Weekly Chronicle

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

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THE CHRONICLE,

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

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Papers sent out of the City must be paid for in advance.

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

Nov.		R. Sun.	S. Moon.	H. W.	
5 Saturday,	- -	6 56	5 4	6 57	1 3
6 Sunday,	- -	6 57	5 3	7 58	1 44
7 Monday,	- -	6 59	5 1	9 5	2 26
8 Tuesday,	- -	6 0	5 0	10 7	3 11
9 Wednesday,	- -	6 1	4 59	11 9	3 58
10 Thursday,	- -	6 2	4 58	Morn	4 48
11 Friday,	- -	6 3	4 57	0 15	5 52

First Quarter, 9th, 8h. 16m. eve.

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: W. P. Ramsay.

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: R. L. Hazen, 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: W. H. Street, Esq.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—John Boyd, Esquire, 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 Tuesday's. 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 (Sunday's excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞ All applications for insurance to be made in writing.

For Sale,

AT THE PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

A POWERFUL PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, nearly finished, applicable either for Land or Marine purposes, to be had on reasonable terms, on early application to

THOMAS BARLOW & CO.

ON HAND—A variety of Cooking Stoves, Franklins, Ploughs, and Ship Castings. Mill, Ship, and Engine Work, with every description of Machinery made to order.

☞ Warehouse on the Mill Bridge, corner of Pond street. Jan. 21.

Removal.

DAVID PATERSON has removed his **Boot & Shoe** Establishment from Prince Wm street, to the Brick Building lately erected by John Johnston, Esq., west side of Dock street, three doors from the Market square. May 6.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, an indented Apprentice named *Abraham Mabey*, for the apprehension of whom One Penny Reward will be given. And all persons are hereby cautioned not to harbor nor trust said apprentice, as debts of his contracting will not be paid by me.

9th sept. JAMES SMITH.

NOTICE.—The subscriber would now beg leave to remind those persons whose accounts are now past due, that he is now obliged to call on them to settle the same without further delay, and would further say that all amounts not settled on the 1st day of September next, will without respect or distinction be handed to an Attorney for collection.

JOHN BOWES.

Congou Tea.

15 CHESTS of superior Congou TEA, just received and for sale by

Aug. 12 RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

LANDING:—70 hhds. PORTO RICO SUGAR: 90 casks MOLASSES. For sale by

19th August. W. H. STREET.

Teas.

30 CHESTS of Blackish Leaf and Fine flavor Congo TEAS. Just received and for sale low if applied for immediately.

22d July. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Pilot and Navy Bread.

100 BARRELS best quality Navy Bread
Barrels PILOT BREAD, landing

and for sale by

30th sept. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Loaf Sugar, Paints, Coffee, &c.

The subscriber has received and offers for sale,

8 TIERCES REFINED SUGAR;
And to arrive, daily expected:
20 hogsheads Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.

In store, and for sale very low, to close several accounts:

350 Kegs London WHITE LEAD and GREEN PAINT;
5 Barrels RUM COLOURING;
½ Case "Kanaster's" TOBACCO;
August 5 Havana COFFEE.

W. H. STREET.

Sugar.

Received by the subscriber—

24 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, which will be disposed of at a very low rate for approved payment.

3d June. W. CARLL.

SUGAR AND TEA.

Landing this day—

10 CHESTS Fine CONGO; 13 Hhds. Bright SUGAR. For Sale by

Sept. 16. W. H. STREET.

THE SABBATH.

[BY SIR EDWARD L. BULWER.]

Fresh glides the brook and blows the gale,
Yet yonder halts the quiet mill:
The whirring wheel, the rushing sail,
How motionless and still!

Six days stern labour shuts the poor
From Nature's careless banquet-hall;
The seventh, an angel opes the door,
And, smiling, welcomes all!

A father's tender mercy gave
This holy respite to the breast,
To breathe the gale, to watch the wave,
And know—the wheel may rest!

Six days of toil, poor child of Cain,
Thy strength thy master's slave must be;
The seventh, the limbs escape the chain—
A God hath made thee free!

The fields that yester morning knew
Thy footsteps as their serf survey;
On thee, as them, descends the dew,
The baptism of the day.

Fresh glides the brook and blows the gale,
But yonder halts the quiet mill;
The whirring wheel, the rushing sail,
How motionless and still!

So rest—O weary heart!—but, lo,
The church spire, glist'ning up to heaven,
To warn thee where thy thoughts should go
The day thy God hath given!

Lone through the landscape's solemn rest,
The spire its moral points on high—
A soul, at peace within thy breast,
Rise, mingling with the sky!

They tell thee, in their dreaming school,
Of power from Old Dominion hurl'd,
When rich and poor, with juster rule,
Shall share the alter'd world.

Alas! since Time itself began,
That fable hath but fool'd the hour;
Each age that ripens Power in Man,
But subjects man to Power.

Yet every day in seven, at least,
One bright Republic shall he known:—
Man's world awhile hath surely ceast,
When God proclaims his own!

Six days may Rank divide the poor,
O Dives, from thy banquet hall—
The seventh the Father opes the door,
And holds his feast for all!

HARVEST SONG—By ELIZA COOK.

I love, I love to see
Bright steel gleam through the land;
'Tis a goodly sight, but it must be
In the reaper's tawny hand.

The helmet and the spear
Are twined with laurel wreath:
But the trophy is wet with the orphan's tear,
And blood-spots rest beneath.

I love to see the field
That is moist with purple stain;
But not where bullet, sword, and shield
Lie strewn with the gory slain.

No, no; 'tis where the sun
Shoots down his cloudless beams,
Till rich and bursting juice-drops run
On the vineyard earth in streams.

My glowing heart beats high
At the sight of shining gold;
But it is not that which the miser's eye
Delighteth to behold.

A brighter wealth, by far,
Than the deep mine's yellow vein,
Is seen around, in the fair hills crown'd
With sheaves of burnish'd grain.

Look forth, thou thoughtless one,
Whose proud knee never bends;
Take thou the bread that's daily spread,
But think on Him who sends.

Look forth, ye toiling men;
Though little ye possess,
Be glad that dearth is not on earth,
To leave that little less.

Let the song of praise be poured,
In gratitude and joy,
By the rich man, with his garners stored,
And the ragged gleaner boy.

The feast that Nature gives
Is not for one alone—
'Tis shared by the meanest slave that lives,
And the tenent of a throne.

Then, glory to the steel
That shines in the reaper's hand;
And thanks to a God who has blessed the sod,
And crown'd the harvest land!

Miscellany.

EXTRACTS FROM "PERCIVAL KEENE"—A NEW WORK BY CAPT. MARRYATT.

The trick played off on a remarkably *Green* young midshipman, is worthy of even our favourite *Peter Simple*.

The second day after our return to Spithead, I was sent on shore in the cutter to bring off a youngster who was to join the ship; he had never been to sea before; his name was Green, and he was as green as a gooseberry. I took a dislike to him the moment that I saw him, because he had a hooked nose and very small ferrety eyes. As we were pulling on board, he asked me a great many questions of all kinds, particularly about the captain and officers, and to amuse myself and the boat's crew, who were on the full titter, I exercised my peculiar genius for invention.

At last, after I had given a character of the first lieutenant, which made him appear a sort of ma[illegible] he asked me how it was I got on with him? 'O, very well,' replied I: 'but I'm a freemason, and so is he; and he's never severe with a brother mason.'

'But how did he know you were a mason?'

'I made the sign to him the very first time that he began to scold me, and he left off almost immediately; that's when I made the second sign; he did not when I made the first.'

'I should like to know these signs. Won't you learn them to me.'

'Tell them to you! oh no, that won't do,' replied I. 'I don't know you. Here we are on board,—in bow,—rowed of all men. Now, Mr. Green, I'll show you the way up.'

Mr. Green was presented and ushered into the service much in the same way as I was; but he had not forgotten what I said to him relative to the first lieutenant; and it so happened that, on the third day, he witnessed a jobation, delivered by the first lieutenant to one of the midshipmen, who, venturing to reply, was ordered to the mast-head for the remainder of the day, added to which, a few minutes afterwards, the first lieutenant ordered two men to be put both legs in irons. Mr. Green trembled as he saw the men led away by the master-at-arms, and he came to me—

'I do wish, Keene, you would tell me those signs,' said he; 'can't you be persuaded to part with them? I'll give you anything that I have which you may like.'

'Well,' said I, 'I should like to have that long spy-glass of yours: for it's a very good one, and as signal midshipman, will be useful to me.'

'I'll give it you, with all my heart,' replied he, 'if you will tell me the signs.'

'Well, then, come down below, give me the glass, and I will tell them to you.'

Mr. Green and I went down to the berth, and I received the spy-glass as a present, in due form; I then led him to my chest in the steerage, and in a low, confidential tone, told him as follows:

'You see, Green, you must be very particular about making those signs, for if you make a mistake you will be worse off than if you never made them at all: for the first lieutenant will suppose that you are trying to persuade him that you are a mason when you are not. Now, observe, you must not attempt to make the first sign until he has scolded you well; then, at any pause, you must make it: thus, you see, you must put your thumb to the tip of your nose, and extend your hand straight out from it, with all the fingers separated as wide as you can. Now, do it as I did it. Stop—wait a little, till that marine passes. Yes, that is it. Well, that is considered the first proof of your being a mason, but it requires a second. The first lieutenant, will, I tell you frankly he, or rather pretend to be, in a terrible rage, and will continue to rail at you; you must, therefore wait a little till he pauses, and then, you must put your thumb to your nose, with the fingers [illegible] your hand spread out as before, and then add [illegible] other hand by joining your other thumb [illegible] tle finger of the hand already up, and stretch your other hand and [illegible] out like the first. Then you will see the [illegible] the second sign.'

'Do you think you can remember all this as I said before, you must make no mistake.'

Green put his hands up as I told him, and after three or four essays declared himself perfect, and I left him.

It was about three days afterwards that Mr. Green upset a kid of oily water upon the lower deck, which had been dry holystoned, and the mate of the lower deck, when the first lieutenant went his round, reported the circumstance to exculpate himself. Mr. Green was consequently summoned on the quarter-deck, and the first lieutenant, who was very angry, commenced, as usual, a volley of abuse on the unfortunate youngster.

Green, recollecting my instructions, waited till the first lieutenant had paused, and then made the first freemason sign, looking up very bold to the first lieutenant, who actually drew back with astonishment at this contemptuous conduct, hitherto unwitnessed on board of a man of war.

'What! Sir,' cried the first lieutenant. 'Why, Sir, are you mad?—you, just come into the service, treating me in this manner! I can tell you, Sir, that you will not be three days longer in the service—[illegible] days, I [illegible] leave the service or I do. Of all the im[illegible] all the insolence, of all the contempt, I have [illegible] of this beats all—and from such a little animal as you. Consider yourself as under an arrest, Sir, till the captain comes on board, and your conduct is reported: go down below, Sir, immediately.'

The lieutenant paused, and now Green gave him sign the second, as a reply, thinking that they would then come to a right understanding; but, to his astonishment, the first lieutenant was more furious than ever, and calling the sergeant of marines, ordered him to take Mr. Green down, and put him in irons, under the half-deck.'

The winding up of the story is equally good. The Gun Room finds it hard to keep decorous gravity, when Percival, having confessed the trick, is ordered to make his appearance.

'I went down into the gun room, when a tittering ceased as the sentry opened the door, and I walked in.

'Did you want me, Sir?' said I to the first lieutenant, touching my hat, and looking very demure.

'So Mr. Keene, I understand it was you who have been practising upon Mr. Green, and teaching him insult and disrespect to his superior officers on the quarter-deck. Well, Sir?'

I made no reply, but assumed very penitent.

'Because a boy has juice [illegible] to sea, and is ignorant of his profession, his pranks to be a custom, which I shall take care shall not be followed up, to play him all manner of tricks and tell him all manner of falsehoods. Now, Sir, what have you to say for yourself?'

'Mr. Green and I have both just come to sea, Sir, and the midshipmen all play us so many tricks,' replied I, humbly, 'that I hardly know whether what I do is right or wrong.'

'But, Sir, it was you who played this trick to Mr. Green.'

'Yes, Sir; I told him for fun, but I didn't think he was such a fool as to believe me. I only said that you were a freemason, and that freemasons were kind to each other, and that you gave one another signs to know one another by; I heard you say you were a freemason, Sir, when I dined in the gun room.'

'Well, Sir, I did say so; but that is no reason for your teaching him to be impudent.'

'He asked me for the signs Sir, and I didn't know them exactly; so I gave him the signs that Mr. Dott and I always make betweenus.'

'Mr. Dott and you—a pretty pair, as I said before. I've a great mind to put you in Mr. Green's place; at all events I shall report your conduct when the captain comes from London. There, Sir, you may go.'

I put on a penitent face as I went out, wiping my eyes with the back of my hands. After I went out, I waited a few seconds at the gun-room door, and then the officers supposing that I was out of hearing, gave vent to their mirth, the first lieutenant laughing the loudest.

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'Well, that's sufficient. I should think; I hold my hopes upon the same claims. I've cut down fifty Frenchmen in my life, and if that isn't good works, I don't know what is.'

'I suppose Nelson's in heaven.'

'Of course; if so he he wishes to [illegible] should like to know who would keep [illegible] was determined on it, no, no, [illegible] walked *slap in*.'"

An alarm of fire at sea is [illegible] the spirit and truth of Capt. Marryat's [illegible]

"Perhaps there is not [illegible] in the alarm of fire at sea, the feelin[illegible] cape; the only choice being, [illegible] or water, you choose to perl[illegible] (it is awful) in daylight. How much more so is it to [illegible] a summoned up to swim such peril when you have been sleeping in fancied security.

The captain had hurried on his clothes and stood on the quarter deck. He was apparently calm and collected; but as usual, the first lieutenant carried on the duty, and well he did it.

"Where's the gunner? Mr. Hutt, bring up the keys from my cabin, and have all ready for clearing the magazines if required. Firemen, get your buckets to bear; carpenters, rig the pumps. Silence there, fore and aft.'

But the confusion became very great, and there evidently was a panic. The captain then interposed, calling out to the boatswain and his mates to send every man aft on the quarter-deck.

'This order was obeyed; the men came thronging like a flock of sheep, huddling together and breathless.

'Silence there, my men,' cried Captain Delmar, '—silence, I say; is this the conduct of men-of-war's men? Every man of you sit down on deck—pass the word there for every man to sit down.'

The order was mechanically obeyed, and as soon as the ship's company were all seated, the captain said, 'I tell you what my lads, I'm ashamed of you; the way to put out a fire is to be cool and calm, obeying orders and keeping silence. Now collect yourselves, all of you; for until you are all quiet and cool, you will sit where you are.'

After a pause of a few seconds, 'Now, my men, are you more steady?—recollect, be cool and keep silence. Carpenter, your men and colouring holds a very good rigged!'

'Yes, Sir,' replied the carpenter.

'Now firemen, go for your buckets: let nobody else move. Silence—not a word; three foremast guns main-deck, to your quarters. Silence and quiet, if you please. Now, are you all steady?—then go to your quarters, my men, and wait for orders.'

It was astonishing how collected the ship's company became by the judicious conduct of the captain, who now continued to command."

Our last extract must be of the American captain to whom we referred last week. He is *genuine*, we have little doubt.

"As we were running up we fell in with an American brig, and brought her [illegible] a boat was sent for the express [illegible] who, when he came on board, [illegible] by Captain Delmar. We [illegible] ing loan or hoard of any French vessel on that coast. As the conversation took place on the quarter deck, and I was officer of the watch, I can repeat it.

'Well,' replied the American through his nose, 'I reckon there is a Frenchman in these parts?'

'Have you fallen in with her?' inquired Captain Delmar.

'Well, I may say I have: for I layed alongside of her in Cartagena when I was taking in my cargo of hides. You haven't such a thing as a spar as will make me a pole top-gallant mast, captain, have you?'

'Is she large or small?'

'Well, captain, I don't care whether the spar be large or small: I've two carpenters on board, and I'll soon dub it down into shape.'

'I inquired about the vessel—I did not refer to the spar,' replied Captain Delmar, haughtily.

'And I referred to the spar, which is my business, and not to the vessel, which is no concern of mine,' replied the American captain. 'You see master, we have both our wants: you want information, I want a spar: I see no objection to a fair swap.'

'Well,' replied Captain Delmar, rather amused, 'give me the information, and you shall have the spar.'

'That's agreed.'

'Send for the carpenter, and desire him to get out a small spar, Mr. ———,' said Captain Delmar to the 1st lieutenant.

'Well, captain, that looks like business, so now I'll go on. The Frenchman is as large as you may be,' said he, looking round the deck, 'he may be a bit larger, but you won't mind that, I suppose.'

'Did you leave her in port when you sailed?'

'I reckon she was off two days before me.'

'And how many days is it since you sailed?'

'Just four days, I calculate.'

'And did you hear where she was going to?'

'Yes, I did, and I've a notion I could put my finger upon her now, if I choused. Captain, you haven't got a coil of two inch which you could lend me—I ain't got a topsail brace to reeve and mine are very queer just now. I reckon they've been turned end for end so often, that th[illegible] an end of them.'

'You say that you know where the [illegible] is—where is she?'

'Captain that's telling—can't I have the [illegible] inch,' said the master touching his hat. 'We might spare him enough for a pair of new braces.'

'Well, well, I'm reasonable altogether, but if so be you haven't got it, I don't expect it. [illegible] every odd now, but I can't just remember the place that French vessel was going to; it's slipped clean out of my memory.'

'Perhaps the two-inch might help your memory,' replied the captain. 'Mr. Smith, let the rope be got up and put into the boat.'

'Well,' said the American captain, as you say, Mister, it may help my memory. It's [illegible] the first time that I've freshened a man's memory with a bit of two inch myself,' continued he, grinning at his own joke: 'but I don't see it coming.

'I have ordered it to be put into the boat,' replied Captain Delmar, haughtily: 'my orders are not disobeyed, nor is my word doubted.'

'Not by them as knows you, I dare say, captain, but you're a stranger to me: I don't think I'm much after all—a bit of spar and a bit of rope—just to tell you where you may go and take a fine vessel and pocket a nation lot of dollars as prize-money. Well, there's the rope, and now I'll tell you. She was going off Berbice, or Surinam, to look after the West Indiamen, who were on the coast or expected on it, I don't know which. There you'll find her, as sure as I stand here; but I think that she is a bit bigger than this vessel—you don't mind that I dare say.'

'You may go on board, Sir,' said Capt. Delmar.

'Well, thank you captain, and good luck to you.'

SWIMMING MASQUERADE.—A letter from Berlin, dated August 3, which we find in the New York Courier des Etats Unis, says:

"On Wednesday morning last, we were witnesses of an exhibi[illegible] probably unexampled in modern times, at least in Germany—a swimming masquerade, [illegible] got up by the pupils of the Royal School of Berlin, to celebrate the 25th [illegible] the foundation of this establishment. [illegible] the present time, has produced in all [illegible] swimmers.

[illegible] o'clock, 1200 swimmers, for the most [illegible] assembled in the grand court of the [illegible] infantry of the guard; and after having been addressed by Messrs. Zinchen & Scholtz, [illegible] in the school, repaired to tents pitched on the banks of the river Spree, for the purpose of dressing for the sport. At eight o'clock there swam out into the river the following procession: A large flat bottomed boat, transformed into a bower, in which were four numerous military bands, performing favorite musical pieces; a car in the form of a sea shell, containing Neptune, with his hair and beard formed of sea-weeds, and armed with his trident, the car being drawn by six dolphins and surrounded by tritons and nereids and tritons, the latter blowing trumpets and beating cymbals; a numerous troop of American Indians; their heads dressed with brilliant feathers, their necks and arms adorned with the magazines if required. Firemen, get your buckets to bear; carpenters, rig the pumps. Silence there, fore and aft.' [illegible] dressed with brilliant feathers, their necks and arms adorned with the magazines if required. Firemen, get your buckets to bear; carpenters, rig the pumps. Silence there, fore and aft.'

But the confusion became very great, and there evidently was a panic. The captain then interposed, calling out to the boatswain and his mates to send every man aft on the quarter-deck.

'This order was obeyed; the men came thronging like a flock of sheep, huddling together and breathless.

'Silence there, my men,' cried Captain Delmar, '—silence, I say; is this the conduct of men-of-war's men? Every man of you sit down on deck—pass the word there for every man to sit down.'

The order was mechanically obeyed, and as soon as the ship's company were all seated, the captain said, 'I tell you what my lads, I'm ashamed of you; the way to put out a fire is to be cool and calm, obeying orders and keeping silence. Now collect yourselves, all of you; for until you are all quiet and cool, you will sit where you are.'

After a pause of a few seconds, 'Now, my men, are you more steady?—recollect, be cool and keep silence. Carpenter, your men and colouring holds a very good rigged!'

'Yes, Sir,' replied the carpenter.

'Now firemen, go for your buckets: let nobody else move. Silence—not a word; three foremast guns main-deck, to your quarters. Silence and quiet, if you please. Now, are you all steady?—then go to your quarters, my men, and wait for orders.'

It was astonishing how collected the ship's company became by the judicious conduct of the captain, who now continued to command."

Our last extract must be of the American captain to whom we referred last week. He is *genuine*, we have little doubt.

"As we were running up we fell in with an American brig, and brought her [illegible] a boat was sent for the express [illegible] who, when he came on board, [illegible] by Captain Delmar. We [illegible] ing loan or hoard of any French vessel on that coast. As the conversation took place on the quarter deck, and I was officer of the watch, I can repeat it.

'Well,' replied the American through his nose, 'I reckon there is a Frenchman in these parts?'

'Have you fallen in with her?' inquired Captain Delmar.

'Well, I may say I have: for I layed alongside of her in Cartagena when I was taking in my cargo of hides. You haven't such a thing as a spar as will make me a pole top-gallant mast, captain, have you?'

'Is she large or small?'

'Well, captain, I don't care whether the spar be large or small: I've two carpenters on board, and I'll soon dub it down into shape.'

'I inquired about the vessel—I did not refer to the spar,' replied Captain Delmar, haughtily.

'And I referred to the spar, which is my business, and not to the vessel, which is no concern of mine,' replied the American captain. 'You see master, we have both our wants: you want information, I want a spar: I see no objection to a fair swap.'

'Well,' replied Captain Delmar, rather amused, 'give me the information, and you shall have the spar.'

'That's agreed.'

'Send for the carpenter, and desire him to get out a small spar, Mr. ———,' said Captain Delmar to the 1st lieutenant.

'Well, captain, that looks like business, so now I'll go on. The Frenchman is as large as you may be,' said he, looking round the deck, 'he may be a bit larger, but you won't mind that, I suppose.'

'Did you leave her in port when you sailed?'

'I reckon she was off two days before me.'

'And how many days is it since you sailed?'

'Just four days, I calculate.'

'And did you hear where she was going to?'

'Yes, I did, and I've a notion I could put my finger upon her now, if I choused. Captain, you haven't got a coil of two inch which you could lend me—I ain't got a topsail brace to reeve and mine are very queer just now. I reckon they've been turned end for end so often, that th[illegible] an end of them.'

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'Well, thank you captain, and good luck to you.'

FEMALE BEAUTY.—Those who are accustomed to enlightened views on this subject, will know that there are [illegible] out kinds of personal beauty, among which that [illegible] form and colouring holds a very inferior rank. There is a beauty of expression, for instance, of sweetness, of nobility, of intellectual refinement, of feeling of animation, of meekness of resignation, and many other kinds of beauty which may all be allied to the plainest features, and yet may remain to give pleasure long after the blooming cheek has faded, and silver gray has mingled with the hair. And how far more powerful in their influence upon others are some of those kinds of beauty; for, after all, beauty depends more upon the movements of the face than upon the form of the features when at rest: and that is a countenance habitually under the influence of amiable feelings acquires a beauty of the highest order, from the frequency with which such feelings are the originating cause of the movements or expressions which stamp their character if on it. Who has not wanted for the refreshing sight of the face of a benevolent person, to see whether her claims would be supported by the mind, the music breathing from her face; and who has not occasionally turned away replied by the utter blanks, or worse than blank, which the simple movement of the mouth in speaking or smiling has removed? The language of poetry describes the loud laugh as indicative of a vulgar mind; and certainly there are expressions conveyed even through the medium of a smile, which need not Lavater to inform us that refinement of feeling or elevation of soul have little to do with the fair countenance on which they are impressed. On the other hand, there are plain women sometimes met with in society, every movement of whose features is instinct with intelligence; who, from the genuine heart-warm smiles which play about the mouth, the sweet modulated voice, and the lightening up of an eye that looks as if it could "comprehend the universe," becomes perfectly beautiful to those who understand them, and still more so to those who live with them and love them. Before such pretensions to beauty as these, how soon do the pink and white of a merely pretty face vanish into nothing!

CULTIVATION OF WHEAT.—A farmer of Stirling, in a communication in the Mark Lane Express, says he has on a great measure succeeded in avoiding the evil of having wheat freeze out, or as we term it, winter killed by ploughing in his seed. He first prepared his fields by summer fallowing, liming &c, and then puts in his wheat in the following manner: "I sow my wheat by a plough drawn by two horses, five or six inches deep, and cover it with the next furrow at ten or eleven inches in breadth. I never harrow it after sowing and there is no treading upon the land." The wheat thus covered grows in drills, being in the deepest part of the furrow, and the writer finds that it comes up better than when sown broadcast, while the roots are longer, and consequently the plant escapes freezing out in the spring.

SOWING CLOVER SEED IN THE FALL.—G. Thompson, of Addison co. Vt., asks "is it a favourable season to sow clover seed in the month of September with rye after the first harrowing and before the last, so as to be covered with the said last harrowing? The doubt felt is whether it will not come up before winter sets in, and being too tender to endure the severe frosts of our climate be lost." The instances in which we have known clover sown in the fall at the north, have not spoken much in favor of the practice: the frost usually destroying the young plants, and invariably so on ground liable to heave. The drouth will sometimes destroy clover sown in the spring, but we have rarely known it to fail when a [illegible] of plaster was given the field after the [illegible] clover plants were up. Our practice [illegible] grass seeds in the spring, either on [illegible] with spring grains.

[illegible] has always escaped the effects [illegible] severity. This fact says a writer in [illegible] has been noticed for more than a hundred years, [illegible] in Europe and this country, and improvement might and ought to be made of it by planting and rearing beeches near and around the dwelling houses and barns of our farmers for the immunity of cattle as well as human beings from the violence of lightning. Let a beech grove as easy to [illegible] as a plantation of *butternuts*, accompany every inhabited spot, and let solitary beech trees [illegible] and there over every farm or plantation. How often do we read of some flock of sheep, some herd of cows or cattle, or men being killed by lightening, who had taken shelter under some oak, maple or hickory tree! And yet few farmers suffer a beech tree to stay, notwithstanding it is as shady and ornamental as the maple. "Woodman spare that tree."

LAMP FOR BURNING LARD.—The lard is warmed sufficiently to run and then put into the lamp, which is all the preparation required. The lamp when lighted, burns with a most beautiful, brilliant and clear light, and throws off none of the offensive smoke that is frequently produced by lamps burning sperm oil. The invention will no doubt, enhance the price of lard, and thereby make growing of swine much more profitable to the farmer.

THE ENGLISH AND PRUSSIANS AT WATERLOO.

In considering the comparative shares which the British and Prussian armies had in the achievement of this glorious victory, an impartial judgment must award by far the highest part to the British troops. When it is recollected that the English and King's German Legion soldiers in the field did not exceed thirty-seven thousand, and that including the Hanoverians the whole troops on whom reliance could be placed were little more than fifty thousand, and that they were assailed, for above five hours, by continual attacks from eighty thousand veteran French, before even Below's Prussians arrived in the field at four o'clock

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...ion of the manufacturing population to ...of a large por-
return to work is an event that might have been anticipated as at once the natural consequence, and the rest of previous discontent. Anger at discomfiture, shame and the false pride which will ever powerfully struggle in an Englishman's bosom against "giving in," the machinations of those turbulent and restless spirits who thrive by agitation, and whose trade it is to poison the minds of the peaceably inclined and industrious, with the unfortunate contagion of example which ever operates more powerfully for evil than for good—each and all exert an influence in keeping the working classes unsettled. Another Saturday or two, however, coming round without wages, will force the reflective to profitable consideration, and the thoughtless—ever the soonest swayed by circumstance—to a search for immediate employment.—There need be as little fear of the ocean's subsiding after the severest tempest, as of the unfortunate men who have been led to throw themselves out of a certainty in order to clutch at a good of problematical attainment, continuing in a state which, if not one of positive commotion, has all its disagreeables without its excitement.

The wholesale and summary, though strictly legal and proper process by which the Yorkshire rioters have been tried, must also have a salutary effect in bringing our countrymen to their senses. By the law laid down on the occasion, a law strictly in conformity with precedent and the whole spirit of our jurisprudence, they have been shown that attendance on a riotous meeting, averse as the person attending may be to violence, and desirous however he may be when he perceives heads broken with staves, that they should rather be convinced with arguments—is in itself a proof of guilty participation, and will ever be punished as such. A peaceable man, if he voluntarily gets into the midst of a battle, cannot complain at being treated as if he were one of the combatants. He had no business to be there. Had friend JOSEPH STURGE perched himself upon one of the bastions of Acre, it would have been in vain for him to have pleaded to the cannon balls that he had nothing to do with them. And so those individuals who have conceived that they may assemble and associate with the bludgeon and physical force men, because they themselves do not carry sticks, and because they trust to the leverage of moral force, have been instructed that they will be judged by their acts, and that their intentions must be left to a higher tribunal.

Yet whilst on this topic, and though deeply impressed with the wise, decisive, yet kind and feeling manner in which the trials to which we have just adverted have been conducted, we cannot refrain from entering a demurrer to part of Lord DENMAN'S observations. His Lordship—we make the remark with all deference—seems to have thought it incumbent on him, whilst expounding the law, to act the special pleader in behalf of certain Societies and Associations which we certainly consider as the most mischievous congregations of vermin that late years have drawn together. At least in no other light can we view those observations of his Lordship which we underscore in the following passage of his summing up:—

As to the allusions which had been made by the Learned Counsel to alledged exciting language on the part of some Magistrates, if such conduct had been pursued, *it certainly was reprehensible.* Still, however, on the part of the people of this country, he must assert the right of free discussion, and of peaceable statement of grievances; and unfortunate as it was that the discussion either of political questions or of the laws regarding provisions should produce excitement and ill feeling, it was the undoubted right of Englishmen to meet and peacefully to discuss the grounds of what they deemed just complaint. But there was a very wide difference between meeting for the purposes of peaceable discussion, or petitioning the Sovereign and the Parliament—there was a wide difference between this and assembling riotously, and to the terror of the peaceable subjects of Her Majesty, and with the view of committing acts grossly illegal and tyrannical. *Nor was it fair or just to trace to perfectly legal and Constitutional discussion all the unlawful acts which might thereafter be committed.* Unfortunately, it was matter for astonishment and lamentation that, *after all that had been done to enlighten and educate the people, and he would fearlessly add, to improve their condition, and promote their comforts,* there should be found in this country men, by the hundred and the thousand, ready to assemble together for the absurd, the insane, he suicidal purpose of throwing men in their own circumstances out of employment, and thus increasing terribly the distress which unhappily existed.

With all submission we beg to say, that if Magistrates use "exciting language"—language calculated to aggravate the lower orders, and drive them into acts of sedition, their conduct is something beyond what is conveyed in the word "reprehensible." They deserve not *blame* but PUNISHMENT. Again, if a person keeping the windy side of the law, contrive by means of perfectly "legal," we will not say "*constitutional* discussion," to sow seeds of disloyalty which shall afterwards ripen into outrage—we cannot for the life of us conceive how it is either unfair or unjust to ascribe "unlawful acts" to this said "constitutional" palaver. If his Lordship were not alluding to Anti-Corn Law and Anti-Monopoly Societies, we "cry him mercy" and beg his pardon.

His somewhat Whiggish boast, however, of "all that had been done to enlighten and educate the people, and, he WOULD FEARLESSLY AVER, to improve their condition and promote their comforts"—brings us, with its flattering complacency, to the root of the matter. The Whigs, by every means within their power, have tried to establish a system of education of which religion should form no feature. Their plans have most extensively prevailed in the manufacturing districts, in which ... and other institutes have ... imbued with crude notions of political economy, the whole tendency of which is to teach the listener that all who reject such notions are criminals, and oppressors, and monopolists—and, to sum up all, that landowner and despot are synonymous. And not only have the Whigs contributed by their teaching to the disastrous results which the country has witnessed for the last six weeks, but the neglect of the wealthy manufacturers to make their own prosperity the means of advancing the real and eternal interests of those on whose labour they have gorged and fattened, has turned with dreadful retribution on themselves.

Therefore, we thank Lord DENMAN for his parting flourish respecting education. His observations have, however unintentionally, brought vividly before us one of the besetting sins of the country, to which, no doubt, is largely to be ascribed the height to which the recent disorders grew, and on which, on the occasion of the Welsh riots, we took occasion to animadvert to the best of our ability ... as those who are enabled to ... hundreds and thousands together ... come their slaves of the lamp, ... of their fortunes, and minister ... advancement—shall treat them ... tools, so long must they be subject ... inconvenience of the instruments get ... out of order. The parable of the "talents" has yet been spoken in vain to the manufacturers of England.

We find in *Galignani's Messenger*, the following singular story of animal sagacity and attachment:—"A short time ago an aged inhabitant of the commune of Saint Agnes, in the beautiful valley of Gresivaudan, shut in by the snow topped Alps, went out at an early hour of the morning to gather some wild fruits, and at the same time led his goat and her kid to pasture. Seeing a large stone detach itself from a rock above his head, and come rolling down upon him, he, to avoid being crushed by it, stepped back, but, happening to put his foot in a sandy hollow spot, he lost his balance and fell over a precipice to a depth of 200 feet. Although severely cut and bruised, unable to raise himself up, or even to move, he remained the whole day under the torments of pain and hunger, aggravated by the swarms of insects which come to attack his wounds. As the night come on, the sufferer was surprised by seeing his goat come down the steep and on her reaching him, voluntarily offered her dugs to his parched lips. In this manner the affectionate animal supported her master for four successive days, repeatedly bleating with all her force. By this exertion of her instinct one might almost say of her reason, the animal at length attracted the notice of a goat herd, who, with great intrepidity, got down the dangerous descent, and reached the old man thus miraculously preserved. It was, however, only for a short time, for, being brought home by the collected exertions of his fellow-villagers, he expired on the following day in the arms of the cure of the parish, who eagerly purchased the faithful goat which had preserved her master so long.

A Swedish miller was recently severely fined and imprisoned by the tribunal of Tetmelad, Sweden, under the following circumstances. The jolly miller was returning home, when he observed that the gallows, erected, as the custom is, on the public highway, was newly freighted with a malefactor, who was expiating his crime, having been left by the executioners of justice. Perceiving signs that the man was not dead, the miller compassionately cut him down, and carried him to his mill, where he brought him to life again, but no sooner was the incorrigible rascal fully restored than the first use he made of his renewed lease of life was to rob his benefactor. He was caught in the act by the miller, who was so incensed at his villany, that he hanged him up again on the gallows from which he had relieved him.—The miller was punished by the court first for interrupting the course of law, and then for taking it into his own hands.

DISCHARGE OF ENGLISH SAILORS FROM THE AMERICAN NAVAL SERVICE.—Thirteen English seamen were landed here on Tuesday, from the American packet Westminster, of New York; several more went on to London in the ship. They form part of a great number recently discharged from the American Government naval service. Report says that all the British seamen in their service are to be discharged, in consequence of a contemplated reduction in their navy, caused partly by the change produced in their relations with this country consequent on the late treaty, and partly by the deficit in their finances; 250 have been paid off.—*Hampshire Ind.*

Effects of the American Tariff on the Hardware Trade.—A correspondent of the *Times* says that the American Tariff has produced a complete panic among the staple manufactures of Birmingham, who see that if the high duties be persisted in, they will be totally ruined. The following is an illustration of its effect:—In 1841, bar iron was worth in Liverpool £6 10s. per ton, and was liable to a duty of 13 dollars and 90 cents, or 42½ per cent. The same iron is now worth £5 10s. per ton, and is liable to a duty of 25 dollars, or 90 per cent. The gloomy prospects thus confirmed have already begun to produce their effects in Birmingham. Several mercantile establishments have intimated their intention to reduce their clerks and servants, and it is expected that from 150 to 200 such persons will cease to be employed next week.

The operations for the removal of the wreck of the *Royal George* are proceeding with great vigour, six divers being employed every slack tide, and with great success, more having been done within the fortnight ending on Saturday, the 17th instant, than at any former period. On the 14th, Private Jago sent up 12 feet of the keel; next day the same diver sent up five feet, and Corporal Harris nine feet more; and on the 17th the Corporal sent up another piece measuring seven feet in length, including 6½ feet of keel recovered in 1840, 13 feet in 1841, and 10½ feet in August last. The total length of keel removed is 63½ feet, being more than one third of the whole original length. The quantity of pig-iron ballast recovered up to the same period is 90 tons, which some suppose to be two-thirds, others about one-half, of the probable quantity on board when the vessel went down. Of this iron Corporal Jones, whose zeal and success as a diver have excited universal admiration, sent up three tons in one day, and more recently he sent up 151 shot of various sorts, for 32-pounders, 24-pounders, and 12-pounders, in the same time. The quantity of shot recovered since the commencement of the operations is estimated at 11½ tons.

GRACE DARLING.—Some days ... that as her Majesty was passing ... on her return from Scotland, ... that Grace Darling was dead. We ... upon ourselves to contradict ... report. Some weeks ago it was announced ... was unwell, but there is not the slightest ... further being in a worse state.—*Tyne Mercury.*

FRANCE.—The French papers are busily engaged discussing the merits and demerits of the treaty between Great Britain and America, concluded by Lord Ashburton at Washington. Almost without exception they conclude that his Lordship has been overreached, that he has virtually given up the right of search question, and that they can now be no pretence for holding France to the stipulation of 1833, after such a concession has been made to a second-rate maritime power such as America.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.—A correspondent of the Times gives the following description of the evolutions of the Prussian army which has been formed near Dusseldorf. The ... were under the direction of the King of Hanover, the Prussian King being ill from fatigue. His Royal Highness Prince Ernest wore the plain uniform of the Prussian hussars, which contrasted strongly with the rich accoutrements of several of his suite. He was accompanied the whole day by Lord de Grey, who was in full uniform:—"The evolutions which were executed by about 25,000 men, consisted in the repulse of an attack supposed to be made by an enemy's corps advancing from the neighbourhood of Cologne upon Renss, which is covered by the camp. On the approach of a strong corps in the direction of the camp a body of infantry and some guns marched to engage them, while the cavalry and artillery defiled behind some villages and appeared in force upon the enemy's right, who was thus obliged to concentrate his force in that direction. The main body of the infantry took the same direction, supporting the advanced guard, on the left, where a village was taken and re-taken several times. On its arrival in the centre of the enemy's line of advance, the cavalry which had fallen back before the superior force, made way for the united artillery, which advanced at full gallop and opened a hot fire upon all points at once. The cavalry then charged again, and the infantry, after some platoon firing, charged in masses, and completed the discomfiture. The charge of the artillery formed the main point in the day's evolutions, and I must confess, did not answer my expectations. Men and horses have, it is true, been severely fagged by the excessive heat and intolerable dust that have annoyed them since the camp have been formed; but even allowing for this, if it be considered that the ground occupied did not exceed two miles square, the horses must be allowed to be inferior to ours. This inferiority is particularly striking in the officers' horses, which has in more ways than one a depressing effect; but it must be allowed that ... which training and management can do ... evil is accomplished."

CHRONICLE.

HN, NOV. 4, 1842.

...ingly favoured with a Ply-... 8th ult. which arrived here in ... from that port, after a remarkably ... days. The paper however does not contain any news of importance.

BOSTON *Times*, vs. DICKENS.—The Boston *Times* are out of joint, respecting the intention of Boz, to publish his impressions on American men and manners. The Editor says "that most English authors visit that country for the purpose of repaying with wholesale abuse and censure, the hospitalities they experience; because abuse of America and its institutions is better paid in England, than fair criticism on its people and its institutions." The Editor flatters himself that America is "beginning to awake to a true sense of its dignity." He says "the time has gone by, when an American Tragedian will not be received by an American audience, without being first endorsed by the London critics." He asks "is England perfect in all respects as a model for imitation."—He plumes himself upon the "happy state of the Americans, when compared to the mass who bow beneath the yoke of the British Throne."—He vents his spleen "that England's Throne is surrounded with wealth, splendour, and refinement," and appears much galled that the "Meteor Flag of England" is upheld by mighty armies and vast Navies, and that its "blood red cross" flouts the breeze of every country and clime."—He is also annoyed "that the Bishops roll in carriages, and rest their heads upon pillows of down." He talks of the British "forcing poison (opium) on foreign nations," and ends with recommending British authors to "look for objects at home to satirize, rather than cross the Atlantic and find them there."

These then, are the assertions of the Editor of the Boston Times; excellent authority no doubt, in his own immediate neighbourhood, when the abuse of England is the greatest luxury of the day; but nevertheless subject to be disputed in any community where prejudice does not usurp the empire of reason. To say that English Authors visit America for the purpose of detraction, and that Englishmen would prefer paying for it, than for fair criticism, is assuming a position exceedingly erroneous in point of fact, but perfectly excusable in an American who has never crossed the Atlantic. Early impressions are always the most difficult to erase, and when it is considered that hatred to England (in magnanimous America) is sucked in with the mother's milk—that every schoolbook is replete with the most absurd tales of English fraud, tyranny and butchery, ... really not extraordinary that the Americans ... England, and that they should judge of its people by the distorted standard. We would ask the Editor if he ever saw in an English school book, or painted on domestic crockery, (as is the case in the boasted land of liberty,) any thing calculated to instil into the mind of the illiterate or the youthful, a prejudice against America. WE would also inform him, that the name of FOREIGNER, in England, is a passport to every mark of civility and respect. This may appear strange to a man of his inveterate prejudices; it is nevertheless true. He flatters himself that his Country is *beginning* to awake to a true sense of national dignity:—will he believe us when we assure him that America "cannot begin." The imposition practised on the unsophisticated and unlettered, precludes the possibility of such an event. A youth spent in prejudice and falsehood, must produce a manhood of rooted but erroneous and illiberal views. He HOPES the time is gone by when it is necessary for American talent to receive the stamp and endorsement of British approval;—fallacious hope. The American people tacitly acknowledge their nothingness as a people, when they can neither appreciate nor reward a WEST, an IRVINE and a COOPER, geniuses who from the mouth out were Democrats, but who inwardly detested a ragamuffin government, and turning from it in disgust, sought that shore which they had been educated to despise, as the ... noble spot on earth. Is England boasts perfect in all respects as a model for imitation? We answer so. No human institutions are perfect; but we insist at the same time, that it is the nearest approach that human ingenuity has made to perfection. He plumes himself on the happiness of the American people, and deprecates England as causing the people to bow beneath the yoke of the British Throne. Our reply to which is that the prosperity or distress of a people is not always caused by the government under which they live, but more frequently depends on the state of morals, soundness of Mercantile speculations, and density of the population. In Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, at the present moment there are thousands of unfortunate people who do not know when they rise in the morning where they are to get their breakfast, and are suffering the extreme of human misery. Just so it is in the overgrown cities of England. But if we look to the British Colonies, or to the ... of Republican America, the same distress ... possibly exist: from this circumstance, and which is beyond the influence of ... governments, that the people can there employ their ... with this advantage in favour of a location ... the British Flag,—that the expense of ... is less, the land is equally as good, and ... cheaper, and free from taxes. With respect to the yoke of the British Throne, which is imaginary, we will give it as our opinion, to the yoke of Republican slavery which is real. His objection to the British Throne being surrounded with wealth, splendour and refinement, smacks rather much of vandalism, and for a man who sets himself up as a teacher of the rising generation, is certainly anything but flattering to his judgment. We sincerely hope Boz may not see this paragraph. He complains that THE "Meteor Flag," is upheld by mighty Armies and vast Navies, and that the "blood red flag" flouts every breeze. Does he not know that the finger of the Almighty directs its flight! how else could an isolated, insignificant Isle, (in point of magnitude,) a mere speck on the globe, hold for centuries the pre-eminence over all the Nations of the Earth? does he not know that she has given Laws, Literature, Morals and Religion to the most enlightened, as well as to the most benighted people; that her armies have subdued the ferocity of the savage—that her ingenuity, industry and capital, have clothed the far clad shivering world, and annihilated space? and in short while she holds unchallenged the mastery of hundreds of millions of human beings, she has subdued (heretofore insurmountable obstacles,) and holds even the elements in command. What we should ask, short of an interposition of Divine Providence could produce in such an enlightened period, a phenomenan, that while it is the wonder, is also the admiration of the World.

The editor of the Boston *Times* is also annoyed that "the Bishops of England are clothed in purple and fine linen, and that they fare sumptuously every day." That this is anti-Republican we readily admit; and that its utility transcends the conceptions of a people living under the tyranny of the multitude, we can as fully comprehend; but that it is wrong or unnecessary, we are yet to learn. In all countries that acknowledge the utility of a head to public affairs, or that laws and order are requisite to its well-being, it would not appear at all strange that the head of the Church should, like the head of a Nation, assume and uphold a dignity and state that in itself is impressive. We would point to Republican France:—When that dignity which our American contemporary sneers at, was set at nought, what was the result? Why, it opened the flood gates of the human passions, and admitted horrors both mental and physical, which, while it polluted the land, brought a scourge upon the people and humbled them in the dust that was raised by the horses' feet of the victorious conquerors who then entered their Imperial Capital. What said M. Guizot recently when speaking of the morals of that country, still suffering from the effects of the Revolution? Would to God, said he, that we had a National Religion—a something as a standard of public morals, even tho' it should be Catholic; I would vote for it; (himself a Protestant.) Into this horrible vortex of infidelity is the Republic of the United States fast hurrying. When Mormon fanatics have their thousands of votaries in their most enlightened cities; when camp-meetings of the most disgusting kind delude and debauch the unsophisticated, and when infidelity rears its blasphemous head in the heart of its most densely peopled sections, and in their unhallowed orgies boldly deny the existence, and defy the power of a God; when we say this is the state of morals in a country, who will place any confidence in the opinions of the conductors of a Press that openly advocate such blasphemies? Let them not then deride the Bishop in lawn; he and those under his control it is who have given the Gospel in every known language and tongue, civilized and savage, for the purpose of reclaiming and bringing into the fold of christianity, the lost sheep. These good and pious men are the lights set up by an all-wise Providence to frown down and keep in check the doctrines of the Devil—INFIDELITY: and altho' their usefulness cannot be understood by Republicans, yet at no distant period will it be acknowledged by the people of the whole earth.

With respect to England forcing poison on the Chinese, our only reply is, that it is in the nature of things and beyond the control of man, that something, however trivial in itself, shall occur to cause war to be carried into the heart of uncivilized countries, for the purpose of carrying out the great scheme of human improvement, and this for aught we know may be the case with respect to the opium war. Rome conquered to civilize; so does England; and that America would fain follow the same example, is it not written in their wars with the Indians and Texas? Lastly, that England itself affords food for the critic, we are far from denying, but does that, or rather would that screen America from becoming the ... of their exertions. Fair and honest criticism ... operate as a national blessing, but let them not wince under the lash of truth. Trollope's remarks have already produced a salutary effect on the manners of the upper ... in America, (and upper classes they have, ... over much they may strive to hide it.) and why not the writings of the inimitable Dickens be productive of equally good effects.

(Montreal Herald.)

We regret to state that the lad who had his legs broken on board the United States ship Columbus, in Boston harbour, while endeavouring to render assistance to the steamer North America, has since died from the effects of the accident.

PREFERMENT.—The Rev. WILLIAM SCOVIL, A. M., lately Assistant Minister in this Parish has been appointed Rector of the Parishes of Norton and Springfield.

A Montreal paper says:—"The Corporation of this City certainly deserve great praise for the manner in which they have blocked St. Paul, Notre Dame, and St. James Streets. The former are entirely finished, and afford delightful roads upon which to ride; and the latter street is nearly completed. It is only a few weeks since this wide street was commenced, and now it is nearly finished. ... Street, when completed, will really be a most splendid promenade. Formerly every one was complaining of our miserable streets—ruts and holes that were everywhere manifest—but now we have (thanks to our present enterprising Corporation) delightfully smooth roads, all the principal streets being paved with wooden blocks; and we have now many fine brick and wooden side walks, so that both pedestrians and riders may enjoy themselves. Our citizens may well feel proud of the immense transformation that our roads and side walks have undergone within the last 2 years."

FIRE AT HOULTON.—On Monday night last, about 12 o'clock, the store occupied by Messrs. Hooper & Watson was discovered to be on fire, and had made such progress that it was found impossible to arrest the flames, and only by great exertion a part of the contents were got out. The building was owned by Mr. Isaac Smith, and the goods by the above named firm. We have heard the loss estimated at upwards of $2000. About the same time it was discovered that combustible materials had been introduced into an out building of Mr. Smith, attached to his dwelling, but which was seen in time to prevent further mischief. No doubt appears to be entertained but that both were the work of incendiaries. Two men were arrested on suspicion, but have since been discharged.

The entire absence of those kindly feelings which ennoble human nature—the total disregard of all obligations binding in society—and the utter recklessness of human life which such heartless acts evince, lead us to hope that the guilty parties may be discovered, and justice properly meted out to them.—*Woodstock Telegraph.*

The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have been pleased to grant a most important boon to the noncommissioned officers of the Royal Artillery, and Royal Sappers, and Miners, forming the Ordnance Corps, by throwing open to them situations on the Rideau and Ottawa canals in Canada, at the classed rate of 4s 6d, 4s, and 3s 6d, currency, per day, with their pensions in addition.—*English paper.*

THE LATE STEAMER ISIS.

To the Editor of the Jamaica Morning Journal.

R. M. Steam Packet Isis, Port Royal Harbour, 17th September, 1842.

Sir,—Thinking it probable that a variety of exaggerated reports may get in circulation relative to this ship having taking the ground off the N. E. point of Porto Rico, on the morning of the 21st inst. I beg to transmit to you the following particulars:—The Isis left St. Thomas's on the evening of Sunday, September 11, at 7 p. m. with the outward European Mails for St. Juan, Porto Rico, Turks Islands, &c. All went on well until midnight, when, not seeing the land, and by the distance the ship had run, supposing her to be off the Port, she was hauled in towards the land, which was observed at 30 minutes a. m. on Monday morning. We continued our course along shore until 45 minutes a. m. when to our great astonishment the ship struck the ground, going at the time at the rate of 10 knots. Boats were immediately lowered to sound round the ship, the water being found deep astern the engines were reversed, and at 1 30, succeeded in backing the ship into deep water. Finding the water again shoaling, and not being certain of our position, I deemed it most prudent to anchor until daylight, when to our astonishment we found that although the ship had run 54 miles by the log she had grounded on the N. E. point of Porto Rico, and scarcely 40 miles from St. Thomas.

Fortunately at the time of grounding, there was but little wind, but the swell caused her to strike heavily, by which, her bottom is no doubt, injured. The ship making much water we were induced to proceed to this port, on my arrival at which I have received such kind aid and assistance from the naval department, that I trust, with such repairs as they will be enabled to assist in affording us I shall be enabled to proceed to England with the mails of the 1st October.

The passengers for England, the Havanna and Vera Cruz were transferred to the Tay, at Turk's Island, and those for Jamaica brought on in the ship.

It may not be unsatisfactory to annex a copy of a letter addressed to me by the passengers whom we conveyed, and transferred to the Tay, at Turk's Islands.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, JOHN F. LOWRY, *Com.*

Samuel Anderson, Esq. &c., &c., &c.

The *Actæon* Steamer has been rendered unfit for service in consequence of injuries received in the gale of wind which visited the Northern islands at the end of last month, which lasted two days.

So limited is the number of steam boats on the station that the schooner *Edward Wason*, left Barbadoes on the 7th with the Tobago mails, and the *Peg-a-Ramsay* on the succeeding day with the Demerara mails.—*Grenada Free Press, Sept. 21.*

MONTREAL, Oct. 24th.—On Sunday morning, the Royal Artillery, the 43rd regiment, and the 1st battalion of the 71st regiment were reviewed on the old race course ground by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Jackson, Commander of the Forces, and by Major General Sir James Hope. The troops went through a variety of evolutions, and through all the movements of an army engaged on the field of battle, skirmishing, charging in line, forming squares to receive cavalry, &c.—The marching and firing were extremely regular, and we doubt not gave satisfaction to the distinguished warrior who is at the head of the military force in British America. The spectators on the ground were not numerous.—*Herald.*

On Sunday evening, about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in a dwelling house situated behind the Champ de Mars, which threatened destruction to many of the adjoining houses. The fire companies were speedily on the ground, and through their exertions the flames were subdued after two houses with their outbuildings were consumed.—The exertions of the Hook and Ladder Companies were great, and to them may be, in a great measure attributed the preventation of the spreading of the devouring element.—*Ib.*

Two companies of the Grenadier and two of the Coldstream Guards, being the remainder of the Brigade, embarked on board Her Majesty's Ship Pique, this day at half past two o'clock, for England. They were accompanied to the Napoleon wharf by the bands of the 68th and 70th Regiments, now in this garrison. It is said the Pique will proceed to sea to-morrow morning.—*Quebec Mercury.*

On Monday afternoon about five o'clock, a man named Daniel Ferris committed suicide in his own house in Bleury Street, by stabbing himself in the abdomen and then cutting his throat with a large knife. The deceased was a blacksmith in the employment of Messrs Hedge & Bonner, and he was of dissipated habits at night, though always able to attend to his work during the day. On Sunday he had an attack of *delirium tremens*, and while labouring under that disease on Monday, he committed the fatal act which deprived himself of life, his wife of a husband, and three young children of a father. A Coroner's jury was summoned on Monday evening, and returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide while labouring under temporary insanity. The appearance of the body showed muscular strength and general healthy action, and adds another to the numerous list of infatuated mortals who have sent their souls before their Maker while under the influence of ardent spirits.

(Montreal Herald.)

New York papers contain an extract from the New Orleans Bulletin, in which it is stated that Captain Enson, of the schooner Hero, from Havana, at that port on the 6th, reports having seen a vessel on fire, at sea, and thinks, from every appearance, that it was the Mail steamer Solway.

[The above report is since stated to be unfounded, and the steamer arrived at Havana.]

H. M. War steamer Spitfire, Lieut. Winthorp, which sailed from Antonio, Jamaica, on the 6th September, for Belize, having on board a detachment of the 2d West India Regiment, consisting of 6 officers, 140 men, with 200 women and children. She struck on the reef about five miles from the Nathem Two Keys, and about 15 miles from Half Moon Key, about 10, 30 p. m. on the 10th instant. Every attempt to get her off proved unavailing. When it is considered how many troops there were on board, in addition to the crew of the ship, and ... the officers, both Naval and Military, and also the men, and shows the good state of discipline which must have been kept on board, that (with the exception of one solitary individual, a black soldier,) all hands were saved. The wreck was so sudden and complete, that not any portion of Government stores could be saved.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.—In proposing the health of Mr. Everett, at recent Agricultural dinner in England, the Duke of Rutland reminded the company of one fact, to show the importance of the commercial relations between the United States and Great Britain: of the £15,000,000 of cotton exported by the United States, £10,000,000 are, in times of prosperous trade, taken by Great Britain, for which America takes back £7,000,000 worth of British manufactures.

The whole amount of duties secured at the port of New York for the three first quarters of the present year, is about ten millions of dollars, or as much as the amount for the whole of the previous year. The whole amount of exports since the first of September of goods imported since that day, is only $16,673, except goods from Canton, which pay but 20 per cent duty. Of this amount there went to Europe and the British North American Provinces $7139, and including $1800 in sugars. The remainder were exports in small lots, in various directions, in the ordinary course of trade—[N. Y. Union.

The number of Clergy of the Episcopal Church in the United states have more than doubled in the last ten years. The number of Bishops has increased from 12 to 21 in the same time. The present number of the Clergy is 1142.

THE LOST STEAMER LEXINGTON.—A case was tried before the Superior Court at New Haven on Saturday last, growing out of the destruction of the steamboat Lexington. Warner E. Hale sued the owners of the Lexington (the New Jersey Steam Transportation Company) for damages on account of the loss of two carriages which he had shipped on board the steamer, and the value of which he estimated at $500. Chief Justice Williams charged in favour of the plaintiff, and the jury gave a verdict of $150. The defendants we understand have appealed; for although the amount of property involved in this particular suit is not large, yet the principle would affect a great part of the property on board of the Lexington at the time of her destruction as well on board all other vessels which are employed as common carriers.

SMUGGLING ON THE FRONTIER.—We understand that, under the present high tariff, great apprehensions are entertained that smuggling will grow up on the Canadian Frontier to a great extent. To watch and prevent this deplorable result, the Treasury Department has appointed Mr. T. N. Parmlee agent on a secret mission to the lines, to watch, detect and defeat such infraction of the laws. He has just returned from Canada, where he has discovered vast preparations making to smuggle all kinds of goods into the United States, at various points on the lines. He has forwarded to Washington his first report on smuggling, and will set out in a few days to seize smugglers and their valuables in great quantities. We have a long and various account to give of his recent journey, and the hair-breadth escapes of the smugglers, which will be given in a few days. Mr. Parmlee is an active and efficient man when he chooses; he is allowed for his services on his important mission, at the rate of $3 per day, and "roast beef," being the exact fulfilment of the whig prophecy of 1840, with 33⅓ added for home valuation under the new tariff law.—*American Paper.*

WESTERN FLOUR.—There has been received at the depot of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road in this city, over the Western Rail Road from Albany, within the last four weeks, 29,146 barrels of flour. There have been received in the same period over the Western and Boston and Worcester Rail Roads 1621 tons of other merchandise. The consignments of flour from the West to the Boston market are at present very large, being beyond the ability of the rail roads, with their present supply of cars adapted to the purpose, to transport. The Albany Daily Advertiser of Saturday last says, in relation to the article of flour,

The receipts during the week have been heavy, especially for the Eastern market. The quantity consigned to this market for Boston is very great. There is but one Boston vessel now in port, all herein the early part of the week, both line and transient, having been loaded and despatched. Besides what has been forwarded by railroad and Boston and Sound vessels, a considerable quantity has been sent to New York to be reshipped. One house alone in this city has forwarded to Boston, by rail road and vessels, over 11,000 barrels during the week. The receipts at Buffalo for the week ending the 20th inst. were 32,000 barrels. All received meets with a ready sale. Markets during the week $4 06¼ a $4 12½ until to-day, when holders advanced 6¼ a 12½ cents per bbl. for good common brands. Michigan and Ohio about 6¼c. lower.—*Boston Courier.*

WARREN BRIDGE.—The second bridge between this city and Charlestown, which has been closed for some months past for the purpose of undergoing a thorough repair, is now completed, and was yesterday re opened to the public. It is, as well as Charles River Bridge, subject to a tole for the purpose of defraying the expense of the repairs, and of raising a fond for future repairs. It is repaired in a substantial, and as is believed for a wooden bridge, durable manner. The carriage way is paved with blocks of wood.—*Ib.*

THE MARCHIONESS OF WELLESLEY.—In consequence of the death of the Marquis of Wellesley in England, the Marchioness is expected to return to the United States in a few months. She is a lady of Baltimore, first Miss Caton, then Mrs. Patterson, the grand daughter of Carrol of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Patterson went to Europe in the bloom of youth and beauty, and soon after became the wife of the Marquis of Wellesley. Her re-appearance in Baltimore will create a sensation. She left a simple woman, without title—she returns a Marchioness of the British Peerage.—*Philadelphia Messenger.*

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The Louisville Journal of the 18th inst says:—

"The steamboat Carrier reports having passed the steamboat Eliza, on Thursday evening, at two o'clock in the Mississippi, two miles above mouth of the Ohio, sunk to the hurricane deck. Forty passengers are supposed to have been drowned, and among them the Captain's wife and child. The Carrier rounded too, but could not render any assistance. The Eliza was bound to New Orleans."

SEIZURE.—We learn that some French goods imported into Boston by one of the Royal Mail Steamers, have been seized there, on the ground that a British vessel cannot bring to this country any goods, except those which are of the growth or manufacture of Great Britain.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

THE UNITED STATES AND MOROCCO.—The Paris correspondent of the Courier des Etats Unis, writing under date of October 1, states that Com. Morgan, who had visited Tangier with two vessels of war, had returned hastily to Cadiz, in the frigate Congress—leaving the Fairfield at Tangier to follow shortly for Cadiz.

The Pacha had refused the reparation which the commodore had demanded for the maintenance of the pacific relations between the court of Morocco and the United States, whereupon he had written to the Emperor, and an answer to the letter was expected by the Fairfield.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

FROM TEXAS.—By the arrival of the schooner Harbinger, Capt. Grimes, 15 days from Lynnville, (Texas,) we have received the following verbal news from the seat of war:—"Gen. Burleson, with 1000 men, had forced Gen. Wall, commander of Mexican forces, to evacuate San Antonio, and retreat beyond the river Medina, where he made a stand, and was entrenching himself. Gen. Burleson intended to cross and attack the Mexicans, as soon as reinforcements and a few field pieces were arrived.

The inhabitants of Matagorda and neighborhood were turning out to a man to join the army and pursue the invaders of their country.—*N. O. Bee*

In the recent trial of S. G. Drake, on a charge of having in his possession a quantity of indecent prints, &c. Judge THACHER gave the Jury a neat and spirited charge. In the course of which he said the counsel for the defendant had not contested, that the facts described in the indictment, constitute a crime against the Commonwealth, justly punishable by its laws. Indeed ... of so injurious a character, that no man who ... truth and virtue, would hesitate, the learned Judge thought, to say, that it indicated an evil, depraved mind, intent on corrupting the hearts of both young and old, and desirous to impress on their memory enduring evil impressions of the worst character.

In relation to the principal ground of defence, that these articles were in the defendant's store, without his knowledge or consent, the Judge said, that if the prints in fact belonged to Jonathan Drake, yet if the defendant knew that they were in his own store, and permitted them to remain, and if he knew that Jonathan Drake intended to circulate them by sale or otherwise, it constituted the offence charged. It was wholly immaterial to the question of guilt, who was to receive the profit. The obscene books and prints were not a subject of property, and were not protected by law; which regards them as a nuisance, and requires their destruction. If a man finds them in his possession, he may at once destroy them, and the sooner they are destroyed the better.

In relation to the ample testimony given to the defendant's good character, the Judge said, it was a rare and extraordinary occurrence, that one who was able to produce such ample testimony of the purity of his general character, of integrity in his dealings, and of general esteem among high and honorable men, should be subjected to such a charge. It should be an admonition to us all, not to be too confident of the stability of our virtue, or of our exemption from foul suspicion in the day of trial.—*Boston Courier.*

HUNG FOR FUN.—The last Tennessee Review states that the grand jury of Campbell county, Tenn. has found a true bill against George Smith, John H. Tobb, Loftin Duke, James Pearce, and Leroy Brown, for the murder of a slave belonging to John Miller. They had all got into a drunken spree, and under the influence of liquor, enticed the negro into a loft, and hung him *for fun*, intending to cut him down in a moment or two before life should be extinct. Their drunken frolic was carried too far—the negro died.

GUYSBOROUGH, Oct. 20.

On Wednesday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock a heavy thunder storm passed over this place. Vivid flashes of lightning were followed by heavy peals of thunder. One flash, brighter than the rest was instantaneously succeeded by a sharp and loud crash. The nature of the sound, and the rapidity with which it succeeded the lightning, afforded plain evidence of its proximity. It was soon found that a dwelling house, owned by Mr. Donald Mc Gregor, and tenanted by Mr. Randall, of Little River, had been struck. The building was not lofty, but the site was elevated. The electric fluid struck the building close beside the chimney, which was in the centre of the house, and tearing off the shingles, followed two rafters, one on either side of the chimney. One of the rafters was, from top to bottom, riven into splinters, and scattered hither and thither, while the fluid pursued its way splitting the post by which the rafter was supported, all they way down to the foundation. The stream here seems to have divided but descending perpendicularly under the ground and another part tearing off a portion of the covering of the house and escaping in a direction somewhat different.

From an examination of the premises, it would appear further, that a small ... had followed down the course of the chimney; for in one of the rooms on the second flat the plaster above the fire place was, in one or two places, forced out, and the board at one side of the fire place was considerably splintered.

It is not the least surprising circumstance, that all the residents were from home, the men being absent, and the housekeeper availing herself of the opportunity to pay a visit to some of her friends.

Another house, about two miles distant, situated by the river side, the cattle near the door were disturbed and were heard to bellow. This, by the

MUTILATED ISSUE
POOR COPY

inmates, was considered to be simply the effect of fear; but on going out, they found that an ox had been killed, and lay dead not many yards from their dwelling.—*Picton Mechanic and Farmer.*

A touching religious ceremony was lately celebrated at the Church of Orvilliers, near Houdan, in the Department of Seine and Oise, on the 15th of September. M. Segonx, a landholder, renewed his marriage after fifty years, and presented himself at the Church to receive there a second benediction, followed by thirty three children, grand children and great grand children. After the ceremony, each of the members of the family received a present proportioned in its value to his degree of relationship.

At a Quarterly Meeting of the *St. Andrews Society* held last evening, the following Gentlemen were elected Office-bearers for next year:

JOHN BOYD, Esq., M. D., President;
JOHN WISHART, Esq., Vice President;
JOHN DUNCAN, Esq., Treasurer;
ADAM JACK, Esq., Secretary, vice Jas. Robertson, who retires.

POSTSCRIPT

The English (19th October) Mail arrived this day, but we are prevented giving such a summary of intelligence as we could wish, in consequence of the Eastern coach not having come in till 12 o'clock. The mail arrived at Halifax on Monday last, in the steamer *Caledonia*, 12 days from Liverpool.

[*From Charles Willmer's News Letter, October 19.*]

By accounts recently published, it appears there is an immense falling off this year in the shipping employed in the timber trade between Liverpool and the North American Colonies. The amount so employed in the year ending on the first of February, 1842, was 174,948 tons while the amount which has arrived since that time is only 49,095 tons. Very little more is expected during the winter months, so that the diminution in shipping will be nearer two-thirds than one-half, and that of the timber in the same proportion. This great falling off has been partly occasioned by the recent change in the timber duties, but still more by the immense importations of 1841, and the cessation of all descriptions of building owing to the distress of the country. We are glad, however, to learn, that the decrease in the importations is beginning to produce some improvements in prices. The glut of Colonial-built ships still continues, the Brunswick dock being crowded with large vessels of that description most of which are unsaleable at present at any price but as the building of ships has almost ceased in the Colonies, they would soon recover some part of their value if trade should at all revive. A free trade in such bulky and necessary articles as corn and sugar would set all these ships afloat again immediately. This is so obvious, that we expect to see the Canadian and New-Brunswick merchants zealous free traders in a year or two. Sir Robert Peel has cut up their monopoly, and they cannot do better than call upon him to do the same to all other protected interests.

THE STEAM-SHIP HINDOSTAN.—Letters from Gibraltar, by the Montrose steamer, announce the arrival of the Hindostan at that port on the 29th ult., having run the distance from the Needles to Gibraltar (1,200 miles) in 121 hours, being at the rate of ten knots an hour.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN OXEN.—The first foreign oxen ever on sale in Liverpool were shown on Monday week, at the Old Swan market. There were only seven of them, and they were very poor in quality. They formed part of a lot of Dutch oxen imported into Hull, and had, therefore, been brought across the Island either by land carriage or on foot, which certainly can never pay with such poor cattle.

The Emperor of China has, at length been heard of. He boasts, in an imperial edict, that a great officer, called Cliintae, in a rencontre with the English forces, "put to death all the white barbarians, and seized alive many of the black rebels."

THE CONVICT BEAN.—The deformed lad, John Bean, who was convicted of a misdemeanour at the sessions of the Central Criminal Court for shooting at the Queen, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, Millbank, has been attacked with illness since his incarceration: he is of a week constitution, and has been put to tailoring. By the prison regulations, his relatives are not permitted to see him more than once every four months, and in the event of a prisoner writing to his friends the period of visiting is limited to every eight months. It is said that a petition to the Secretary of State is in the course of signature, praying a commutation of his sentence.

During the last ten days the utmost excitement and alarm has prevailed in consequence of the absconding of Mr. Edmund Burdekin, late manager of the Manchester Bank. Various and conflicting statements have been freely circulated as to the probable amount which he has carried away, but as yet no accurate idea can be formed.

The annual meeting of the shareholders in the Bank, was held in Manchester on Friday last a report of which stated that the liabilities by mismanagement, were, in round numbers, 890,000.

From the manufacturing districts we continue to receive very unsatisfactory reports as to the operations of the factories and mills, while the Liverpool Cotton market remains dull and inactive. During the past fortnight the transactions have been on such a very limited scale as to afford no scope for remark The late explosion of the Manchester Bank has tended much to paralyze trade.

The Mail from India arrived on Friday week bringing intelligence from Bombay to the 28th, and from Calcutta to the 13th of August, and from China to the 6th of June,—The most remarkable fact is the decision taken by the Governor-General to send forward the troops from Candahar and Jellalabad to Caubul.

The news from China was to the 7th of June. It contains the account of the capture of Chapoo, on the 18th of May, which was effected without loss to the British; but, when the troops were moving through the town, violent resistance was made from a Joss-house, into which some Tartar soldiers had retreated, who, fearing if they surrendered they would be cut to pieces, unexpectedly fired on some British companies. Colonel Tombinson, 18th Royal Irish, was killed, and Colonel Mountain, Capt. Campbell, and Lieutenant Jodell wounded.

An apprehension prevailed in India, that but little would be effected, this year, against China, in consequence of the delays that had taken place. The want of vigour in the prosecution of this war was much spoken of, particularly as the season for sailing along that coast, without danger, was allowed to pass over. The expedition was, however, said to be preparing to attack Nankin, the southern capital.

THE AFFGHAN WAR.

By a letter from Jellalabad, by the last mail, it would appear that the Afghan war is, in all probability, by this time, at an end. The general Pollock, Akhbar Khan had opened with him, he immediately, and there was every reason to hope termination. Akhbar lately brought to surrender his captives at once on had proper assurance that Dost Mahommed would be released by the Indian government, and that Affghanistan would be evacuated by the English army. These terms had been so favourably received by Generals Pollock and Sale, that they were about to be accepted by these gallant officers.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

PINE.—There has been considerable stir in the Pine Market the past week, and several cargoes have been sold, Quebec generally at 12½ to 13d. per foot—though some parcels have been sold by auction in lots at 12d to 13d per foot, and one lot at 13½d per foot. Cargoes of St. John Pine have been sold at 16½ to 18d. per foot.

DEALS.—Quebec Yellow Deals have been sold at £9 5s per standard hundred, and New-Brunswick spruce Deals at 2 1-8d. per foot of 2 inches.

TEAS.—The Markets of Public sales has been the means of reducing prices, and much has been withdrawn, last sales common Congou, 1s. 7½d. middling 1s. 8½d, fine 1s. 9½d. to 2s. 2d. Hyson, 2s. 4d. a 2s. 9d.

OIL.—Market bare, and prices for Cod £35, pale seal £41, sperm £80.

THE NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.—A meeting of the Cornwall Polytechnic Society, held on Tuesday week, Mr. Featherstonhaugh, who was associated with Colonel Mudge in the British Commission to survey the disputed North-eastern Boundary, both under the late and the present Administration, entered into a hearty defence of the Ashburton treaty. There were, he said, three courses open to the British government,—to adhere to the extreme right of Great Britain, at the risk of endangering peace; to have another reference, costly, and perhaps delaying the question for eight or ten years, and leaving us, after all, in a position that we had ever occupied; and lastly a compromise. He had himself suggested the last course to Lord Aberdeen, although believing that the suggestion was quite unnecessary to that experienced statesman. Mr. Featherstonhaugh vindicated the particular provisions of the treaty, as advantageous to both countries.

The O'Connell Tribute has lost a plumper of £100 a-year by the death of the late Master of the Rolls. This sum was regularly paid into the fund, with the signature "Anonymous" attached.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Affecting Anecdote of the Retreat from Ghuznee.—The death of Lieut. Lumsden and his young wife is confirmed, and the details of their fate as now narrated are of a most melancholy and painful character. It is stated, that when he fell desperately wounded, his young wife threw herself upon his body, and implored him not to leave her to fall into the hands of the enemy; when he, with a last effort, drew his pistols from his belt and put an end first to her sufferings, and then to his own.—*Calcutta Star.*

Dr. Hook, of Leeds, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, is vicar perhaps of the largest parish in England, with 36 assistants, and 130,000 souls.

PRUSSIA.

The *Berlin Gazette* publishes the following details of the fire which lately raged in that city, dated Cassau, 9th ult:—"Two trifling fires, which occurred in the latter end of August, were merely the precursors of the dreadful catastrophe which befel this city on the 5th of september. At ten o'clock on the morning of that day the fire was seen issuing from the Town house. The wind being high at the time, the flames spread quickly through the town, and destroyed 1,369 houses, nine churches. On the morning of the 6th the half of this flourishing city was consumed; nor was this the conclusion, for on the same afternoon the flames burst out afresh. On the 7th and 8th the fire again appeared. The damage is estimated at 15,000,000 roubles banco, of which 800,000 roubles are insured.

Married.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Charles Raymond, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Duff, all of this city.

At Bridgetown, on the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. James Robertson, Mr. Robert B. Vail, of Sussex Vale, to Margaret, eldest daughter of John Robertson, Esq., of the former place.

On Monday the 24th ultimo, in Trinity Church, Boston, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Massachusetts, the Rev. M. P. Stickney, Rector of St. Michael's Church, Marblehead, to Jane Frances, third daughter of the late W. Curry, Esquire, of St. Andrews, New-Brunswick.

At Halifax, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Twining, Garrison Chaplain, Wescote Lyttleton, Esq. of H. M. 64th Regt., to Joanna, eldest daughter of the Hon. James Mc Nab of the former place.

At same place, on Thursday evening, the 27th inst., by the Rev. F. Uniacke, M. A. Rector of St. George's Jonathan Mc Cully, Esq. Barrister of Amherst, to Eliza, youngest daughter of R. Creed, Esq.

At Colombo, Ceylon, George Maclain, Captain R. A., and A. D. C., son of Alexander Maclain, Esquire, of Arbgour, and Lady Margaret, sister of the Marquess of Anglesey, daughter of the Excellent Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B.

Died.

On sunday morning last, Charles A., infant son of the late William Hunter, aged 1 year 11 months.

On the 14th October, at his residence near Toronto, (Canada,) Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Cameron, C. B., late of the 79th Highlanders, aged 68 years.

At Tremont House, Boston, on the 26th ultimo, Sir John Caldwell, Bart. The Funeral Service was performed by the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, and the body was interred at Mount Auburn on the 28th.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived, Oct. 29, Am steamer Huntress, Jewett, Portsmouth,—passengers.
31st, steamer Saxe Gotha, Vaughan, Halifax,—ale and porter.
1st, ship Odessa, Vaughan, Dublin,—Master.
Dromehair, Pine, Sligo, 31—R. Rankine & Co., ballast.
Brig Victoria, Mearns, Newcastle, 44—John Robertson, coals.
2d, barque Charlotte, Andrews, Plymouth, 22—James Kirk, ballast.
schooner James Clark, Beck, Boston 7; ass. cargo.
Emily, Hilton, Halifax, 6—G. & J. salter, molasses, coffee &c.
3d, brig Ann, Kirkpatrick, Donegal, 25—R. Rankin & co. ballast.

CLEARED.

31st, ship Dolphin, Sullivan, Newry, deals, Jas. Kirk; Calcutta, McKinnell, Cork, timber & deals, James Kirk.
2d Nov. brig Rover, simms, Barbados, fish, &c. Jos. Fairweather; schr. Carleton, Craft, Eastport, boards, Master; brig Fidelia, small, Eastport, laths, &c. Waterhouse & Troop.

The brig Chalcedony, Willet, from this port for Dundalk, was abandoned on the 30th sept. being in a sinking condition; the crew was taken on board the ship Christian, from Jamaica, for Clyde. On the 25th sept. spoke the bark Tay, from st. John, N B. for Clyde, and was supplied by the Christian with a boat and some cordage.

The brig Elizabeth, sailed from Saint Stephen for Barbados on Wednesday last, and on the evening of the same day went on shore in L'Etete.—She has since been got off with the loss of mast, deck load, and much damage to the hull, and put back to St. Andrews for examination and repair.—*Saint Stephen Courant.*

Brigt. Ida, Howard, hence at New York on the 21st ult. in 9 days.

Arrived at Quebec, 15th inst., ship Wakefield, Young, London; Lady Milton, Sinnott, Liverpool.

The schr. Snow Ball, Burns, from Westport, ss., for Portsmouth, went ashore on Salt Island, at the mouth of the Kennebec in a gale on the night of the 16th. Vessel and cargo (wood) a total loss—crew saved and have arrived at Portsmouth.

Brigt. Adeline, Power, 32 days from Dublin, for this port, while at anchor in Shag Harbour, dragged ashore on Friday night last, and we learn has become a total wreck.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

Quebec, Oct. 26.—The Government steam ship *Sydenham* hauled out into the stream this forenoon. We learn that she will sail for Halifax on Friday or Saturday next.

The *Pestonjee Bomanjee* ran foul of the bark *Syria* for Liverpool, coming into the harbour on Monday evening. The latter received much damage and returned for repairs.

SUPERIOR CONGO TEA,
AND CHINSURAH CHEEROOTS.

Now landing, ex *Abeona*, from London:
78 CHESTS very superior Hon. East India Company's CONGO TEA;
3 cases Hon. East India Company's Chinsurah CHEEROOTS. Which are offered for sale by
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Oct. 21. *Prince William street.*

ALMANACKS IS 1843.

JUST Published, the *Merchant and Farmer's Almanack* for 1843: for sale wholesale and retail. A liberal discount to traders & Cash.
4th Nov. W. AVERY.

Molasses, Tobacco &c.

Landing, ex schooner *Freetown*, fro Yarmouth—
20 PUNCHEONS Martinico MOLASSES;
Ex Fidelia, from New-York:
20 Barrels Newton Pippins; 10 Kegs'ng Tobacco.
For sale by JARDIE & CO.
4th Nov.

HERRINGS.—100 Barrels No. 1, HERRINGS.—For sale by the subscriber. *Cheap for Cash.* JOHN BOWES.
November 4. *South Wharf.*

RYE FLOUR.—100 Brls. RYE FLOUR, just received and for sale by the subscriber, cheap for *Cash.* JOHN BOWES,
November 4. *South Wharf.*

The Evening School

OF the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE will be re-opened for the season on the 1st November.
By order of the Committee
☞ Tickets may be had from the Treasurer of the Institute, at Messrs. Peters & Tilley's, King street.
Oct. 29.

For Newry—Direct.

THE ship *New Zealand*, D. BENNERMAN, Commander: Will be dispatched for the above Port, on MONDAY next, the 7th inst.
A few Cabin Passengers can be well accommodated. Apply on board the vessel at Disbrow's Wharf, or to WM. CARVILL.
Nov. 4. Nelson street.

Gordon's
HARDWARE STORE,
Dock-street.

FALL SUPPLY—per *Mabel & South Esk.*

85 BAGS NAILS, assorted—cut and wro't.
12 casks Ox and Horse NAILS;
10 bags Countersunk and slate, do.
An assortment of SPIKES from 4½ to 10 inch;
1 cask sheet ZINC;
33 Slabs; do. Ingots of TIN;
Tin Plates, WIRE, and Wire RIDDLES;
Sheet Copper and Brass; 1 Cask SHOT;
1 cask best London GLUE;
1 do Hair Seating from 17 to 26 in.
1 Bale Green and Yellow SHOE THREAD;
1 do. Chair and BOOT WEB;
1 cask Lamp GLASSES;
1 do. Guns and Pistols; Fancy Canes, Walking Stick Guns, Wad Cutters and Moulds, &c.
1 Cask containing a handsome assortment of Bronzed and Britannia Metal Wares, Coffee Pots, Percolators, Tea-Pots, &c.
1 cask of handsome table and Shop LAMPS; Hall do. Police Lanterns, Japd. Lamps;
1 Cask CUTLERY;
8 Casks—containing a general assortment of Carpenter's and shoemaker's Tools, Bell Mounting; Coffin Furniture; Counter Weighing Machines; scale Beams; Locks and Hinges of every description; Curtain Bands and Pins; Fire Irons; Brass, Bronzed and Wire Fenders; Toasting Forks and steak Tongs; patent enamel'd sauce Pans; Brass Kettles, &c.
Rosewood Tea Caddies, Work Boxes, Desks, Dressing Cases, &c., with former extensive stock will be sold very low.
Nov. 4. T. R. GORDON.

Furring Establishment.

J. M'GEE, Hatter & Furrier.

IN returning thanks for past favours, most respectfully announces to the public, that he has resumed Business near his old Stand, South side King Street, directly over the Store of Mr. D. Collins, Saddler; where all orders in the above line will meet personal and careful attention. Gentlemen's Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Tuck, Gent's Fur Caps, Gauntlets, &c. &c. J. M. also begs leave to state that he has engaged from a first rate establishment in New York a female Furrier to superintend the making of the work.
☞ HATS repaired and altered to fashion.
November 4, 1842.

Superior Congo TEA.
Champagne, Hock, Moselle and Chablis.

Now landing ex *Prince Albert*, from London, viz—
45 CHESTS very superior Honorable East India Company's CONGO TEA;
Cases finest sparkling HOCK;
Do do. do. CHAMPAGNE, (*Sillery Mousseux.*)
Do. do. do. Moselle;
Do. do. Scharzberg Muscatel ditto;
Do. do. Braunberg do. ditto;
Do. do. CHABLIS.
Which are offered for sale by
RANNEY STURDEE & CO.
Oct. 28. *Prince William street*

SHARP'S COMPOUND
Concentrated Alkaline
Infusion of Sarsaparilla.

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

It is also considered by the most eminent surgeons of the present day, to be the best medicine for removing the consumption 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 soluble matter, and may be used with great advantage."
October 28, 1842. J. G. SHARP.

Foster's Shoe Store.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES,
TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The subscriber has just imported per ship *Sophia*, a large lot of
CHEAP Boots and Shoes, which he offers for sale at such *low prices as will suit the times—for Cash only.*
☞ Every description and quality of Boots and Shoes that may be required for the City or Country wear, can now be obtained at his store, and at lower prices than similar Goods have ever been sold for in this city.
Oct. 21. *S. K. Foster.*

Just Published,

BY the Local Committee of the Diocesan Church Society—"The Churchman's Answer, and the Authorized Ministry:" Two Sermons, by the Rev. J. H. Clinch, Rector of St. Matthew's, Boston, and the Rev. Wm. Bullock, Rector of Trinity Church, Digby.
To be had at the store of Messrs. G. & E. Sears, St. John; and of Mr. D. L. Burnham, Secretary of the Church Society, Digby. Price 1s. 3d.
21st October.

C. W. KETCHUM,
Sands' Buildings, Prince W'm. street.

Has just received per *Prince Albert* from London, and *South Esk* from Liverpool, his Winter supply of DRY GOODS, consisting of—

SATIN, Lute, Chine, Gauze, Crape, Velvet and Sarsnet RIBBONS; White, black and col'd Rouches; Heavy Plaid and Thibet SHAWLS; Silk and lace Shawls; Handkerchiefs of every description; Chine, Plain and Watered SILKS; Satins and Velvets, extra rich colors; CHINE CHUSANS, CHINE ROYALS; Winter Gloves and Hosiery; Laces, Muslin Collars, Chinelle and Bullion Tassals, Chinelle Fringe; Sable, Fitch, Lynx, Squirrel, Chinchilla, Rollinsky and Standard MUFFS, BOAS, CAPES and SHAWLS; Rabbit and Lamb Skins; 'Queen's,' 'Queen of Beauty,' 'Prince of Wales,' 'Gipsey,' and 'Peel's Sliding Scale' CLOAKINGS; Satin Cloaks; Jaconett, Book, Mull, Check, Drawn and Fancy MUSLINS; Lawns, Cambrics, Satin Vestings, Gents. Neck Scarfs, Gold and Silver BUTTONS, Cloth Caps, Wire Ribbon, Cap Springs, Twist, Berlin Wools, Girdles, Umbrellas; Twill'd white and grey Shirtings and Sheetings; Calicoes, Regattas, Plain and figur'd de Laines; Merinos at very low prices; French Froills, Orleans, Parisian Lustres, Lama Cloths, Dimity, Plaids, Moleskins, Bedticks, Tweeds, Broad and Pilot CLOTHS, &c. &c.

ALSO:—French *Artificial Flowers*, Feathers, Parisian Velvet, Satin and Silk BONNETS, Blonde Caps, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, &c. &c.

☞ The above articles will be sold at the lowest Public is most respectfully invited to call and the inspection of the Public is most respectfully invited.
Saint John, N. B., October 28, 1842.

JARDINE & CO
Prince W'm. Street.

Beg to announce that they have received by arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Boston their Winter stock of GROCERIES, &c. &c. comprising:—
110 CHESTS Hyson, Real Souchong, and fine Congou TEA;
30 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
6 hds. refined white and crushed SUGAR;
30 boxes Poland STARCH;
50 kegs MUSTARD;
300 boxes Liverpool SOAP;
80 do. Glasgow SOAP;
240 do. Glenfield's Belfast Soap;
18 casks Cheshire CHEESE;
5 do. Dunlop do.
3 carroteels Zante CURRANTS;
1 cask NUTMEGS;
18 bbls. Red Turkey RAISINS;
30 bags black PEPPER;
5 puncheons Golden Syrup;
12 bales COTTON WARP;
3 casks Olive OIL; 10 hhds. Linseed OIL;
50 boxes Barton's London Mould Candles;
30 do. sperm Candles;
20 do. Patent WAX ditto;
2 casks Pickles, Sauces, and Fruits.
25 bbls. BARLEY; 12 cases Confections;
Casks Epsom Salts; Table Salt; Blue Vitriol; Copperas; Lamp Black, &c. &c.
October 28.

OCTOBER 28, 1842.

McMILLAN'S
Phœnix Book and Stationery
WAREHOUSE.

Per Abeona and South Esk—
24 PACKAGES Books, &c., viz: Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures; McCulloch's Commercial do.; Cruikshank's Odd Volume; English Synonyms; Tom Moore's Works complete, 10 vols.; Humphrey's Clock; Forget-Me-Not, 1843; Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary; Giles' Greek Lexicon; Hamel's Exercises; Sanz's Theory; Valpy's and other Classical School Books; Thomson's Arithmetic; Geography; Atlas; Trigonometry and Calculus; Goldsmith's England, Greece and Rome; Walker's Dictionary & Key; Knowles' Elocution; Fable Books; Worker's Account Books, &c. &c.
Bibles; Prayers; Church services; Psalms and Hymns in great variety of sizes and bindings; New Pocket Bible, with Maps and 20,000 Emendations; Sermon Cases; Port Folios; Ne Plus Ultra Desks; Beautifully illuminated Envelope Cases; Envelopes; Wafers; Wax; Pink Tape; Register, blotting, Cartridge and Log Paper; silver and Albata Pencil Cases; Pencils of all shades; Patent and Raw India Rubber; Rodgers' Pen Knives; Notarial Wafers; Gunter's scales, &c.; PARCHMENT of best Patent finish; school Slates, assorted; Log ditto, and Pens.
WRITING PAPERS of every description, for business and complimentary correspondence in ordinary use; Do. do. ruled for Mercantile Accounts and Blank Books.
Gillott's, Mordan's, Wood's and Stephen's steel Pens; swan, Hudson Bay, Goose and Crow Quills; Arnold's Unequalled Inks, in all his variety; Demy, Royal, and News Printing PAPER; Wrapping Papers; Choice lot Walking Sticks.
☞ Just issued, New Editions of Murray's First Book, Spelling and Introduction; Dilworth's do.; Walkingame's Arithmetic; Lennie's Grammar; Hincks' Geography; Mental Reckoner; and the Testament in a few days.
☞ On the 15th November McMillan's Catalogue will be ready for delivery *gratis.*

ON SALE—Johnstone's Anodyne Liniment, or Liquid Opodeldoc, a sovereign remedy for Internal and External Ailments—as an anti-spasmodic or ordinary Opodeldoc.
South Section, Phœnix Building, Prince Wm. street, St. John.
October 21, 1842.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Just arrived per ship *Brothers* from Liverpool, a large assortment of
PRINTED Cottons and Furnitures;
Grey, White, and striped Shirtings;
Checks and Homespuns; Knitting Worsted and Yarns; Rose and Whitney Blanket;
Orleans and Saxony in every shade;
A large lot of Fancy CLOAKINGS;
Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Damask, Sheeting and Dowlas;
Linen and Cotton Cambrics;
Handkerchiefs of various kinds;
Plaid Woollen SHAWLS, all sizes;
Flannels, Surges, Baize and Druggets;
Plaid and Plaid Druggett;
Jaconet, Cambric, Checked, Book, Mull and Medium Muslins;
Moleskins, Duck, and Canvas;
A variety of Plaid Camlets;
An assortment of Gent's. HATS, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
Per "British Queen" from London:
An assortment of Black and Coloured Velvets, Silks, Satins, Volutes, and Sarsnets, Plain and fancy Ribbons, Muffs, Boas, and Capes, Hosiery and Gloves of every kind, Broad CLOTHS, Pilots and Beavers, Buckskins, Doeskins and Tweeds; Umbrellas, Stocks and Braces, Orleans and saxony in every shade; a lot of Merinos, at half the usual prices; Nets, Laces, Blonds and Quillings; Ladies' Boots and Shoes of all kinds; Parametas, Bombazines and Crapes; Gent's Lambs Wool Vests and Drawers,—with a lot of small Wares of every description; which are offered at very reduced prices for Cash.
W. G. LAWTON.

Fire Engine for sale.

AT the Phœnix Foundry the subscribers offer for sale, a second-hand FIRE ENGINE, in good working order, and at a low price.—Apply to
July 22.—N. Br. THOS. BARLOW & CO.

On MONDAY [illegible] supplied by store late [illegible] the subscr[illegible] Auction, by order of the [illegible] and Trade of the [illegible] remainder of the [illegible] JAMES & GEO. LOCKWOOD, [illegible] consisting of—
BEAVER, Pilot, and [illegible] fine and fine BROAD CLOTHS; [illegible] Bombazeens, Merinos, Plain Satins, [illegible] Reels Furs, Figur'd and Saxony Flannels, [illegible] scarfs and handkerchiefs, Flowers, [illegible] Prints, Muslin de Laines, Kid and Cotton Gloves, Hosiery, White Welsh Flannels and Serges.
Also—Scale Fish, Butter, Peas, and a lot of Tables and shop Furniture. Terms at sale.
4th Nov. T. L. NICHOLSON & CO.

☞ NOTICE.

IT has been proposed by the Ladies who are Teachers in the *Episcopal Sunday School* in this City, to have a Charitable sale for the purpose of furnishing Clothes for those poor Children who would otherwise be precluded from attending school during the severity of the winter. Ladies are invited to contribute towards this benevolent object, by furnishing any useful or ornamental articles, made up ready for sale; and *all other persons* who have it in their power, by furnishing materials for the purpose. Any contributions will be thankfully received by the Teachers of the said school.
Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rector of St. John, Patron.
Mrs. Gray,
Mrs. Chief Justice Chipman, } Patronesses.
Mrs. Judge Parker,

☞ The Teachers of the EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL will thankfully receive any contributions in the way of Materials, &c., from the Merchants and others of this City, to make up for the Charity Sale, proposed for the benefit of the Poor Children attending the School.
Please send to Mrs. JAMES ROBERTSON, Union Street, or to Mrs. JOHN KIRBY, Morris Street.
30th September.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING an extensive WHARF unoccupied at present, on South side of North slip, would wharf any description of Lumber, Coal, &c. on reasonable terms. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.
October 14.

India Rubber shoes,

MEN'S, Women's and Children's **India Rubber shoes,** for sale at *Foster's Shoe Store*, corner of King and Germain streets.
October 14.

TOYS &c.

Per BRITISH QUEEN from London:
THE Subscriber has received a good assortment of Gentlemen's Walking STICKS, consisting of—Black THORN, HOLLY, ASH, OAK, and CRAB-TREE, &c.—Also, BEARS GREASE, and Price's Bears MARROW, Farina's Eau de Cologne, Gosnell's Best Brown Windsor SOAP, and sand Wash Balls, Violet POWDER, Tooth, Nail and Shaving BRUSHES. TOYS.—Whips, Guns, Swords, Tops, Balls, Watches, Trumpets, Drums, Wax, Kid, Jointed and Wood DOLLS, in great variety, Misses Work Boxes Pin-Cushions, fancy Knitting Needles and Meshes, and all kinds of TOYS, at Wholesale or Retail.
October 7. WM. MAJOR.

ON CONSGNMENT.

Now Landing ex "BRITISH QUEEN" from London:
BRIDPORT NETS, SALMON MACKEREL, and other FISHING LINES, TWINES, &c.—viz:
60 NETS, of sizes;
50 Dozen Sail Sewing TWINE;
100 Dozen Salmon and Fishing ditto
50 ditto Saint Peters' LINES,
20 ditto Long and Short Mackerel LINES,
10 ditto Common Shoe THREAD;
10 ditto Stitching ditto;
Also, expected daily, per "*Prince Albert.*" and "*Abeona,*" from London:—
200 Chests very superior SOUCHONG and CONGOU TEA.—which are offered for sale by
HARTLEY, CHRISTIE & CO.
Oct. 11 *Prince William Street.*

Trans-Atlantic Newspaper & General Agency Office, Liverpool.

Charles Willmer,
Newspaper, Forwarding, and General Agent,

SUPPLIES to order, with greater promptitude and regularity than any other house, and on the most reasonable terms, (a London Daily Paper for £6 10s. Sterling per annum,) Newspapers, Price Currents, Shipping Lists, Magazines, and Books, to all parts of the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, by the MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 4th and 19th of each month from LIVERPOOL, as well as by those from BRISTOL and SOUTHAMPTON; and to all the West India Islands, Mexico, and Texas, by the ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, sailing every Fortnight from FALMOUTH.
C. W. will receive Consignments of Goods, or SMALL PARCELS sent to his care shall be punctually forwarded to their destination. Any description of Goods purchased and forwarded to order.
Next of Kin, and all other description of Advertisements, received for insertion in all the EUROPEAN PUBLICATIONS.
N. B.—All orders should be addressed "CHAS. WILLMER" in full, and none will be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some Liverpool or London House.

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 Lampblack,
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, 1841.

PIANOFORTES, &c.

THE subscriber has received ex *Edwin*, from the manufactory of Messrs. *Broadwood & Sons*, London—4 Superior PIANOFORTES, which, with his former stock, he offers at the most reasonable terms.
Also Received—An extensive assortment of ACCORDIANS, with from 10 to 21 keys; FIFES, common and military; Violin and Violoncello Strings; Bridges and Pegs; Tuning Forks, Music Paper, &c. &c.
Likewise, a selection of the Newest MUSIC, amongst which are the Union Medley Overture; Royal Thistle, Shamrock, and Cambrian Quadrilles; Songs—For England and the Queen, Our Countrymen, &c. &c.
☞ Pianofortes, Accordians, Violins, &c., tuned and repaired in the neatest manner, by
S. N.
Musical Repository, King St.
opposite [illegible]

ET WARE ROOMS,
King Street.

about to retire from Business, of the obligations under which he is, at, by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him by his numerous friends and customers during the last twenty-five years—begs to tender to them his sincere acknowledgments, and to call their attention to his remaining Stock of NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE—*manufactured of Rosewood and Mahogany;*—which will be disposed of on immediate application on liberal terms, for cash or approved paper.
Those indebted to him will please call and pay at an early date, and those to whom he is indebted will hand in their accounts for settlement, as he purposes leaving the city about the 1st of January next.
ALEXANDER LAWRENCE.
September 23, 1842.
N. B.—The Business of the Establishment will after the above date be carried on by his SONS, for whom he most respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his numerous friends and the Public in general. A. L.

TO PASSENGERS
For Hobart Town, Sydney, New South Wales,
AND NEW ZEALAND.

A NEW Copper-fastened Barque, of about 260 Tons Register, will be despatched for the above Ports early in March next, should sufficient encouragement offer. The number of passengers will be limited. Passage Money—First Cabin, £40 Currency; Second Cabin, £25 Currency; for which sums Passengers will be found in Provisions, Water, and every other necessary, except Spirits and Bedding.
The vessel, which is now building under particular inspection, is of a beautiful model, and great strength, and expected to be an uncommon fast sailer, will be fitted out in the very first style, and commanded by an experienced Seaman.
☞ FARMERS, MECHANICS, and others wishing to emigrate to any of the above places will find this ship an excellent opportunity. The climate of New Zealand is admitted to be the finest in the world,—every description of Grain and Green Crop may be raised with half the labour required in this Province. Mechanics of all kinds will find plenty of employment, and good wages.
Intending Emigrants will please make early application to the Subscriber, (if by letter, *post paid,*) or sailing. JAMES MALCOLM.
Agent for the above Vessel.
Saint John, N. B. 14th Oct. 1842.

TO LET.

THE subscriber having removed to Carleton street, offers at a low Rent, until 1st May next, the Premises recently occupied by him on the corner of Prince William and Queen streets. E. L. JARVIS.
sept. 23.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale low by the subscriber—
23 TONS best screwed HAY;
250 Chaldrons Sydney COAL;
200 Barrels Herrings; 200 M. ft. 9 in. DEAL.
30th sept. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

MORE HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,
No. 2, North Wharf,
Have received per Brig *Mabel*, Nicholson, from Liverpool—
20 TONS common Flat IRON, well assort'd;
1 cask CURLED HAIR;
1 bale Chair Web; 1 bale shoe THREAD;
1 package Blacksmiths' Vices;
1 bundle Wire Riddles;
71 bags Cut and Wrought NAILS;
1 cask Countersunk Nails;
6 casks Horse Nails; 1 cask Bright Traces;
10 casks well assorted HARDWARE;
45 bags Spikes, from 3½ to 10 inches.
Which together with their stock now on hand, comprises a good assortment in the above line, and will be sold at low prices for good payments.
21st October.

Iron, Stoves, Soap, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale at his store in Nelson street, cheap for good payment;
150 TONS British common IRON, well assorted;
100 do. Refined IRON, "*Banks' best,*" do.
10 do. swedish IRON, *best brand,* do.
3 do. PLOUGH PLATING;
50 do. No. 1. scotch Pig—*Gartsherrie* brand;
3 bundles Cast Steel, well assorted
do. German, do. } *Naylor & Co.*
do. Blister, (*hoop L.*)
C. C. N. D.
Share MOULDS;
HOLLOW WARE, viz: Pots, Bake Kettles, &c. &c.;
Nails, 56 lbs.;
TIN PL

POOR COPY

...ME.

...NEW SONG.
...Tullochgorum.

...from Lond...own
The Queen can... in her Crown,
Wi' gowd and siller she was boun'
To see our Provost braw man.
Our Bailies grand a... o' she wait,
But lang and weary ...eary, man.
Lang and weary, lang and ...
Lang and weary maun she wait
Tho' sick and sair and a' man.
Lang and weary maun she wait,
Nor daur she pass the barrier gate,
Tho' Prince and Peel a' should say't,
And "bold Buccleuch" should craw man.

Fie! nine o'clock! Whaur's a' the haste?
Shall sleep frae Provost's brow be chased:
Shall Bailies tyne their morning's rest,
And Councillors look raw man?
Na! Douce and quiet let her bide,
Douce and quiet, douce and quiet,
Douce and quiet let her bide,
Nor seek to win awa' man.
Na! Douce and quiet let her bide,
Tho' winds sould blaw, and fierce the tide—
Her ship is guid: the Frith is wide—
Just let her "jowk the jaw" man.

Fie! sic an hour 's was't ever seen
A Provost blurred and bleared his een
Wi' getting up sae near yestreen
As nine o'clock ava' man!
They're a' dementit, sure eneuch,—
A' dementit, a' dementit.
The folk's dementit sure eneuch,
They hae nae sense at 'a man.
They're a' dementit sure eneuch,
The Queen ashore! pooh, silly sough,
My certie, but she wad be teuch,
To rise sae near the daw' man.

"What sound was that? the cannon's roar?"
"My Lord, the Queen has come ashore!"
"Ye leeing loon, she wadna daur
Without our leave, ava' man."
"Lie still, my lady, lie ye still,
Cosh and cozie, cosh and cozie,
Cosh and cozie, lie ye still,
We'll hang that loon, like Haman."
"Cosh and cozie we'll lie still,
My word! they wad advise her ill
That tell't her she might tak her will,
The Provost's will is law man."

"Another gun! what's a' the steer?"
"My Lord, my Lord, the Queen is near,
The welkin rings wi' ilka cheer,
I doubt the lift will fa' man."
"Gae bring my breeches, lazy loon—
Bring my breeches, bring my breeches,
Bring my breeches, lazy loon,
My cockit hat, and a' man,
Gae bring my breeches lazy loon,
My siller buckles and my shoon,
And ring the bells, and rouse the toun,
I fear she'll cheat us a' man."

The Provost ran, the Bailies roared,
Some Councillors their weight deplored
And ane or twa the say still snored,
And dreamed o' ruffles braw, man.
But blythe and merry leugh the Queen—
Blythe and merry, blythe and merry,
Blythe and merry leugh the Queen,
Prince Albert, Peel, and a' man.
And blythe and merry leugh the Queen,
As looking back frae Parson's Green,
Twa Bailies far a-hint were seen—
The rest she never saw, man.

Ramsey, 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. '34;
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. Henessey and Outard's best BRANDY;
Puncheons and hogsheads Pale GENEVA;
Puns. Islay, Cambleton, and Irish Malt Whiskey;
Puns. Pine Apple, old Jamaica RUM;
Hhds. Guiness' Dublin Brown stout;
Hhds. Burton and London Pale ALE;
Hhds. Barclay & Perkins' Brown stout & Porter;
50 doz. Old Tom; 100 cases pun 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;
150 boxes Crown Window Glass;
30 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 Canvas;
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, sanperay, 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.*

Teas, Sugar, &c.

Received from Halifax by the *Saxe Gotha*—

16 CHESTS E. I. company's TEAS;
And by the Scotia, landing at North Market Wharf—
15 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR—a superior article, selected by the subscriber himself;
8 barrels OATMEAL, for family use.

Which, together with a well selected stock of GROCERIES, will be sold cheap at No. 18, King street.

A few Puncheons of superior Irish WHISKY and Jamaica SPIRITS, cheap for good payment.

J. O'DONNELLY.

☞ The public are requested to try the GROUND COFFEES at this Establishment. 16th sept.

Pig Iron, Spades & Shovels.

The subscriber is daily expecting per *St. Martins*:

100 TONS No. 1 Scotch PIG IRON;
50 dozen Farmers' SPADES;
50 do. Mining Shovels, which will be sold cheap on arrival.

23d sept. WM. CARVILL.

Cotton Warp, Refined Sugar, &c.

Ex *Brothers* and other recent arrivals—

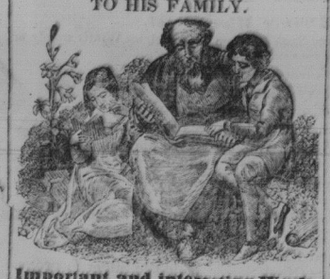
14 BALES COTTON WARP;
6 casks Refined Sugar;
20 Cwt. Black PEPPER; 200 boxes SOAP;
35 boxes Mould Candles;
30 barrels Prime BEEF; 25 do. PORK;

For sale by L. H. DEVEBER & SON.
9th september.

Scotch Coals for sale.

20 CHALDRONS best quality SCOTCH SPLINT COAL, expected daily per barque ... from Greenock, which may be now ... Chaldron, cash, in any quan... Apply to JOHN ROBERTSON,
...al economy. *Nelson street.*

CHRISTIAN FATHER'S PRESENT TO HIS FAMILY.



Important and interesting Work,
Embellished with
SEVERAL HUNDRED FINE ENGRAVINGS,

Just Published and for sale at the Hat & Fur store of GEO. & EDW. SEARS, King street, St. John, N. B., and sold by Booksellers generally throughout the British Provinces.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY; or ... characters of the principal per... ...ded in the Sacred Writings; practical instruction of youth and private fam... with an Appendix, containing thirty ... rations on the evidences of Divine Revelation, a Timpson's Key to the Bible; being a comp... summary of Biblical Knowledge, carefully condensed and compiled from Scott, Doddridge, Gill, Patrick, Adam Clarke, Pool, Lowth, Horne, Wall, Stowe, Robinson, and other eminent writers on the Scriptures; embellished with *Several Hundred Engravings on Wood*, illustrative of Scriptural scenes, Manners, Customs, etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
From the New-York Evangelist.

"This is a work possessing many novel and uncommonly attractive features. Its appearance is beautiful. Its biographical sketches embrace the most interesting incidents and events in the lives of the principal personages of the Scripture History, woven together in a pleasing and sprightly narrative, and faithfully accompanied with excellent practical lessons. Its chief claim, however, to popularity, consists in its multitudinous pictorial embellishments.

Something like five hundred engravings on wood are contained in the volume, many of which are costly and elegant, and in a high style of art, and none discreditable to the theme or the work. These relate to numerous ancient and oriental customs, scenes, manners, history, &c.; and while they add great spirit and interest to the objects which they illustrate, form of themselves a pleasing and profitable study. The work is a rare combination of the useful and attractive—adapted at once to engage the attention and affect the heart. We should regard its possession by families—whose children may obtain from its striking representations of Scriptural truths and events lasting impressions of their reality—as highly desirable. The Appendix contains thirty brief but comprehensive and excellent essays upon the Evidences and Archæology of the Scriptures, which add gre... to the value of the work, as designed for the instruction of youth and families.

From the United States Literary Advertiser.—A work of considerable attraction and value has just been published by Mr. SEARS, of this city, entitled "*Bible Biography*," comprising the history of the lives and characters of the leading personages mentioned in Holy Writ. This volume should unquestionably find a welcome at every fireside throughout the country; its contents are as interesting as they are important and instructive, and the judicious editor has, by the aid of numerous pictorial embellishments, contrived to present us with one of the most attractive and at the same time useful books that have appeared this side the Atlantic. We trust the religious community at large will appreciate the work, and reward the liberal enter... We cordially re... commend this excellent book."

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.—"We can cheerfully recommend it to the notice of every Christian Parent, as a beautiful gift book to present to his family."

From the Boston Daily Times.—"An elegant work of five hundred pages, and containing about 500 engravings. The contents of the volume appear to be sound, judicious and interesting. If this book meets with a circulation commensurate with its merits, it will be found in every dwelling in the Union."

From the (N. Y.) Baptist Advocate.—"We cheerfully commend the book to the readers of the Advocate, as a work of much merit, furnished at a very cheap rate."

☞ Persons in the country would do well to procure a subscription book, and obtain at once the names of all their friends and acquaintances, at least, as subscribers to this invaluable sacred gem. Will each Christian friend who complies with this request, have the kindness to inform the publisher how many copies will be wanted for his neighborhood, by mail, (*post paid,*) as soon as possible? It is his intention to spare neither pains nor expense to introduce this entirely new and original volume, into every family wher the Holy Bible is read and respected.

☞ This beautiful and interesting Work consists of one large octavo volume, of about 500 pages, printed from new and elegant bourgeois type, on the finest paper. The price is fixed at $2 50 per volume, handsomely bound in gilt, and lettered.

☞ Agents—*responsible men*—wanted in every town and village throughout the British North American Provinces.

ALSO FOR SALE AS ABOVE—
The following Valuable and Popular Works, illustrated with many hundreds of Engravings, at New-York prices:

SEARS' ILLUSTRATED COMMENTARY OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS,

in Three Volumes, of 400 p. p. each; and containing 600 Scriptural Engravings—elegantly bound in gilt and lettered. Price only $2 per Volume, or $6 for the sett. Too well known to require description.

The following recommendatory notice of this invaluable work, is from the Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., of New York city:

"The second and third volumes are greatly superior to the first, both in regard to the execution of the plates, and in regard to the subjects selected. They are less imaginative and fanci... abound more with real views of h... and cities. Hence this work h... historical and antiquarian valu... tiful and rich publication, well ... youth, and all persons of taste to the study of Biblical scenery and antiquities. We have been reading it with deep interest, as a work calculated in our opinion to pro...ote Biblical knowledge—pleasing to the scholar, delightful to the christian, and tending to soften and correct the prejudices of unbelievers. He who possesses this work, has in fact, the substance of a little library on the scenery and antiquities of Scripture History."

V. A valuable little Work, suitable for presents for the young, and Sabbath Schools, with 130 illustrations of the Scriptures, 400 pp. 16mo. entitled

EASTERN ARTS AND ANTIQUITIES.

VI. Another useful little volume for young persons and Sabbath Schools, entitled BIBLE QUADRUPEDS, with splendidly engraved and printed illustration, 272 pp. 16mo.

☞ All the above books are found to be valuable additions to Sabbath School and religious Libraries, and are the most useful and suitable Gift Books for Holiday presents now published. Teachers and Parents are invited to call and examine these books.

They will be found the most popular and useful works ever published, for enterprising men to undertake the sale of in all our principal cities and towns. All Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

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 WINES and SPIRITS.

DOUBLE Diamond and full fruited 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 St. Julian Claret,

—ALSO—

900 dozen London PORTER, Brown and Imperial STOUT, in quarts and pints;
2 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;
do. do. 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 souchong 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 may. W. H. STREET.

Saint John, N. B.

Spring Supply of New Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber has received per ships "Clarence from London, and "Bonna Dea" from Liverpool, his usual Spring supply of BOOTS and SHOES—*comprising every description for Ladies Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, and Children's*, that may be called for, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash.

June 3. S. K. FOSTER.

☞ One hundred English made TRUNKS for sale cheap.

Coal, Deal, Boards, &c.

575 CHALDRONS Pemberton and Hull COALS;
150 Do. Grand Lake Do.
50 Do. Sydney Do.
425 thousand feet Bright DEALS;
250 Do. White Pine BOARDS;
25 Do. Ash hhd. STAVES;
50 Cords Lathwood; 40 Barrels Herrings;
80 Barrels Cumberland PORK;
30 Hhds. Molasses;
20 Tons common and refined IRON, assorted;
50 M. shipping and sawed Shingles;
2,000 Bushels SALT;

June 17. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Removal.

THE subscribers have removed their place of business from *Water street*, to the new Fire proof store, lately erected by them at the foot of *Union street*, on the property belonging to R. W. Crookshank, Esq.

SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.
April 29, 1842.

CROOKSHANK & WALKER have removed their Counting House to the same building.
April 29.

St. Andrews & Fredericton.

L. L. COPELAND begs to inform the Public that he is now under contract to convey H. M. Mail's between St. Andrews and Fredericton, and will convey passengers on said route with the utmost expedition. The Stage will leave the former place immediately after the arrival of the American mail on Wednesday's, and Fredericton on Friday's.—Fare 30s.

EXTRA conveyances furnished at all times, on application at the Hotel.

St. Andrews, April 29, 1842.

NOW LANDING, ex Brig *Promise*—

200 BUNDLES best OAKUM;
2000 steel pointed Miners' Shovels,
40 tons wel assorted common English IRON,
40 bundles ROD IRON,
50 boxes Tin Plates, assorted, IC, IX, DC,
1 ton Blister STEEL.

—IN STORE—

150 tons refined and common IRON;
60 bundles Plough Plating, assorted;
120 ditto Rod Iron, assorted, 3-8, 7-16, and 1-4 in.
ANVILS, ½ to 12 cwt.; CHAINS, assorted sizes;
Cut and German STEEL. (*Naylor & Co's*)
24 dozen square pointed Shovels;
16 do. Ballast ditto;
Anvils and Smiths' Bellows: Nails and Spikes;
Franklin and close Stoves, 20 to 32 inches;
Full and half Register Grates, handsome patterns;
Pot Bake Pans and Covers;
Stew and Frying Pans; 10 bales Irish BACON;
... cheons Irish Malt Whisky.

3d July. W. CARVILL.

London Soap, Genuine Sperm Candles, Patent Sperm & Mould Candles.

Ex *Pacer*, from London, via Halifax:—

50 BOXES London SOAP,
10 do. Genuine Sperm CANDLES.
5 boxes Patent Sperm do.; 10 do. fine Mould and Dipt ditto.

Which are now landing ex Martha Brae, from Halifax, and for sale by

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Aug. 19. *Prince William Street.*

GENEVA, CANDLES, &c. &c.

W. H. STREET,

Has received ex Brig *EDWIN*, from London:—

40 HHDS. Fine PALE HOLLANDS;
30 boxes Wax Wick Mould CANDLES, C's;
30 boxes Dip Candles; 16 do. Sperm ditto;
1 Box Carriage Lights.

—IN STORE—

50 hhds. Martell's best Old Coloured and Pale BRANDY;
25 Puncheons H. P. Jamaica RUM;
10 Chests E. I. Company's Fine CONGO;
200 Boxes Liverpool and London SOAP; for sale at lowest market rates. *24th June.*

Absconded,

FROM this Office, on the 16th instant, an Indented Apprentice named *James Doak*. All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting him, and any person found harboring said Apprentice, or employing him, will be proceeded against as the law directs.

Chronicle Office, April 17, 1840.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Hartford, Connecticut.
INCORPORATED 1825.

Capal $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 such 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.

Salt Rheum, &c.

DRUMMOND'S Salt Rheum Ointment, the most effectual remedy for Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Tetter, Ring Worm, Itch, and every kind of Cutaneous Eruption

For sale by Messrs Peters & Tilley, and Mr. J. Sears, King street; D. Aymar, corner of Princess and Germain streets; and Mr. John Cook, Carleton. January 21.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT,

FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Side or Breast, Spitting of Blood, Catarrhs, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all other affections of the Chest, lungs and Liver.

The Medicine is for sale by the sole Proprietor at 375, Bowery, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 71, Maiden Lane, New-York, and every Druggist in New-Brunswick. *Dec. 25, 1841.*

TO LET,

A WORKSHOP in Horsfield street, suitable for a Cabinet maker or Painter. Apply at this Office. 6th may.

Valuable Building Lots.

THE subscribers will lease for a term of years, the two Lots on the North Market Wharf, Please apply to ... or together.
13th march. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

TWO rooms Bed rooms, with frost proof cellar, Wood house, &c. in a central situation, to let. Apply at this Office. *April 8.*

TO LET,

AND possession given 1st May next—The eligibly situated STORE and Dwelling House in Prince William street, now in the occupation of THOMPSON & WALLACE. For particulars apply to

4th Feb. W. P. RANNEY.

TO LET,

FROM 1st May next—That handsomely fitted up STORE, and two flats above, fronting on Prince William street, presently occupied by Mr. T. S. HARDING, being part of the brick and stone fire proof building occupied by the subscriber. W. H. STREET.

4th February.

To Let.

THE upper flat of the subscriber's HOUSE in Prince William Street, Apply to

Feb. 11. WM. MAJOR.

Stock on Farm for sale.

A VALUABLE FARM situated about 40 miles from the city, containing 700 acres of excellent land, one hundred and fifty acres of which is cleared and under cultivation, cuts annually from forty to fifty tons of Hay, and might be divided into two convenient Farms, the main road from Shepody to St. John passing through the centre.

The stock comprises twelve head horned Cattle, Sheep, Pigs Farming utensils, &c. £250 of the purchase money, only would be required the remainder might lay from six to eight years as might be agreed upon, being secured by bond and mortgage, interest paid semi-annually. A plan of the land accompanying the grant with other information may be obtained on application at the Hibernian Hotel to

Feb. 11.—3m. JAMES NETHERY.

TO LET,

AND possession given 1st of May next—The whole or a part of ... House in Water street, now occupied by Mr. William Bacon and Mr. James Finn, as liquor stores and Dwelling apartments. There are three Rooms on each flat, with back room and half of cellar to each tenement. Its vicinity to the steam boat landing, together with being so long established in the above line, makes it a desirable stand for business. Enquire at the *Hibernian Hotel.*

4th Feb (conr.) JAMES NETHERY.

To Let,

And possession given 1st May next:

THAT very convenient House in Church street, now occupied by Mr. Robert Nethery, and formerly by Mrs. Brooks, as a Boarding house establishment. Its convenience to the Market, and the extensive accommodation it contains, makes it a desirable situation for a public Hotel, or a genteel private Boarding House.

Also to Let, and immediate possession given:—The one half of that newly finished House in Carmarthen street, containing a Kitchen, vegetable and wood Cellars, with several Rooms having Franklins and Grates set on the first and second flats.

For further information, terms, &c., apply at the Hibernian Hotel. JAMES NETHERY.

Houses to Let.

THE subscriber will Rent undermentioned Properties very low until the First of May next:

A House on the south side of Dorchester street, containing 4 Rooms and Kitchen, with a number of Bed Rooms, Pantry and Celler.

The upper Flat of a House on the corner of Dorchester and Carlton streets.

Also,—A Shop in King street, late in the occupation of Mr. James Burns.

July 1. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Mrs. JACKSON,

RESPECTFULLY announces to her Friend and the Public, that she has opened a select House for the accommodation of permanent and transient Boarders, situated in a most central and pleasant part of the Town, directly opposite the Commissariat Department, in King street, and within two minutes' walk of the steam boat landing, Barracks, and Public Offices.

The house is in good repair—has suitable Parlors and Bedrooms—is comfortably furnished and fitted up. ☞ Mrs. Jackson begs to assure those Ladies and Gentlemen visiting Fredericton, who may favor her with their patronage, that every care will be taken, and no pains shall be wanting on her part to make their stay agreeable. *Fredericton, June 15.*

The Albion Hotel,

Steam Boat Landing, FREDERICTON.

ROBERT WELSH, having removed to the Premises lately occupied by Mr. H. JACKSON, at the public Steam Boat landing, has just completed extensive arrangements for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. The whole Establishment has undergone a thorough repair, and a new Barn with Stabling erected. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of those who patronize "THE ALBION," and every delicacy of the season will be provided.

R. W. continues to carry on the *Confectionary Business* in all its various branches, and will give immediate attention to such orders as he may be favoured with. Ice Creams and other summer refreshments will constantly be kept on hand.

Regent Street, Fredericton, May 2, 1842.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

CHURCH STREET.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment, thankful for past favors, begs leave to state, that in addition to his former supply of Pastry, Cordials, choice Brandy and Wines, he has added that of an ordinary or Eating House, where gentlemen in a hurry or absent from home, can be supplied, at the shortest notice, with every delicacy which the market affords. Every attention paid to those who may honor him with a call. Public or private parties furnished with Rooms.

JAMES NETHERY.
St. John, N. B., June 7, 1839.

N. B. A few cases choice Champagne on hand.

Medicines, Perfumery,

Brushes, Combs, Confectionary,

Preserved Meats, &c.

The subscriber has received, per ships "Rebecca, 'British Queen,' and 'Westmorland,' from London:—

1 CASE *Denneford's* Fluid MAGNESIA;
1 do. *Frank's* olution of Copaiba;
1 ditto *Robinson's* BARLEY and GROATS;
1 ditto Patent MEDICINES, containing *Dalby's* Carminative; *Bateman's* Drops; *Powel's* Balsam of Anniseed; *Ford's* Balsam of Horehound; *Henry's* Calcined Magnesia; *Mason's* Effervescent Magnesia; *Henry's* Aromatic Vinegar; *Lemming's* Essence, &c. &c.
4 cases PERFUMERY, containing *Smyth's* Lavender Water; genuine Arquebusade; Milk of Roses; Rose Bloom for the complexion; Fine Rouge in pots; Queen VICTORIA'S Bouquet; Prince ALBERT'S Bouquet; the PRINCESS' Bouquet; Queen ADELAIDE'S Perfume; Royal Extract of Flowers; Essence of Roses for the Handkerchief; *Hannay's* Rondelitia; *Rowland's* Kalydor; Macassar Oil; Bears' Oil; Perfumed Hair Powder, &c. &c.
1 case Brushes and Combs, in every variety;
1 do. CONFECTIONARY;
4 do. PICKLES and SAUCES;
1 do. Preserved MEATS and SOUPS;
1 do. Scotch Orange Marmalade;
1 do. real Havana Cigars, superior quality;
1 do. SNUFFS;
4 do. Windsor SOAPS;
10 boxes SPERM CANDLES;
1 hogshead best London GLUE;
2 tons best London White LEAD;
4 casks boiled and raw OIL;
10 cwt. ROOT GINGER.

JOHN R. SHARP, Chemist,
North Market Wharf and Dock-street.
June 11.

NOW LANDING,

Ex Edwin, from London:

Brandy, Geneva, Old Jamaica Rum, Marsalla, Bucellas, and Lisbon.

2 PUNCHEONS and 22 hogsheads finest Old BRANDY, *Martell's*;
4 hogsheads very old Pale ditto ditto,
10 ditto best Rotterdam Pale GENEVA,
1 ditto Curious Old Jamaica RUM, (very choice,)
1 Pipe and 2 hhds. *Woodhouse's* MARSALLA;
4 hhds. Old Bucellas; 4 hhds. Rich Lisbon;

Which, with a choice stock of Old WINES, &c. are for sale by *RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.*
24th June. Wine Merchants.

Just Received.

The Subscriber has just received per ship John Bentley from Liverpool:—

REFINED SUGAR, Soap, Starch, Blueing, Corks, Wrapping Paper, Day & Martins BLACKING.

Shoemaker's FINDINGS,—Comprising Shoe Thread, Bristles, Awl Blades and Handles, Sparrowbills, Glass Paper, Heelball, Lasting Tacks, Boot Strapping, Rasps, Knives, Pincers, &c.

—ALSO—

Per North America from Boston:—

Biscuit, Painted Pails, Fancy Brooms, Coffee &c.

All of which will be sold cheap while landing, or at No. 18, King Street, where a General Assortment of *CHEAP GROCERIES* may be had.

Fresh Ground Coffees every morning.

August 5. J. O'DONNELLY.

Herrings, Pork, &c.

350 BBLS. Fat Herrings; 25 bbls. Pork, 6 bbls. BEEF; 5 hogsheads bright Sugar; 20 hogsheads Molasses.

The above articles will be sold cheap for approved payment. Apply to

2d sept. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Rum, Sugar, and Molasses.

The Subscribers are now landing from the brig ... Master, from Porto Rico:—

67 HHDS. Brls. Brigt Sugar;
53 Brls. Brigt Sugar;
88 Casks Superior Retailing Molasses;
13 Puns. RUM.

All of which will be sold low for prompt payment.

August 12. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

Paper Hangings.

THE subscriber has on hand a very large and elegant assortment of *Paper Hangings*, suitable for Halls, Dining and Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Chambers, Entries, &c. with Border of all qualities to match, which he offers for sale at a great reduction from former prices for *CASH*.

ALSO—A large number of Remnant Lots suitable for small and medium sized Rooms, Entries, &c. which he will sell at *Half Price* for cash.

18th March. S. K. FOSTER.

JUST RECEIVED.

The subscriber has just received per brig *Edwin*, and offers for sale at his store South Market Wharf, fourth door below Ward street:

GREY SHIRTINGS; Checks and Homespuns; Blankets; White and Blue Cotton Warps; White, red and blue Flannel and Regatta SHIRTS; Canvas Trousers; Guernsey Frocks; Bunting, assorted colours; Jacks and Ensigns, assorted sizes; Wood and Brass Compasses; Log Slates; Mop Heads and Handles; Glazed Hats, (English,) Liverpool SOAP; Mould CANDLES; INDIGO, &c. &c.

Also, per late arrivals from the United States:

Superfine and Rye FLOUR and CORN MEAL; Brooms and Pails; Wool and Cotton Cards; Wheel Heads, Bed Cords and Clothes Lines, Batting, Dried Apples, RICE, COFFEE, &c.

24th June. JOHN BOWES.

CARLETON

Mill Establishment,

IN THE CITY OF ST. JOHN,
GREATLY IMPROVED.

Honesty, Economy, Industry and Punctuality.—BE DILIGENT IN BUSINESS.

Logs, Logs, & Timber.

WANTED for the said Mills, 4,000,000 feet Spruce and Pine LOGS, for a summer and winter supply, for which the highest market prices will be given. Also, 2,000 tons refuse PINE TIMBER, of all lengths and sizes.

The above Mills are now in perfect order to cut any quantity of Ship Plank, of all lengths and thickness, & Scantling of any dimension to the extreme length of 57 feet, if required. They are also prepared to manufacture any other description of lumber that may be required, including the produce of the Circular Saws, such as Shingles, Laths, Staves, Palings, &c. All orders will be executed at the shortest possible notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber having just fitted up a second gang of Saws, on the most improved principle, with the best machinery, by a first-rate Machinist, is now prepared to manufacture 400 to 500 shipping Deals per day, or 100,000 superficial feet pr week.

These fine Mills are situated in the City of St. John, amidst ships and wharves, and directly opposite and within hail of the mooring-ground, and by which Deals and other descriptions of Lumber can be cut and passed clear and unsoiled directly from the saws into the vessels, as well as in the months of January, February and March, as in June and July.

N. B.—For all orders that the subscriber may be favoured with, either from England, Ireland or Scotland, for Cargoes of Bright Deals, British Goods will be taken in part payment.

Flour and other Produce of the United States, will be taken in payment for any articles of Lumber that may be required from the Establishment in that quarter.

Logs and Timber cut at the halves, or on reasonable terms, at the shortest notice, either in summer or winter.

The spacious Pond in the rear of Mills, is one of the safest places of deposit for Timber and Logs in the world, and is capable of containing at least 15,000,000 feet. The use of the Divisions and Coves of the said Pond are offered gratis to all persons either in Saint John, Fredericton, Woodstock, or on any part of the river St. John, who may have Logs on hand; and the said Logs when so deposited can be cut at the halves, or on any other reasonable terms, at any time when it may best suit the interest of the owner.

The alterations and improvements in the Grist Mill are completed, and persons importing Grain and who are engaged in the Flour trade, can have the use of it, either in the summer or winter, for a mere trifle.

As fresh Oatmeal is so much required at all seasons of the year, by people of all ranks in society, both in town and country; the subscriber, having got through with the improvements in the Grist and Saw Mills, intends forthwith to prepare for the manufacture of that article. Should he succeed in the attempt, he proposes in order to save time, to give in exchange, without a moment's delay, for Oats brought to the Mill, fresh Oat and Indian Meal, Flour, American Produce, Groceries, Dry Goods, or any articles that the Establishment may produce.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS, Palings, &c. &c. always on hand.

N. B.—All the articles manufactured in this establishment are warranted to be done in the very first style of workmanship.

☞ Persons not in circumstances to purchase fuel these hard times, to keep them warm through a long and dreary winter, can have it *gratis*, by taking it away.

GEORGE BOND.
Saint John, N. B., 28th July, 1842.

The Minerva Life Assurance Company,

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

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Hallifax, Esq.; Claude Edward Scott, Esq.; Francis ... 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.*

On Consignment,

NOW LANDING, ex *Edwin*, from London—

Anti-Corrosive Paint, Refined Sugar, Tea, Sugar Candy, Bottled Porter, Brown Stout, Pickles, Sauces, &c.

12 CASKS, ea. 1 cwt. Anti-Corrosion Paint,
24 do. half ditto ditto,
5 hogsheads. Refined SUGAR, in 10 lb. Loaves,
30 chests superior CONGOU TEA,
40 boxes fine Brown *SUGAR CANDY*,
100 casks, each 4 dozen, London PORTER and Double *BROWN STOUT*;
6 Boxes assorted PICKLES;
6 Cases MUSTARD;
2 do. French Capers; 1 do. Essence Anchovies;
1 do. Harvey's Sauce;
3 do. Indian Curry Powder;
1 do. Anchovy Paste; 1 do. assorted Sauces;
... Patent Seidlitz Powders;
2 do. Mushroom Ketchup; 1 do. Scented Soap;
1 do. Confectionery; 1 do. assorted Perfume;

Which are offered for sale at a moderate advance, by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
24th June. 1842

ON CONSIGNMENT—A few Barrels RUM COLOURING; 1 Package 'Kanaster' TOBACCO. For sale by

8th July. W. H. STREET.

Tea! Tea!

15 CHESTS superior BLACK TEA, just received and for sale by
15th July. W. H. STREET.

Just ...

15 BOXES superior ... CO. SANCTON & ...
8th July.

Sugar & Molasses.

JUST RECEIVED—Hogsheads Bright SUGAR, and Porto Rico Prime Retailing MOLASSES.

8th July. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Molases, Turpentine, Bright Varnish and PITCH.

The subscribers have received per Margaret, which is now landing—

25 HHDS. MOLASSES; 4 Barrels Spirits TURPENTINE;
Barrels Bright Varnish; 10 ditto PITCH;

the whole of which they offer for sale on moderate terms for approved payment.

April 29. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.