not a spot 'neath Heaven's expanse,
Where deeds are done so dark and dreary;
There's not a mountain, wood, or dell,
But's stained with blood in Tipperary.

Oh, many a wretched widow cries
Aloud for blood, and, in despair, she
Clasps to her bosom her child who weeps
Its murdered sire in Tipperary.

Dark savage men shout on Repeal,
All loyal hearts despise and dare ye,
For British weal with British steel,
We yet may meet in Tipperary.

Then hoist "the Union," Britain's pride,
While free it floats, right little care we
For rebel's hate, or murd'rer's spite,
Or all the fiends of Tipperary.

Miscellany.

PAGES FROM UNPUBLISHED M. S. S.

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRONICLE.

[By Peter Gasket.]

CHAPTER XVII.

The sun had risen over the distant mountains now for the first time, distinctly visible, tho' still at a great distance from the deck of the Eaglet, as she made the land near Valparaizo; his disc had a hue deeper than ordinary, and appeared as if shorn of his usual vivifying rays, yet for all this the morning was indeed beautiful, a scarce perceptible breeze would now and then fill the wide expanded sails of the vessel lifting her cheerfully over the heavy ground swell that rolled from the ocean, and showing the bright copper under her bows as she broke the water in her onward course, the distant lands seemed set on a belt of silver and loomed large in the distance, the white clouds floated like wreaths around the brows of the hoary glacivred Andes assuming different fanciful shapes as if motioned hither and thither by the rod of a conjuror.

The watch had been called, the decks washed down, every rope hauled taught, and the sails trimmed to catch the light breezes which swept softly over the waters.

"She'd go wi' no wind at all, Sir" answered the boatswain to an interrogatory of the lieutenant of the watch, as they gazed in pride on their vessel.

"I almost believe she would Mr. Mountain,' but still she needs watching: 'I don't like the looks of the clouds along the land yonder" replied the lieutenant, as he directed the attention of the boatswain to the fleecy gatherings on the tops of the Andes.

"I have been looking at them, and take John Mountains word for it, smooth as things look now, it will be rough enough afore night." Having come to this conclusion the old sailor stalked forward, leaving the lieutenant on the quarter deck heartily wishing the Captain's appearance from the cabin, yet loth to call him from seemingly so slight aboding of danger, which might vanish as the sun gained intensity.

His patience was not long put to the test, for he had scarcely taken half a dozen turns ere he was relieved from his anxiety. On directing the Captain's attention to the object of his fears, the men were roused to activity by the shrill pipe of the boatswain and the cry "all hands shorten sail." As the men came off the fore yard they muttered their wonderings at seemingly so strange an order as to 'see all clear to send the yards and masts upon deck' while every thing appeared so fair around, and the schooner speeding to port.

Ne'er fash yers'le wi it, answered an old tempest tost Scotchman, the Captain kens his ain business best, I was ance tell'it o' the wraiths o' wind in these parts.

'Come, work now and yarns afterwards, Donald,' answered the midshipman who was seeing the bunt of the sail well rolled up.

In a short time the Eaglet was clipped of her wide spread wings, her topmasts lowered thro' the caps, her long spars lay fore and aft on deck well lashed, the jib boom was run in, the mainsail lowered and stowed, and she lay with her head off the land under a close reefed foresail—yet still there was no sign of elemental war—the light morning breeze was growing fainter and fainter, and under so little canvas her motion through the water was scarcely perceptible.

'You may pipe to breakfast Mr. Mountain" said the Captain, and as soon as the people have had it we will double lash the boats, and tell the gunner to get extra breechings on the guns.

'Aye aye sir,' responded the boatswain, and the Captain continued his walk with his lieutenant.

'Fred, we are to have a touch of such a tornado as will put the Eaglets weatherly qualities to the test. It was such a day as this we were caught on the coast of Cuba, in the old Latona—we will both recollect that day said the Captain.'

'Yes, answered the lieutenant, and things look'd no more threatening than they do now, tho' it came sooner.'

'Aye Fred, and that is the circumstance why I fear this will be the severer of the too, tho' I cannot give a single plausible reason for thinking so, unless the pent up winds are gathering additional force in yon grim mountains to burst from their barriers and pour their wrath upon us.

'Well, Captain, be it so,' I wish we were at anchor in Valparaizo, instead of daring the devel out here, even if it was broadside on to the big yankee frigate, which must be at anchor there or drifting like ourselves somewhere also in the Pacific. Tom, if we only had the Samaranis, and a crew of such hearts as man our little schooner, we would tell such a tale of her as would give one another swab, big as she is we will yet have a slap at her, tho' we do suffer for it afterwards.'

'She must be a splendid frigate,' they say she has the scantling of a 74, and carries many more guns than she rates—but Fred the clouds are creeping so far down the mountains we can scarcely see any part of them.

Every precaution was used to meet the tempest, the signs of whose coming were now momentarily more beding, already a gloomy mantle seemed cast upon the distant land, and its sombre folds fell upon the waters. The sun which had risen above this felt powerless, its rays intercepted by the misty stratum, the sea fowl flew wildly about, the heat was oppressive and the breeze had fainted away to a dead calm.

Every turn the two officers made aft their eyes turned instinctively towards the land, but every precaution had been used to meet its violence.

'By Jove! Fred, its coming now,' 'stand by sheets and hanlyard,' roared the captain, 'let go peak and throat halyards.' The men sprang to their stations, and the sail which had flapped idly about came down on deck, and the attention of all was directed to the spot from whence the tornado was expected, a low murmuring sound from the complaining waters as if loth to be raised from their lethargy fall at first faintly on the ear, the horizon was girt with a snowy ring above which heavy clouds rolled onward in threatening volumes, puffed to bursting with their windy contents: it came, but the Eaglet, under bare poles, met gallantly its almost overwhelming violence, as if a better spirit infused her frame than the one which rode on the tempest. As it was, the tremendous violence of the wind bore the schooner almost on her beam ends, but obedient to her helm which had been put up, she slowly paid off, and under her bare poles swept swiftly o'er the boiling waves, which had arisen as if by magic. Yet still the wind increased, now and then varying several points on each quarter, the Capt. and a weather beaten quartermaster met with the helm each deviation from her course.

A storm staysail was rigged forward, to and the groaning ribs of the schooner it seemed an overpowering weight of canvas yet the additional speed thus obtained caused less dread from the tremendous seas which followed in her course.

"Good God! what a tempest, Fred. He only knows how it shall end for us"—look at that' pointing to a huge wave which broke alongside, throwing the spray high over the vessel and flooding her decks in its dying wrath.'

"Hold on for your lives lads' and the clear voice of the Capt. was carried forward among the crew, who had instinctively caught hold of the leading lines which were stretched fore and aft. 'Starboard a little Quartermaster—there steady 'starboard it is sir'; but she behaves like a lady continued the old veteran in answer—this encomium was elicited as the water pounced in a torrent over the taffrail.

Like a ruffled seabird she shook herself free from her burden, and lifted cheerily on the bosom of another wave tho' the storm God sat enthroned upon its crest.'

The Gale had continued nearly two hours with unabated violence during which the Eaglet had run from the land with the speed of the lightning's glance, but now it showed evident symptoms of abated vigour, so much so that she was now laid too under a close reefed foresail.

There is something peculiarly wild and awful in a gale at sea, but although the imagination may fire at the description and the bold heart unused to its terrors may wish to share the dangers run, yet the boldest sailor when he escapes their toils, wishes ardently that each may be his last. There is something depressing in being shut out as it were from the sympathy of the world, and your contemplation limited to those around you, the heaven itself is denied your view by the misty clouds that roll between—and wet and comfortless you hold on to windward or roll to leeward, where you may depend nothing more than oak and iron softened by a few coils of rope will bring you up: it was thus gentle Reader when I was at sea, tho' things may have altered in this piping time of peace.

Owing to the skill of the Commander and the precautions used in the morning, the schooner had manfully weathered the storm, not a single casualty had occurred: it proves how essentially requisite it is, that the Captain of a ship should be able to read in that warning book, a separate page of which God each day unfolds upon the sky—willing as he is that we should comprehend the visible signs of his wrath, and by due preparation, stand ready to await its coming.

'Sail ho!' shouted a man forward, 'coming down on us thro' the mist to wind'ard, sir,' continued he in answer to the Captain's interrogatory as to her position.

All eyes were turned to windward, and they could distinctly trace the form of a large vessel thro' the fog, now rising on the crest of a sea, then disappearing in the trough. It was unecessary to pipe "all hands" for as the intelligence flew through the schooner each wished to gratify his own eyesight.

'The Yankee frigate Essex by Jove, Fred, her three topmasts are over the side, she is a splendid ship,' continued he as they gazed on the leviathan urging her foaming course stem on to the schooner.

'Shake a reef out of the foresail, and haul the sheet over to leeward, now run the jib up lads—very well, starboard Quartermaster—there Steady.

Like a hound slipped from the leash, she sprung ahead cleaving the waters as if joy animated her frame at again feeling the spray dancing under her bows.

'Aft there, Mr. Thomson,' continued the Captain, 'and see all clear with the signal haulyards.'

'Aye, aye, Sir,' and the midshipman went aft to execute the command.

'Now Fred, slew Long Tom's muzzle to leeward, it is but right we should commence our acquaintance.'

'This will be intended as a letter of introduction I suppose,' said he laughing.

The Essex, for it was her, now seemed for the first time to perceive the schooner, and by altering her course evinced a desire to cut her off, but it was to no purpose, on she came rolling and pitching dreadfully, her decks were hampered with the wreck of her topmasts which they were endeavoring to save for the Pacific was then no place to remast a ship—and they prevented their opening the ports.

She was now passing the schooner so close that every movement in either vessel could be distinctly perceived the Captain of the Frigate was standing in the mizen rigging with a speaking trumpet in his hand but as the Eaglet increased her distance, he motioned to 'go about' at the same time the Stars and stripes blew over her taffrail and as they ascended a squall broke the haulyards and they flew in a puff to leeward.

'Now hoist away the Jack,' and in a moment the red cross of St. George unfolded proudly from the peak, while at the same time a ball from Long Tom went skipping from the crest of one wave to another and then buried itself in the side of the frigate.

'We will go about. Don't you think he has had our defiance, Fred,' continued the Captain in a lower voice.

'Faith it was boarding the Lion with a vengeance he will try some time or other to pay us off.'

'Now hard a lee,' jib sheet to leeward,' and like a horse obedient to the rein the gallant little Eaglet was breasting the seas on the other tack and holding so good a wind, that when the sun set the Essex was far to leeward, and when last seen was still seemingly in the same predicament.

The men conscious previously of the daring and skill of their commander, had never before seen it evinced in so striking a manner, and as cowardice and hesitation are characteristics which excite the contempt of every sailor, so also do their opposites awake within their bosoms the deepest love, while at the same time it arouses a sympathetic feeling and transmits the same ardour to those that obey, as kindles in him who demands obedience.

When the watch was piped below, the circumstances of the day were the universal topic, and as they awoke corresponding recollections, the well spun yarns of dangers sharply passed were listened to with eager attention.

'In vera' truth laddies,' said the old Scotchman before alluded to, 'I doubt na but had our wee bit schooner been but a sloop of war there had been braw wark the evening.'

'I swear, Donald, I thought after we pitched that shot into his ribs, the next words would have been 'Clear for action,' said one of his messmates.

'Hoot man, dinna ye ken Captain Darman better nor yon. Faith but the Eaglet will wark her mast, tho' there's sma' need o' tellin' him the differ 'tween ten guns and fifty.

'I wished we had, had the old Talbot, the barky I first served in, we would have made the Yankees ribs ache, big as she is, boys,' chimed in Williams one of the boatswains mates.

'Never mind, Tom, as we are so we'll be—this is the first time we have come athwart each other, our ground is the same, never fear but he will cross our hawse again afore long,' said Bill Thornby the old quartermaster who had been at the helm during the afternoon.

'Well, Bill, responded the boatswains mate there is comfort in this here, that as soon as the big 'uns in England, knows how she's where she is—we'll have some of them 'are frigates we left with royal yards across at Portsmouth smellin' her out.'

'Aye that will we, there was the Flora, Phœbe, Shannon, Thames all a-taunto and any one on 'em would do with our Captain,' answered the topman, 'but hen'ris 'Spell ho' "the watch is called,' and at the shrill summons of the pipe, the Tars, who in their excitement had forgotten their rest were now hastening to relieve the deck.

THE PROTESTANT ANNIVERSARIES.

(From the Evening Mail.)

The impending danger of the country from Popish insurrectionary movement, and the culpable supineness of a so called Conservative Government, are forcing the Protestant population to resume that self-defensive organisation, under the name of Orangeism, which in times of more security, and in distinct obedience to the wishes of the Monarch, they had freely abandoned. We regret this measure, but can hardly be surprised at it: and while we neither can nor will deny its existence, we charge upon the Government and its cowardly policy, all the inconveniences which may arise to itself and to the country, from such a revival of the Orange Institution. This subject has been forced upon our attention by the following extract from a northern Conservative journal—(the *Ballyshannon Herald* of Friday):—

"BALLINTRA LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION."

"At a meeting of the district lodge of Ballintra, held on Thursday, the 15th June, and consisting of deputations from lodges No. 733, 832, 1,146, 1,148, 1,336, 1,439, 1,452, 1,498, 1,471, and 1,515, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"1st—That in consequence of the frightful agitation now so prevalent throughout Ireland, and the result which is likely to follow, we feel it our duty as loyal subjects of our most Gracious Sovereign, as Protestants firmly attached to our gracious constitution in church and state, and as Orangemen faithful and obedient to the laws of this realm, to unite together more closely and steadfastly for the preservation of our lives and property.

"2d—That should it please God to visit us with persecution, we, as members of the 'Loyal Orange Association,' shall support and maintain, even unto death, those rights and privileges handed down to us by our forefathers, and sealed by their blood.

"3d—That in time of the greatest danger the Orange Society was always foremost in resisting the encroachments of Popery, and now deserves our most cordial support, and that therefore we shall endeavour most faithfully and steadfastly to support to our utmost the principals of the Orange Institution, bearing no other name than that of Orangemen.

"4th—That from past experience we cannot place confidence in the present advisers of the crown, having formerly conceded to our enemies our dearly-purchased rights: and now, in the midst of treason, and apparently on the eve of a rebellion, leaving us in the part of Ireland unprotected, so that it is our most imperitive duty, and only refuge, to unite for our own preservation.

"5th—That with the blessing of Almighty God we will yield true and faithful allegiance to our most gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, obediently observing her laws, firmly supporting those principles which placed her on the throne of these realms—steadfastly united together as Orangemen, guarding against every inroad of Popery, and preserving unto death our glorious Protestant constitution.

"Dated at Ballintra, 19th June, 1843."

We give the following as a specimen of what is yet in its initiative stage, and the spread of what may even yet be averted by a wiser, a firmer, and a more generous policy. At yet it has not had much extension; and the nobility and gentry who enjoy the confidence of the sorely Protestant of the North are labouring zealously to render such a movement unnecessary, and to prevent, or to guard against its consequences. The Earls of Roden, Enniskillen, and Erne, Lord Farnham, and many other of their principals have taken their proper situation, and by their advice and example, done much to prevent either the re-organisation of the Grange lodge, or the demonstrations of principles that formerly signalised the 1st and 12th of July.

That such exertions have not been without good effect, appears by the resolutions of the Protestants of Cavan, lately published in the *Evening Mail*, and the following resolutions unanimously agreed to 'at a meeting of the loyal Protestants of the city of Armagh, *formerly members of Orange Institutions*, viz:—

"Resolved unanimously—1. That, in accordance with the sound advice of our tried and steady friend, the Earl of Roden, as conveyed in his letter, published in the *Newry Telegraph* of the 15th inst., we will not ourselves join in, neither countenance, any demonstration or processions on the ensuing First and Twelfth of July.

"2. That, notwithstanding the inertness of the present government, we set aside all feelings of distrust, and avow ourselves ready to co-operate with them in maintaining the integrity of the empire, and in defending the Protestant institutions in church and state."

H. M. STEAM FRIGATE PENELOPE.

This extraordinary ship which has created so much interest in the nautical world by being cut in half and lengthened 63 feet amidships, and transformed from a sailing to a steam frigate, is now ready for commissioning. The fitment of the engines has been completed by Messrs Seaward and Capel. There are two of them, and they are believed to be of the greatest power of any that have yet been made either for marine or other purposes; the power of the engines conjointly being nearly 700 horse, although the nominal power is stated at 625 horse. The diameter of the cylinder is 92 inches, and the length of stroke nearly seven feet. Every part of the engines and boilers are made adequate in capacity and strength for 700-horse power.

The engines are made upon what is called the direct-action principle, that is, the power is transmitted direct from the piston to the main axis, without the intervention of side levers or beams. Although much larger they are upon the same plan as the engines of the Cyclops, Gorgon, Geyser, and many other steam frigates belonging to her Majesty's steam marine.

The condensers of the Penelope's engines are made upon the tubular plan of Mr. Samuel Hall's patent. There are two of them, each containing 7-000 tubes, every tube being six feet eight inches long. If the tubes of the two condensers were placed end to end they would reach a distance of upwards of 18 miles. The cold water is forced through the tubular condensers by four large double action pumps, and are worked by rods connected to the air pump cross-heads.

The cylinders are each furnished with four distinct slide-valves, two of which serve for the admission of steam, and two for the escape of the spent steam to the condensers, and the gear for working the slides is so arranged that the admission of steam into the cylinder may be cut off at one-third of the stroke, at three fourths of the stroke, or at any intermediate portion of the stroke as may be required.

There are four boilers on the tubular plan, each boiler having five fire places, that is all 25 fire places. The boilers (10 of a side) facing the sides of the vessel, so that the two stoke holes or firing places are, one on the starboard and one on the port side of the vessel. In a recess formed between the two foremost boilers is the step for the mainmast, which consequently stands nearly in the centre of the engine and boiler room. The chimney is placed at the after end of the two after boilers at a distance of 17 feet in the clear abaft the mainmast. The four boilers each furnished with separate safety-vales, shut-off valves, feed pipes, and other apparatus, so that any one, two, three, or the whole four of the boilers can be used at the same time.

It should be observed that in converting the Penelope from a sailing into a steam frigate, it was found requisite to give her considerable additional length. To accomplish this, the vessel was cut in two amidships, the fore part of the vessel was then drawn away from the after part a distance of 63 feet 6½ inches, and the intermediate space filled up with new work, so that the frigate is now that much longer than when she was first built. The additional length added to the ship serves as the engine and boiler room, and within this space is contained the whole of the machinery, as also the coal boxes ranged on each side the whole length of the engine room and capable of receiving 600 tons of coal, being sufficient fuel for 16 days' steaming; so that the original capabilities of the ship have not been in the least diminished by the introduction of machinery, but she still has the same space for her armament, and accomodation of her crew at mess or quarters, as she had when she was a sailing frigate.

The total weight of the machinery, including the paddle wheels, the boilers and the water in the boilers, is 435 tons; each of the paddle shafts weighs 11 tons, and is 22 inches in diameter. The engines are furnished with a disconnecting apparatus, by means of which the paddle wheels one or both, can at any time be disconnected from the engines and cast loose. The apparatus consists of two strong bolts connected with the paddle wheel crank, by forcing out or withdrawing of which bolts the connecting or disconnecting the wheels, and for other operations, each wheel is furnished with a break lever or compressor, by means of which the wheel can, in the roughest weather, be held fast in any position.

The chimney of the boiler is constructed on the ordinary plan, but the lower part is so arranged that a telescope funnel can be applied; that is, a chimney made in parts to slide into or shut up one with another, so that the whole may be lowered out of sight.

She will have three masts, and be rigged in every other respect as when she was a sailing vessel, with the exception that the yards connected with the mizen mast will be struck, and only hoisted when required.

Some idea may be formed of her great capabilities from the fact, that in addition to her armament which will be a very powerful one, and a crew of 200, officers and men, she can, if required, conveniently carry 1,000 troops, with the necessary provisions and water for all hands for a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope.

INSPECTION OF THE ROYAL STEAM YACHT BY PRINCE ALBERT.

On Saturday his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Earl of Liverpool and Generals Sir George Anson and Sir Edward Bowater, went to the East India Docks at Blackwall to inspect the Victoria and Albert, fitting out there for the use of her Majesty. The Prince left Somerset House in the Royal barge about half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon. Some of the Lords of the Admiralty and other naval authorities, accompanied the party in the Admiralty barge. They were the Earl of Haddington, Sir George Seymour, and Sir William Gage, of the Admiralty Board; Sir William Symonds, the Surveyor of the Navy, under whose superintendence the Royal yacht was built, and Sir Edward Parry.

The yacht is lying alongside the Seringapatam frigate, which is being used as a hulk and workshop for the artizans employed in decorating and fitting the Victoria and Albert, and over which it is necessary to cross to get on board the yacht. Here his Royal Highness was received by Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, who is appointed to the command of the Royal yacht, and will with the officers and crew of the Royal George, which is to be paid off in a few days, be turned over to her. The Prince was then conducted on board the yacht, which he minutely examined from stem to stern even to the hold and expressed himself in terms of great admiration at the elegance of the vessel, and the admirable arrangements which had been made through it, with which he was so perfectly satisfied that he desired they might be completed without any deviation or alteration. His Royal Highness was desirous that there should be as little delay as possible in completing the yacht, and hoped that she would not be delayed much longer ere she was fully equipped for sea. She will be ready to get her steam up and try her engines next week, on Thursday, the 29th instant. By the 6th of next month she will be sufficiently forward to proceed to Chatham, where she will be fitted with her masts, spars, and rigging, and by the 26th of the month she will be all a taunt, and ready to receive her Majesty.

In proceeding from the stem to stern of the ship, from the forecastle to the quarter deck, immediately at the heel of the bowsprit is the companion leading to the seaman's berths; abaft the companion are two hatchways and funnels, the fore one communicating with the seaman's galley, and the aftermost with her Majesty's kitchen. Close to the hatchways a little further aft, is one of Downton's pumps. The pump is made of brass, and is used for pumping fresh water out of the tanks for the use of the crew. There are also pipes attached to it, by which the water can be pumped into the numerous cisterns which are distributed in various parts of the vessel for the supply of the closets, and conveniencies for washing attached to all the cabins. A little abaft the pumps is the windlass, one of the patent ones, by Gladstone Brothers, which is so justly celebrated for its immense power and the ease with which it can be worked. Further aft, and just before the foremast, is the companion, leading to the cabins of the officers of the ship. Abaft the foremast is another of Downton's pumps, of a large size, for pumping the ship, which can be also used as a fire engine. A few feet further aft is the companion leading to the dining room and sleeping cabins of the Lords in waiting. There is a skylight over the dining-room, which is placed between the the companion and the funnel. Abaft the funnel are the engine combings and hatchways, which occupy the whole space amid ships between the paddle wheels, leaving a gangway on each side.—There is a platform from the forepart, and another from the afterpart of each paddle-box, placed athwartship, forming a communication between the two paddle-boxes. These platforms are connected with each other by two other platforms placed fore and aft, one on each side close to the inner part of the paddleboxes; the whole forming a square stage where the pilot and officers of the ship can navigate the vessel. At the afterpart of each of the paddle-boxes there is an alcove which is to be fitted up with chairs and sofas, and will mak a pleasant shelter. Abaft the engine combings, and just before the mainmast, is the companion leading to the cabins of the Pages and Lady in Waiting. Abaft the mainmast are two skylights over the passages leading to the ladies' cabins and her Majesty's dining-room and sleeping apartment. Further aft is the canopy over the Royal staircase leading to her Majesty's state cabin. This canopy is of an elipic form, and is fitted with ten sliding windows of plate glass and blinds. It will be fitted inside with couches and tables and other necessary conveniences, and will from a state deck apartment, where her Majesty can have the advantage of viewing the surrounding objects. This appeared to strike his Royal Highness's attention very much, as well as the alcove abaft the paddle wheels, which will be also very neatly and appropriately fitted. Between the canopy and the wheel there is a sky-light over the state cabin. The wheel is a double spoked one, and there is a raised platform for the purpose of enabling the man or men at the helm to have a better look out, and also to enable Robson's patent guide slide to the tiller to be fitted. There is to be another wheel, amidships, under the platform, so that when her Majesty is on deck the helmsman will be forward, and the quarter deck left entirely to her Majesty.

On the main or state deck, quite forward, right in the eyes of the ship, and separated by an iron bulkhead from the galley, is a place for the men to wash in, and fitted up with a pump and other conveniences. Next to which is the seaman's galley, and then her Majesty's kitchen, separated by an iron bulkhead from the galley. Both of these cooking places are fitted up with coppers, boilers, and every other requisite apparatus for culinary purposes. Abaft the Queen's kitchen is the hatchway leading to the cabins of the officers of the ship on the lower deck; this is separated by a bulk head from the after part of the ship. Abaft this bulkhead are six cabins, three on each side, for the Lords in Waiting and Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. Each of these cabins, as well as every other one on this deck, has a port, in the inside of which there is a metal frame door with plate glass, opening inwardly in a vertical position, at the command of the inmates of the cabin. The external port lid is in two parts, horizontally fixed and opening outwardly. These need not be closed except in rough weather, and then they give light by a plate of stout glass in the upper half port. Attached to all the cabins there are closets and conveniences for washing, with an ample supply of fresh water. Further aft is the dining-room of the Lords in Waiting, which extends the whole breadth of the ship, and which is well sup-

plied with light and air from the cabin windows on on each side of the ship and a skylight above. It will be conveniently and elegantly fitted up, bearing a resemblance to the state apartments. A bulkhead divides the Lords dining-room from the engine-room, leaving a space or lobby between. The engine-room is quite separated from every part of the ship, and is surrounded by water bulkheads. From the Lords dining room there are two passenges, one on the port, and the other on the starboard side, between the ship's side and the engine-room, which communicate with the after cabins and the state-room. Abaft the engine-room there are two rows of cabins, with a passage between them extending to the state-room. The two foremost cabins on the port side will be occupied by the pages; the next, which is a lengthened one, is to be her Majesty's dining-room. Abaft the dining room are three other cabins, one of which is the pantry, and the other two to be occupied by the Ladies in Waiting. On the starboard side the foremost cabin is to be occupied conjointly by two ladies personally attending on her Majesty—from this cabin there is a door leading to the next one, which is to be used as her Majesty's wardrobe in which there is another door leading to her Majesty's sleeping cabin, whence there is a communication to the next one occupied by Prince Albert, and from the Prince's cabin there is a door leading to the cabin appropriated to his Royal Highness's personal attendant. Abaft these cabins is the state room, which extends right aft the whole breadth of the ship.

On the lower deck, the foremost part of the vessel is appropriated to the ship's crew, and underneath these there is a place for the stokers and engineer's men. Further aft, on the lower deck, are the midshipmen and warrant officers' berths, and then the ward-room, with their cabins on each side, for the Lieutenants, and other officers of the ship; abaft the ward-room is the engine-room, seperated from the other part of the ship by water bulkheads; abaft the engine-room are six cabins, three on each side, for her Majesty's attendants—adjoining which are three store-rooms, for wine &c.—The after part of the vessel on this deck is seperated from the portion by a water-tight bulkhead, and is to be used as the state nursery. There are four cabins for the nurses, and every convenience. The communication to the nursery is only from the companion immediately under the Royal staircase.—His Royal Highness was particularly anxious respecting the efficient accomodation of the Royal nursery. The whole of the cabins on the lower deck are well ventilated with tube scuttles, which will give light and air.

After his Royal highness had inspected every part of the interior of the yacht, he went on shore and was loudly cheered by the populace. He was much pleased with the exterior of the vessel. The cable moulding above and below the ports, and which extends round the vessel, is a novel and elegant appendage, and was much admired by his Royal Highness, as indeed it has been by all who have seen it, as it is considered both chaste and appropriate. The carved work of the head was also admired by the Prince. It is a shield with the arms of her Majesty on the right and of Prince Albert on the left, surmounted by a crown, with the royal motto. On the outside of the shield is a foliage, with the rose, shamrock and thistle, as also some frieze work down the cutwater. The buoyancy and elegance of the vessel, combining with there strength and durability, will perhaps never be surpassed by anything as a specimen of naval architecture. His Royal Highness expressed himself much gratified with the vessel and was nearly an hour and a half inspecting her. He retured to town in the Royal barge, accompanied by the Admiralty one.

(From the Cork Constitution.)

Our readers may recollect a letter signed 'THOMAS MULOCK," and addressed to the Premier, which we published a short time ago. The writer enclosed a copy both to Sir ROBERT and the Duke. The Duke's answer is *unique*, and, as Mr. MULOCK has been so good as to favour us with a copy, we shall publish it. It is the Duke all out. The hit is sly, though hard; but we must say for Mr. MULOCK that his letter was more moderate, more modest and more rational than any of the numerous 'tenders of advice" which are daily addressed to the Minister by persons who volunteer to instruct him in that most difficult of political problems—the government of this ungovernable country.

"Sir Robert Peel presents his compliments to Mr. Mulock, and begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of his communication of the 10th inst.

"*Whitehall, 12th June, 1843.*"

"*London, June 15, 1843.*

"Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. Mulock.

"As it appears that Mr. Mulock has addressed the Minister, the Duke concludes that he will give him and answer He is one of the few men in these days who do not meddle with questions over which they have no controul."

"Mr. Mulock presents his deep respect to the Duke of Wellington, whom he has always considered, (since he first had the honour of being made known to Sir Arthur Wellesly,) as one of the most eminent men of any age or nation.

"Mr. Mulock ventures to assure his Grace that he (Mr. M.) cannot be fairly classed with the multitudes of idly ambitious persons who 'meddle with questions over which the have no controul.' But Mr. Mulock thinks it perfectly possible that a plain Christian man may see and set forth *truths* (not schemes and speculations) which have escaped the attention of renowned statesmen and legislators.

"*London, June 16, 1743.*"

(From a Communication in the Cork Constitution.)

SIR—The times in which we live are manifestly eventful. I am not a very aged man, and yet, within I might almost say my recollection, what scenes, what change have we witnessed!—The French revolution perpetrating atrocities, which made both ears of humanity and justice to tingle, and taught the nations what they may expect from dominant infidelity: the brilliant but destructive career of Bounaparte, unparalleled, perhaps, since the days of Alexander; the vast extention of the British Empire in India; the opening up of China to European enterprise; the buring of flesh of the Babylonish Harlot by the destruction of her power and property in France, Spain, and Portugal, by the very people who were once her devoted admirers, and latterly, the accession to political power of the Romanists of this country, in the shape of franchises and emancipation. Before emancipation was granted that measure was to be the panacea of all their grievances and discontent, if even their theologians were to be belived upon their oath. It was granted, and we all know the results. Since that period we have heard nothing but the notes of discontent, and the loud voice of agitation; and never since the the foment of 1798, was the public mind so violently agitated, as it is at present.

In the mouth of every person who speaks on the state of Ireland—on the page of every newspaper, we find the name of Daniel O'Connell. To him is the whole amount of the evil frequently attributed. He is indeed so mixed up with the present agitation and projected revolution, that it is difficult to refer to these proceedings without the mention of his name; but to speak of him as being the auth or or mainspring of it, betrays a most inexcusable ignorance of the real state of the case. It is, to all intents and purposes, a popish movement; it is the work of the priesthood, and O'Connel is but their tool. The hierchy promises him paradise hereafter, and raise the tribute for him in the meantime, and in return he does the work. They are encompassing sea and land to push up their beloved popery to ascendency, well knowing that she will not be slow to step from thence to supremacy. No one who is acquainted with the principles and practice of the papacy can possibly be ignorant of that.—The people of this Protestant nation have themselves to blame for their present alarming position by having granted to Popery political power. I lay down this proposition, and am able to maintain it against all who may gainsay it, namely—*That parties are ineligible to the possession of political power in a Protestant nation, and that when they are denied it they are no just ground of complaint.* I do not [illegible] it merely because their religion differs from that of Protestants, but *because it is destructive of every thing Protestant.* In proof of this I could refer, if required, to their own acknowledged standards, and their exterminating proceedings. In few words, the case is simply stated thus:—Every Romanist is a subject of a foreign and inveterately hostile prince of Pope. The subjects of such a prince have no right to demand a place in the Protestant government under which they live; and the government which harkens in their clamours and grants them power, betrays its trust and acts as if given over to *judicial* blindness. *Equal rights upon equal grounds.* Before they could with any show of reason have asked dower from *Protestant* Britain, they should have *renounced* their *allegiance* to her implacable enemy, the *Papal King of Rome.*

(From the Standard of Friday.)

All is false among the disaffected in Ireland, but nothing is so false as their swagger. "Can it be?" asks the *Times*, describing the present agitation with great vigour of eloquence—can it be, that this will "proceed long without kindling the flame of civil war?" Yes, indeed, it can be, and it will.—That it *can* be we know by the experience of 40 years, during which the very same agitation has been proceeding. That it *will be* we see in the manifest proofs of the break up of the sedition. Let us explain our greatest objection to the active measures of repression which the *Times* seems anxious to see tried. As we have already said, we think such measures wholly unnecessary for the preservation of tranquillity, and so far they are objectionable in common with all unnecessary deviations, from the usual course of law; but what we dread most from them is the reaction. None but a simpleton can hope to conciliate enemies by *coercion*, or indeed by anything but contemptous defiance.—None but a demon could contemplate the extirpation of a class so numerous as the disaffected in Ireland. Suppose, then, your coercive measures tried, how much nearer are you to peace? Granted that you put down insurrection, and hanged Mr. O'Connell, and a few more Repealers, a consummation no doubt much to be wished, what will you do with the rest? We know what you ought to do with them—*despise and defy them*; but this is what you can do at present with much better effect, and this is unfortunately what you never will do after your coercive measures. No, having beaten the traitors, you will as you have always done, try to conciliate them because you have beaten them—and you conciliate them only *at the expense of the loyal and good.* It is on this account that we look with especial alarm to any coercive measures against Irish traitors.

Three Military pentioners have been struck off the establishment in consequence of attending a Repeal meeting.

Several loads of timber have been received into the yard of the new barracks for the purpose of erecting stockades and other defences inside the walls; and two pieces of heavy ordnance are to be planted in the old Castle of Limerick, as a matter of precaution before the county Clare side of the river Shannon.

ARREST FOR MURDER COMMITTED NINETEEN YEARS AGO.—*Roscrea, June 15.*—This morning (Wednesday) Thomas Kilmartin was brought into this town, under a strong escort of constablary, charged with the murder of John Bergin, on the 25th of September, 1823, at Ashmore, in this county (Tipperary). The Prisoner was apprehend through the efficient arrangements of Sub-Inspector Morgan of this town, in the mountains of Clonaslee, forty miles from this. Bergin's widow and son indentified Kilmartin in the most satisfactory manner, who was forthwith committed by Sir W. Lyner to stand his trial at the approaching Assizes. The prisoner was arrested on the Coroner's warrant, backed by a Magistrate, which was issued on the inquest in 1823.

Died suddenly, last week, at Darlington, Mr. C. Wetherell, solicitor. He was in the 39th year, was 6 feet 2 inches high, and weighed upwards of 30 stone. His coffin was 7 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 5 inches deep, and measured 3 feet 2 inches across the breast. The weight of the corps and coffin was 58 stone, the depth of the grave 10 feet the length 9 feet.

ELOPEMENT.—Monday a sine sensation was created in Tenby, by the elopement of a young lady of family and fortune with a German musician, one of the itinerant band performing here last season, who remained during the winter, giving lessons on the guitar. The attempt was made a week previously, but frustrated by the lady's friends, who discovered the plan, and intercepted her flight. She contrived, however to escape through a window in defiance of heavy shower of rain, copiously descending the whole of Sunday night. The route of the fugitives has not been traced, but the first part of their journey was performed on foot. The lady has a handsome fortune at her own disposal.—*Welshman.*

FRANCE.

(From the Morning Chronicle of Monday.)

Our Paris Express of Friday has not brought us the termination of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the reduction of the 14,000 men. M. Guizot spoke at length on Friday, as well as Marshal Soult in the previous sitting. Whatever be the result, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the commission of the Budget, consisting of eighteen of the most eminent and leading deputies of all parties, showed itself highly adverse to any measure or to any augmentation of force or expense which could be considered either as a menace, to Spain, or an aproach to an interference with that country.

M. Guizot, we learn, was closely questioned by the members of the Commission, when he stated that the affairs of Spain were so unsettled, that it would not be prudent to diminish the effective force of the French army. The Commission asked, how could the army or its effective be employed with any result in the affairs of Spain. The Minister said, it might be necessary to send troops to the Pyrenees. For what purpose send them there, if these were in all events to remain spectators, and not actors in what was going on? M. Guizot observed, that if an attempt was made *to convert Spain into a Portugal* (the Ministers must have in these word alluded to a marriage with a Coburg) then he would advise the French troops to pass the Pyrenees.

To this very grave avowal of the Ministers, the merciless Commission rejoined by further question, such as—"What would you do if you crossed the Pyrenees? Are you ready to occupy all Spain—to take charge of its government, its policy, its finance its reactionary measures? Do you want 14,000 men for us, in order to repeat the violent absurdity of 1823?"

M. Guizot replied, "That in case of intervention he did not want to meddle with the goverment of Spain. He would be contented with maintaining a Bourbon on the throne. He would not have the French troops advance beyond the Ebro; but *he would seize Pampeluna*, and the town on that river."

Several members of the Commission here observed that "This was war—war with England and with Spain: and that though ready for war with England on just provocation, and on national grounds, they would never sanction the embarking in such wars as these on which France had justly succumbed, wars in which France appeared as the invader and oppressor of Spain, whilst England was allowed to step forward as her savour and her liberator. If such are your views, M. Guizot, you shall have neither men or money from us; we maintain the reduction."

Several members insisted on the necessity of maintaining French influence in a country which, like Spain, was at the very door of France; but they also insisted on doing this in a manner that should not offend the Spaniards. The quarrelling with Espartero about court forms, and from a mean wish to half deny the quality of Regent, resembled, it was said, those family quarrels which were the great motives of policy in old times, when courts predominated. To keep away a French ambassador at Madrid from pique, and then suborne an insurrection, in order to bring about a new state of things which would permit an ambassador to return, formed a system of policy that could not be too highly reprobated.

THE FLOODS IN FRANCE.—The *Journal de Saone et Loire* states, that the Saone, far from falling, has risen at the bridge of Macon to twelve feet, several small rivers in the neighbourhood have, in consequence of the incessant rains, caused such floods that the passage of the coaches has been impeded at Cluny. The loss already sustained is incalculable.

A letter from Saumour, published in the *Messager*, states that a storm has carried desolation into several communes of the department of Maine et Loire. It commenced at Rosiers on the right bank of the Loire, and took the direction of Le Mans.—The hailstones were as large as pigeons' eggs, and destroyed everything in their passage, wheat, barley, hay and fruit trees. Several large trees were torn up by the roots and carried a long distance from where the were planted.

A letter from Auch, in the same Journal, announces that the weather has caused the most desastrous results at Panassac. A thunder storm, proceed by a cutting north wind, has destroyed every vestage of a most promising harvest. Not an ear of wheat was to be seen in the country. The vines are completely stripped of their fruit, and the trees of their leaves, as if it were winter. The meadows are covered with sand and stones washed down from the hills by the floods. In some places the hailstones remained on the fields to the height of six feet—The same hurricane had extended its destructive effects to the arrondissement of Lombez.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor.—I have been credibly informed, that an attempt was made to get up a Repeal Association in this city, during the last winter, but those who were the most actively engaged in the unholy calling, found to their dismay, that if the names of several of the most officious members were published to the community, it would be found that some of them were in very bad repute, and that they would heap disgrace or ruin even upon the cause of repeal. The proceeding itself was marked by the greatest folly and the most base ingratitude, as the object was to raise money to swell the amount of "the rent," and to divest this country of the use of it. The promoters of the foul design well knew that hundreds of their countrymen, and of their own faith were in a state bordering upon starvation, and who had not only claims upon their patriotism, but upon the better part of their religion for pecuniary aid—to these people they scarcely awarded a farthing, yet money would have been raised by them to promote faction, dissension and discord in their native land, and to aggrandise "the big beggar man," and mendicant agitator, and disturber of the quiet and peace of Ireland. Who did assist these objects of charity? The question is answered—*Bigotted* Protestants! otherwise they might have perished. To return however to the subject of repeal in Ireland, I will soon adduce some facts to prove that it would not only be unnecessary, but wholly impolitic to permit the well paid agitation of Daniel O'Connell to become successful. I will shortly furnish facts and figures, and at a future period will satisfactorily show, that the better portion of the Irish people, that is, the wealthy and intelligent are more inimical to a repeal of the Union, than even the Imperial Parliament itself. Large anti-repeal meetings have recently been held in the north of Ireland, and altho' a difference of opinion exists respecting the policy of such meetings at the present time, yet it must rejoice the heart of every loyal man to know that the protestantism of Ulster is as sound and determined, as when it chased the pusillanimous James from the walls of Derry, or routed his popish hosts on the banks of the Boyne. Protestants never will put their necks into O'Connell's yoke—they never will submit to a repeal of the Union, nor will they ever allow any Government even to entertain the question. But Mr. O'Connell and his friends will soon be informed of what they *will* do, and what they are determined to do, if the repeal humbug be persevered in—they will insist upon a repeal of the Emancipation act, and if once the Lion of protestantism be properly aroused on the subject, the demand must be accedded to, and then Mr. O'Connell and his dupes may find themselves in a more awkward position than they now dream of. In my next, I will give you statistical facts to show you that a repeal of the Union would be injurious to Ireland, in a Commercial point of view. The facility of obtaining this information is not great, but it can be relied upon and before these letters are brought to a close, your readers will be satisfied that the amount of my labor is not insignificant, but it is the cause of truth, and is therefore cheerfully bestowed

A LOYAL IRISHMAN.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

SIR,—I noticed in the *Observer* of Tuesday, an article taken from a Baltimore paper, and purporting to expose the imposition practiced upon Messrs. Dods, and others, by a colored lad, who had been exhibited as a Magnetic subject, and afterwards declared he had not been asleep. If we take this for truth, it amounts to no evidence of the existence or non-existence of mesmeric power. For the information of your distant readers, and those who have not witnessed the surprising experiments of Dr. Collyer, I beg to refer them to the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine," a work published in London and of acknowledged talent and authority among the Profession. In the fourth volume of this work, under the title of "Somnambulism," is an article from the pen of Dr. Pritchard, an honest sceptic, giving the most unprecedented account of Mesmerism I have met with in any *Medical Book*, and which leaves the reader to form his own opinion from authentic history and undoubted facts. It is to be observed, however, that the extraordinary case of surgical operation reported within the last year, had not been performed when this work was published—a volume detailing some of these cases has lately been published by Dr. Elliotson, in London.

To those who may not have an opportunity of consulting such works, the report of the Boston Committee, of 1841, may prove interesting, and which I now place at your disposal. Within the last two years the subject has created much interest in the United States, and more recently in Britain. If, as is asserted, it shall prove a more ready and effectual remedy for mental and bodily diseases, than any heretofore practiced, it will certainly repay the most untiring and minute investigation. In this hope, I am sir.

St. John, July 20. A SUBSCRIBER.

MESSRS. DURANT & CO.

Gentlemen,—By inserting in your independent journal the following article, from the London Examiner, of the 1st July instant, you will, I think, oblige all real lovers of truth and philosophy.—While the distinguishing characteristics of the truly wise have always been modesty, candour, and patience, in the investigation of truth, it cannot but excite surprise, that professors of science should be found whose conduct exhibits none of those characteristics. But it is quite too much when these men set themselves up as the sole judges of what is true in matters of science, and put themselves into a passion because others refuse to submit to their dictation. The folly of the attempt will, it may be hoped, prevent its repetition.

Yours, &c. PHILOSOPHICUS.

27th July, 1843.

Numerous Cases of Surgical Operations without pain in the Mesmeric State. By John Elliotson, M. D. Cantab, F.R.S. Bailliere.

The remark of a French writer is quoted in the course of this pamphlet, to the effect that all who in times past, have presented themselves with a truth in their hand "at the door of this great Bedlam called the World," have been received with stones or hisses. To which, for times present, we will add the remark of Bentham, that constituted as society is, with its errors and prejudices, its narrow interests and interested passions, nothing makes such large demand upon courageous virtue as the pursuit of truth. Whosoever, said that great thinker, shall move one step beyond the line of the world's convention, "must expect to meet with the thundering anathemas and obloquies of all who wish to stand well with the arbiters of opinion." And as an eloquent and striking protest against this custom of the world, not as an argument for or against what is called Mesmerism, the pamphlet before us makes direct appeal to every man, whatever his habits or modes of thought may be, who counts a reasonable fairness better than a blind unreasoning prejudice.

We desire to call attention to it in this character only, because, on points of medical science at issue between Dr. Elliotson and his opponents, we are not qualified to give opinion. But matters of fact have wider scope, and if as we apprehend to be the case, the existence of certain phenomena, undoubtedly of great interest and probably of great importance in a physiological view, is pretty generally admitted to be the result of recent experiments, it is high time to cease calling names and begin rational discussion. The treatment to which Dr. Elliotson has been exposed from the time these questions were started, the members of a liberal calling should surely have reserved for the interested quack or the the vain pretender. There had been as little of either in the career of this distinguished physician, as in that of the foremost member of the profession he had so long assisted and adorned. Policy and worldly considerations apart—no man had better claims to be respectfully listened to. His admitted learning, his foregone recognised discoveries in medicine, his unimpeached veracity and high character as they qualified him for that course which only the Few are at any time fit to take, should have saved him from those vulgar imputations which the Many are at all times prone to indulge. We repeat that this is quite beside the question of scientific accuracy or its reverse. Upon that we do not pronounce. We cannot, and we need not undertake to say that Dr. Elliotson is right, or that his opponents are wrong. We find ourselves in the precise position described in the letter of Harvey's friend, when in utter doubt himself of the truth of the Circulation, he listened with unaffected sympathy to the complaint of the Great Discoverer—that his doctrine had lost him his practice and gained him instead the reputation of a madman.

In a remark upon the charge of rash and reckless speculation, Doctor Elliotson affirms—

"I have never speculated, but have always devoted myself to the observation of facts; so that, whatever I have advanced, I have seen ultimately established. I appeal to my writings on Quinine, Hydrocyanic Acid, Iron Creosote, Glanders, the Use of the Ear in ascertaining the state of the Heart my *Human Physiology*, and my *Lectures on the Practice of Medicine*, and my *Clinical Lectures*. I came into practice solely from the devotion to facts evinced in my Clinical Lectures."

But what has been said of himself appears to impress Doctor Elliotson little, compared with the imputations of falsehood and deceit more liberally cast against persons less able to cast them back. The "Sisters Okey" have been made a by-word—and it is right to hear what is said of them by a man incapable of dishonesty or falsehood.

"The cases of both sisters were genuine throughout, similar but very differently modified, and it was ignorance only which led any one to doubt them and it was heartless cruelty to slander two perfectly virtuous and afflicted female children, who had been carefully brought up and had lived only with their parents and afterwards in a respectable family till they were seized with epilepsy. . . . . The display of disputable unacquaintance with this kind case, and the composition of vulgar tirades by so many professional men pretending to medical knowledge, was precisely the conduct which we witness in the streets when a deranged or imbecile person is pursued and hooted by boys and rabble, as though he were master of his own condition and conduct, and not the subject of an affliction profoundly interesting to the philosopher and to the man who can feel for others. *Everything* stated or ever printed to their disadvantage was *an absolute falsehood*; I repeat these words emphatically, *an absolute falsehood.*

He adds:

"To accuse patients of imposition is *very easy.* But it is a very vulgar, as well as cruel, habit, founded on ignorance, presumption, and heartlessness. We should never prefer such an accusation on light grounds: and, to be assured of the grounds, we should be well acquainted with the subject. He who is ignorant of a subject is surely not justified in giving an opinion: and yet medical men and others, because they are ignorant of the phenomena of the more wonderful and uncommon diseases of the nevous system, and of mesmerism, preposterously pronounce the subjects of them impostors and those, who know the truth, to be fools, or rouges, or in league with the devil. It was the same cause which made the people pronounce Democritus mad when he looked for the source of insanity in the brain; to pronounce Bacon a sorcerer, who knew physical facts of which they were ignorant: to ascribe epilepsy, St. Vitus's dance and numerous other diseases, to demoniacal possession; to ascribe the phenomena of electrical and galvanic apparatus to the agency of spirits, as the savage supposed there must be a spirit inside the watch. Of peasants better things could not be expected; but——"

And again:

"Ignorance, mistaken for knowledge is a frightful perpetrator of injustice and cruelty. Were I a I a preacher, there is one sin—a daily, hourly sin—one productive, unheeded of immense mischief,—against which I would lift my voice in season and out of season, but which I never once in my whole life heard preached against, though I find it treated of in one of the late Dr. Arnold's sermons: It is the sin of presuming to hold opinions on matters upon which we have not qualified ourselves to have any opinion at all. Men and women, young and old, educated and uneducated, rich and poor, equally commit this from morning to night, committing it not only in word but in action; and yet they, in superficial routine, pray to God to keep them from presumptious sins.—'Keep thy servant also from presumptious sins.'"

We may believe or disbelieve what is called mesmerism—we may doubtfully accept it or reject it with utter scorn—but we cannot refuse to acknowledge that what Dr. Elliston here says is true, that it is wise, that it is charitable, and that the conduct in which such remarks will justly apply, can certainly be none of these things.

The substance of the pamphlet is an exposure of the inconsistencies and illiberal conduct of "Members of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society," in opposing and discountenancing a report of "Surgical Operations without Pain," which had been read at a previous meeting. Humour and sarcasm are not spared in the exposure, which with strict reference to the mere facts of the case, seems to be quite as complete, as the other portions of the phamplet are eloquent and impressive. Lord Chatham said of Oxford on a memorable occasion, that its streets were paved with disaffection to the State—and to say of this Society that its very floor was paved with disaffection to Mesmerism would be by no means to say too much. But this which is no crime with us, is far from its great crime with even Dr. Elliotson. It is not the mode in which disaffection is shown; the conduct in itself unworthy of a profession which claims to be liberal, scientific, and humane; to which the really grave objection is effectively urged.

"Though I had been above thirty years a member of the society,—had been its president when it obtained its charter, which has no other living name in it than my own,—had procured for it myself the epithet *Royal*, and for its members the title of *Fellows*,—had allowed the society to hold its general evening meetings and the afternoon meetings of the council at my house when it had no house or its own and givee the members numerous *conversazioni* during the two years of my presidency, and afforded not merely my house but the proper trifling hospitality on all these three kinds of occasions, and had furnished many papers to the Society's Transactions;—I thought that I could not convent to continue a member of it."

The concluding passages of the phamplet—in which he again quietly submits to the future calm consideration of his brother practitioners, the three grounds of science, liberality, and humanity, which he accuses them of having violated in these late discussions—seem well worthy the attention of all men.

"It is the character of a *scientific* man to acknowledge that he is only an observer of the universe, and, of a minute fraction of it; that he comes into existence with his peculiar nature, and is placed here without his own interference, and has had no share in constructing the universe; that he must admit all that he finds, and could never have imagined what he does find; that he can explain nothing, and what he calls explanation is merely the placing of various facts under the same head. Medical men constantly refuse to admit facts, because they presumptuously suppose beforehand that such facts are not; thus creating the world according to their poor narrow conceptions, and forgetting that it is their duty to be 'humble, teachable, and mild.' . . . It is the character of a *liberal* man to give others credit for sincerity, a love of truth, industry, and sense equal with his own; yet they are puffed up, thanking God that they are not such fools as some other men are—even as this mesmeriser. . . . . 'Plagiarist! liar impossible! heretic! were among the expressions of malignant hatred lavished upon Galileo,' in 1609 . . . It is the character of a *humane* man to be anxious that all promises of benefit to his fellow-creatures may be fulfilled; that every alleged means of curing disease may turn out not a fallacy, but a reality,—to 'hope all things.'—*Medical men should be the humblest of all practitioners of art.* Highly as I estimate the powers of my art, when carefully and earnestly employed, and invaluable as is a skilful, laborious, and conscientious medical man, we know in our hearts that we have yet but *an* insufficient insight into disease; that the investigation of cases is too difficult and too laborious to be carried on efficiently, in the greater number of them, by persons who see many in the day, whether in charities or in profitable round; that well-established measures require more pains for their perfect administration than are generally given; that for a very large number of cases our means are very inadequate, for many all but useless; and that medical men are receiving money every day for doing little or no good. "Were not their art so imperfect, they would not have to complain, as they do everlasingly, of the prosperity of quacks and persons altogether, and not, like themselves, in part, pretenders." They should each feel it a duty strenuously to be looking out for improvements of their art; and, satisfied that it may be as greatly improved as any other art, they instead of hugging themselves on their receipts and sneering lazily at the disinterestedly industrious, when a new fact or remedy is mentioned, should hopefully listen, and determine to ascertain what amount of good it contains, ashamed of the errors and vices of their predecessors, who violently opposed the truths of the circulation,—the lacteals, and then of the lymphatics,—the physiology of the brain,—inoculation, and then of vaccination,—bark,—antimony, &c.;—remembering that our College of Physicians imprisoned one physician for employing cantharides, and another from differing from Galen; that Ambrose Pare was 'hooted' for tying wounded arteries instead of applying boiling pitch, the pain of which they thought nothing of, and which Dr. Copland would have admired; that just as the course of the earth taught by Phythagoras had to be taugh afresh by Copernicus, at the end of two thousand years, after being reviled, and then again required all the powers of Newton for its demonstration, so the truth of nerves of sense and motion being distinct fell into contempt in the last century, and no preparation of that ancient and powerful remedy, colchicum, was in the London Pharmacopœia when I was student at St. Thomas' and Guy's Hospitals, in 1826.

"The happiness of a scientific, liberal, and humane course they would find great beyond all expectation. They would feel raised as men, and be enabled not to view their poor coterie, or college or profession as their world, fashioning their opinions and habits, and whole nature by its cramping influence; but, regarding themselves as a part of universal nature, would find themselves always moving freely in it, would keep their regards constantly upon its truths only, and, walking happily onwards, bestow no more attention upon the sayings and doings of the coteries and prosperous men of the moment, than upon the noisy sparrows which flutter and chirp outside their window to-day and will not be heard to-morrow."

It is admirably said. And whatever the value of such a writer's judgment may be, the privilege of holding opinions for himself will hardly be denied to him. None but a sincere man could express himself thus—none but a man accustomed to think independantly, and able to maintain what he thinks with spirit and with courage.

United States.

BOSTON, July 15.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A sad accident took place last Saturday afternoon on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, about three miles from Wilkesbarre. A letter from that place, in the United States Gazette, states the particulars as follows:—

Mr. Theodore Titus, his wife and son, a lad about fourteen years of age, (the two latter of whom had been out on a visit to the husband at his mills, near the Lehigh) were coming in their own convevance, a truck car, to Wilkesbarre. They had, with the aid of a common *brake* simply, come down the tunnel plane and the first plane of Solomon's Gap, (to reach the level below, there are three planes.)

On reaching the head of the second plane, one mile and a rod in length, descent one foot in ten, Mr. Titus was requested to put on the *shoes* of the car, a safe guard beyond all contingencies. But unfortunately, feeling confidence in his power of control over the car, he neglected to take the advice given, and disobeyed the express and positive orders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, which are that no car should pass the planes without the shoes. Husband, wife, and son, started on the descent—it was but a moment before it was discovered that all command of the car was lost, and sweeping with a lightning-like rapidity, the doomed freight was scattered at the bottom of the plane—the wife almost a mangled mass, life instantly extinct—the husband bruised, lacerated, senseless—the son with skull fractured and dangerous, if not mortal wounds—as the result.

The distance that Mrs. Titus was thrown, her head having struck the fragment of a rock, could not have been less than from thirty to fifty feet; the son was also thrown from the car some twenty five or thirty feet. Mr. Titus having retained hold of the brake, it seems must have retained his position until the truck struck against another, at the foot of the plane, as he was found not more than ten feet from it.

AN EXCITING SCENE AT CAPE COD.—On Tuesday about noon, a school of black fish, which had entered Barnstable harbour, were circumvented and attacted by the inhabitants in about twelve boats, manned by about sixty men, armed with scythes, pitchforks, axes, some old lances, one bayonet fastened to a pole, &c. The attack continued until five, P. M., when ninety-five black fish were killed. Three others, being the remnant of the school, escaped. The sport is represented to have been very animated; but, most of those engaged in it being farmers, were not accustomed to it, and not being provided with whalemen's gear, boats, &c., laboured under some disadvantage. The result, however, was very gratifying, the fish being expected to average a barrel of oil each, worth about forty cents per gallon. The sportsmen are represented to have striven manfully with the huge animals, fighting, in some instance, with sheath knives, and at such close quarters that their garments were sprinkled with blood.

ARREST OF COUTERFEITERS OF AMERICAN COIN.—Information having been received some time since that several persons purporting to be of respectable standing, were engaged in carrying on the manufacture of American coin, consisting of half eagles and half dollars, in a house standing alone near 23d street in this city, the Mayor employed officers A. M. C. Smith, Huthwaite, Welsh, and Scally to ferret out and arrest the offenders. These officers after ascertaining the locality, and after a long and tedious period of watching in order to find the parties to the felony together on the premises, about three o'clock on Thursday morning proceeded to the place, and with a sledge having driven in the door, rushed in and secured the fire-arms the coiners had to guard themselves, and succeeded in arresting Joel Nason, a wealthy white and blacksmith of Boston, where he carries on a large business; together with George Whitehouse, late keeper of a passenger office for up river and western passengers as also his wife. After securing these they searched the house and found there a handsome die for making the spurious half eagles, together with some of the coin, and some counterfeit half dollars, and also found the iron press, weighing some 800 weight, and all the other implements and metal necessary for carrying on an extensive manufactory of counterfeit coin. The mould was adroitly thrown by Mrs. Whitehouse into a pail of filthy water, which she wished to throw out, but officer Welsh said he would do it for her, and pouring off the water discovered the mould. After ironing the prisoners and taking them to Burnham's, where they were carefully guarded, the officers proceeded to the house 107 Walker street, where they arrested another man named J. Sherman, reputedly an old coiner from the west, whom they found in the same bed with the wife of Thomas Rector, (late of Albany,) who is now in the state Prison for manslaughter. The prisoners were all committed to prison by Justice Taylor.

As soon as the above were arrested, officer A. M. C. Smith wrote to officer Clapp, at Boston advising him of the fact. Mr. Clapp, on receiving the intelligence, proceeded to the house of Nason, in Boston, and, on searching, found 37 dies for making Hayneen coin, and a quantity of coin ready made for utterance. He also found a letter written by Nason here to his wife in Boston, prior to his arrest, in which he stated that he should not return to Boston in eight or ten days. These coiners were committed, and will be handed over to the United States authorities for trial.—[New York Journal of Commerce.]

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 28, 1843.

The English Mail, (19th July) may be looked for on Wednesday morning, arrangements having been made to forward it to this city by the Windsor route.

THE ORATORIO at Carleton Church was performed yesterday, according to previous announcement. The fineness of the day and the prospect of a musical treat, induced many ladies and gentlemen from this side to attend, who were much pleased with the various performances. The treble department was well sustained—the daughter of Major POYNTZ, 30th Regt. honored the performance with her talents, and sang several pieces to the admiration of the audience. Miss CRAFT, of Carleton, can boast of a good voice, but we should think injures it by too much exertion. The gentlemen's voices are far inferior to the ladies', which caused a flatness in some of the choruses. The Band of the 30th Regiment were in attendance and performed with admirable effect. The Oratorio was not so well attended as on a similar occasion last summer, and in looking round the Church did not appear to be so well supported by the people of Carleton as it should have been.

We have received several communications, (one extremely well written and signed "*Loyalty,*") in answer to an article which appeared in the 'New-Brunswicker' of the 18th instant, complaining of an Orange Procession having taken place at Hampton Ferry, on the 12th July last. We are aware that we should only be doing the parties justice, by giving their communications an insertion; but as the tenor of them is little calculated to allay feelings on a subject which should have no existence in New-Brunswick, we must for the present decline. In the meantime, we beg to assure the writers, that we shall keep our eyes open to the cause, and if time of need arrive, will do them ample justice for any imagined derliliction of duty on our part in the matter.

STANTON BLITZ, the great Magician, arrived in this city on Wednesday by the *North America*, from Boston. We understand that he is prepared with a great and new variety of performances, and will fully keep up the high character he sustained here some three years since.

The new commission of the Peace for the City and County of St. John, which was recently issued by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Council, comprises the following list of Justices:—

John Ward, Wm. Scovil, James Peters, Ralph M. Jarvis, Hon. C. Simonds, Gehardus C. Carman, Zalmon Wheeler, John Jordan, George Anderson, James Moran, Hon. Hugh Johnston, Henry Gilbert, Robert W. Crookshank, Senior, Noah Disbrow, Robert Payne, Archibald Menzies, Geo. Brown, Ben. L. Peters, Charles Ward, Hon. John Robertson, Esq., at the Lemeg, near Gagetown, was struck by the lightning and totally destroyed.

Storms seems to be more prevlent this season than usual. From an article copied into our columns from an American paper, it appears that the Canadas and the United States were visited on the 2nd inst. by a storm remarkable for its violence, which did immense damage.—*Ib.*

We have much pleasure in mentioning to our readers that his Excellency the Governor General, with his accustomed liberality, has given the sum of twenty five pounds, towards the erection of the Church of Knightsville, now building in the village of Milford in this district, under the able and active superintendence of Mr. Harvey the catechist.—*Prince Edward Gazette.*

Montreal, July 15th.—BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.—The investigation into the causes of the late fatal riots, will be concluded to-day. In consequence of the illness of Messrs. Morrogh and Drummond, the duties of the Commission have devolved entirely on Capt. Wetherall; and we have reason to believe that the Contractors will be entirely exculpated from the blame attempted to be cast upon them.

Messrs. Daly and Killaly visited the line of the Canal on Thursday, and directed the arrest of a man named Caffrey, one of the principal ringleaders. Mr. Seaton was entrusted with the execution of the warrant, and succeeded in apprehending him in a shanty, where he fled for concealment; a scuffle ensued, and the man was thrown on the ground and the handcuffs forced on him; a disposition being shown to rescue the prisoner, Mr. Killaly galloped down the road to bring up a detachment of Dragoons, sent out to support the civil authority. But before they arrived, about fifty women crowded into the shanty, and hustled the constables, a number of the canal men keeping back the remainder of the police on the outside; by these means the man was set free, and made his escape into the woods. An attempt to arrest four others of the ringleaders was equally unfortunate. The bold and determined conduct of Mr. Seaton, elicted the highest encomiums from Mr. Killaly.

Mr. Laviolotte has been reprimanded by the Government, for dismissing without authority, the prisoners taken on the day of the riots, and for not having caused the apprehension of those ringleaders known to him. Mr. Laviolette is a very worthy man, but not perhaps possessed of energy sufficient for the office which he fills at the Canal; another gentleman will be immediately appointed to assume the duties.

The conduct of Father Falvey has met with the severest animadversion, and as his continuence at Beauharnois will, by his evil councils, only tend to keep up a bad spirit, and prevent the establishment of peace and order, the Government have wisely determined to discharge him at once.

Mr. Killaly intimated to

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CHRONICLE.

OHN, JULY 28, 1843.

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Wm. Scovil, James Peters, Ralph
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Moran, Hon. Hugh Johnston, Hen-
ert W. Cronkshank, Senior, Noah
H. Peyne, Archibald Menzies, Geo.
Peters, Charles Ward, Hon. John
n, H. Street, John Gillis, James
Ansley, John Kerr, John Pollock,
Geo. A. Lockhart, William Olive,
e. James Gallagher, Jacob Allen,
Robert Keltie, Isaac L. Beer, Le-
ber, Wm. Hammond, and George
.

named are new Justices, and are in
hers who have been superseded in
their taking the benefit of the
Mr. Allan's name was omitted by
py of the commission: but, on the
covered, a new commission was
ued, and a highly complimentary
Provincial Secretary, forwarded,
to Mr. Allan, acknowledging the

Recorder, and Aldermen of the
Justices of the Peace for the City
by virtue of their several offices.
e respectively as follows:—Lauch-
Esquire; Hon. W. B. Kinnear;
William O. Smith, Thomas Harding,
lorne, Thomas Coram, and George
.—[Courier.]

and that Alfred L. Street, Esquire,
nted Surrogate Judge of Probate
l County of Saint John, in the room
mer, Esq., who has proceeded to
benefit of his health.

ric of New-Brunswick.

n of this Province into a separate
has been long regarded by many
ble as an object of the utmost impor-
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have, until lately, had the effect of
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as known to our to fellow Church-
ther Country, and there a most noble
made, excited in the first instance
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concurred in by the Prelates, the
Laity of every degree, to complete
cal Establishment of this Province
by placing a Bishop at its head.
mail, His Excellency the Lieutenant
informed, that the whole of the fund
the disposal of the Colonial Bishops
mely, £20,000, had been appropria-
vowment of the proposed Bishopric of
ck; and it was clearly intimated that
ected to be raised in the Province to
given by the Colonial Bishop Con-
complete the endowment. His Ex-
diately convened a meeting of such
e Church as could be got together, at
undersigned, were nominated a Com-
est such measures as may appear to
ated to give effect to this highly de-
portant object.
e that this simple statement of facts
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poor; and we are persuaded that the
e will be, that the object is now prac-
ght to be promptly attained.
l letter, lately issued, the Bishop of
as earnestly called upon the Clergy
the whole Diocese to be active in aid-
esign—pointing out the way in which
rions should be made, and requesting
all parts of the Province, to act as
ving, receiving, and forwarding those
ective neighbourhoods, either to the
or the Archdeacon. *Gifts of available*
made in cases where it may be diffi-
money, and pecuniary contributions
le by instalments; but we would urge
s the last instalment be made to full
rear, the speedy attainment of the ob-
e promoted by payment in that way.
ly suggest that Meetings of the Mem-
urch be held with all practicable expe-

dition in the several Parishes in the Province, and subscriptions entered into, and any other means adopted, that may seem advisable, for obtaining contributions for this most desirable purpose.

The spiritual interests of all classes, poor as well as rich, are concerned in this measure, and therefore according to the pious example of the Mother Country not only the liberal donations of the wealthy, but the smaller offerings of those whose means are not abundant, are urgently requested.

WARD CHIPMAN,
GEORGE COSTER,
N. PARKER,
W. F. ODELL,
JOHN SAUNDERS,
GEO. FRED. STREET,
A. KEADE.

Fredericton, July 1, 1842.

(*From the Fredericton Royal Gazette, July 25.*)

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions, &c.

Rifle Company, attached to 1st Battalion Carleton County Militia.

Wm. T. Wilmot, Esq., Captain vice Domill, resigned, dated July 25, 1843.

2nd Lieut. Henry Halsall to be 1st Lieut. vice Wm. Ketchum, superceded, dated July 25.

Wm. T. Baird to be 2nd Lieut., vice Halsell.

3rd Battalion, York County (Light Infantry.)

Frederick P. Robinson, Jun. to be Ensign.

The Commission of Assistant Surgeon James Neale is vacated, he having been admitted into Holy Orders.

Captain Samuel Strange, of the St. John Sea Fencibles, to be Major in the same, dated July 25, 1843.

Lieut., W. D. Faulke to retire with his rank, from lameness.

By Command,
GEO. SHORE, *A. G. M.*

Miramichi Election.—At the close of the Poll at Laggan's, on Monday, Mr. Street was 155 ahead of Mr. Williston—the Poll would close yesterday.

WOODSTOCK, July 22.

Coroner's Inquest.—An Inquest was held on the 17th inst., near Victoria Corner Wakefield, before Charles Upton, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Samuel Washman, a native of the State of Maine. It appears from all we can learn on the subject that the deceased in company with a William Thain, wanted to go some distance down the river, that they fastened two logs together, at the head of Palmer's Island, on which they started: but wind freshening up, became at last so violent, as to seperate the logs near York's Bar, precipitating the deceased into the river where he found a watery grave. Thain could afford no assistance, as it was with the utmost exertions that he saved his own life: and the violence of the gale being such as to prevent persons on shore from lending their aid to prevent such a melancholy occurrence. The body was not found until the beginning of the present week. The Jury, after a careful investigation returned for Verdict,—"Drowned accidentally, by falling off some logs into the River St. John.—*Telegraph.*

On Saturday last, we understand that Prince William and other places between here and Fredericton, were visited by a most tremendous hail storm. A great deal of grass were broken. The storm seemed to pass over that part of the country like a vein; and the fields, containing grain, potatoes, grass, &c., over which it passed were completely stripped of almost every vegitable of crop. Several Sheep were killed a few miles below this. The storm did not reach Woodstock.

On Saturday evening we were visited with a hevy thunder storm. The atmosphere seemed at times to be literally in a blaze. Mr. Woodworth, of Richmond, had two young cattle killed by the lightning. A gentleman who saw them, says that he does not think there was a bone in the body that was not broken up as if beat into jelly. We have head that a large new Barn, belonging to Charles Harrison, Esq., at the Jemseg, near Gagetown, was struck by the lightning and totally destroyed.

Storms seems to be more previlent this season than usual. From an article copied into our columns from an American paper, it appears that the Canadas and the United States were visited on the 2nd inst. by a storm remarkable for its violence, which did immense damage.—*Ib.*

We have much pleasure in mentioning to our readers that his Excellency the Governor General, with his accustomed liberality, has given the sum of twenty-five pounds, towards the erection of the Church of England, now building in the village of Milford in this district, under the able and active superintendence of Mr. Harvey the catechist.—*Prince Edward Gazette.*

Montreal, July 15th.—BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.—The investigation into the causes of the late fatal riots, will be concluded to-day. In consequence of the illness of Messrs. Morrogh and Drummond, the duties of the Commission have devolved entirely on Capt. Wetherall; and we have reason to believe that the Contractors will be entirely exculpated from the blame attempted to be cast upon them.

Messrs. Daly and Killaly visited the line of the Canal on Thursday, and directed the arrest of a man named Caffrey, one of the principal ringleaders. Mr. Seaton was entrusted with the execution of the warrant, and succeeded in apprehending him in a shanty, where he fled for concealment; a scuffle ensued, and the man was thrown on the ground and the handcuffs forced on him; a disposition being shown to rescue the prisoner, Mr. Killally galloped down the road to bring up a detachment of Dragoons, sent out to support the civil authority. But before they arrived, about fifty women crowded into the shanty, and hustled the constables, a number of the canal men keeping back the remainder of the police on the outside; by these means the man was set free, and made his escape into the woods. An attempt to arrest four others of the ringleaders was equally unfortunate. The bold and determined conduct of Mr. Seaton, elicted the highest encomiums from Mr. Killaly.

Mr. Laviolette has been reprimanded by the Government, for dismissing without authority, the prisoners taken on the day of the riots, and for not having caused the apprehension of those ringleaders known to him. Mr. Laviolette is a very worthy man, but not perhaps possessed of energy sufficient for the office which he fills at the Canal; another gentleman will be immediately appointed to assume the duties.

The conduct of Father Falvey has met with the severest animadversion, and as his continuence at Beauharnois will, by his evil councils, only tend to keep up a bad spirit, and prevent the establishment of peace and order, the Government have wisely determined to discharge him at once.

Mr. Killaly intimated to the canal men, that it was the intention of the Government to put an immediate and final stop to their unlawful proceedings and the names of the ringleaders being known, wherever found they would be arrested; this has caused many of them to seek safety in flight. Their absence will answer as good a purpose as their arrest. The men have hitherto been assured by Father Falvey and others, that the Government would support them against the contractors, but finding the contrary to be the case, they are fast coming to their senses.

About 2300 are now at work; this is as many as will be required. There are nearly a thousand more about the line, and notices will be immediately issued to the effect that the supernumeraries will not be required, in order, that they may seek employment elsewhere.—*Herald.*

Kingston, July 13th.—The fearful effects of the religious animosity which Irishmen bear towards Irishmen have again been most painfully displayed. Yesterday was the 12th of July, an anniversary to be regretted while these bitter feelings continue to be cherished. But little display of party was exhibited during the day, and it was hoped that it would pass off unmarked by violence: however, just after dark, shots were fired from hiding-places in the foundation of the new Roman Catholic church now building, and from the windows of some of Hersey's cottages. A lad, named Robert Morrison, about 19 years of age, received two of the ball, in the back and breast, and was killed on the spot.—We do not learn that any provocation had been given at the time; twenty persons were standing in the road, among whom was the victim, when the firing was directed against them. The police received information, and quickly repaired to the place, but in consequence of the number of persons then collected, thought it prudent to retire for further assistance; and soon after, a body of soldiers, accompanied by his worship the Mayor, arrived, and made a general search through the houses and in the hiding-places of the partly erected church. Even after the soldiers arrived some shots were fired, which struck two persons, wound one in the shoulder, and merely grazing the waistcoat of another. Three or four have been wounded altogether. Ten men were arrested.—*News.*

We are glad to learn that the bad feeling between Orangemen and Catholic, which has led to such fatal consequences at Kingston, does not exist in other parts of the Province; as will be seen from the following paragraph, copied from the *Belleville Intelligencer*:—

TWELFTH OF JULY IN HASTINGS.—The several Lodges in this County met in their Lodge Rooms, to commemorate the day. The Lodges of Hagerford and Huntingdon took advantage of the monthly attendance of the Revd. Mr. Grier at John Anderson's, Esq. in the Rear of Thurlow, to attend divine service. In the evening they enjoyed themselves over a glass. While in the midst of the enjoyment a couple of their Roman Catholic neighbours passed by; they were invited in and spent the evening with the sons of William; not one word was said to annoy or wound their feelings—May not this prove a salutary lessons to the traducers of Orangemen? Would their enemies have treated them thus?—*Morning Chronicle.*

NEWCASTLE, June 27.

A very providential and remarkable preservation of human life, under circumstances of apparent desperation, occurred in this harbour on the afternoon of Sunday last. It appears that a pleasure party consisting of nine individuals (four men and a boy, and four females) were amusing themselves by sailing to and from the Narrows, during the prevalence of a fresh breeze, and having been overtaken by a squall, the boat was, by some mismanagement capsized, when the whole of the party were precipitated into the water, and the boat instantly sank to the bottom. At this critical juncture another boat of larger dimensions, and more ably managed, happened to be near the spot, and the accident having been witnessed, here down and rescued all, who were now struggling for existance, with the exception of one female—another boat having, it appears, pushed off from some vessels and picked up the unfortunate sinking one, who steady was supposed to have perished. Upon whole of the party being landed, at the nearest wharf—that of Messrs. Tobin & Co. Dr. KIELLEY was immediately sent for, who with characteristic alacrity proceeded to the spot, and after much persevering application of usual means succeeded in restoring the suspended animation of the female who had been given up as lost, and the whole, party, therefore, by skilful treatment have escaped the otherwise certain consequences of the disaster. We learn, and have much pleasure in recording the fact, that the Hon. Mr. Tobin did everything in his power to assist the administrating to the necessities of the sufferers by the use of his house, and an ample supply of blankets and other necessaries, and that the attention and kindness of his lady upon the disastrous occasion were beyond all praise, exhibiting a noble example of the humanity and benevolence which so strikingly adorn the female character, and which always commands a very grateful record.

To Correspondents.—We have to refuse insertion to the communication of "Expositor"; he has entirely lost sight of the preamble in his letter, which is made up of the same abuse he complains of in others. Our columns are open to any who can substantially refute error," but we do not find even an attempt at it in his communication.

☞ The Mail for England, to meet the sailing of the Steamer Caledonia from Halifax on the 3d of August, will close at the Post Office in this city tomorrow Saturday, the 29th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M.

Married.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. F. Coster, Rector of Carleton, Mr. Thomas Mabee, to Miss Matilda Hood. Also by the same, Mr. James Howe to Miss Margaret Hood, all of Union Point.

At Fredericton, on Monday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Brooke, Dr. Edward P. Gamble, to Mrs Ann Hackett, both of that place, and formerly of Enniskillen, Ireland.

At Beechmount, Fredericton, on Wednesday the 26th of July, inst., by the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, Wm. Frederick Foxcroft Jones, of the 52d Light Infantry, Esquire, to Francis Mary, only daughter of the Honorable George Frederick Street of Beechmount, and Solicitor General of the Province.

On the 15th inst by the Rev. Mr. Brooke, Mr. Samuel Hilman, to Miss Ann Barlow Perry, both of Fredericton.

On Wedneday, 12th inst, at the Rectory, Granville, N. S. by the Rev. J. M. Campbell, James F. Allison, Esq. of Cornwallis, to Amelia Anne, daughter of the late Major MacCulla, of Halifax.

At Wolfville, on Thursday, 13th inst. by the Rev. Richard Knight, Mr. William A. Calkin, Merchant of Parrsboro', to Catherine, third daughter of Judge Marshall.

At Shelburne, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. T. H. White, Mr. Michael Reyton, of Barrington, to Maria, daughter of the late Capt. James Cunningham, of Shelburne.

Died.

At St. Andrews, on the 18th inst. Miss Hannah Amelia Sweet, youngest daughter of Captain Eber Sweet, formerly of Newport N. S.

At Halifax, on Sunday morning Mrs. A. E Cleary in the 81st year of her age.

At St. Albans, Vermont, on the 26th June, Joshua Montefiore, Esq. aged 81 years, a native of London, England, author of The Commercial Dictionary, Commercial and Notarial Precedents, Treatise on the Bankrupt Laws, and several other works of public utility. He enjoyed to the last unusual health, strength, all his mental faculties, and never used glasses.

At Wisthorpe House, Marlow, Lady Robinson, relict of Sir William Henry Robinson, K.C.H., Commissary General of the Forces, in the 75th year of her age.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, Arrived, 22.—ship Vanguard, Sabiston, London, 36—Wiggins & son, ballast. —Spoke, 50 miles E. from cape sable, brigt. Ida, Howard, hence for Africa, all well.

Schr. Emily, Hilton, Halifax—sugar, &c.

23.—steamer saxe Gotha, Brown, Halifax—merchandize.

24.—Barque Glasgow, Douglas, Liverpool, 33—Owens & Duncan, goods and coals.—July 10th lat. 45 10, long. 40 38, spoke packet ship Oxford, from New York for Liverpool. 22d, off South seal Island, passed an armed steamer, signalized 69, Marryatt's code of signals. Same day, 4 p. m. south seal Island bearing North 7 miles, passed ship Lady sale and barque Frederick, from st. John.

Brig Rose, Kelly, Yarmouth—G. Thomast, ballast.

CLEARED.

21st—ship Lamport, Armstrong, Liverpool, timber & deals.—John Rhodes & W. H. Scovil; schr. Teazer, Greenlaw, New York, ballast & passengers—G. Thomas.

22d.—ship symmetry, Gilpin, Liverpool, timber & deals—J. Whitney; Margaret, stickney, Cork, deals & laths—Adam & Davidson; schr. Vestal, Walker, Dublin, timber & deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Dart, Basset, Eastport, fish; Flora, Holder, Boston, cord wood. 24th—Barque John Jardine, Nairn, Liverpool, timber & deals—J. Wishart.

Wanted to Charter.

A SHIP, from 500 to 600 tons Register to carry a cargo of Deals to a Port in Ireland: quick despatch will be given.

July 21. WM. CARVILL.

July 28, 1843.

JUST Received—A further supply of fashionable HATS. For sale low by
E. E. LOCKHART.
Corner Market Square and Water Street.

Tobacco.

Landing this day ex schr. "*Esther Eliza,*" from New York:

50 Boxes Cavendish TOBACCO 16ds.
38 Kegs Fig do. 16ds.
For sale at the lowest market rates by
July 28. J. R. CRANE.

RATIONAL, MORAL, AND INTERESTING AMUSEMENTS!

For Four Nights only—at the Mechanics' Institute.

New Experiments!

SEIGNOR BLITZ has the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John, that he has arrived, and will give his performances at the above place, on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, July 31st. 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th August: and he hopes the unqualified approbation bestowed on his exertions, during a former visit, will insure him the support of the public in general. The Exhibition will consist of

PHILOSOPHICAL FEATS,

Surpassing those of the Hindoos, Egyptian Sorcerers, Magis, and the Persian Astrologers; also, interesting conversations in

VENTRILOQUISM.

Doors open at half past 7, performance to commence at eight o'clock. Admission 1s. 2d., without distinction of age. Tickets may be purchased at the Victoria Book Store, Mr. Sharp's Drug Store, at the St. John Hotel, and at the Door. Private Performances and Lessons given, and a variety of Parlour Amusements for sale, and lessons in Ventriloquism on application to Sig. B. July 28.

Gum Elastic OVER SHOES.

JUST received at FOSTER'S SHOE Store, Corner of King and Germain streets.—A small lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's GUM ELASTIC OVER SHUES, (a superior article.)

—ALSO—

A few pairs Ladies British American OVER SHOES, (a new article) For sale cheap.
July 28.

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 28, 1843. W. H. STREET.

Passage to Cork & Liverpool.

THE fine new copper fastened ship *Belle*, Jos. Stephenson, Master; will leave this Port for the United Kingdom, in all next week, and has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers.—Persons desirous of this conveyance, will please make early application to the Master, on board.
July 28.

New Store.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.,

at 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. [Courier.]

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, & Facey 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.

Steam Boat Nova Scotia.

NO charge of HEAD MONEY will be made on Passengers going by the steamer Nova Scotia.
July 14.—3i. GEORGE THOMAS.

MORE PAPER HANGINGS.

Just Received, on consignment, per brig *Merchant*, from Philadelphia:

550 Pieces Paper Hangings,

assorted qualities and patterns. For sale by
July 14. 3i. JOHN KINNEAR.

SPERM OIL, &c. &c.

Ex Flora, from Boston:

25 CASKS Winter strained SPERM, refined and bleached; Whale, Olive, and Seal **Oils**; 1 cask CAMPHINE;
10 Barrels TURPENTINE;
10 do Bright Varnish; 10 do Rosin;
3 casks Saleratus; 25 Jars Mackaboy SNUFF;
20 Bbls. ground Logwood, Redwood, Fustic and Camwood; 100 Gross assorted PHIALS.
For sale by
July 21. 4i W. O. SMITH.

Cheap Room Paper.

THE subscriber has commenced selling off the balance of his extensive stock of ROOM PAPERS and BORDERS at a reduction of nearly one half from the former prices.

Common Papers from 6¼d. upwards;
Second ditto " 1s. "
Best ditto " 2s. "

☞ Those who are in want of the article may now supply themselves with great bargains.
21st July. S. K. FOSTER.

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

GERMAIN STREET.

JUST Received.—A new and large supply of Women's and Girls' Seal, Kid, and Morocco SLIPPERS, for sale at 2s., 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. a pair.
July 21. FOSTER & CO.

J. Summers,

GIVES this information, "that he has taken an OFFICE, over Mr. James Melick's (next door to the store he formerly occupied,) for a few months only, for the purpose of closing his former business; he trusts all those who are indebted to him or the firm of J. SUMMERS & CO., will with as little delay as possible, settle their accounts; and all who may have any demand against him or the firm, will immediately send in their accounts for payment."
St. John, July 7, 1843.

Seal Oil, Rum, Cigars, &c.

Landing ex schr. *Charlotte*, from Halifax:

48 CASKS Pale seal OIL, of first drawing, from Newfoundland via Halifax.

Ex North America, from Boston:

20 Bags Government Java COFFEE;
20 Bags Laguira, do.
5M. "De Moya" CIGARS;
Sperm & Mould Candles, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Mace, Brooms, sperm Oil, &c. &c.
July 14. JARDINE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

To be Sold at Auction,

On TUESDAY, the 15th day of August next, on the Premises, in Princes street, at One o'clock in the afternoon:—

ALL the Estate, right, title and interest which on the 15th day of March last was vested in Joshua Hughson, of and in "all that certain Lot, piece, or parcel of LAND, situate, lying and being in Queen's Ward, in the said City of Saint John, and known and decended on the Map or Plan of the said City, by the number of Five Hundred and Ninety-two, situated on the side of and fronting on Princes street, bounded East by property formerly belonged to one Drake, and West by property formerly belonging to Geo. Smith, and in rear or North by Church Land, being Forty feet front on said Street, and extending back continuing the same breath, One Hundred feet, more or less with all BUILDINGS and improvements on the same." Such Sale to be made in pursuance of a power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage of the said Property, made by the said Joshua Hughson to me, bearing date the 21th day of March last.
July 14. JOHN ROSS.

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 street.*

Steamer Nova-Scotia,

CAPTAIN JOHN LEAVITT,

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

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

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

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

The Sackville Route

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

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

FOR

Eastport and Boston,

ST. ANDREW'S & ST. STEPHEN'S.

THE subscriber will dispatch a Steamer every *Wednesday and Saturday* mornings at 7 o'clock for Eastport, where she will meet the new steamer Penobscot, Capt Rodgers, (an experienced Commander,) which will proceed without any delay to Boston, and where she will arrive the following days in time for the New York Train; she will leave Boston every Tuesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon, and her Passengers will be landed at st John, on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. By this conveyance passengers will get on more speedily than formerly, and FREIGHT, of all kinds, will be brought quite as readily and on the same terms. Passengers taken for New York, Albany, Buffalo, Portland, Bangor, and ticketed through without any further trouble or expense.

Passengers for St. Andrew's, and St. Stephen or Calais, will proceed on the steamer's arrival at Eastport from here, or from Boston, in the American steamer Linneus, direct for their destination.

Cabin Fare to Boston, 8s
" to Eastport, 2½
Forward " to Boston, 5s
" " to Eastport, 1½
To st. Andrew's, and st. Stephen's, as usual.
Meals Extra. JAMES WHITNEY.
St. John, July 23, 1843.

CHAIN CABLES,

Anchors, Oakum, Iron, &c. &c.

The subscriber has received per 'Woodstock' and 'Themis,' from Liverpool, and 'Argyle,' from Newry, and other recent arrivals:—

21 CHAIN CABELS, from ⅝ to 1¾ inch, 14 ANCHORS, from 2 to 20 cwt.
500 fathoms ⅝ & ¾ coil CHAIN,
2½ tons OAKUM,
10 tons CORDAGE ass'd sizes,
600 Boxes Liverpool SOAP,
129 bundles SHEET IRON, Nos. 18 to 27,
300 tons British Bar IRON, assorted,
150 do. Refined ditto, do.
10 do. Swedish & Russia do. do.
200 bags Iron Spikes, from 4 to 10 inches,
180 do. Wrought Iron NAILS, 5d'y to 20d'y,
100 bolts COPPER, assorted sizes,
4 tons Blistered and Cast STEEL, ass'd
2 do. PLOUGH-PLATING,
18 do. Cast Iron POTS, BAKEPANS, and extra covers,
57 dozen FRYING PANS,
35 do. Long handled Irish SPADES,
28 do. Round and square pointed Shovels,

—IN STORE—

Blacksmiths' BELLOWS & ANVILS;
FRANKLIN & REGISTER GRATES,
PLOUGHSHARE MOULDS, &c.
15,000 White Oak HOGS HEAD STAVES,
100 bushels Yellow CORN,
1000 do. White do.
BEEF, PORK, and NAVY BREAD,
Superfine, Fine, and Middlings FLOUR and CORN, in barrels and bags,—all of which are offered at very moderate rates.
July 14. WM. CARVILL.

TO LET,

THE second flat of a house, with Wood house, frost proof cellar, &c.; also, a Work shop if required, situate about four minutes walk from the Market square. Apply at the Chronicle Office. *Feb. 10.*

Coals, Coke, Whitening, Coal Tar, Glass Bottles, &c.

100 CHALS. fine Newcastle COALS;
60 do. COKE;
5 Tons Whitening, in various size packages;
50 Barrels COAL TAR; 50 gross Wine Bottles;
100 gross soda Water BOTTLES;
6 do. Claret, do.
3 do. Winchester, do.
36 do. Pint do.
40 do. Half-pint do.
50 do. Octagon half pints, do.

The above articles are now landing from the brig Ann, Capt. Howson, lying at the subscriber's wharf—and will be sold low if taken from along side.
June 2. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FLOUR.

THE Subscriber is now receiving in store from the *Union Point Mills*, a large supply of SUPERFINE, FINE, and MIDDLINGS FLOUR, in barrels and bags. W. CARVILL.
June 9. Nelson street.

TO LET.

THE two Upper **Flats** of the subscriber's house in Church street. Apply on the premises to JOHN HOOPER.

CANADA PORK.

Now landing from the schooner "*Esperance,*" from Quebec:—

48 BRLS. Canada Prime Mess PORK,
215 do. Canada Prime do.
30 do. Cargo do.
For sale very low by JOHN ROBERTSON.
July 14.

☞**Notice.**

PURSUANT to an Order of the Vestry, passed on 1st July, instant, Notice is hereby given, that all PEWS in Trinity and St. John Churches, in this Parish upon which any rent shall remain unpaid on 1st August next, will be forfeited and sold to satisfy the arrears.

GEORGE WHEELER.
Vestry Clerk & Treasurer.
St. John, 4th July, 1843.

CHEAP

Hat and Cap Store.

J. M. Robertson's Brick Building, corner of Market square and Water streets.

THE subscriber having opened an excellent assortment of London superfine, fine, and Plated **Hats**; Paris Satin, Beaver, Gossamer, Silk and Felt, do., confidently offers them as being superior in quality, elegant in style, and low in price.

—ALSO—

CAPS in great variety; Glazed HATS, Threshers, Leather Cases, Oil Covers, Gold Lace, &c. at low prices.

E. E. LOCKHART.
June 2, 1843.

Notice.

THE business carried on by the subscribers under the Firm of SEAMAN & CHIPMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the Firm will please arrange the same without delay with J. A. CHIPMAN, (at the old stand), who is duly authorised to settle the business of the concern.

ABRAHAM SEAMAN, Junr.
J. A. CHIPMAN.
Amherst, (N. S.) 1st June, 1843.

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

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

Plain Cloth colored and finished, - 2s. 8d. pr yard,
Kerseymere, colored and finished, 2s. 10d. "
Satinett warp 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.

FLOUR, &c.

Landing ex "Splendid," and "John Kerr," from Philadelphia:

450 BBLS. superfine and scrap'd FLOUR,
338 brls. Rye FLOUR;
325 Bbls. CORN MEAL.

Ex Olive, from New York:

50 Bbls. Genteesee superfine FLOUR.

Ex Bonded Warehouse:

300 Hhds. MOLASSES; 40 Hhds. bright SUGAR, Cigars, Tobacco, Vinegar, Westphalia Hams, &c.
July 7. JARDINE & CO.

PORK, BEEF, AND RUM.

NOW LANDING: 100 barrels Prime PORK, 20 Barrels do. BEEF; 12 Puncheons Demerara RUM. For sale by
2d June. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

Rowland's Mill Saws.

THE Subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, a few of Rowland's Mill Saws,
C. & W. H. ADAMS,
June 31. No 2, North Market Wharf.

Coffee.

Landing this day ex Fame, from Halifax:

50 BAGS best cuba COFFEE:—*In Store*—
2½ Tons Manilla ROPE, assorted, from 9 thread to 3 1-4 inches.
June 23. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

Received 16th May, 1843,

Per "*Sarah Ann*" from Liverpool:

GRIFFIN'S SCYTHES, Sickles, Reaping Hooks, Garden and Ditching SPADES, Square SHOVELS.

6 casks HARDWARE: Knives, Files, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Tailor's Shears, and other Cutlery.

Plated Squares, Sand Paper, Curry Combs, White-wash, House, and Tar Brushes, Cast, German, and Blister Steel Plough Moulds, &c.
June 2. G. T. WILEY.

FOR SALE.

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

Terms and further particulars made known on application to the subscriber.
June 23. [2i.] JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Important to Familiesand 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.

Horse Hair Flesh Brushes.

A NEW and very superior article, which for CHEAPNESS, EFFICACY, CONVENIENCE OF APPLICATION, and NEATNESS, possesses many advantages over the Hair Mittens. The friction being caused by the ENDS instead of the SIDES of the Hair, is more effectual, and at the same time does not RETAIN (like the Mitten,) any particles from the surface of the skin.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of Tooth, H'air, and Clothes BRUSHES, all made to order.
May 19. JOHN G. SHARP.

THE FIRST PRODUCTIONS IN THE WORLD FOR

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

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

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

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

*** To further insure the genuine article, see that the words "*Rowland's Macassar Oil*" are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters,—WITHOUT THIS SONE 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

Spring Supplies, 1843.

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; Pram Bottles, &c. &c. &c.

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

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

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

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

BRASS and IRON-Night, Rim, Norfolk Thumb, French, &c. LATCHES.

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

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

CARPENTERS' TOOLS—Hand, Frame, tenon, compass &c. Saws, Bench and Moulding Planes, Firmer, socket, framing and mortice Chisels and Gouges, Rules, Compasses, Guages, Spokeshaves, Drawing Knives, Hammers, Braces, Augers, Turnscrews, bench and other Axes, etc. etc., Nippers, Plyers, Pinchers, Callipers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Saint John, May 5, 1843.

28th April, 1843.

NO. 2, NORTH WHARF.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have received per ship *Portland*, and brig *Palmerston*—

13 CASKS HARDWARE, containing single and double barrel percussion GUNS Walking stick Guns, Percussion Caps, Wad Cutters, Bullet Moulds, Ramrods, Screws and Tips, Nipple Wrenches and Turn-screws, Dog Collars, Patent and common Powder Flasks, Shot Belts and Shot Pouches.

JOINER'S MOULDING & BENCH PLAIN (assorted;) Compasses, Four-fold RULES, Brass Dividers, HAMMERS, Glass Paper, Glue Pots, &c.

HARNESS MOUNTING, assorted; Patent Coach Wrenches, and Coach Screws.

WOVE WIRE, assorted sizes; wire, cage, Rat and Mouse Traps.

Long and short-handle Frying Pans, Britannia metal and tinned TEA and TABLE SPOONS, Cooks' strong Ladles and Forks, Copper SCALES, Brass Wire Seives, Block Tin Candlesticks, Tea Pots, Tureens and Soup Ladles, Gravy Strainers, Oil Fillers, Japan'd Bread and Knife Trays, Cash Boxes Spice Boxes, Spittoons and Toilet Pails, Britannia TEA and COFFEE POTS, 2 pair of low priced solar TABLE LAMPS, spare Hemispheres, Moons, Chimnies and Deflectors, steel and Brass SNUFFERS, 1 Brass TEA URN.

Patent enamel'd PRESERVING KETTLES, SAUCEPANS, Tea Kettles, Soup Digestors, tin'd and untin'd Tea Kettles and Saucepans, Gridirons, COFFEE MILLS, Fire and Hand Irons, Tea Trays, Japan'd Hat and Coat Hooks, and Preserving Kettles.

BRAZED and Laq'd Cow Bells, socket and rivetted handle Shovels, Hoes, Spades, Garden Rakes, and Scythe-stones.

Brass Butt Hinges, Stair Rods and eyes, Blind Roller Ends and Rack Pullies, Hooks, Sconces, Patent Table and Sash Fasteners, Latches, WIRE, Pocket Compasses, setts WEIGHTS, Chest Locks CONNECTING SCREWS and STOP COCKS; Racking and Water Cocks, and Pewter Molasses Gates.

IRON; best and common Butt, Chest, T, H, H, L, strap, Table, Backflap, Tester, Pew, Hook and Eye, and Plate HINGES; Screws, Hooks, Hasps, and Staples.

Carpenters' Patent, Tarratt's improved, and other DOOR LOCKS, assorted sizes; Chest, Trunk, Till Cupboard, and Pad Locks; Stubbs and Plates and Shutter Screws; Rim, Knob, Long, Norfolk and Lancashire LATCHES; Door Bolts.

Shoemaker's Brass and Iron Bills, shoe Thread, Heel Balls, Pincers, Hammers, Tacks, Punches, Heel Plates, and Tip Nails.

COFFIN FURNITURE; Japan'd Mahogany and Zebra Wood Knobs; Bedscrews and Keys.

5 WAGGON and CART BOXES; ELIPTIC, CARRIAGE SPRINGS; Iron Weights, Grocer's Coffee Mills, assorted sizes, tin'd and bright Dog Chains.

Hair Seating and Curled Hair, Brass NAILS, Chair Web; BRUSHES, assorted; shoe dusting, black lead, hearth and Horse, do.

1 cask Wrought Flemish and Clout TACKS;
7 casks Horseland Ox NAILS;
64 bags wrought, rose, and Clasp Nails, assorted sizes; 45 do. Cut Nails, assorted.
1 cask best London GLUE.
120 bags SPIKES, from 3½ to 9 inches.
1 bale CANDLEWICK, 2 bales containing Cod and Pollock Lines, chalk lines, bed and coffin cords shop twine, log and Hambro lines, chest cord, &c
30 tons "BANKS' BEST" and common bolt and bar IRON, well assorted; 1 ton Plough Plating, assorted sizes.
6 Blacksmith's Anvils.
1 package do. Vices; 1 cask sad Irons.

Which with their stock now on hand, they offer at *Low Prices*.

NEW GOODS.

Per "*British Queen*," from London:

THE Subscriber has received a new assortment of TOYS; Holly, Black Thorn & Grape Walking STICKS in variety; Hair Tooth, Nail & Shaving BRUSHES; Shaving & Washing SOAPS; Prices' Ambrosial Shaving CREAM; Ladies' Bone Knitting PINS, &c. &c.—Toys at Wholesale and retail.

WILLIAM MAJOR.
April 28. *Prince William street*

Pork, Manilla Rope, &c.

80 BARRELS PRIME PORK;
30 Coils Manilla ROPE.
15 Cases Palm Leaf HATS.—Now landing and for sale by J. DEWOLFE SPURR.
May 2[illegible] 1843.

W. G. LAWTON

April 27, 1843.

NEW ARRIVALS,

Per *British Queen* from London, and *Palmerston* and *Portland* from Liverpool, viz:

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinetts, Cassinetts, Cantoons, Moleskins and Drills, with a variety of Trowser stuffs and Vestings;
Gents Black scarfs, stocks and Braces;
Silk and Cambric Umbrellas,
Silk, Cambric, and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Orleans, Saxony, and Alpaca Lustre,
Black and colored Silks and Satins,
Plain and Fancy Ribbons,
Black and Fancy satin shawls and scarfs,
Fill'd Centre and Indiana Shawls,
Crape, Thibet, Zephyr, and Chene handkerchiefs,
Gloves and Hosiery of every kind,
Oil Cloths and Floor Cloths,
Laces, Netts, Blonds and Quillings,
Plain and fancy Parasols,
White and colored Stays; Muslin Work;
A very extensive lot of Gent's Hats,
Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes,
Grey, White and striped Shirtings,
Flannels, Ticks and Homespuns,
Printed Cottons and Furnitures,
Linens, Lawns, Diaper, Cambric, Hollands,
Dowlas and Sheetings,
Hemp Carpeting, Bindings and Fringes,
Muslins and Linings of every description,

The whole of which are offered at the very lowest prices for cash only.

W. G. LAWTON.

Foster's Shoe Store,
Corner of King and Germain-streets.

New Boots and Shoes.

Just Received at the above named Establishment, per Ships "Canton," and "British Queen," and Brig "Mary Ann"—

A New and extensive assortment of **Boots and Shoes** of every description that may be required, for the approaching Season.

The articles are all from the Best and Cheapest Manufactories in Great Britain, and will be sold at lower prices for CASH than similar Goods can be bought for at any other store in the Province.

☞ *Wholesale and Retail.* S. K. FOSTER.
May 5, 1843.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber would beg to make known to his Customers and the Public that he has removed his *Retail GROCERY Establishment* to the corner of Prince William and Princess streets, in the Shop recently occupied by Mr. James Malcolm, where he will furnish every article in his line at the cheapest market prices.

☞ *COFFEES fresh ground at all times, may be had at the above Shop.*

J. O'DONNELLY.
Corner of Prince Wm. and Princess streets, 19th May, 1843.

STORAGE would be let low in the Fire-proof Ware House in Prince Wm. street, formerly belonging to Jas. T. Hanford, Esq. Apply as above.

CHAIN CABLES, Anchors, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale at his Warehouse, Nelson street:—

20 ANCHORS 1½ cwt. to 18 cwt.; 30 Chain Cables—⅜ inch, 5-8, 3-4, 11-16, 1, and 1 1-4 inch;
30 tons common and refined IRON—ass'd sizes,
10 do. Bolt COPPER, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1 and 1⅛ inch;
20 cases Sheet Copper, 20 oz and upwards;
2 tons composition Spikes, 6 to 10 inch;
5 do Iron; do. from 4 to 10 do.
10 pipes Madeira WINE;
100 qr. barrels F. O. GUNPOWDER;
2 tons Lead Shot—assorted;
10 do sheet Lead from 2½ to 10 lb. per foot;
100 bbls. Medium BREAD;
30 do. American BEEF—in bond: 10 do Pork;
5 tons best London OAKUM;
20 Franklin Stoves; 1 chest INDIGO;
200 boxes Olden Soap; 20 casks Whiting;
100 kegs best London White LEAD;
50 do. do. Black Paint, 14 and 28 lb kegs.
50 do. do. Yellow, do. do,
20 do. do. Red, do. do.

A large assortment of Writing and Wrapping PAPER, Playing Cards, slops, ship's Ensigns, Bunting, signal Lanterns, Compasses, Log Lines and Glasses, saddling, marline, Houseline, and other Cordage.

March 17. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

STANDARD TEAS,
OF EXCELLENT QUALITY.

Received ex brig *Wellington*, and for sale by the subscriber:

123 CHESTS Fine CONGO TEA;
40 chests BOHEA;
20 chests, 10 half chests TWANKAY,
12 chests, 10 half chests HYSON.

April 28. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

PALM LEAF HATS.

13 CASES Fine PALM LEAF HATS, for Sale by
April 82. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

Cabinet Ware Rooms,
KING STREET.

THE subscribers having succeeded to the business formerly conducted by their father, trust that by strict attention to business, punctuality in the execution of orders, together with moderate charges, to merit continuance of public patronage. They have on hand an extensive assortment of

NEW & FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,

made of the best material and workmanship.

Carpets, Curtains and Mattresses, neatly and fashionably made.

☞ Undertaking carefully attended to.

JOS. W. & GEO. H. LAWRENCE.
January 13, 1843.

Garden and Flower Seeds.

THE subscriber has received from London, per *British Queen*, a choice collection of Garden and Flower **SEEDS.**

Also, 4 casks Timothy and Clover seed, from Boston. JOHN G. SHARP.
Corner of Dock street and N. Market Wharf.
April 28.

WM. H. NEEDHAM has removed his Office to the building occupied by Jardine & Co., corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets
May 12, 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.

Flour, Pork and Butter.

Now landing ex Schr. Ariel:—

125 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR,
70 barrels Prime PORK,
22 Firkins BUTTER.—For sale by
June 16. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

AT THE

ST. JOHN CLOTHING MART,
WATER STREET.
In the Store lately occupied by Sam. Gardner.

The Subscriber has received per late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a large and general assortment of West of England WOOLLEN GOODS, comprising—

SIX Bales and Cases of READY-MADE CLOTHING—a splendid assortment, which, for style, Quality and Cheapness, cannot be equalled by any establishment in the Province, consisting of:
Sporting COATS, made of Tweed, Silk and Worsted Cambletts, plain and figured VELVET, Gambroon and Contoon, diamond and figured Drill.
Four Thousand Pairs PANTALOONS, of every description of texture and fabric;
Two Thousand VESTS—in satin, silk, Valencia, Cloth, Cassimere, &c. &c. &c.
Mattresses, Blankets, Rugs, White and Colonred COUNTERPANES; OIL CLOTH SUITS; South-westers, &c. &c.
Boys' Cloth and Moleskin SUITS;
Red, Blue and White Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS; Lambswool ditto;
Linen, Cotton, and Regatta SHIRTS;
Four Cases Beaver and silk HATS
Military and Navy CAPS;
Fur, Plush, and Worsted ditto;
Glazed HATS and CAPS;
Umbrellas, Travelling Bags, and Trunks;
Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' and Children's ditto; Watches and Jewellery;
A few Double GUNS and PISTOLS, selling cheap *Cash* only.

N. B.—Gentlemen, leaving their measures, will have their orders strictly attended to, and promptly executed.

☞ Six Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately.—None but good workmen need apply.

F. NEILL.

St. John, May 26.

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMES.

W. H. STREET'S
WINE Establishment,
AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,
Prince William and St. John streets, St. John.

The subscriber has opened the Store and Warehouse in Prince William street, lately occupied by Mr. T. S. HARDING, in addition to his former premises, and invites attention to his extensive Stock of Old Bottled WINE and SPIRITS.

DOUBLE Diamond and full frutted PORTS—Vintage of 1834, and a part 3 years in bottle;
East and West India Madeira;
London Particular Madeira, from the celebrated houses of 'Blackburn,' 'Newton Gordon & Co.,' and 'Burnett Houghton & Co.'
London Market Madeira, East India Sherry;
Old Pale, Brown, and Golden Sherries;
Marsalla of first quality;
Bronti, Teneriffe, Dry Lisbon;
Pale Brandy, Vintage of 1835 and 1838;
Martell's best colored Brandy;
Cambleton Whiskey; superior OLD RUM;
Fine Schiedam GENEVA; Batavia Arrack;
All of which may also be had from the Wood.
Champagne & sparkling Hock of very first quality,
HERMITAGE and BURGUNDY;
HOCK of the vintage of 1825;
SAUTERNE; BUCELLAS;
La rose, Lafitte, and t. Julian Claret.

—ALSO—

1000 dozen London PORTER, Brown and Imperial STOUT, in quarts and pints;
200 doz. 'Hodson's' London Pale ALE, in pints and quarts;
100 dozen fine Edinburgh ALE;
40 hogsheads Martell's and Hennessy's Brandy;
5 hogsheads, 20 quarter casks Brandy;
20 hogsheads best Old PALE Brandy;
6 hogsheads best GENEVA;
Puncheons Malt and Grain WHISKEY;
50 Puncheons high proof RUM;
100 Pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks Port, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe and Sicily Madeira;
10 hogsheads Catalonia RED WINE;
6 Qr. casks Blackburn's MADEIRA, for sale at first cost; 10 chests sonchong TEA;
150 Boxes London and Liverpool SOAP;
100 do. Mould and Dip Candles;
6 hogsheads Refined Sugar;
20 ditto Bright Porto Rico ditto;
10 Kegs Tobacco.

And to arrive ex Brig *Edwin*, from London—
40 hhds. best GENEVA, from 7 to 10 pr. cent. O. P.
50 boxes Wax Wick Mould Candles;
50 boxes Sperm Candles.

All for sale very low by
27th Feb. W. H. STREET.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

Offer for sale at the lowest market prices, the following very recently imported Goods.

100 TONS "Banks' Best" Staffordshire IRON;
200 ditto common English ditto,
10 ditto best Swedish ditto,
10 ditto sheet, hoop, and plate ditto,
10 ditto cast, blister, and German STEEL,
20 ditto HOLLOW WARE,—viz: Iron Pots, Camp Ovens, Boilers, Axle and Block Bushes.
300 Canada STOVES, of various sizes, from 20 to 36 inches, handsome patterns and well fitted;
240 Kegs and Bags Iron Spikes and Nails, all sizes,
3 Tons Composition Spikes,
16 Smiths' Bellows,
24 ditto Anvils; 40 ditto Vices;
300 Kegs Gunpowder, assorted, all qualities;
400 Boxes Window Glass, of various sizes;
10 barrels PUTTY, in bladders;
10 ditto Pipe Clay; 10 tierces Paris Whiting
4 hogsheads Lamphlack,
100 Kegs *Brandram's* London WHITE LEAD,
600 ditto col'd PAINTS, and No. 2 White Lead,
27 casks London Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL,
10 Rolls SHEET LEAD, assorted, 3 to 10 lbs. per foot,
36 boxes TIN PLATE, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, and DXX;

Together with a great variety of IRONMONGERY and CUTLERY of all descriptions.

North Market Wharf, 22d October, 1842.

Brown Stout.

The subscriber has received, ex "British Queen," from London:—

8½ HHDS. (*Barclay & Perkins'*) BROWN STOUT;
50 casks (each 4 dozen) BROWN STOUT;
Ex "Albion" from Halifax:—
5 puncheons fine old Jamaica RUM.
May 5. W. H. STREET.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

T. S. HARDING,
Prince William street,

HAS received per ship *Prince Albert*, from London, *Mabel* and *South Esk* from Liverpool, and *Sophia* from the Clyde, a full and seasonable assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods—in SILKS, LINENS, WOOLLENS and COTTONS; DRESSES, of the most distinguished names and styles, together with a large variety of Orleans Cloths and Merinos; Broad and narrow CLOTHS in all colors; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloakings, Net and Tartan Lambs' wool SHAWLS, Carpetings, Flannels, Blankets; printed White and Grey Cottons; Shirt stripes, Cotton Warps, Hosiery and Gloves in all their variety; Fancy Netts, Laces, Ribbons, &c.; FUR CAPES, MUFFS and BOAS. All of which are offered at low prices for Cash.

Also, a handsome set of SABLE FURS of superior quality, for sale at cost. Nov. 11.

Girl's, Boy's, and Children' India Rubber Shoes.

330 PAIRS RUBBER SHOES, suitable for Children from Two to 12 years of age, just opened and for sale cheap.

—ALSO—

A small lot of Ladies' New Gum Elastic **Shoes,** superior to any other sort of over Shoes for sale in the city. Terms—*Cash*, at

Foster's Shoe Store.

Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

Have received by recent arrivals:

PIPES, hhds. and qr. casks Burgundy and double Diamond old PORT;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks old Port, vint. '24;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks East and West India Madeira;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks south side Madeira;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks London Particular and London Market Madeira;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks Teneriffe, Bronte, and Cape Madeira;
Butts, hhds. and qr. casks Golden Pale and brown SHERRY;
Butts, hhds. and qr. casks low priced sherry;
Hhds. and qr. casks Lisbon, Catalonia and Tarragona;
Hhds. Claret, La Rose, La Tour and Chateaux Margeaux;
Puns. and Hhds. Martell's, Hennessey and Outard's best BRANDY;
Puncheons and hogsheads Pale GENEVA;
Puns. Islay, Cambleton, and Irish Malt Whiskey;
Puns. Pine Apple, old Jamaica RUM;
Hhds. Guinness' Dublin Brown stout;
Hhds. Burton and London Pale ALE;
Hhds. Barclay & Perkins' Brown stout & Porter;
50 doz. Old Tom; 100 cases pure scheidam;
400 casks, each 4 dozen, Abbott's and Dunbar's Brown stout;
10 cases sherry Brandy;
8 cases Chedder and Brick Cheese;
50 boxes sperm, Wax, and Patent Candles;
50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles;
100 gross Wine, Ale and Porter Bottles;
50 boxes Crown Window Glass;
130 casks Blacking; 200 barrels Roman Cement;
10,000 Company's Manilla Cheroots;
100 coils Cordage, 6 thread ratline to 7 in. rope;
50 coils Manilla Rope, 1 to 4 inches;
20 Hawsers, of sizes; 130 bolts a nvas;
1 bale sewing and roping Twine;
1000 gross best Wine and Beer Corks, Taps and Bungs;

In store—50 puncheons Jamaica, Demerara, and saint Croix Rum;

With an extensive stock of Choice Bottled Wines comprising—sparkling Burgundy, hock, moselle, sauperny, revisattes and champagne; still hock, hermitage, Burgundy, barsac and moselle; sauterne, bucellas, calcavellos, Lisbon, vidonia, marsalla, claret, malmsey, madeira, East and West India and south side Madeira, London Particular and London market Madeira; golden, pale & brown sherry, &c. &c.—*Which they offer for sale at their Establishment in Prince William street.*

Spikes, Chains, &c.—ON CONSIGNMENT.

137 BAGS SPIKES, assorted sizes, from 4 to 9 inches;
15 Kegs HORSE NAILS;
3 ½ in. best short link CHAINS, 60 faths. ea.
3 7-16 do. do. do. 60 do.
3 ¼ do. do. do. 60 do.
1 9-16 do. do. do. 60 do.
1 ⅜ do. do. do. 60 do.

Just received ex "*Mary Ann*" from Liverpool, and for sale low by
May 5. JAMES R. CRANE.

Charles Willmer's
AMERICAN NEW'S LETTER AND EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCER.
Enlarged to the extent of Ten additional Columns.

THE above Newspaper, now enlarged Ten additional columns, which was established in July, 1842, is regularly published at Liverpool expressly for transmission by every Steam-ship sailing from any port in Britain to any port in the United States, and its leading feature is to give, *at one glance*, an account of every important event that has occurred in Great Britain, Europe, or Asia, in the interval between the sailing of each steam-ship, whether in politics or commerce—a correct and comprehensive Shipping List, in which will be found a faithful record of the arrival and departure of American vessels at and from all the British, European, and Asiatic ports—together with notices of such casualties or disasters as may from time to time occur—a complete Prices Current, in which the greatest care is taken to give the *latest* reports of the various descriptions of American produce, from the most unquestionable sources—thus combining, in *one* sheet, a Newspaper, Shipping List, and a Prices Current.

The annual subscription to Charles Willmer's American News Letter is 12s. 6d. sterling. Orders and Subscriptions will be received at any of Messrs. POMEROY & CO.'S Express Offices in the *United States* and *Canada*, and in Boston by Messrs. Redding & Co., News Agents; Halifax, Mr. Belcher, Stationer; Montreal, Mr. Wm. Greig, Bookseller; St. John, N. B., Mr. G. E. Fenety, Morning News Office; Quebec, Mr. Charles F. Ford, Mountain-street; St. John, Newfoundland, Mr. M'Conbety, Times Office; or they may be sent directed or the Publisher, addressed as follows:—

CHARLES WILLMER,
Transatlantic Newspaper Office,
5, South John-street, Liverpool.

Wines, Edinburgh Ale, &c.

Landing ex the "Camilla" from Leith:

2 PIPES, 2 HHDS, } OLD PORT,
2 Butts BROWN SHERRY;
25 Casks (ea 4 dozen) EDINBURGH ALE;
And on Consignment—
19 Bags best Wine, Ale, & Porter CORKS, Bungs, &c. For sale by
St. John, June 2. W. H. STREET.

To Let,

SEVERAL Houses in King's Ward.—Apply to JOS. FAIRWEATHER.
June 16.

Freight for Quebec.

FREIGHT is required for a parcel of WINES to QUEBEC.—Apply to
June 21. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

COPPER.—76 Bars COPPER, assorted, from ⅝ to 1½ inch, will be sold very low if applied for immediately.
June 16. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

Herrings.

JUST received and for sale, 70 barrels English HERRINGS. For sale cheap by
March 31. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Hartford, Connecticut.
INCORPORATED 1825

Capital $150,000 Dollars,
With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

THE whole of the first named sum, $150,000 is invested in securities, and on the shortest notice could be cashed and applied to the payment of losses.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Company, will issue Policies for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Household Furniture, Merchandize, &c. &c., against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

at as low rates as any similar institution; and will give personal attention to the survey of premises, &c. in the city, on which insurance is desired.

Application in writing (post paid) from other parts of the Province, describing the property to be insured, will receive prompt attention—The correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.

W. H. SCOVIL.
St. John, N. B., 3d sept. 1840.

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 Hallifax, Esq. Chairman; 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.*

SHARP'S COMPOUND
Concentrated Alkaline
Infusion of Sarsaparilla.

SARSAPARILLA Has of late years been much used, and with great success in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, as an alterative in Scrolulous affections, Scurvy, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Indolent Ulcers, diseases of the Periostrum and bone, attended with obscure pains, wasting of the flesh, tenderness of the parts, tumours and nodes unconnected with Syphlis, 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.*

BUNTING'S VETERINARY
TABLET;

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

By Peter Bunting, Veterinary Practitioner, St. John.

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

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

OAKUM.

The subscribers have just received per brig *Palmerston*, from Liverpool:

3 TONS best Parish Picked OAKUM.
April 28. C. & W. H. ADAMS,
No. 2. North Market Wharf.

Flour and Pork.

Just received per schooner *Charlotte*, Hammond, master:

60 BARRELS superfine FLOUR; 50 ditto Prime PORK. Which will be sold cheap for cash. JOHN BOWES,
Dec. 30. *North Market Wharf.*

NEW GROCERY STORE.

The Subscriber has received per ships 'British Queen,' from London, 'Portland,' from Liverpool, and 'Ord,' from Glasgow, and schooner 'Margaret Traynor,' from Boston, his SPRING SUPPLY of GOODS—consisting of

TEAS, LOAF SUGAR, TABLE SALT, Soaps, CANDLES, Starch, Blacking, Ink, Cotton Warp, Grey Cottons, and Barley, Sugar, Soda, and Wine BISCUIT;
Cold Water CRACKERS and Pilot Bread;
Java and Porto Cabella COFFEES;
RICE, CHEESE, Saleratus;
Soft Shell Almonds; Hickory, Hazel and Castanut NUTS;
Currants, Figs, Beans, TOBACCO, Cigars,
CORN BROOMS and Pails.

☞ Fresh Ground COFFEE always on hand.

With a variety of other articles, which will be sold at the lowest prices, for cash, at his store, on the south-west corner of the Market square, next door to Mr. N. S. Demill's.

May 17. A. HEGAN.

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.
May 12. N. A.

NEW GOODS,

C. W. Ketchum,

Has received per *British Queen*, from London, a part of his London Goods, consisting of—

AN elegant assortment of Tuscan, Rutland, Chip, Fluted, Dunstable, Rice, Cordonnet, satin, silk, Parisian and Tyroleze BONNETS.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Wreaths and Bouquets, Marabout and Ostrich FEATHERS;
Roache's Caps and Cap Fronts;
Cases of Bonnet Shapes, for sale very low;
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Shawls, Printed and plain Velvets, Woollen and Cotton Plaids,
Also, A quantity of very superior London Prints.
☞ The remainder of his heavy and Fancy Goods daily expected per *Vanguard* and *Sarah Ann.*
April 28.

Iron, Tin Plates, Soap, Shovels, &c. &c. &c.

Now Landing ex "*Agnes & Ann*," M'FARLANE, Master.

1146 BARS Common IRON, assorted, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, 1 & 1¼ round 1¼, 1½ x ⅜, 2, 2½x½, 2¼, 2½x⅜, Flat;
240 Bundles ⅜, 7-16, and ½ inch Round do.
110 Scale Weights, ass'd, 56, 28, 14, 7, and 4 lbs;
50 dozen Miners' Shovels;
40 boxes TIN PLATES, IC, DC, ICW, DXX.
50 boxes SOAP; 52 tons No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron.

—ALSO, on hand—

25 doz. Square Pointed SHOVELS,
15 do. Ballast do.;
5 tons Castings—Pots, Bake and Steak Pans
10 pairs Smith's BELLOWS; 5 ANVILS;
Plough Plating, Shear Moulds, Swedes IRON—Cast, German and Blister STEEL, &c. &c.

May 5th, 1843. W. CARVILL.
Nelson Street.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully intimate to his friends and the public that he has taken that large and commodious Store on the south west corner of the Market Square, owned by Benjamin Smith, Esq., where he intends keeping on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

of the best quality, and trusts that by strict attention to business, he will merit a share of public patronage. ARCHIBALD HEGAN.
St. John, May 12th, 1843.

ON CONSIGNMENT, per *Canmore*, from Clyde:

5 PUNS. MALT WHISKY, 110 over proof ....very superior flavour:
5 Bales Dundee CANVAS, assorted numbers.
For sale by
May 12. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

Cloth Manufactory.

THE subscriber informs the Public that he carries on the business of making CLOTH, at Golden Vale, Kingston, (King's County.) Having his Machinery in complete order, he will have workmen at each branch, so that Customers may have their