THE Weekly Chronicle

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

VOL. VIII. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1844. No. 40.

THE CHRONICLE

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

JUNE.		R. Sun.	S. Sun.	Moon	H. W.	
8	Saturday,	4 35	7 25	0 8	4 39	
9	Sunday,	4 35	7 25	0 35	5 42	
10	Monday,	4 35	7 25	0 57	6 54	
11	Tuesday,	4 34	7 26	1 23	7 52	
12	Wednesday,	4 34	7 26	1 54	8 48	
13	Thursday,	4 34	7 26	2 28	9 36	
14	Friday,	4 33	7 27	3 8	10 16	

New Moon 15th, 7h. 47m. evening.

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: Charles C. Stewart, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—John Duncan, Esq., President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days—Director next week: Wm. Hammond, 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, Esq., President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock.—[All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

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

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

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

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Ætna Insurance Company, and the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, (Con.)

THE undersigned Agent for the above Companies, continues to effect Insurance on Buildings, finished or unfinished, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, Ships, while in port or on the stocks, and on every other species of Insurable personal property against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution of equal good standing.

The course pursued by these Companies, in transacting their business, and in the adjustment and payment of Losses, is liberal and prompt. And by order of the respective Boards of Directors, the undersigned Agent is authorized in all cases of disputed claims, under policies issued by him, on which suits may be instituted to accept service of process, and enter appearance for his principals, in the Courts of this Province, and abide the decision thereon.

Terms made known, and if accepted, policies issued to applicants without delay.

Life Assurance.

The "United Kingdom Life Assurance Company of London, and the National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society," of London, continue to effect assurance, upon highly favourable terms.

Blanks furnished gratis, and every information given as respects either department, by application at the Insurance Agency, Melick's Brick Building, Market square.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just Demands against the Estate of William Parker Ranney, late of the City of St. John, Esquire, deceased, are requested to send in their Accounts duly attested, to the office of Ranney, Sturdee & Co., in Prince William street, for immediate adjustment, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

CATHERINE RANNEY, *Executrix.*
JOHN POLLOK, } *Executors.*
HENRY P. STURDEE, }

Dec. 15.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of Miss MARY REBECCA CLARKE, late of Gage Town, in the County of Queen's deceased, are hereby requested to present the same, duly attested, within *Six Calender Months* from the date hereof, and all those who may be indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

NATHANIAL HUBBARD,

Burton, 18th March, 1844. *Sole Executor.*

NEW AND CHEAP

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the Inhabitants of this Province generally, that in connexion with his Retail Shoe Store, he has commenced an establishment for the manufacture of every description of BOOTS and SHOES that may be required for City and Country wear, and has now on hand ready for sale—A large variety of Gentlemen's Dress *BOOTS*, Walking & stout *BOOTS* &c.

Light Pump Soled BOOTS, Heavy Boots for Lumbermen; Pumps, Walking Shoes, Boy's shoes and Boots, Women's Shoes of various qualities, &c. *with a general variety of New Work stored daily.*

All of which, together with any sort which may be manufactured hereafter, the subscriber offers for sale at the *Same Prices* for which the *same quality of Goods* can be purchased, either at *Boston or New York.*

N. B.—Country dealers supplied on Favorable Terms. S. K. FOSTER.

March 22. *King & Germain Streets.*

Health for All !!!

PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* MRS. ANN MELISH, *(one of his Tenants.) whom His Grace was pleased to send as a patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to Cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete, I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most Honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY'S Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

THIS INESTIMABLE MEDICINE being composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substance. Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character*, and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

OF THE THOUSANDS *Cured by its agency*, many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period, (by *persevering in its use*) have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, *after every other means failed.*

ALL DISEASES, (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, *viz*, a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this Wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

THE AFFLICTED need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the MIGHTY POWERS of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthma,	Inflammation,
Bilious complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the skin,	Liver complaints,
Bowel complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Consipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery,	Stone and Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Doloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.
Headache,	

THESE truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY near Temple Bar, London. And are sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 2, King street, St. John N.B.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder, are affixed to each Box.

May 3, 1844.

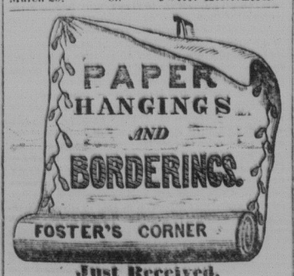
Consigned GOODS.

ON HAND.

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

FINE wrought NAILS, 4d'y, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 20d'y,
Ditto Horse do. 5d'y, 8, 9, and 10d'y,
Ditto spikes, 6, 6½, and 7 inch,
Quarter inch close linked Chain,
⅜, ½, 9-16, ⅝, 11-16, and ¾ do.
English sheet and Crown Glass, 38 sizes,
Hhds. Tumblers, Wine Decanters,
Assorted sizes Liquid and Paste BLACKING,
Fine Congo TEA, } by Chest and retail,
Do. Bohea do. }
Do. Hyson do. }
Superior INDIGO,
No. 20, 21, 22, and 24 sheet IRON,
IC and DC. Tin *PLATES*,
No. 2 and 4 Gourock *CANVAS*,
Liverpool Cordage, 9 thread to 4 inch,
Liverpool Soap, in 30 and 60 lb. boxes,
Wrapping Paper; Percussion Guns,
Polished plate Glass; Boiled and raw linseed Oil,
No. 3, 4 and 5 *SHOT*,
Iron Wire, No 9, 10, 12, and 15,
Glazed and unglazed Paper Hangings,
Lard Oil and Candles; Mould Tallow Candles,
Half Barrels Saleratus,
Wood and Cane seat *CHAIRS*,
Men's, Women's, and Children's I. R. Shoes,
Root and Ground Ginger; Servant's Friend,
28, 56, and 112 lb. Kegs White Lead,
Franklin and Cooking Stoves; Nutmegs, &c.

March 29. 6i. JOHN KINNEAR.



Just Received,

A NEW supply of superior GLAZED ROOM PAPERS; for sale at the very low prices of 2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. per piece.

May 17. S. K. FOSTER.

SABBATH PREPARATION.

Calm as the evening light
My soul shall be:
And wait that dawn of heavenly radiance bright,
When gloom and darkness flee.
Cease, worldly noise and strife,
A glimpse of still, immortal life
I quickly hope to see!

Another week is past
Of care and sorrow;
But peace, the pledge of joys which always last,
Shall soothe my soul to-morrow.
Sweet notes from Heaven will come,
And thus my sad and earthly home
From Eden joy shall borrow.

Great Spirit! let thy wings
Be o'er me spread:
That when my soul o'weeps, or sings,
Thy grace may all be shed.
Come light! and quick illume
This sordid, worldly gloom,
That to fair Zion's gates I may be led!

And when those hours are fled
And cares return,
The sacred truths which wisdom's lips have read
Shall make me fully spurn.
Shine! golden beams of day,
That then my raptured spirit may
The bliss, the purity, of angels learn!

Miscellany.

THE

YOUNG FLAGEOLET PLAYER.

BY MISS LOUISA STUART COSTELLO.

[Continued.]

It was more than a year after this event that Sir Lionel saw Ellen Swain again when he found his prediction verified. They met in Paris, where Lady Lucy had taken her plaything, of which she was not yet tired, for so great was the credit her improvement gained her, and so much was *la belle Anglaise* admired, wherever she presented her, that her delight and enthusiasm had but increased. One scheme she had adopted, and in the fancy she would not be thwarted; she kept a profound silence on the subject of Ellen's birth, and by insinuations, and sly glances and words, left it to be surmised that some mysterious circumstances concealed her real origin. Ellen was obliged to humour the caprice of her patroness who even bestowed on her another name, calling her Miss St. Clair as more elegant and interesting than her real appellation.

The latter circumstance, in her letters to her mother, which were read by the hostess of the cottage at the Lees—for Betty Swain was of the old school and had no book learning—she omitted to name, by order of Lady Lucy, whose secret could not otherwise be safe, and she was one of those who found it impossible to

"Drink her tea without a stratagem."

Miss St. Clair became quite the fashion in Paris. It was chiefly in French Society that she was introduced, as Lady Lucy avoided her compatriots as much as possible, not wishing to be too much questioned. Ellen at first was greatly amused and delighted with her novel position; her spirits were light, and she was naturally fond of excitement; she had a strong passion for acquiring knowledge, and her great aim was to improve herself as rapidly as she could, in order that when she and her brother again met, she might surprise him by the alteration he would find in her. But as months rolled on, she began to awake from her dream, and to find her situation by no means enivable, she saw plainly that it was not affection, but caprice, that directed Lady Lucy's actions, and she felt that, though in society she was treated as a gentlewoman by strangers in private she was merely looked upon by her whimsical mistress as a dependant.

Occasionally the recollection of Arthur Conner would cause her almost to shudder, circumstances had now so much changed their relative positions. "His countrymen are proverbially changeable," she would muse, "and he probably has forgotten me long since; if not, he would have written to my mother, and I should have heard. I hope it is so, for we are unsuited to each other, and I could not now be his wife."

Very different were the reflections of Sir Lionel. He now saw the pretty Ellen Swain all he wished, and, romantic as his mother, with more heart, he had without weighing the consequences, cherished the little drama begun in Derbyshire, which he intended should find its *denouement* in a marriage in Paris. His fortune, however, was extremely small during his mother's life, and it was to his half brother that he looked to afford him the means of realizing his visions; he had always understood he was to be his bachelor uncle's heir, but that uncle was so eccentric a personage, that none of his family ever knew where he was to be found; he never wrote to any one, and it was only by some unforeseen circumstance they occasionally discovered that he was still alive. He was heard of from time to time in Italy, at Constantinople, even in Russia; and when least expected might sometimes be met with in the streets of Paris or London.

It did not occur to Sir Lionel that it would be as well before he took any steps in the matter of gaining his uncle's consent, to ascertain whether the affections of Ellen answered to his own; but he had sufficient vanity to imagine that there was little doubt of that being the case, and he possessed such a feeling of honour as made him wish to avoid raising her expectations till he saw a probability of their being fulfilled.

The question now was how to find his uncle, in order that he might appeal to him and obtain his sanction to his marriage; he knew his character to be so singular, that, sanguine in everything, he felt assured that he would not resist the eloquence he intended to make use of, and he trusted to his mother's doting fondness to assist, instead of her objecting to his wish. Had he known more of the world, such wild imaginings would not have entered his mind, but he was little past twenty, wanting a few months of being of age. He had frequent opportunities of seeing Ellen and became more and more attached to her, though they had never any private conversation, nor met without his mother being of the party.

"Is she not lovely?" said Lady Lucy to him one day; "I really never expected my plan to succeed so well; it is scarcely a twelvemonth since I have had her, and yet I am sure she might pass for a duchess's daughter; she is wonderfully admired. Don't you think young Count d'Orfeuille is struck with her?"

"He is a coxcomb, like all his countrymen," answered Sir Lionel; "of course she would laugh at his pretensions."

"I don't see why, dear Lionel," replied Lady Lucy; "I must get her married you know, or my romance will be spoilt, and she has no right to be particular."

This remark of his mother a little startled the young man, but he smiled and turned away. "Have you any idea where my uncle is, dear mamma?" asked he, "I have a great wish to write to him, but have no notion in what part of the globe he can be found."

"I forgot to tell you," answered she, "I heard of him oddly enough, and who from do you think, but d'Orfeuille, who was telling us yesterday of a famous flute player who was quite the rage last season at Rome; he is just arrived in Paris, and is in the suite of an English gentleman, who, it seems, is no other than my eccentric brother Clement. I suppose it is some new favourite he has taken up—he is so absurdly enthusiastic about music. As he does not of course know I am in Paris, we should meet as we usually do by chance; but I have just sent to inform him where we are."

"I will go to him instantly," exclaimed Sir Lionel with animation.

Accordingly having ascertained at what hotel he was to be found, the young man hastened to seek him. On his reaching his hotel, he was shown into a *salon*, where, seated at a desk covered with music he beheld a young man of very prepossessing appearance, busily engaged looking over a manuscript score. He was pale and a thoughtful expression was on his brow, but the graceful and sweet smile with which he bowed to the stranger at once interested Sir Lionel.

"I have," said he, "intruded, I fear; I thought to find my uncle, Mr. Ashe."

The young man's colour heightened as he exclaimed, "I see then Sir Lionel Vane! My protector and friend has already made me acquainted with you."

At this moment the door opened, and Mr Ashe appeared; at first he did not recognise his nephew, but on doing so received him very warmly. "I must present to you," said he, "my young friend, the celebrated performer whom you have probably already heard in Paris, Signor Edvardo."

Sir Lionel had not yet heard the signor, who had yet only played at one or two private concerts where he had not been.

"I was fortunate enough," continued Mr. Ashe, "to become acquainted with this accomplished gentleman, who does me the honour to accept of my hospitality at present, and whose fame bestows on me no inconsiderable *éclat*."

The tone of his uncle's conversation was particularly pleasing to Sir Lionel, as in the romantic enthusiasm he displayed, he saw much hope of his own scheme succeeding as he desired, and he willingly accepted for his mother and her party a box at the theatre for that evening, when the Signor was to make his first public appearance.

"Tell my sister I am too much occupied to see her before, but we will meet then," was Mr. Ashe's remark to sir Lionel as they parted.

As he left the hotel he met the young count d'Orfeuille, who joined him, and seemed anxious to enter into conversation, which though he endeavoured to avoid, the other persisted in. They, therefore, took a turn together in the gardens of the Tuilleries where the loquacious Frenchman's continued talk acquainted him with much which caused him surprise.

"My dear friend," said he to sir Lionel, as he took his arm, "I have been trying for several days to find you alone, in order to talk over several matters.—You may have observed my admiration in a certain quarter; the charming Mdle. St. Clair is I have reason to think, not indifferent to my attentions, and I have serious thoughts of offering to her; but altho' I am aware that you English are all rich, it is as well to ascertain exact facts, and of course, I must have a sufficient dower with my wife. My Lady Lucy has given me encouraging hopes, but the question is delicate to put to her. To you, I have not the same scruples—what is the fortune of Mdle. St. Clair?"

"That young lady," said sir Lionel rather sharply, "has no fortune that I know of, beyond her beauty and excellent qualities."

"Hein!" exclaimed the Count, "that will never do—I am obliged to you—I can draw back in time; of course such a thing would be out of the question. By-the-bye—singular character, Monsieur Ashe—your countrymen are so eccentric, it is said he has adopted the Signor Edvardo, and means to leave him all his fortune—do you know if that is a fact?"

It was in less brilliant spirits than before that sir Lionel accompanied his mother and her party to the box at the theatre that evening. His uncle's name had only reached the ears of Ellen, as "my brother Clement;" she was therefore quite unprepared for the surprise that awaited her.

The concert begun, but was little attended to, all expectations being centred in the anticipated appearance of the celebrated flageolet; Count d'Orfeuille, who made his appearance as usual, and attached himself to Lady Lucy, was vehement in praise of the genius of the young performer.

"He is said to be an Englishman, but has of course learned the Italian appellation, as more taking with the town," said he; "ha! he is coming, behold him; 'now Mademoiselle,' he continued involuntarily addressing Ellen, 'you will be charmed.'

Ellen turned her eyes to the stage, and the next moment uttered a cry which was sufficiently audible, as she unconsciously extended her arms, and uttered the words—"Edward! my brother!"

"Cest donc une artiste!" muttered the count, elevating his eyebrows in amazement.

"Miss St. Clair," said Lucy, angrily, "what can you mean? you astonish me; pray be more yourself."

But Ellen heeded nothing, neither the sneer of the count, the frowns of her patroness, the deafening applause as Edward bowed to the audience—she only saw her brother, and could not contain her delight.

"See Lady Lucy," she cried, "it is he himself—how very extraordinary—how happy I am—what will he say when he sees me? I had better conceal myself for fear of his being agitated; poor fellow, how pale he looks."

And the tears streamed from her eyes and dropped on her white gloves as she leaned over the front of the box, regardless of the attention she attracted. At this moment Mr. Ashe entered the box: all was now greeting between the relatives, for Lady Lucy thought it fitting to assume an appearance of affectionate regard, which she was far from really feeling.

"Where have you been, dearest Clement, for so long—this is treating us very ill," she continued, embracing him. "Lionel, you have seen your uncle before; let me speak," she added playfully; "as for Miss St. Clair, we can introduce her afterwards."

Mr. Ashe fixed his eyes on Ellen with a sort of half-recognizing glance; and timidity kept her silent, but she blushed deeply and trembled violently, meanwhile Mr. Ashe made a sign with his finger for silence, for Edward's flute was enchanting the auditors. Changed was its tone since Ellen had last heard it in their native village, and by the rustic style which led to the beautiful meadows of Bealey, where they had so often passed by moonlight while he played air after air to her, and one then often the companion of their walks—Arthur Connor.

How many recollections these sounds awakened, but in what a changed scene did she now hear them! The fields, the mountain torrents, the woods, the moors of Derbyshire, gilded like panoramic views before her eyes, with the lights and sparkling dresses, and golden draperies, and flowers, and music—all mixed up in confusion; but there stood Edward himself, so absorbed in his art that he saw and heard nothing, his face beaming with admiration, his eyes glowing with enthusiasm, his pale cheek flushed with exultation, and exhausting himself with efforts to excel, which the plaudits at every pause of his performance told were appreciated. It was no longer the village flageolet which he played, but the more scientific flute, and his command of the instrument was such as to amaze and delight his enlightened and critical audience to a pitch of intense admiration, such as had rarely been excited in a Paris theatre.

And Ellen scarcely listened to the melody—her thoughts were fixed on the artist, and she shuddered: he was so much changed, so thin, so worn, so shadow-like; no longer the robust youth he once was—all smiles and careless gaiety; study and anxiety had told upon him, and the brilliancy of life and youth had faded from his face—for ever.

As Ellen leant over the box, gazing tearfully on her brother, in spite of Lady Lucy's endeavors to prevent her, a man in the pit very near where she was placed, was looking at her so intently, that he appeared as regardless as herself of all the house beside. He was one of a group of persons of the middle class, who had taken their station for some time, and had been applauding vehemently; none of them but himself, however, allowed their attention to be divided, for all were listening with eager delight.

The gazer turned his glance rapidly from Ellen to her brother, and back again in perplexed astonishment, and passed his hand across his eyes once or twice, as if mistrusting his sight. It was, however, no fairy vision, and Arthur Connor, indeed, recognized his friends, both of whom were unconscious that he looked upon them. Nor was it strange that they should be so, for Arthur could himself scarcely believe the scene was real in which circumstances had placed him at that moment.

When he wrote to Ellen, mentioning his intention of accepting the proposal of the Rouen Railroad Company, he little imagined to what his doing so would lead. Several English commercial men had joined themselves with French persons in the undertaking, and by them were the English and Irish workmen employed.

Arthur had not only shown such industry in the occupation assigned him, but so much intelligence, as to attract the attention of those in power, and step by step he had risen to the appointment of English Secretary to a portion of the establishment which required such a functionary. He found himself, therefore, in a very superior position to any he could have hoped for, and more than ever was he proud of the little learning which had made so great an effect on his humble friends and employers in Derbyshire.

He was entirely ignorant of Ellen's departure from the Lees, although he had been informed of that of Edward, and of the career he was likely to pursue; as, however, no tidings of either reached him, he was in total ignorance of their destiny, and was pleasing his mind with the hope of an answer to a letter he had dispatched to Ellen herself a few days previous to his beholding her in the theatre—In that letter he had told his advancement, and had claimed the fulfilment of a sort of tacit promise which had passed between them, and, in all the gaiety of an excited immagination, had cheerfully agreed to accompany a party of his friends to hear the great attraction of the hour, having obtained a day's holyday on occasion of a public fete.

His earnest gaze, though unmarked by its object was intercepted by Sir Lionel, who stood by the side of Ellen, watching with undefined feelings the strong emotion she betrayed. He had not heard her exclamation, when Edward appeared, and he was at a loss to comprehend what could cause her to be so deeply affected.

"The music moves you, Miss St. Clair," he at length remarked. "Signor Eduardo is indeed a potent magician, he seems to have bewildered more than one person in the house. Yonder companion of yours, for he cannot be a Frenchman by his countenance, seems to be almost beside himself. D'y look at his strange gestures—it is quite amusing—The Signor's strain is at an end.

Instinctively Ellen turned in the direction he pointed, and her glance met that of Arthur—she started, pressed one hand violently on the arm of Sir Lionel, and covering her face with the other burst into tears, and sunk back into her seat.

Lady Lucy, who all this time feared an exposé, now interfered, and professing to feel unwell, and vowing that the heat had overcome her young friend, rose to leave the theatre, despatching D'Orfeuille for her carriage, into which Ellen was hurried without being able to address Mr. Ashe, who had left them the moment Edward's triumphant *scena* was concluded.

To be continued.

SOMETHING ABOUT MUSIC.—The music which we hear in our social intercourse, is too generally—we say it in grief, but in truth—detestable. "Like figures on a dial-plate," sit the four-and-twenty Englishmen and Englishwomen, who have been drawn together to receive their friend's hospitality; till the awful silence convinces the host that some desperate effort must be made to break the spell, and that the best thing is some music to set them a-talking. Some *mimini-pimini* Miss is in consequence selected as the victim, (or rather the victimiser,) and requested to "pain" the company. She fidgets, bridles, and duly declines, at the same time vigorously pulling off one of her gloves in evident preparation for the attack. After much pressing, she reluctantly yields to what she had from the first made up her mind to do; takes her seat at the "grand" pianforte, behind a couple of candles and an enormous music-book, and—— crash go the keys in a thundering prelude, (the pedal, and every other means of increasing the noise being unscrupulously resorted to,) which, after superhuman exertions, lands her in what, to our affrighted and stunned ears, is evidently the key of Z flat! Who would have thought those delicate hands could thus descend with the vigour of a pavier's hammer on the unhappy ivories, that groan and shriek beneath the infliction, as though fully sensible of the surprising cruelty with which they are treated? But hark! she sings—"Rome, Rome, thou art n'more," *(sic)*—a furious scramble on the keys, with a concluding bang—"On thy seven hills thou satt'st of yore:" another still more desperate and discordant flourish, which continues alternating with her "most sweet voice," till she has piped through the whole of her song; when the group around, apprehensive of repetition of the torture to which they have been subjected, overwhelm her with thanks and expressions of admiration, under cover of which they hurry her to her seat. Such is the stuff palmed off on us, varied as it is by glees, screamed out by four voices all in different keys; solos, squeaked out by stout gentlemen, and roared by pale lanky lads of eighteen; duets by young ladies, who accidentaly set out on discordant notes and don't find out the mistake till they come to the finale: with occasionally a psalm crooned by worthy sexagenarians, guiltless alike of ear and voice, but who, seeming to think it a duty to add their mite to the inexpressable dissonance, perform the same to the unmixed dismay of all their hearers.—*Blackwood.*

The Lines of the Russian Guard at Sunset.—Ere quitting Krasno Celo, I visited one evening the lines of the Imperial Guard at sunset. They are encamped upon a ridge of trifling elevation, and are all drawn up in front of their lines at this hour, for a species of vesper service.—The Emperor and the two Archduchesses were present, and I approached them as nearly as I considered I might without disrespect. His fine commanding person, which had so well become the review ground, was still seen to advantage between the fairy and graceful figures of his daughters. It is truly a noble family. In dignity, in virtue, in personal beauty, equally the first in the land. Fifty thousand men were paraded in line in front of their respective positions, awaiting the signal of sunset, which is a rocket. The instant that had gained its highest elevation in the heavens, every band of every regiment of this large force, broke simultaneously the dead silence that had prevailed—playing in subdued tone, variously diminished by distance, the vesper hymn. Of all solemnities I have ever witnessed, this was the most affecting and imposing. The music itself swelling and falling in its own modulation, and fitfully affected by the breeze of the evening—now bursting into bold measures of melody—now subdued, until the most distant notes found audience—now mingling and melting in unison—now clashing in partial contrasts not amounting to discord; but, ever solemn, dreamy as the hour, was almost more than the excited nerves could bear.

MOTLEY POPULATION OF GIBRALTAR.—The nominal civilian population of Gibraltar—that is, what appears on the police returns—is from 17,000 to 18,000; but to this figure may be added a couple of thousand more, for those who reside there without permits; and there is besides, a large fluctuating population of persons, who come for purposes of commerce, &c. But nowhere else in the world is there a community of the same extent, composed of such a medley of races. The Moors here are very numerous, many of them being fixed residents, but the greater number only transitory passengers from the neighbouring coasts of Africa, whence they come with turkeys, eggs, dates, essences, &c., for the Gibraltar market, and for the purpose of purchasing cottons and other English manufactures. The costumes of those orientals are distinguished by great variety; and some of the merchants of Fez and Tangiers, who may be seen lounging about the Exchange, waiting for auctions and smoking their long pipes, or reposing in the alcoves of the Alameda, exhibit at once grandeur and elegance in their rich and flowing robes. The Arab from the desert seldom wanders so far, but the son of Ishmael, who from his costume appears to have settled down in the more civilized habits, may be met at every dozen places in the streets of Gibraltar; and the dark-skinned children of Africa, whether from the city or the desert, have retained traditions which teach them to feel there as on the soil of their forefathers. Half the shopkeepers in Gibraltar are Jews, and they usually wear the eastern costumes of their race; that is, their clothes are made pretty much after the Moorish fashion, but are all in deep blue, and a close round cap of the same colour occupies the place of the turban. There, indeed, those "living witnesses of Christ and the Prophets," stand forth in all the distinctness of their "monumental" character. They have a large cemetary on an elevated part of the rock, over Windmill-hill, with the Hebrew inscriptions beautifully carved upon the tombstones; and it might be said that there the eastern blast from their own Jerusalem visits but little land in its passage 'till it wafts the air of Palestine to the ashes of Israel's wandering sons. There are, on the whole, near a thousand Jewish families in the fortress, and they have four synagogues respectfully fitted up, though not of large dimensions.—*Haverty's Wanderings in Spain.*

Three reasons why a man should not view himself in a looking-glass, viz., because he would not like to admit that he had seen a *flat*, a *sharp*, or a *natural*.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 7, 1844.

The Royal Mail steamer *Caledonia*, with the 24 May Mail, arrived at Halifax on the 30th, in 10½ days from Liverpool. The Mail arrived here on Monday. We copy below, from our files of British papers, a summary of latest intelligence.

Mr. Mrs. and Miss Lecain, Major Freer, Capt. Berresford, Lieutenant Pollen, Veterinary surgeon Percival, and Rev. J. A. Shaw, came passengers in the steamer to Halifax; and 64 for Boston.

[*From Charles Willmer's News Letter.*]

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

The legal arguments, which had occupied the whole week on the motion for a new trial, in the case of O'Connell and his colleagues, closed in the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday evening last, with a powerful speech on behalf of the Crown from the Irish Attorney General.

Mr. Whiteside then rose and claimed the right of reply, on the part of the traversers, on account of entirely new matter introduced by the Attorney General, contrary to arrangement.

The Attorney General decidedly objected; but the court, speaking through Judge Burton, announced that they would consider the matter and decide the point on Monday morning.

On Monday not a syllable was said on the subject either by the judges or the the counsel on one side or the other.

On Tuesday, about twelve o'clock, the judges, who had been nearly two hours in consultation, entered the court, wearing the appearance of men who had been engaged in very earnest discussion. All the law officers of the crown, with some of the counsel for the defence, and two of the traversers, Messrs. Steele and Tierney, were present. After a short pause, the Lord Chief Justice, addressing the Attorney General, said—" Mr. Attorney, I am sorry to tell you, that the court find they cannot give judgment in the case until next term." "The case," of course, was understood to mean that of " The Queen v. O'Connell and others." The Attorney General dropped into his seat, and in a few moments the court was comparatively empty.

The ready facility of the judges has had the natural effect of inviting further dilatory experiments; a variance, it appears, has been discovered between the verdict as returned by the jury and the entry of it upon the *postea*. This is a matter which, in Westminster Hall, would not occupy five minutes. The error, if error there be, is the error of the officer of the court, which Lord Denman would order, as a matter of course, to be amended upon a single suggestion; but Heaven only knows to how many months' delay, and to how many thick *octavo* volumes of speeches, the crotchet may give occasion in Dublin.

Trinity term commences on the 22d instant, and ends on the 12th June. If the decision on the new trial question be against the defendants, then comes the motion for an arrest of judgment, which may occupy the whole of the ensuing term. If not there is the writ of error, which will afford materials for another month's speechifying.

[*From the Liverpool Mail, May 18.*]

We take the following choice specimen of American " smartness" from a Dublin paper—the *Nation* :—

" It is a sad reflection that the disgraceful dishonesty of American traders is bringing popular government into disrepute throughout Europe. 'Tho' the practice has its root elsewhere, it will be charged upon republicanism: and if some great moralist does not arise to bring the people back to the knowledge of love and virtue, the social offences of the Americans will retard the progress of freedom more than the excesses of the first French revolution.—A ludicrous instance of this bad faith has just fallen within our own knowledge. An American newsagent, who sent a flourishing order for *Nations* during the late excitement, received them, sold them, put the money in his pocket, and in reply to the usual application for payment sent us an account for freight, porterage, &c., bringing us in his debtor! And, unfortunately, no one is astonished at this, something like it has happened so often. We tremble for the fate of a country that perils its character for honesty. The good faith of England, in pecuniary transactions, has sustained it in all difficulties. Had it been as dishonest as tyrannical it would have perished long ago."

Our contemporary is properly enough indignant at being thus defrauded, but what is curious, he appears to be surprised. If he had any experience of trading morality in the United States, he would not have evinced the latter feeling. It pervades, it animates, it is a part of the ruling passion of the people of that republic. It is an omnipresence of republicanism. In no other country in the world having the slightest pretensions to civilisation, would any man, guilty of such base practices, be tolerated in decent society for a single minute after the fact become known. In Europe he would be shunned, hooted, detested. He would hardly find a companion among a brotherhood of pickpockets in England. He would be branded as a swindler, and his custom declined in a common beer shop.

But how is such a cheat received and treated in the republic of the United States? He is applauded; he is styled an " uncommon *smart* man," one of the " most remarkable men in that line in our city." A trick of this kind practised upon an Englishman is sure to be extolled, to win popularity, to gain tavern acquaintances, to excite roars of mirth, and in fact is calculated to qualify the performer for a seat in the House of Representatives.

Our Irish contemporary does not relish such practical expensive jokes; nor do we; but we are more accustomed to them in these parts, and have long since ceased to fret or fume at any act of dishonesty committed in America. But he is differently situated. He may think it superlatively dishonest in a citizen, a sympathiser no doubt, defrauding the proprietor of a repeal journal. Bless him! he does not know what he is talking about. A thorough-paced trading and smart yankee would rob his father, and if accused, would impute the felony to his mother, rather than surrender the plunder. Why, then, should he evince any peculiar tenderness towards an Irish relation, a repeal patriot, a democrat, and a Roman Catholic? These feelings do not appertain to his constitution. They have no place in his mind. They are uncongenial with his notions of thrift, for they interpose, as an American *Hotspur* might say, " between the wind and his *dollars*."

But our clever contemporary of the *Nation*, in making this exposure, fails in doing justice to himself and the public. By his own confession he has been cheated in a barefaced and disgraceful way. There can be no question of that. So was the Rev. Sydney Smith; so have thousands of simple and confiding persons in this land, many of whom have been totally ruined, and many more or less able to sustain the loss than the reverend and witty canon of St. Paul's. The latter exposed the rogues—he did not name them, for they were a legion, but he pointed to their whereabouts, so that there could be no mistake. But the case of the Dublin journalist is an individual one. Why, then, is his name not published. We desire to know whether he be not a citizen who takes a deep interest in the Irish repeal question—whether he be not a leading sympathiser—whether he be not one of those patriots who subscribe, or at least collect, money for Mr. O'Connell. If our contemporary remain mute on this point, almost all his intelligent readers will draw conclusions unfavorable, we fear, to his *own* honesty. We do not say that these would be *just* conclusions, but such is human nature.

In the Commons, Sir Robert Peel, in a statement that occupied three hours in delivery, announced the anxiously expected intentions of the government with respect to the Bank of England and banking generally, in England and Wales.—The leading features of his proposed measure are that the Bank of England is to retain its present privileges, [but to be divided into two distinct departments, the one of issue, the other banking; the latter to be free and uncontrolled, but the issue department to be based on public securities to the amount of £14 000,000, beyond which the bank is not to increase its circulation, unless it has the consent of three members of the government, all profit in that increased issue to be transferred to the state. In addition to this, the bank is to publish weekly accounts of the notes in circulation, the quantity of bullion, and the extent of fluctuation. In regard to other banks, the business of banking, as in the Bank of England, is to be free and open to competition; the business of issue to be controlled. No new banks of issue are to be constituted; but those now existing are to retain their privileges, subject to a restriction of their circulation to a fixed amount and to the periodical publication, not only their liabilities, but also of the names of all their partners, so that the public may know who are responsible. No new joint-stock bank can be constituted without the sanction of government, and provision is made for registration, for a regular audit of accounts, and other matters.

The Navy.—Portsmouth, May 17.—Mr. William Peel, third son of the Premier, and mate of the Excellent, has been appointed Lieutenant, after having gone through the course of instruction given in that ship, and passed the probationary examination, with a degree of credit before unheard of; *nine hundred and ten* is the number which marks the utmost *possible* proficiency in gunning, and Mr. Peel obtained *nine hundred and eight*; 270 is the highest number for navigation, and he obtained 260; 14 months is the time allotted for the course—it never was before accomplished under nine months—Mr. Peel passed his examination in five months and four days.

Portsmouth, May 5.—The Victoria and Albert yacht had her boilers removed on Friday by means of the masting sheers. Each boiler weighed thirty-five tons. She will have new tubular boilers in lieu of those removed.

THE ROYAL BUCKHOUNDS.—The contemplated measure of giving up the royal buckhounds is one which seems to meet with general approbation, and will probably not be opposed, unless by a few interested individuals. In fact, if the very great expense of that establishment be considered, and if also it be taken into account the dissatisfaction expressed by all classes of the sportsmen which in former times used to avail themselves of hunting with the royal staghounds, the grumbling at the opposition of many of the landowners and farmers on whose ground they hunt—all these things taken into consideration, there is no part of the royal establishment which can be so properly dispensed with—Also, let it be remembered that Prince Albert never thinks of hunting with the staghounds, the harriers affording better sport. With all the economy now taking place in the royal household, it is understood that the annual saving will not amount to much more than £20,000, whereas the buckhounds (it may appear to some incredible to say) cost not much less than half the sum. There is an allowance of £5,000 for keeping the hounds and horses alone—£2,000 to the master—besides all the expenses of keeping up the kennel, stable, deerpark, &c.—*Court Journal.*

THE ARMY.—It is stated that Lieut.-General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B. &c., Commandant of Woolwich Garrison, has received her Majesty's commands to proceed to St. Petersburgh, for the purpose of escorting his Imperial Majesty to England.

No more drafts will be embarked for the 16th Lancers and 3d Buffs, as these regiments are in orders to return from India by the end of the year.

Henry Seymour, a private of the 60th Rifles, quartered in Kilkenny, was drowned while bathing with two of his comrades at Sheestown, three miles from that city. Deceased had only enlisted about 3 months, and was the son of a commissioned officer filling a high station in the army.

52d Regiment.—Lieut. J. H. F. Stewart, from the 7th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Wedderburne, who exchanges.

Major General Lord Saltoun, the late commander of the forces in China, is daily expected to arrive at his mansion in Great Cumberland place, via the overland route, from Hong Kong, where Major General D'Aguilar, C. B, has assumed command.

We learn that Sir Henry Hardinge will depart for India as soon as his private affairs will admit; and most likely he will have embarked with his family by the second week in the ensuing month.—Sir Henry's appointment will cause a vacancy for the borough of Launceston.—*Morning Herald.*

It is rumoured this morning, that Sir George Clerk, will probably succeed Sir Henry Hardinge as Secretary at War.

DANIEL O'CONNELL A BENEDICT.—There is a rumour afloat to day which, it is stated, has caused considerable uneasiness and dissatisfaction among the immediate connections of Mr. Daniel O'Connel. It is according to this report credibly believed that the hon. and learned gentleman is about to reenter the holy bonds of wedlock with the sister of a distinguished member of Trinity College, and, moreover a staunch follower of the tenets of the Church of England.—*Dublin Correspondent of the Times.*

Extraordinary Atmospheric Phenomenon.—An esteemed correspondent informs us that on Monday week, the 29th ult., distant thunder was heard in the neighbourhood of Kileter, at a quarter past five in the afternoon. About four minutes after this, a strange looking small cloud was seen to sail along from the south east which attracted great attention from its unusual appearance. In a moment it seemed to burst, and volumes of smoke to issue from it, followed instantaneously by a very extraordinary noise, somewhat resembling the rattling of carts on a newly made road. It was soon ascertained that a number of grobities or air stones, were discharged from the cloud, which came to the ground with great violence, but providentisily without doing any harm. One small stone was picked up about 200 yards to the south of Derg Lodge, the property of Sir Robt. A. Ferguson, Bart., M.P., four miles from Castlederg. Another that could not be less than 10 or 12 inches in diameter, had it remained whole, was found about a quarter of a mile to the south of the same place, within a very short distance of men engaged in field labour. It is believed also that many fell in the newly turned up ground, which have not yet been found. The surface of these stones are black, evidently the effect of fire, and resembling the dross of a forge; the interior is light and porous and very like pale limestone or casaub.—*Derry Standard.*

MR HUME, in the House of Commons in a speech of some length, moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to consider whether it would not be for the advantage of Ireland and to the interests of the united kingdom, to abolish the office of lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Dreadful Accident—One Hundred Lives Lost—A most dreadful accident occurred yesterday in a colliery near Llanelly. It appears that between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the engine in the Penbwlchgwyn colliery about two miles from Llanelly, caught fire. After a short time the engine with a tremendous crash fell into the pit. All attempts to put out the flames were vain. Exertions to extricate the sufferers were used incessantly, but at eight o'clock last night not one of them were got out of the pit. It is much to be feared, therefore, that every soul has perished.—*Welsh paper.*

The *Dublin Evening Mail* states that the judges are unanimous in declining to grant the motion for a new trial, as against the parties convicted, with the exception of the Rev. Mr. Tierney, and that Mr. Justice Crampton stands alone, and upon some minor point, with respect to that individual.

The whole banking capital paid up in Ireland is only £1 600,000, deducting the capital of the Bank of Ireland, all lent to Government. The whole available banking means of Ireland is :—Average circulation, £5,500,000; deposits, £6,000,000, and paid up capital, including the whole capital of the Bank of Ireland, £4,230,000, making a total of £15,730,000.

The number of private banks registered in Ireland in 1820 was 22, which by the crash of 1825-6 were diminished to eight. The first joint-stock bank established, exclusive of the bank of Ireland, was in 1825, and at the present time the numbers registered are respectively four private and twelve joint stock banks, only seven of which are banks of issue.

CONVERSIONS FROM ROMANISM.

Public Renunciation of Popery by the Rev. S. Frost.

On Sunday last, the Rev. Solomon Frost and two other respectable men publicly and solemnly renounced the apostacy of Rome in St. Audoen's Church, received the Holy Communion, and afterwards signed the parchment roll for the subscription of converts, in the vestry. The Rev. T. Scott preached on the occasion from the 53d verse of the 6th chapter of St. John's Gospel. When Mr. Frost was officiating as a Romish priest, he had the curiosity to break and crush the *consecrated* wafer to see if there was any change in its substance; and perceiving that it was exactly the same as before consecration, he consequently doubted, and finally abandoned the doctrine of transubstantiation; and at length, on Sunday last, came out and separated for ever from all the abominations of *Papal* Babylon. Mr. Frost has been for upwards of *ten years* a priest of the Church of Rome, and was for some years of that time a faithful and devoted servant to her cause; he is a young man of no ordinary intellect and attainments. His character is unblemished and unexceptionable, and the testimonials from his late bishop and parish priest are highly satisfactory and laudable.—*Dublin Statesman, May 6.*

Extraordinary Feat in Driving.—On Friday, Mr. Emidt, of Astley's for a wager of 100 sovereigns, drove no less than 28 horses in hand, to and from Greenwich, in one hour and a half, remaining half an hour at Greenwich. The van was filled with musicians, who played several airs *en route*.—*London Standard.*

Temperance ships.—The Board of Customs has just issued a general order, by which masters of vessels, who have adopted temperance principles, are allowed, upon their waving all right to any allowance of spirits, to ship brandy for medicinal purposes, duty free, in the proportion of one tenth of the total quantity of brandy and other spirits to which they would be entitled as *stores*, according to the complement of the crew, and the duration of the voyage; and also to ship such brandy in stone jars, provided the whole quantity required be contained in one pack age.

Man v. Horse.—A match of a novel character is to come off at Monmouth on the 20th inst., Mountjoy, the celebrated pedestrian, has undertaken to walk a greater distance in six successive days, than a horse to be provided by Mr. W. Newman, of Bell Inn. The match is for £50.—*Bristol paper.*

THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, is the son the late Rev. Henry Hardinge, rector of Stanhope, Durham, and was born in 1785. His mother was a daughter of James Best, Esq., of the same county, and he is brother to the late Baronet, the Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, whose son succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1836. At an early age he evinced a strong disposition for a military life, and he was therefore educated with much care for the noble profession in which he soon and so greatly distinguished himself. His valuable services in Spain and Portugal are repeatedly the subject of warm commendation in the despatches of his illustrious commander; and at the momentous crisis in European affairs when the Prince of Orange proposed levying a large body of troops, it was to Captain Hardinge that Lord Wellington recommended his Royal Highness to apply for counsel and assistance. Sir Henry was present in person at the following actions or battles, at each of which he more or less distinguished himself, receiving severe wounds:—Busaco, Albuera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes; he was also at Waterloo, and at the terrific engagement at Ligny he lost his left arm, for which he receives a pension of £330. For his services in the Peninsula he was rewarded with a cross and five clasps, and from 1809 till 1813 he was Deputy Quartermaster General of the Portuguese army. He has likewise received several foreign orders. In 1827 he married the sixth daughter of the first Marquess of Londonderry, relict of John James, Esq., and the mother of the present Sir W. James, Bart, M. P. In 1823 he was appointed Clerk of the Ordnance, which office he continued to fill until 1828, when he was made Secretary at War. In 1830 he was appointed to the important post of Secretary for Ireland, which he resigned at the dissolution of the Duke of Wellington's Administration, and in 1834, during the brief Administration of Sir Robert Peel, he was again selected to fill that office. On the accession of the Conservatives to power in 1841 he was re-appointed Secretary at War. Sir Henry Hardinge became a Lieutenant General in the army November, 1841, and obtained the Colonelcy of the 57th Foot in 1833. He has represented several boroughs in Parliament, but has sat for Launceston since 1832. He is known to have long enjoyed the intimate personal friendship and and esteem of the Duke of Wellington.

THE BISHOPRIC OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Bishop Field has addressed the following letter to the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford, and other contributors to the Fund for Ecclesiastical Purposes in Newfoundland :—

FRIENDS AND BRETHERN,—With respectful and grateful acknowledgement of your liberality, and earnest prayers that it may be twice blest—may bless those who give, and those who receive—I set desirous of submitting to you a short statement of some chief purposes to which the fund may, I trust, be most properly and profitably applied, and of exhibiting, at the same time, the particular wants of my Diocese.

Let me state, by way of preface, that Newfoundland itself is larger than Ireland; and that the islands of Bermuda, situated in the south, at the distance of from eight to fourteen days' sail, are still part of the Diocese. The population of Newfoundland is widely scattered round the coast, almost entirely occupied in fisheries, and very poor; money, in many parts, is scarcely known, all commerce being carried on by barter; even the payment for the schooling of children is often made in fish. The numbers by the last return exceeded 80,000; and of these, not one half are members of our communion; many, it is said, have fallen away to the Romanists, through default of the ministrations of our Church.

All the churches of the island, with one exception, and that not in the capital, are of wood. The residences of the clergy are of the same frail material. In no country, it is said, are the trials and privations of the missionaries greater; yet nowhere are their services more joyfully welcomed, or, if we may presume so to judge, more eminently blessed. The reports of the society for the Propagation of the Gospel furnish authentic and most affecting accounts of the desires and entreaties of the poor settlers to be provided with Schools and Churches; and show that they are ready, according to the ability werewith God blesses them, to contribute both to their erection and support. Hitherto, alas! or till within a very few years, many, and these, be it remembered, descended from Christian parents, or sent forth from a christian country, have lived and *died* without enjoying any of the means of grace, or ordinances of religion; nay, without seeing the face of a Clergyman.

Nothing has yet been attempted, and little, it is feared, can ever be affected, in the cultivation of the soil. In addition to the difficulties arising from the rocky and marshy nature of the country, the whole population is employed, during the short summer, in the fisheries. Nothing therefore, has yet been gained from the land—nothing even for the mere maintenance of the settlers themselves; and of course, nothing for the erection of schools and churches, or for the support of teachers and ministers. Permanent endowments, except in the towns, there can be none; and present provision is almost as difficult and rare. Such is the condition of the poorer settlers. With regard to the more wealthy inhabitants, these do not, as in most other colonies, remain in the island; but, having enriched themselves and their families, return to their native country; when their connection with, and too often, it may be feared, their interest in, the colony ceases. Here, again, one of the common sources of present provision for churches and schools, if not of the endowments and bequests, entirely fails.—These are not mentioned as matters of reproach or of complaint, but as peculiar, and, it is feared, permanent disadvantages of this country and colony, and demanding peculiar sympathy and succour.

1. The first and most pressing want and purpose for which funds are required, is the erection of a Cathedral. I call this the most pressing want of the diocese at the present moment—not so much as desiring a costly and beautiful house for the daily worship of Almighty God—however much I may and do desire it,—as knowing both that the present Parish Church, which is built only of wood, is falling into decay, and is quite unfit and insufficient for the congregation, and that the foundation-stone of a new edifice, to serve for Parish and Cathedral, has been already laid, the abandonment or long interruption of which would be a disgrace and calamity hardly to be repaired.

2. There is no residence belonging to or provided for the Bishop. The late Bishop rented a wooden house in St. John's for £100, a very serious charge on his small income. It is, therefore, much to be desired, that some house should be commenced, not merely or chiefly for the Bishop's own accommodation, but for the various purposes to which such a residence, with chapel, common hall, and library, might be made available. An eligible piece of ground has been promised for the purpose, if funds can be provided to build. Plans for such buildings on a small and simple scale would be very acceptable.

3. In connection with Episcopal College, a Library of Theological and Classical works will be very important, and indeed, is almost indispensible. Nothing of the kind has been hitherto attempted.—An institution was begun, under the auspices of the late Bishop, for the instruction of a few candidates for the ministry; but neither there nor elsewhere in the island is there any tolerable library of theology. Contributions for this most necessary object will be thankfully received, whether of money or books; and it is suggested that in many libraries, both public and private, there may be duplicates of old works which might easily be spared, and would prove a most valuable acquisition in Newfoundland.

4. The Visitations and journeys of the Bishop are nearly all made by sea. "Our roads," said the late Bishop, "are all on the high seas." The Bermudas lie at least 1,000 miles from the nearest part of Newfoundland; and in Newfoundland itself, the settlers are all on the coast, scattered and dispersed here and there, in small villages, or a few fishing huts, which can only be approached by sea. For visiting these, whether for the more solemn purposes of Consecration or Confirmation, or for ordinary pastoral intercourse and supervision, it is quite necessary that the Bishop should be provided with a sloop or yacht. The late Bishop represented, in strong terms, the difficulties and disappointments which he suffered for want of such accommodation. In a letter written towards the end of 1842, he says, "the difficulties that await me are heavy and miserable thing. * * * To traverse 1,200 miles of the most stormy and dangerous seas in the known world I have no facilities afforded me. In these visitations an open boat must frequently be my transport, and a fisherman's hut my lodging."

In addition to the use of such a vessel in the periodical or occasional visits of the Bishop, which it is obviously desirable he should be able to make at the seasons most convenient to the parties concerned in them, very great good might be effected by fitting up the yacht for the purpose of Divine Service, so that the scattered settlers on the coast might be invited, in turn, to attend and participate of the different ordinances of religion at the hands of a chaplain or missionary, when the vessel is not engaged for the bishop's special purposes. In Archdeacon Wix's affecting journal, mention is made of "floating grog-shops" as the great curse of the country; surely a floating chapel might be provided and maintained to counteract, under the divine blessing, some of these miseries. It is supposed that steamers, or private yachts, are sometimes disposed of at a great reduction of the original cost, which might be easily adpated to those sacred and merciful purposes.

5. The last and greatest want is one which we might suppose would most easily of all be supplied; the want of men ready to spend and to be spent in their Master's service. At the present moment two stations of importance are wholly unoccupied, while others of immense extent, and numerous population, have only the services of a single deacon. All the present missionaries, more or less, are dependent, and most of them entirely so, upon the bounty of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and the schools are maintained, in greatest part, by the Newfoundland School Society. But, in addition to supplying these deserted and desolate stations with spiritually minded men, determined to know nothing among them save Jesus Christ and Him crucified, it is considered of the greatest importance to form a college or chapter of clergy about the bishop, in the capital of the island; who residing with or near him, and having, as nearly as possible, things in common, might conduct the daily services of the Cathedral Church in a decent and edifying manner; might see to the erection of sacred edifices in various parts of the island; might superintend the education of the younger members of the Church, both rich and poor; might exercise and exhibit a religious and self-denying course of life, such as the present condition of the church in that island seems not only to justify, but imperatively to require. Is it too much to hope, or too bold to ask that some of the church's wealthy and well-gifted sons should give, in this sacred cause, not only their substance but their ownselves, unto the Lord, and unto us by the will of God? With the counsel and co-operation of such men, with, and among whom, I am desirous to live in the strictest and closest bonds of Christian friendship, striving together for the faith of the gospel, we surely expect a large measure of grace and blessing, both in our own souls, and on the great work committed to our care.

I am desirous of receiving applications from the persons like minded, and shall be ready to explain, as far as possible, the rule and manner of life which I propose for myself and for those who will come with me to the work.

Commending myself to your prayers, and these purposes to your consideration and Christian benevolence, and wishing you all good guidance, enlightenment, and peace—I am, friends and brethern, your faithful brother and servant in Christ,

EDWARD NEWFOUNDLAND.

MURDER AND ROBBERY OF ARMS.

(*From a Correspondent of the Dublin Packet.*)

On Sunday last, the 5th of May, a most horrid murder was perpetrated in the parish of Cloone, county of Leitrim, by a gang of assassins, during the time of Divine service. In consequence of the illness of his wife, Mr. Thomas Nash, a respectable Protestant, was obliged to remain at home, contrary to his custom of attending church; and at miday he was surprised by an armed party entering his house and demanding his fire-arms. The gallant fellow resisted the demand of the lawless ruffians with noble determination, which cannot be too highly commended; but grevious to relate, he fell in mortal combat with his assailants. His poor wife crept from her bed of sickness, and with his sister Mrs. Brown assisted in the struggle against the assassins, one of whom struck Mrs. Nash upon the head with a pistol, and another at the same moment, darted a sword through the body of Mr. Nash. Mrs. Nash (as we learn) exclaimed, "I am murdered!" her husband responded "I am gone," and almost instantly breathed his last. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased on Tuesday by Lord Clements, John Veevers, Esq., R.M., and A. O'Brien, Esq., J.P.; but nothing calculated to lead to the discovery of the blood-stained monsters has been elicted.

(*From the Cork Constitution, of 14th May*)

PAPERS of the most opposite politics unite in commending the Banking propositions which the Premier has submitted to the House. We gave some evidence of this on Saturday, but the more the propositions are considered, the more do they grow in favour with the men who may be supposed best capable of pronouncing on their probable operation. The writer of the "City Article" of Thursday's *Times* says :—

" Sufficient time has now elapsed to allow the city traders and capitalists to form a judgment upon the new project relative to banking affairs, which is viewed as the most important measure of the kind since Sir Robert Peel's celebrated bill of 1819. Taken as a whole, *it is pronounced to be deserving of the greatest praise;* and it is freely admitted that all the previous recommendations and plans of the select and other banking committees *sink into comparative insignificance*, when compared with the change that is likely to take place when these views are fully carried out.

" The new measure appears to city observers not only judicious in itself, but remarkably well-timed. The amount of gold is now about £16,500,000, and notes to the extent are therefore already based upon the precious metals, so that the transfer of the stock of bullion to the issuing department will form a basis on which this amount will issue and be circulated; to which amount also the currency will be really metallic, although possessing the facilities, so far as easy transport and freedom from wear are concerned, of a paper currency. The remainder of the notes in circulation is about £4 500,000, and to this must be added the deposits amounting to about £13,000,000, and forming a total of about £17,500,000 liabilities which are based on securities of different kinds now in the hands of the Bank. Of this amount £11,000,000 is now provided for by the new plan against the Government debt, and the Bank will have the power to issue £3 000,000 more against Exchequer Bills or other public securities they may now hold. This forms the total issue allowed of £14,000,000, which deducted from the total liabilities not covered by the bullion, leaves £3,500,000, which is about the amount of the 'rest,' or real surplus capital. Hence nothing can be imagined more easy than the transition will be into the new state of things. It follows, that whatever alteration may eventually take place in the total circulation must proceed from the demands of the public. The state of trade, therefore, and the importation or exportation of the precious metals will in future govern the amount of money, and not as has too frequently happened of late years, the artificial abundance or scarcity of money influence trade and prices.

" The only point against which anything like censure has been directed as liable to be abused in practice is the appropriation to the Government of any further profit to be derived from any extension of the currency, and some would have preferred limiting the paper circulation at once to a fixed amount, leaving the public, by the importation of gold, to provide any increase which may be required. The new branch of a bank of deposit certainly offers admirable facilities for this purpose, for the moment that money in the shape of bullion or coin becomes redundant it can immediately be converted into deposits. In connexion with this part of the subject it is felt to be extremely desirable that the department which issues notes against the payment of gold should still retain the custom now adopted by the Bank of England of being a constant buyer of bullion at a fixed price, which remunerates the charge of coinage, for by this means this branch will become, to the full meaning of the term, a bank of deposit. The holder of bullion will then have the power of obtaining an immediate value for his gold, without the delay and trouble of first going to the Mint, and the difference of price will be compensated by the promptness of the return. In this manner we will become of no importance to what extent the issue of notes is carried, as they will all be based on bullion which has already paid the cost of coinage, and may therefore at any time be issued as coin without the slightest expense."

The *Morning Chronicle*, which would fain despair of any good thing from the Treasury Benches so long as they are occupied by Tories, is obliged to confess its admiration of *this* measure of the Minister. To the ability with which it has been constructed, the labour employed in maturing it, the intimacy with the minute details, the most sensitive vibrations of the immense monetary and mercantile concerns of the country evident in every part—to these the *Chronicle* bears witness with a degree of liberality which nothing but a conviction of the impossibility of "picking a hole" in it could have induced the Whig Oracle to indulge in. Of its acceptability it says :—

" The measure of Sir Robert Peel for the reform as it may be called of the Bank of England, and the regulation of the currency, has met with a more generally favourable reception than could have been reasonably expected, considering the magnitude and variety of the interests which it will affect."

Then as to its merits, after applauding the principle which Sir ROBERT laid down as the basis of the project :—

" Sir Robert Peel has framed a measure of a cast *eminently statesmanlike.* It is is bold and comprehensive, and at the same time the praise of great caution cannot be denied it. It will make a great change *with less friction or disturbance of the established system at the outset than anticedently could have been thought possible.*"

After sketching the intended changes, the *Chronicle* adds :—

"Such are the great outlines of the scheme for the management of the currency. To the advantageous bargain with the Bank, and the additional banking facilities to be given to the joint stock banks, we need not at present advert; but the propositions we have described, considered as parts of a whole, display *a firm and masterly grasp of the leading principle, and very great sagacity in applying it to the actual position of the country.*"

PARIS, APRIL 30.—The Parisians for some days past have been in a state bordering on frenzy; all is bustle and confusion in Paris at this moment. At Court, the arrival of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent (the mother of the Queen of England, for under this title only is she known,) at the Tuilleries is the grand event of the day. She was received (in person by the King) at the foot of the staircase, and welcomed with the utmost cordiality, and the whole Royal family are unremitting in their attentions to the illustrious visitor, vying with each other in their efforts to render her stay agreeable. We must turn from the fruitless task of endeavouring to give you an idea of this scene of confusion, to an account of the toilettes prepared for the *receptions* at the Palace. Amongst these, the dresses either in silk or saphire blue *rose de chine*, or peach colors with flounces; the tarlatanes embroidered in shaded silk or in gold and silver, formed in front in the shape of a scarf, are the most in vogue. The rage of revolutionising has extended even to the toilette, and few are the ladies now bold enough to wear a court train, or even a *robe en queue*, at the *receptions*, to the indignation of the old *aristocrates* and the grief of the silk vendors. Thursday a grand concert will be given at the palace, in honor of the Duchess of Kent, and all the remarkable and distinguished personages in Paris have been invited.—No one will be admitted except in uniform or court dress, with the exception of the Deputies, who have the singular privilege of dressing as they please. The most charming preparations in toilette are being made for this grand concert, above all in the way of *coiffure:* for the *mamas* and *chaperones* beautiful caps in blonde, trimmed with flowers; turbans in crape or tartalane, with gold ribbons; little dress hats, called *petit bords*, in crape or in paille de riz, trimmed with marabouts; and for the young ladies wreaths of flowers, and often merely a simple rose or a camelia to be placed on the side of the head; these wreaths are worn in all possible shapes and forms—some in the form of a cap, each lady choosing what best suits her face and complexion.

Shawls, particularly India shawls, now give place to scarfs in plaid or striped silks, or in brocaded material with Indian or Turkish patterns. Shawls with rich patterns are now made in material of exquisite lightness, and are far preferable to the *broches* shawls which were too heavy for a light toilette.—Our Parisian *coquettes* are adopting with great eagerness, a novelty in the form of a kind of *peignoire*, made in white cashmere, and embroidered in colored silk, and sometimes even in gold or silver, fastening in front with a *cordilière*. In this most coquettish costume the *femmes a la mode* now receive their visitors till five o'clock in the afternoon. I have also seen them made in embroidered muslin, lined in *cerise*, rose, blue, or lilac silk, and trimmed with lace. Bonnets in crape, tulle, or paille de riz, are universally worn by our *elegantes*. The shapes are very simple, and they are almost always trimmed with shaded ribbon.

THE REPEAL RENT ALREADY SPENT IN THE STATE TRIALS.

To the Editor of the Morning Herald.

DUBLIN, Monday, May 3.

Sir—Some have said that before October last the Repeal rent amounted to £60,000. Perhaps the safer way is to follow Lord Chesterfield's authority, and to believe only half of what we hear. Then say £30,000; but whatever it was it was lodged in the Government securities in the sole name of Daniel O'Connell. This fact is notorious, and can be proved by reference to the funds, and to the stockbroker who invested that sum, whatever it might have been, in the sole name of Daniel O'Connell. If there were one honest man in the Repeal Association whose fears had not completely prostrated his honesty would he not have protested against the investment of the people's money in the name of any one individual, however opulent, because on his death it would be the property of his executors; but suppose such individual to have been long known to have been in embarrassed circumstances, it was in such a case doubly criminal. If Mr. O'Connell died to morrow—if general report speaks true—he would die in debt, and the peoples' money would become the property of his creditors. This one fact would be, in itself, abundant evidence to prove the trustworthy fidelity with which the Repeal Association have answered the generous confidence so blindly placed in them by the poor Roman Catholic peasantry of Ireland. This, in itself, would afford abundant matter for indignant commentary. But I am spared all this. The people's money is all drawn out. Whatever the thousands were Daniel O'Connell has expended all: not one penny left in the till.

Mr. O'Connell, with the wisdom of the serpent, resorted at once to the best energies and talents of the Irish bar; and the very men he would have denounced as ultra-Orangemen upon any other occasion, he retained to defend the Popish repealers.—His confidence was not misplaced. With a high sense of honor, the Conservative bar whom he retained have done their duty with an almost ultra zeal, and if they have gone much too far, the blame is not imputable to them, but to the high Court who heard them with patience, which would have been exemplary if it had not been so abused. The fees to the Conservative counsel were exorbitant. I have heard, and I believe it, that the leading counsel's retaining fee was three hundred guineas; several of the juniors got fifty guineas each; add to this refreshers every day from ten to five guineas, and the bill of costs from all the attorneys; and then let me ask the people, Did they subscribe the repeal rent, in order to lodge about £30,000 in the pockets of the Orange bar of Ireland?—I am sir, &c. B.

The New Governor-General of India.—Sir Henry Hardinge, it is stated, has determined upon proceeding to his government by the overland route.—His excellency will be conveyed by one of her Majesty's steamers to Alexandria, and from Suez to Calcutta by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Hindostan, which is to be detained at Suez until the 1st of July.

Such has been the prosperity of India since the close of the Afghan war, that the Treasury at Fort William is literally gorged with bullion, and government are preparing to pay off the debt incurred.—Cholera has, of late, been prevailing to some extent in Bombay. At the Bycullah schools, out of six cases five proved fatal. The most conspicuous are Mr. Patch, solicitor, and Mrs. Colonel Griffiths.

A Frankfort Journal states that the King of Prussia has ordered his ministers again to present a bill to the states for the modification of the penal code, and that it is intended to abolish corporal punishment.

On Saturday last Mr. Thesiger, the newly-appointed Solicitor General, was elected M. P. for Abingdon, without opposition, in the room of Mr. Duffield who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. In this case also, the Leaguers felt unable to make a successful inroad upon the conservatism of the borough.

To a deputation from the city, which recently waited on Sir Robert Peel, with the view of inducing her Majesty's government to increase the amount of duty they have proposed to parliament to levy on foreign coffee, the right hon. baronet is understood to have given a firm but respectful refusal.

The prize money gained at Khelat has been granted to the captors, so that it is supposed the Hyderabad prize money will be similarly given. The officers taken prisoners in Affghanistan are to be indemnified for the loss of property on that occasion.

It is stated that Captain Robert Blucher Wood, of the 10th Royal Hussars, now private secretary to Sir Henry Hardinge, accompanies that excellent and distinguished officer in the same capacity to India. Captain A. W. F. Somerset, of the Grenadier Guards, (son of Lieutenant General Lord Fitzroy Somerset,) military secretary to Lord Ellenborough, is to occupy the same post on Sir Henry's personal staff as Governor General of India.

A covering of half an inch of charcoal dust spread over the soil and mixed with it before onion seed is sown, will be found a remedy for the grub and for mouldiness.

The quantity of chicory now annually used in this country as coffee is estimated at 6,000,000lbs., the loss to the revenue at £100,000, and the amount extracted from consumers who buy it as coffee at £500,000.

A " Latter Day Saint" preacher had a young man brought before the magistrates, at Birmingham, on Saturday, for an assault; but it appearing that the assault was committed in return for liberties taken by the 'saint' with the young man's sister, the complaint was dismissed with a reprimand.

Quebec, May 27.

The ship Glenlyon, Muirhead, on Tuesday, 14th May, lat. 45 33 N., long. 58 W., saw a considerable quantity of ice to leeward, distance about five miles; embedded in it was a vessel evidently in distress,—bore down upon her for the purpose of rendering assistance; coming up to her, she proved to be a Bark, apparently about 400 Tons, a total wreck, and abandoned; her bows seemed to be completely stove in up to the foremast, which was gone by the board; she was on her beam ends and waterlogged, her mainmast, main-topmast, main-top-gallant mast and royal mast were standing, main-topsail double reefed, and her reef tackles hauled out; one side of the main top gallantsail was furled, the other loose and hauled down to the cross-trees, as if to make a *Lee* for

NT ALREADY SPENT
ATE TRIALS.
f the Morning Herald.
DUBLIN, Monday, May 6.
t that before October last
to £60,000. Perhaps
ord Chesterfield's authority,
f of what we hear. Then
ever it was it was lodged in
ies in the sole name of Da-
net is notorious, and can be
the funds, and to the stock-
hat sum, whatever it might
name of Daniel O'Connell.
t was in the Repeal Associ-
of completely prostrated his
ave protested against the in-
money in the name of any
r opulent, because on his
operty of his executors; but
to have been long known to
ed circumstances, it was in
minal. If Mr. O'Connell
eral report speaks true—he
the peoples' money would
f his creditors. This one
bundant evidence to prove
with which the Repeal As-
the generous confidence so
y the poor Roman Catholic
This, in itself, would afford
gnant commentary. But
The people's money is all
the thousands were Daniel
all: not one penny left in

the wisdom of the serpent,
best energies and talents of
ery men he would have de-
men upon any other occa-
and the Popish repealers.—
t misplaced. With a high
servative bar whom he re-
duty with an almost ultra
ne much too far, the blame
, but to the high Court who
e, which would have been
been so abused. The fees
unsel were exorbitant. I
e it, that the leading
three hundred guineas; se-
fifty guineas each; add to
r from ten to five guineas,
all the attorneys; and then
Did they subscribe the re-
dge about £30,000 in the
bar of Ireland?—I am sir,
B.

neral of India.—Sir Henry
has determined upon pro-
nt by the overland route.—
onveyed by one of her Ma-
andia, and from Suez to
or and Oriental Steam Na-
mer Hindostan, which is to
l the 1st of July.

operity of India since the
, that the Treasury at Fort
d with bullion, and govern-
ay off the debt incurred.—
prevailing to some extent
vulish schools, out of six
The most conspicuous are
Mrs. Colonel Griffiths.

ates that the King of Prus-
ers again to present a bill
ification of the penal code,
o abolish corporal punish-

Thesiger, the newly-ap-
l, was elected M. P. for
sition, in the room of Mr.
of the Chiltern Hundreds.
ague felt unable to make
n the conservatism of the

the city, which recently
l, with the view of indu-
rnment to increase
e proposed to parliament
the right hon. baronet is
firm but respectful re-
d

d Khelat has been grant-
t is supposed the Hydera-
imilarly given. The offi-
Afghanistan are to be in-
property on that occasion,
n Robert Blucher Wood,
, now private secretary to
companies that excellent
in the same capacity to
Somerset, of the Grena-
tenant General Lord Fitz-
secretary to Lord Ellenbo-
ame post on Sir Henry's
General of India.

ch of charcoal dust spread
ith it before onion seed is
edy for the grub and for

y now annually used in
timated at 6,000,000lbs.,
£100,000, and the amount
who buy it as coffee at

preacher had a young
magistrates, at Birming-
assault; but it appearing
ted in return for liberties
the young man's sister,
d with a reprimand.

Quebec, May 27.
rehead, on Tuesday, 14th
58 W., saw a consider-
ward, distance about five
as a vessel evidently in
r her for the purpose of
ng up to her, she proved
about 400 Tons, a
er bows seemed to
the foremast, which was
as on her beam ends and
st, main-topmast, main-
l mast were standing,
d, and her reef tackles
e main top gallantsail was
hauled down to the cross-
for the crew, had they ta-
was quite new. The
but not a shred of can-
e, she had painted ports,
quarter, all the rest being
re. She had no chain
bizen-mast coppered on
wo places.—boats were
were visible; she ap-
ilt ship, and not an old
avy swell it was judged
board her, as there was
ove, and perhaps loss of
ss. The most probable
k the ice while scudding
diately filled.

o Christian Know-
March) meeting of this
ssell, Rector of St. Bo-
r, was read from the
which he solicited a
ngwash, on the shore of
. No clergyman resid-
place, and the people
have one settled amongst
olicited a grant in aid of
Nova Scotia, and trans-
clergymen in his diocese
The sum of £150 was
ards the support of the
College, Nova Scotia,
ion of a church at Pug-
also granted for several
announced that Mr. B.
ion £1000, placed in his
applied to religious and
ection with that society.
ison, one-fourth of this

sum will be placed at the disposal of the Bishop of New Zealand, one-fourth will be given to the Bishop of Australia, one fourth will be assigned to the committee, and the remaining fourth will be applied as the Society may deem expedient. The £250 to be assigned for special purposes it was unanimously agreed should be appropriated towards the fund for the endowment of a Bishopric at New Brunswick.—*London paper.*

The society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge has transmitted the munificent contribution of £500 in aid of the fund for the ecclesiastical purposes in Newfoundland, to be placed at the Lord Bishops disposal.—*Halifax Times.*

EXTRAORDINARY DIVERSION OF SMOKE.—On Sunday evening last, a short time before sunset, an extensive volume of smoke crossed over and much obscured the surface of the sun—which luminary set of a deep red colour from the obscuration of the smoke, before the mass all crossed over. The smoke was slowly flying to the southward, at some distance to the Westward of this city, and extended in length over an angle of 8 points of the compass, from N. W. to S. W. It was at first judged to arise from some extensive fires in the woods, but recollecting that the great fires at Augusta, and either Alexandria or Wilmington, and other fires in the United States were seen at St. John, there seems to be no doubt that the smoke on Sunday arose from the late fire at New Orleans that had been driven to the Northward. The fire at Augusta, came to us direct, enveloped us in smoke strongly impregnated with the smell of burnt cotton, and made us a dark Sunday. It was also encountered on the Western edge of the Gulf stream. This smoke from the fire of Alexandria or Wilmington reached from the N. W. which barely cleared the spire of Trinity Church, and would become depressed and dissipated on the North coast of Nova Scotia.—*Com.*

THE SHIP SALADIS.—In our last we gave particulars of the wreck of this vessel, (under suspicious circumstances.) on the coast of Nova scotia. Thus part of the crew found on board, six in number, have since been brought to Halifax in H. M. schr. Fair Rosamond, where an investigation of the circumstances will be held. The property of the wrecked vessel had been all secured, and it would appear probable, on investigation of the ships papers, that one passenger at least, was on board. Of this, however, and what her origins! crew was, we think likely nothing positive will be known, until the authorities hear from the last port of clearance. The men had left the vessel and proceeded about twenty miles, when taken; no resistance however was offered by them.

Mend your Hand.—We cannot read the communication signed "N." The writer should step round to Mr. Goodman, and get his hand writing repaired. We are pretty good in deciphering strange matters, but this beats us. Nothing more need be said—Let Goodman mend the matter.

NEW SHIP.—A fine new ship was launched from the yard of Messrs J. & F. Ruddock, Portland, on Saturday last. She was built for Wm. Carvill, Esq. of this city, and called the *Helen.*

A dreadful conflagration occurred in New Orleans on the 18th ult. by which three hundred houses were burnt, involving a loss of property to the amount of over three hundred thousand dollars, one half of which is probably covered by Insurance. Twelve hundred persons are said to be left houseless by this calamity, and one life lost.

We learn that the Governor General has formed his new cabinet, and that the nomination will be promulgated before His Excellency's departure from Kingston. The arrangements in the completion of the ministry are said to be the cause of the delay in the removal of the Seat of Government to the new metropolis. We have heard that the Honorable Mr. Morris will be the Receiver General, the Honorable Henry Sherwood, Solicitor General West, and that the Hon. S. B. Harrison will not be the new Inspector General. Further rumour saith not.—*Quebec Mercury.*

It gives us pleasure to learn that Her Majesty has, upon the recommendation of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, appointed Mr. William Stratton Prince, (eldest son of Colonel Prince, M.P.P.) to an Ensignsy in the 71st regiment of foot, without purchase.—*Toronto Herald.*

Comparative statement of Arrivals, Tonnage and Passengers at the Port of Quebec, in the years 1843 and 1844, to the 28th May inclusive for each year:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Passengers.
May 28, 1843....	414	148,006	6085
May 28, 1844....	202	75,611	2509
Less this year....	212	72,395	3576

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—In our last No. we directed the attention of our readers to the liberalities of the Hartford and Protection Fire Insurance Companies, in presenting through their Agent, John Leander Starr, Esq., the sum of one hundred dollars (we presume $50 each) to the Union Engine Company. It is therefore only fair we should particularise the following instances which have come to our knowledge, of a similar spirit in other companies. The Halifax Insurance Company granted twenty dollars to a disabled Engine man, the Albion Fire Insurance Company of this city, and the Ætna Fire Insurance company of Hartford, each contributed forty dollars for the relief of the same individual; besides which the Albion Insurance company have voted 200 dollars towards the purchase of a new Fire Engine; and the Halifax and Ætna Insurance Companies have each presented one of these valuable machines to the city.—*Halifax Guardian.*

The Transport *Resistance* arrived on Friday last, in 10 days from Quebec, with 390 Men of the 1st, Royals. They were landed on George's Island the following day.—*Times.*

We regret to find that the obelisk erected on the spot where the immortal Wolfe fell after receiving his death wound, has been sadly desecrated by unhallowed hands. The compositions in the letters is for the most part picked out, the stone work, itself, is wofully mangled and chipped, and the railings bounding the enclosure have been forcibly torn away to admit the vandals who have so mercilessly invaded a sacred spot.

The situation of the pillar is, we believe, beyond the jurisdiction of the Corporation, but we appeal to all who venerate the past, who treasure the recollections of England's triumphs, and the memory of the glorious events by which our time-honoured city became a possession of the British crown, to take some steps to preserve this monument, erected in melancholy record of one of England's greatest heroes.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Married.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. J. M. Hopley, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. Solomon Wright, all of this City.

On Monday the 3d inst., by the Rev. Michael Pickles, Mr. William M. Jordan, to Miss Elizabeth H. Carr, eldest daughter of the late Capt. George Carr, both of this city.

At the Wesleyan Mission House, Halifax, on Monday evening, 27th May, by the Rev. Charles De Wolf, J. H. Anderson, Esq., Merchant of that city, to Elizabeth Emma, second daughter of the Rev. W. Croscombe, Wesleyan Missionary.

Died.

On Saturday the 25th May, Jane Hall, infant daughter of E. T. Knowles, aged 9 months and 17 days.

At St. Andrews, on the 26th ult., aged 48 years, Rose, wife of Mr. Lucien L. Copeland, leaving a sorrowing husband and son to lament their severe bereavement.

At Clements, N. S., on the 9th ultimo, Mr. Dowe D. Ray, in the 22d year of his age.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, Arrived, 31st—George Gordon, Smith, Grangemouth, 86—John Robertson, coal. Rapid, Crosby, Yarmouth, (N. S.)—Master, bal'st.

Sarah, Fletcher, Liverpool, 54—C. M'Lauchlan, salt, &c.
Queen, Watson, Pemberton, 37; Wiggins & son, ballast.
Thomas Hanford, Herbert, Cork, 41; passengers.
Belize, Rogers, Liverpool, 63; Easty & Black, goods.
schr. Sophia, Bellord, Waterford, 33—to order.
1st June—Forager, Sleightholm, Hull—Wiggins & son, ballast.
Brig James Reddin, Beck, Boston, 5—order, flour, wheat, &c.
Hannah, Peters, Maryport—John Wishart, ballast.
Nelson, Wate, Dublin, 66; R. Rankin & co. bal'st.
John, Brondie, Algiers; Wiggins & son, ballast.
schr. Marys, Douglas, London, 56—John Wishart, ballast.
Wanderer, Rycraft, Baltimore; R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Charlotte, Vaughan, Boston, 4; order, merchandize.
2d—ship Fortune, Wilson, London, 47—John Robertson, merchandize.
Pearl, Ross, Liverpool, 34; Wiggins & son, bal'st.
Creole, Clark, Philadelphia, 9; order, coal tar.
Brig Corlew, Gentlet, Bordeaux, Wiggins & son.
Mars, Flagg, Liverpool, 40—J. W. M. Irish, ballast.
Brigt. Olive, Jeffry, New York, 7; L. H. Waterhouse, assorted cargo.
schr. Albion, Vroom, Philadelphia, 8; R. D. Wilmot, assorted cargo.
3d—schr. John, McGraw, St. John's, N. F., 9; S. Wiggins & son, ballast.
4th—Brig Fellowship, Armstrong, Londonderry, 45; order, passengers.
Boston packet, Bent, St. Thomas, 24—to Order, sugar.
5th—schr. Laurel, Copeland, Boston, 4—Eaton, assorted cargo.
Brig Redwing, York, Dublin, 35—order, passengers, &c.
Ship Samuel Grandell, Liverpool, 40; Wiggins & son, ballast.
Barque New Eagle, Lowes, Almeira, 43; order, ballast.
Brig Nile, Miller, London, 34—J. Mackay, ballast
6th—schr. Meridian, McCarty, Boston, order, fass'd cargo.
steamer Nova Scotia, Leavitt, Sackville—passengers, Judge Botsford, the Hon. W. Crane, and Lady, and Miss Masters.
Barque Ayrshire, Mackay, New York, 8—Order, ballast.
schr. Meridian, M'Carty, Boston—Master, assorted cargo.
7th—Brig sarah Maria, O'Brien, Liverpool, 56; order, ballast.

CLEARED.

June 1st—schr. Woodlands, Johnston, Philadelphia, gypsum.
3d—ship Meteor, Brown, Hull, timber & deals: John Robertson.
4th—Exchange, Crosby, Greenock, timber and deals; Wiggins & son: Barque Miramichi, Boyd, Grangemouth, timber and deals; R. Rankin & co: schr. Fame, Melvin, Halifax, limestone—G. Salter
5th—ship Andromeda, Patton, Newbury, timber & deals; R. Rankin & Co. Corinthian, Davison, Hull, timber & deals; Jas. Barber. Brig Rover, Simms, Westport, deals, &c: J. Barber. Paragon, Sellars, London, timber and deals; S. Gardner.
6th—Bark Ellisons, Powdrell, Hull, timber and deals; John Robertson. Rosebank, Montgomery, Belfast, timber & deals; S. Stephenson. Brig James Andus, Camsell, Hull, timber and deals; R. Rankin & Co.
7th—ship Lady Caroline, Leadbetter, London, deals—Wm. Hammond.

Arrivals from St. John.—At Liverpool, May 9th, Lesmahagow, Perry; at Gravesend, 12th—Perthshire, Drake; at Bristol 13th, Dochfour; at Hull, 14th, Pandora; off Falmouth Emerald and Bridge; at Dundas, 14th, Wolf's Cove; At Waterford, 16th, Amazon.

Vessels sailed for this Port.—May 1st, Gratia, from Hamburgh, and Sea Nymph from Londonderry; 2d, Hebe from Hamburgh; 3d, Nile, Deal; 4th, Clio, Cork; 5th, Isadore, do.; 6th, Rose, Belfast; 7th, Albion, Cork, and Envoy, Londonderry; 11th, Woodstock, Liverpool; 13th, John & Isabella, Shields, and Goldfinch, Stockton.

Sailed from Liverpool, 9th May, ship Edinburgh, Lawson, Staten Island; Themis, Brown, New York.

Loading at London, 18th May, Perthshire, Drake, St John—at Liverpool, 18th, Wm. Ward, for New York and St. John.

Brig John, spoke 26th May, lat. 41, N long. 63, brigt. Wm. Boothby from Halifax for Pictou—who wished to be reported.

The brig Emeronet, Capt. Pucker, which left Bordeaux on the 29th March, reports that on the 29th April, fell in with long boat of the barque "James Harris," from Newcastle, bound to Quebec, and lost the evening before in the ice, and took care of them until the 29th at which time she fell in with an English brig from Newcastle bound to Quebec, and on board of which 12 men went at their request. One man was lost.—*Picton Chronicle.*

Capt. Gorman of the *Governor*, reports having fallen in with a large bark, in lat. 45 30, long. 57, 35, waterlogged, fore-mast and bowsprit lying alongside, sails unbent, a number of casks floating around her.—Roman letters gilt on her stern, N.B. about 500 tons.—blowing so strong with heavy sea, could not board her. The crew had previously been taken off. *Quebec Gazette.*

JUNE 6, 1844.

The subscriber has received per *Lady Sale, Palmerston,* and *John Boynton*, his spring supply of Goods, consisting of—

20 CHESTS Fine CONGO TEA; 2 do. Warranted ditto;
2 chests Old Hyson; 4 hhds. Loaf SUGAR;
6 hogsheads Crushed and Bastard ditto;
2 puncheons Golden SYRUP;
12 barrels Pot BARLEY; 5 bbls. Pearl ditto;
1 chest Indigo; 1 cask Button BLUE;
2 cases best POLAND STARCH;
2 chests Cassia Lignea; 1 cask Ground Cassia;
2 casks Scotch SNUFF; 3 carroteels Currants;
8 kegs F and SF Mustard;
2 boxes Brown and White Windsor SOAP;
1 ton Scotch soap; 15 boxes Pipes;
170 Reams Writing and Wrapping PAPER;
Wafers, sealing Wax, Ink Powders, and Quills,
15 Tierces RICE;
30 boxes Cavendish TOBACCO;
150 packages assorted BREADS;
Black Pepper, Allspice; Orange, Citron, and Lemon Peel; Cream of Tartar; finest spanish Liquorice, saltpetre, Black Lead, Blue Vitriol, ALUM, COPPERAS, &c. &c.

—IN STORE—

12 hogsheads and 40 barrels Bright Sugars;
10 puncheons Prime Retailing Molasses;
2 tons Steele's Soap; 3 tierces Saleratus;
3 tons first quality Oatmeal;
40 dozen Corn Brooms; 20 do. Whisk ditto;
2 casks *superior* Pale seal OIL;
600 bushels SALT; 40 bags stoved ditto;

With a great variety of other articles, all which will be sold Wholesale and Retail, on as moderate terms as any in the market.

ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

TO LET.

Until the 1st May next, and possession given immediately.

THE Premises situate on the corner of Garden and Peter streets, lately occupied by R. Baker, Esquire—having every convenience for a respectable family. The premises may, at any time, be viewed, and terms known upon application at the office of

G. R. JARVIS,
May 24. *Prince William-st.*

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has received from London, his Spring supply of GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS, all of which are of the very best quality, and warranted the growth of 1843.

JOHN G. SHARP.
March 15.—6w. { *Corner of Dock-street & North Market Wharf.*

CONCERT.

MR. HUGHES has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, that he will [on his return from Fredericton,] give another

CONCERT,
AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
On Monday, June 10th.

Further particulars made know hereafter.
June 7th.

Scotch Ale!

Just received ex "George Gordon," from Grange mouth:

100 CASKS, each 4 dozen, very superior *Falkirk ALE,*
For sale by
June 7. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES HOWARD, *Tailor*, corner of King street and Market Square, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received per ship Portland from London, a large supply of West of England Broad Cloths, Superfine Blacks, Browns, Olives, Mulberry, London Smoke, Rifle, Invisible Green, and other fancy colours; Single, Double and Treble Mill'd Doeskins and Cassimeres, Fancy Tweeds, Military Drills, &c. in great variety; Silk, Satin, Velvet, Velvet Plush, White, Buff, and Saloon coloured Cashmere, Ottoman, Barathea, Valentia, White and Printed Marseille, Bengal, Stripe, and Livery Vesting, Scarlet cloth, Ornaments and Gold Lace for Military Uniform, Buttons and collar Velvet to match the different shades of Cloth, Gilt Buttons of the best quality and newest patterns.—All of which will be made up to order on short notice and in the most fashionable manner.—Terms—three months; 5 per cent. discount for Cash. June 7.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

The subscribers have received per "Portland" and "Fortune," from London, "Princess Victoria" and "Belize" from Liverpool, their Spring supply of—

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, SPICES, PERFUMERY, &c.;
Also—6 Tons Brandram's No. 1. WHITE LEAD, Green, Blue, Yellow, Red and Black PAINT.

—IN STORE—

24 Casks Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
22,000 feet WINDOW GLASS, from 9x7, to 24x18; Casks Bright VARNISH;
Spirits Turpentine and Putty;
7 Tons DYE WOODS.

PETERS & TILLEY.
June 7. [3 ins. Courier.]

No. 4, DOCK STREET,

7th June, 1844.

Received per "Charlotte," from Boston:

AN ASSORTMENT of Elliptic CARRIAGE SPRINGS, Turned Axles, Garden Rakes, and Hoes, Manure and Hay Forks, Cut Tacks, Britannia Metal Lamps, Whips, &c.

—IN STORE—

30 Kegs Canada Rose NAILS, 4dy. to 6dy. ass'd;
20 " Canada Clasp " 4dy. to 20dy.
40 Bags SPIKES, ass'd. 4 to 10 inch;
10 Bbls Prime Nova scotia BEEF;
2 CHAINS *as* 7 8 and 1 in.;
All of which are offered for sale at the lowest prices for Cash. THOMAS G. BARR.
[Cour. Herald]

SOAP.

LANDING, ex brig *Mars*: 500 Boxes best Liverpool SOAP; for sale very low by
June 6. WM. CARVILL.

New Brunswick CLOTHING Store,

Water Street,
Third door from the South Market Wharf.

The subscriber has received per *Lady Caroline*, and *Polytland*, from London, and *Palmerston* from Liverpool, **his Spring Supply,** consisting of—

SUPERFINE Black, Blue, and Medley colored BROAD CLOTHS;
Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins and Tweeds;
Linen Drill, Gambroon and Cantoons;
Superfine Frock and Dress COATS, various colors;
Summer COATS, of the newest and most fashionable styles;
PANTS and VESTS, do. do. do.
CLOTH JACKETS, in superfine black and blue;
Cantoon, Gambroon, and Flannel ditto;
Cloth CAPS, Men's and Youth's—a splendid assortment;
Glengarry and Blue Bonnets;
HATS, in Beaver and Gossamer—newest styles;
Glazed Hats—patent India Rubber and Felt;
Glazed Caps and Hat Covers;
White SHIRTS, with Linen neck and breasts—a beautiful article;
Linen Shirts, Collars and Fronts;
Gent's Fancy Scarfs and Stocks;
Black and coloured silk Handkerchiefs;
Regatts and heavy striped Shirts;
Lambswool shirts and Drawers;
Braces, Gloves, Hosiery, straps, &c. &c.
Carpet Bags, and Youth's Patent Leather Belts;
Watches, JEWELLERY, Pistols, Razors, Pocket Knives, Combs, Brushes, &c.

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Red and Blue serge and Flannel shirts;
Monkey, Pea, and Reefing Jackets;
Sou'westers; Duck and Canvas Pants;
Hammocks, Mattresses, sheets, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c. &c.

N. B.—All of which will be sold at the *Lowest prices* for CASH ONLY.

☞ Gentlemen wishing to select their Cloth and leave their orders, can have them executed on the shortest notice, and most fashionable styles.

SAMUEL NEILL.
6th June, 1844.

Brandy, Spirits, Whiskey, Wine, Tea, &c. &c.

Received per ship *Lady Sale*, from Glasgow:

15 PIPES BRANDY, *(Martells.)*
30 hogsheads do. do.
15 puns. Spirits; 4 puns. Malt Whisky;
20 hogsheads GIN, *(Schiedam.)*
39 casks Port, sherry, and Madeira WINE;
95 doz. London Porter; 64 do. Edinburgh Ale;
400 gross Beer Corks,
94 chests Hyson and Congou TEA.

Also, to arrive—

Per brig Palmerston, from Liverpool:
6 hogsheads REFINED SUGAR.—For sale low for approved payments.
May 17. THOMAS PARKS.

Education.

MISS FOULIS will open her School for Young Ladies in that commodious and airy situation in Mrs. Bailey's house, Orange street, opposite Mrs. Paddock's residence, on the 1st May next.
April 26, 1844.

Sugar.

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

Congo Tea.

NOW LANDING, ex schooner *Martha Bree* from Halifax: 30 Chests Fine Congo TEA, for sale by J. DeWOLFE SPURR.
April 26.

CORDAGE.

Received per ship *George Gordon*, from Grangemouth:

5 TONS CORDAGE, assorted—2½ to 4½ inch Warps; 1½ to 3½ inch Cordage; Spunyarn, assorted.—For sale very low by
June 7. W. CARVILL.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per *Fortune*, from London:

A NEW assortment of TOYS and PERFUMERY, consisting of Drums, Trumpets, Guns, swords, Balls, Tops, &c. Also, Ladies' and Misses Companions' Work Boxes, screw and Emery Pin Cushions.

A good assortment of Ladies Frizzetter, Patent Marlouna Bands & Ringlets.

Battledores & shuttlecocks, Transparent slates; Gosnell's best White & Brown Windsor Soaps, (shaving) cakes Circassian Creams, Balm of Columbia, prepared Chalk, Tooth Powder, Hair, Tooth & Shaving Brushes, Gunts, Holly, Oak, Vine and Black Thorn Walking Sticks.

Also, 1 London-made Rocking Horse.

☞ Toys Wholesale and Retail.☜
June 7. WM. MAJOR.

BAR IRON.

THE subscriber is now landing a quantity of well assorted BAR IRON, viz:

REFINED FLATS, 1½ to 2x½; 1½ to 3x⅛; 1½ to 3x⅜; 3 to 4x⅜.
ROUNDS, ⅜ to 3 inch.
SQUARES, ⅜ to 3 inch.
COMMON FLATS, 1½ to 4½x⅝; 1½ to 3x½; 1½ to 4x½; 2½ to 3x⅜.
June 7. WM. CARVILL.

MAY 31, 1844.

SPRING GOODS,

Per *Portland*, from London, comprising—

LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES;
Plain and Fancy PARASOLS;
Cashmere, Paisley, Indiana and satin SHAWLS;
Crape, Thibet, Indiana, Brussels, and Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS;
Plain and striped Silks; Black Satinetts;
Satins, Sarsnet, Paramatta,
Figured Parisians and Alpacas; Crapes;
Black Orleans Cloths; Plain & Fancy Ribbons;
Silk Buttons, Cords, Gimps and Fringes;
Black Lace Demi Veils;
Netts, Laces, Edgings, Blonds and Quillings;
Muslin Worked Trimmings;
HOSIERY of all descriptions;
Lace, silk, spun, Kid, and Lisle GLOVES;
Printed Oil Cloth; Silk, Twist and Threads;
Broad CLOTHS, Cassimere, Doeskin;
Tweeds, Vestings, Braces, Stocks, Handkerchiefs
Scarfs, Gloves, silk and cambric Umbrellas;
1500 Gent's HATS, assorted kinds.

☞ The whole of which are offered at the lowest prices for Cash only.

W. G. LAWTON.

NEW GOODS

Just Received by
HORSFALL & SHERATON,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

Per *Lady Caroline*, from London, and *Palmerston*, and *Princess Victoria*, from Liverpool, a large and carefully selected assortment of GOODS suitable for the season, which are offered at the lowest prices (Wholesale and Retail)—for Cash only, viz:

SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTHS—in blacks, blues, Invisible Greens, Olives, Brown and Mulberry;
Doeskins, Buckskins, Cassimeres, Drills, Cantoons, Gambroons, and Moleskins;
Broad and Narrow Tweeds;
Velvet, Satin, Quilting, Cassimere, and other Vestings;
Gents. Scarfs, Stocks, Cravats, Handkerchiefs Braces and Brace Ends;
Rich striped Silks, black and coloured Satin Turks French Satins, &c.;
Crapes and Crape Trimmings;
A great variety of Fringes, Gimps, Cords and Tassels;
Orleans, Cobourg, and Zebra Cloths;
Paramattas Jellallabads, Cashmeres, and Mousslaine de laines;
Satin, Cashmere, Crape and Indiana Shawls;
Scarfs and Handkerchiefs;
Gloves and Hosiery—all sizes and kinds;
Parasols, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas;
Laces, Blonds, Quillings, Edgings, Veils and Falls;
French and English Bonnett and Cap Ribbons;
600 Pieces Printed Cottons and Cambrics;
Grey and White Cottons, and Shirting Stripes;
Welch, Saxony, Lancashire and other Flannels; 8 4 and 10 4 linen & cotton Shirting;
Ducks, Canvas, Glass Cloth, & Ozanburghs;
Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Damasks and Hollands; Drugguets and Hearth Rugs;
White and col'd Quilts and Counterpanes;
Roll Jaconets, Silicias and Shallooms;
Muslins—of all sorts;
Tickings, Swandowns, Homespuns, and Apron Checks;
Boy's Cloth Caps; Carpet Hassocks;
Women's and Children's Stays;
Corded Orleans, Paramattas, and Crape Lastings;

An assortment of Tailor's Trimmings, including Coat Cords, Sporting Buttons, and some very superior Black Thread.
May 31, 1844.

MAY 31st 1844.

PIPES, PIPES,

Per "Canmore," from Glasgow,

40 BOXES Assorted TOBACCO *PIPES.*
ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

LADIES' *FASHIONABLE and CHEAP* SHOE STORE.

FOSTER & CO.,
GERMAIN STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.,

HAVE just received per ship "*Portland*," from London, a Splendid assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES of every description that can be named, which they offer for Sale, *Twenty Per Cent Cheaper than last years' rates.*

Also—Per ship Portland, from London—

Ladies' Pronella BOOTS, (Bl'k and Col'd) from 3s 9d a pair,
" Seal SLIPPERS, from 1s 9d,
Girls' do. do. do. 1s.
Children's BOOTS and SHOES, 6d,
" Patent Leather Shoes, 1s.

Together with a great variety of other sorts of Boots & Shoes, which are consigned to him, with orders for immediate Sale.
May 24. S. K. FOSTER.

TUITION.

MR. T. JONES purposes to open a SCHOOL for liberal arts and sciences, contiguous to Mrs. Durant's premises, in *Charlotte street*, on MONDAY the 6th instant, wherein Youth committed to his care shall receive correct instruction. Terms and other particulars made known on application. *3d May, 1844.*

Spring Importations,

EX
Lady Caroline, from London.

100 CHESTS Congo TEA (a superior article,) 3 chests Madras Indigo;
3 Casks PUTTY; 4 Hhds Loaf SUGAR;
2 Hhds Poland STARCH;
6 Bags PEPPER;
2 Casks EPSOM SALTS;
1 Bale CANVAS: 1 Case Cotton REELS;
2 Cases Linen THREAD, Nos. 10 to 35;
1 " BUTTONS—assorted;
1 Cask Mixed Pins; 2 bales MOLESKINS;
1 Case JACONETTS and HOLLANDS;
1 " Orleans CLOTHS;
2 " BRACES, VELVETS, and SILKS;
3 Trunks BOOTS and SHOES;
1 case Chamois SKINS; 1 case Irish LINENS;
1 " Shoe HEMP; 2 " PAPER;
2 Boxes WINDSOR SOAP, &c., &c.
May 24. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

JUST RECEIVED,

Ex Bristol and Frederick, from Liverpool.—

310 BUNDLES Nail Iron, 3 rolls sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, sheet BRASS and Copper, Polished Brass Tubing, from Wire, Ships' Patent Water Closets, Carpenters' Patent and Rim Locks, Chest, Cupboard, and Padlocks, Buxton's Patent Escutcheon Locks, Gudirons, and Italian Irons, Wrought Brads, Tacks & Clout Nails, Screws; But, Chest, HL and H. Hinges; Cooks' Ladies and Flesh Forks; Fire Irons; Bat last and Square pointed Shovels; Imperial Dish Covers in sets or single; Bottle Jacks, Brass Candlesticks, Best Boxwood Rules, Brass and Japanned Snuffer Trays, Brass & steel Snuffers, Plated table and Tea SPOONS, Kitchen Range, stop and Water Cocks; Round & square IRON, Best Hammered SCRAP IRON, for Mill Cranks;—Together with a large assortment of Hot Air & common Frankins, Register Grates, close, Cooking and round Coal stoves, Airtight stoves; PLOUGHS, of different patterns; Broad and Narrow Axes and Adzes, &c. &c.

We have also commenced manufacturing CUT NAILS, and will keep constantly on hand a good assortment, by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest market prices, at our Warehouse on the Mill Bridge.

☞ Daily expected:—the remainder of our Spring Supply of HARDWARE, from Sheffield
May 10. HARRIS & ALLEN.

SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers have just received, ex St. Martins and Panope from Liverpool, and Lady Sale, from Glasgow, a part of their SPRING STOCK, comprising—

CHESHIRE, Cheddar, and Dutch CHEESE.
Loaf, Crushed and Refined SUGAR,
Soap, Bath Bricks, Black Lead, Indigo,
Cotton Warps, Pins, Pipes, Corks, Barley,
Split Peas, Ginger, Marmalade, Jelly,
Jam, Heather Honey, &c. &c.
Ex Syria from Philadelphia—
200 Barrels FLOUR,
200 do. CORN MEAL—*For sale by*
May 17. JARDINE & CO.

SPRING GOODS.

Received per "Lady Sale," from Glasgow, and Panope, from Liverpool:—

BALES of Indigo Blue and White COTTON WARPS; Do. Grey & White Cottons;
Do. Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Do. Two blue Cottons;
Do. superior CLOTHS CASSIMERES, and Fancy Buck and DOE SKINS;
Do. Printed and Plain Moleskins; [plain;
Do. Red and White FLANNELS, twill'd and
CORDAGE—assorted, from 6 thread to 5 inch, tarred and white;
CANVAS, Osnaburgh, and Rugging,
Casks Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
Vitriol, Whiting, Red and Yellow Ochre;
Hhds. and Tierces LOAF SUGAR;
SHOT, STARCH, &c. &c.
Also, a General Assortment of Birmingham and Wolverhampton *Goods*, which will be sold low for prompt pay.
May 10. WM. H. SCOVIL.

May 3, 1844.

GEORGE CHADWICK

WOULD inform his Friends and the Public that he has Resumed business at his Old Stand, King's Square.

He has a good assortment of *Groceries* and other articles for sale, suitable for the use of Town or Country, and shall endeavour to keep a Constant Supply of such Goods of the best quality and at the lowest Cash prices.

He earnestly calls upon his Debtors to favour him with an early payment of his long standing claims, and also a share of their Cash custom.
King square, St. John. 4t

More Paper Hangings!

Just Received per steamer Herald, from Boston:

A Further supply of ROOM PAPERS, BORDERINGS, &c., which are offered for sale at the subscriber's Store in Prince Wm. street.

☞ He is also expecting by first arrivals from Europe, a splendid assortment of

French PAPER HANGINGS,

and other articles, which he hopes to be able in a few days to offer to the Public.

JOHN LEITCH.
May 3. [Cour. only, 2i]

"IN HORAS QUINQUE ANNORUM STUDIUM ABBREVIT."

Goodman's

Celebrated and Complete System of Mercantile

PENMANSHIP,

Taught in Eight Lessons of One Hour Each!

BY THE REAL INVENTOR HIMSELF.

Adapted to Letters, Bills, Orders, Notes, Sales, Receipts, and finished Journal Entry.

Academy, in Robertson's Building, Prince Wm. street

☞ The unprecedented success and distinguished patronage which have already crowned Mr. Goodman's efforts in St. John, and the continuance of eminent encouragement, confirm most unequivocally his studied but ambitious views—Truth and Justice.

References now given in the city.

Ladies' Classes Daily.

Steamer Nova--Scotia.

THE Steamboat NOVA SCOTIA, will leave St. John for Digby and Annapolis, on Monday and Wednesday mornings, at 7 o'clock.

Returning to St. John, on Monday evenings, immediately after the arrival of the STAGE at Annapolis,—and on Wednesday evenings, or Thursday mornings, as the tide will admit.

This Route (to commence on Monday next) continues the communication between St. John and Halifax, Direct.

By order of the President,
E. W. GREENWOOD,
St. John, May 3, 1844. *Agent.*

Cotton Warp, Grey Cottons, &c. &c.

Received per "Panope" from Liverpool—Consigned Goods:—

5 BALES Cotton WARP,
3 do. Grey COTTONS,
25 Kegs superfine MUSTARD.

Also from Boston.—

Saleratus, Cinnamon, Blue Vitriol, Washing Soda, Spirits of Turpentine, Willow Waggons, wrapping Paper, Copperas, Bed Cords, Shoe Thread, Manilla Rope, Blue Starch, &c. &c.
May 10. 6i. JOHN KINNEAR.

☞ Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully intimates to his

NEW FALL GOODS,

at the St. John Clothing mart.

F. NEILL,

Has just received his Fall Supply —consisting of—

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

READY MADE CLOTHING.

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

SEAMEN'S OUTFITS

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

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

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

Mill Saws and Files.

Just received at Gordon's Hardware store,

2 CASES, 5 & 5½ feet, best cast steel *GANG SAWS*, 20 to 24 inch do do do Circular saws, made to order of an improved pattern. Frame saw files, from 4½ to 7 inch.
Mill saw *FILES*, from 7 to 14 inch,
ALSO—*on hand*—a good assortment of other files, RASPS, &c.
March 8. T. R. GORDON.

CHEAP NAILS.

CUT NAILS OF NEW-BRUNSWICK MANUFACTURE.

10 TONS CUT NAILS, assorted, from 3dy to 30dy, now on hand, and are offered at the very low price of 2¼ per lb. by the keg, at
Gordon's Hardware Store,
Jan. 5, 1844. Dock street.

Port, Sherry, Marsalla, Claret, Brandy,

Geneva, London, Brown Stout and Pale Ale.

Now landing ex "Alexander Edmond" from London:

2 PIPES and 2 Hhds } superior old PORT WINE;
7 Hhds. superior Pale and Brown SHERRY,
2 Pipes do, MARSALLA;
2 Hhds. superior Claret, (*Chateau Latour.*)
2 do. do. do. (*Chateau La Rose.*)
5 Puns. finest Cognac BRANDY, (Martell's)
20 Cases finest bottled Pale do. do.
10 hds. do. Pale GENEVA, (Schiedam.)
6 do. best London Brown Stout, (Barclay, Perkins & Co's)
6 do. Best London Pale ALE, do. do.
20 Casks (each 8 doz. pints) London Brown STOUT. For sale by
Oct. 20 RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

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

Pickles, Sauces, Spices, &c.

Just received per Mayflower, from London:—

MIXED Pickles, Girkins, Onions, Cauleflower, Walnuts, French Olives, French Capers, Mushroon Ketchup, Harveys' Sauces, King of Oude do., Mogul Chetna do., Essence of Anchovies, Anchovey Paste; Double S'fine Durham Mustard in ½lb to 1lb Bottles.

—ALSO—

Candied Citron, Lemon, & Orange Peel, Jordan Almonds, Butter do., Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, &c.
JOHN. G. SHARP,
Dec. 22. *Chemist. Corner N. Market Wharf*

Flowering Bulbs.

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

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

On Consignment:

Received ex "*Peruvian*," from London:

3 TONS Manilla CORDAGE, from 1½ to 3¾ inch. 30 bolts No. 2 & 3 Greenock Bleached CANVASS, 50 iron bound Barrels COAL TAR, 14 Tons COAL. For sale by
March 8. J. R. CRANE.

Anchors.

4 From 12 to 14 Cwt. each; 20 from 2 to 3¾ cwt. each. For sale very low, by
C. & W. H. ADAMS,
19th April. No. 2, North Market Wharf

General Hardware Store.

No. 4, Dock street, March 1844.

Received per brig "Peruvian":

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

Sugar.

5 HHDS. Crushed SUGAR; 10 hogsheads Refined ditto. For sale by
March 8. JARDINE & CO.

"PROTECTION"

Insurance Company of Hartford.

SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Company, will attend to the Renewal of Policies issued by the late Agent, W. H. SCOVIL, Esquire, as also to effecting new Insurances against Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, ships on the stocks and in harbour, &c.
A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

Warranted equal to anything ever Manufactured.

JOHN A. MACE,

Boot and Shoe Maker, Foot of Duke Street, South Side,

KEEPS constantly on hand an excellent assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of every description, manufactured by competent Workmen, and of the best Materials, which he offers at liberal prices *for Cash.*—Gentlemen and Ladies leaving their orders will have them punctually attended to, and executed in the neatest Style.
Saint John, N. B. February 23d, 1844.

"Ne plus ultra"

ORNAMENTAL HAIR CUTTING & CURLING SALOON.

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

W. F. BROOKS

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

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

Attention paid to the cutting of Children's Hair

WIGS made in a fashionable and superior manner.

Ladie's CURLS and FRIZETTES on hand.
N. B. Razors put in complete order.
Always on hand an assortment of PERFUMERY and Fancy Goods in his line.
January 26, 1844.

TO LET.

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

FOR SALE,

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

Terms and further particulars made known on application to the subscriber.
Feb. 2. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

☞NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to remove his HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT in April, to the store at present occupied by Mr. A. Fraser, in the Market square, will let his STORE in Dock street from 1st of May. T. R. GORDON.

FLOUR, PORK, &c. &c.

By the Brigantine "Baltimore," from Philadelphia:

474 BBLS. Fine and superfine WHEAT FLOUR; 264 Bbls. *Extra* RYE FLOUR; 242 do CORN MEAL;
40 Half Barrels superfine FLOUR.

From New-York:

100 Bbls. best Genessee superfine FLOUR;
40 Do. TAR and PITCH;
30 Do. Mess PORK; 100 prime Vir. Hams.

In the Store:

1,000 Bushels Round YELLOW CORN.
March 29. JARDINE & CO.

CORDAGE, CANVASS, &c.

EX "PERUVIAN," FROM LIVERPOOL.

12 TONS CORDAGE, assorted, from six thread Ratline to six inch Shrouding, Two tons Marline, Houseline, and Spun Yarn. Six bales Gourock CANVASS, Nos. 1 to 6 as'd. One bale TROWSERS STUFF,—just received and for sale on reasonable terms by
March 8. JOHN ROBERTSON.

MEN'S STRONG BOOTS,

At FOSTER'S Shoe Store, Corner of King and Germain streets.—Just received,

300 PAIRS of Men's, Youth, and Boys' Strong BOOTS and BOOTTEES —For sale Cheap.
Dec. 1 S. K. FOSTER

—FOR SALE—

To Close Consignments.

50 COILS Europe and Manilla CORDAGE, 1½, 1¾, 2, 3, 3¼, 3½, 4 and 7 inches.
5 do. *SPUNYARN;*
10 *HAWSERS*, 31, 4, 5½ and 6 ins.
50 bolts best Coker CANVAS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
30 Herring Netts, 2½, and 2¾;
30 doz. St. Peters, Fishing Lines, 9, 12, 15 and 18 threads;
10 do. long and short Mackerel Lines,
200 kegs London white LEAD,
100 do. Red and Black PAINT,
20 cwt. Anti-Corrosion Paint,
20 cans Prepared Oil for ditto,
10 casks *BLACKING*; 1 bale *SLOPS.*
30 chests Fine Congo **TEA.**
20 boxes white and brown sugar Candy,
40 barrels best Roman CEMENT,
10,000 Manilla CHEROOTS,
20,000 Chinsurah do.
10 boxes *SPERM CANDLES,*
5 do. Patent do. do.
200 casks, ea 4 doz. London PORTER and BROWN STOUT,
10 Butts } Fine Pale SHERRY,
10 Hhds. }
20 qr. casks }
1 Pipe superior PORT.
1 do. } superior MADEIRA
1 Hhd. }
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
April 19. Prince William street

Carriage Springs and Axles.

Just received at the "General Hardware Store," No. 4. Dock Street:

ELIPTIC Carriage **Springs**: patent turned AXLES: Patent Lever Molasses Gates; cast steel Hay and Manure Forks; American Cut shoe Nails, ⅝, ½, and ⅜ in.; Cart Hames, of *Home Manufacture*, all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.
April 4. THOMAS G. BARR.

REMOVAL.

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

Farm and Stock for sale,

And immediate possession given—

AN excellent LOT OF LAND, containing 700 *Acres*, one hundred of which is cleared and under cultivation; cuts about thirty tons of Hay annually. It is situated about 40 miles from this city, and the main road passes through the centre of it. There are on the premises 4 cows, 1 yoke of oxen, several head of young cattle, eight sheep, &c. &c.; also, farming utensils, plough, harrow, cart, scythes, &c. together with two Dwelling Houses and two frame Barns. It would be sold together or in part, and freehold property in the city taken in exchange or in part payment.

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

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

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

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

Received per Prince Albert,

[LAST WEEK.]

Corner of Dock-street and Market-square:

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

CORDAGE, CANDLES, &c.

Now landing ex schr. Emily, from Halifax:

14 COILS Patent CORDAGE.
50 Boxes Russian Candles (Moulds.)
14 Quintals POLLOCK.
234 Boxes BLOOM RAISINS,
For sale by
Dec. 8. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

Pork, Beef, and Navy Bread.

50 BBLS. Nova Scotia PORK; 50 do. do. BEEF; 75 do. NAVY BREAD—for sale low by WM. CARVILL.
January 26. Nelson street.

MOLASSES, &c.

Landing ex schr. '*J. Alexander*,' from Cienfuegos:

104 HHDS. 30 Tierces, 15 bbls. prime quality Muscovado **Molasses;**
Ex Flora, from Boston:
15 Boxes Layer RAISINS; 15 Boxes WOOL CARDS; 65 dozen CORN BROOMS.
March 29. JARDINE & CO.

DANCING ACADEMY.

Removal.

MR. GOODWIN respectfully announces his intention of removing his Establishment to that commodious Room, known as the FRIARY, in Horsefield street, on the 1st of May next. He returns thanks for the patronage he has hitherto received in Saint John, and begs to say that he will be unremitting in his endeavours to merit a continuance of public favor.

Mr. G. will open a class for Juveniles immediately on his removing to the Friary—and would be happy to attend a Class of gentlemen should it be required. April 26.

Garden and Grass Seeds.

W. O. SMITH, has received from the SEED Establishment connected with the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, a supply of

Fresh Garden & Flower SEEDS.

Also, Red and White Clover, Herds Grass and Timothy. For sale at No. 5, North side Market square. April 12.

Morocco Skins, &c.

The subscriber has lately received a large assortment of

CURRIED Morocco SKINS; Lining Skins, of all colours; Bindings;
SEAL SKINS; CORDOVANS, and other Grain Leathers: which he offers for sale cheap.
March 22. S. K. FOSTER.

GORDON'S

Hardware Establishment,

IS Removed to the store adjoining the *LONDON HOUSE*, Market square.

☞ Daily expected—An excellent assortment of Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c. &c.; Mill Saws and FILES of superior make, which will be sold at the lowest rates for cash. May 17.

City

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 1. King street,

BASEMENT STORY—ST. JOHN HOTEL.

THE subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the kind patronage he has hitherto received, begs to inform them and the Public in general, that he still continues to get up his work of the best materials and neatest workmanship the city can produce.

A large supply of BOOTS AND SHOES constantly on hand.

N. B. All orders punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

A general assortment of Shoemakers findings constantly on hand.
NATHANIEL ADAMS.
St. John, March 25, 1844.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

THE subscriber, in returning his sincere thanks for past favors, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general that he has removed his *Boot and Shoe Establishment* to the North West corner of Duke and Prince William streets, where he has constantly on hand a large supply of BOOTS and SHOES of superior materials and workmanship.

The smallest favour will be thankfully received, and attended to with punctuality and despatch.
3d May. 1844. 3m. M. FRANCIS.

REMOVAL.

D. PATERSON,

WOULD acquaint the Public that he has removed his BOOT & SHOE Establishment to the premises two doors North of the *Commercial Bank*, Prince William street, where he offers for sale a choice selection of Gentlemen's

Boots and Shoes,

at Reduced Prices—being convinced, from experience, that it is better to sell for CASH, at a small profit, than for *large promises*, which often fail of being fulfilled.—He now offers Gents. Morocco and Calf Skin Boots, made in his usual style, from 25s to 27s. 6d per pair; SHOES in variety, equally low.

☞ He assures the Public that he will not offer for sale any Boots or Shoes but those of his own manufacture. 3m May 11.

CUT NAILS

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

CUT NAILS, *from 3dy to 24dy*; *Flooring* BRADS, 3 3½ and 4 inches, and 6dy and 8dy Finishing **NAILS**—all manufactured at the Factory of Messrs. HARRIS & ALLAN, by experienced Workmen, from the best English double refined Iron, and will be found well worthy the attention of Mechanics, &c.
3d November, 1843. T. R. GORDON.

GORDON'S

Hardware Store, Dock-St.

Per "Lady Sale," from Glasgow:

553 PIECES HOLLOW WARE—consisting of POTS, from ½ to 35 gallons, BAKE PANS and Covers from 10 to 17 inches; SPIDERS, from 10 to 16 inches; Griddles and Frying Pans, bool'd and swivell'd, assorted to 17 inches;
1 case 'Thompson's' AUGURS, assorted;
1 bale cotton COFFIN CORD, assorted, White, Black and Mixed.

Per "Wolfville," from Liverpool:

3 casks of best Sheffield GOODS viz:—SAWS of every description; Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, with Sugar Basin and Cream Ewer to match; Hot Water Jugs; URNS, Candlesticks, SPOONS, RAZORS, RAZOR CASES and STROPS; *Cheap* Pocket, Jack and Pen Knives; Table CUTLERY in great variety, with and without Forks; German silver FORKS and SPOONS; a few RAZORS and KNIVES of *Rodgers'* best make; *Cums'* best Cast Steel Edge TOOLS,
12 casks assorted **Hardware**—consisting of Carpenters' patent and Scotch Rim LOCKS, from 5 to 12 inches; Mortice Locks; dead and circular Bolt Locks; Butt, chest, T, strap, HL, H, hook & eye, table, back, flap, dove tail and lath HINGES; Norfolk, rim, French, patent and Night LATCHES; Brass, Brass head and Iron SCREWS; SKATES; silver Plate and Block Tin Goods, and a variety of other articles.
1 crate Coal Scoops and Hods, Dust Pans, &c.
1 bale Shoe Thread; 1 case SLATES;
1 cask Cart and Pipe BOXES;
1 cask Horse TRACES Back and Breeching Chains, &c.; Plough share Moulds;
69 bags and 5 kegs cut and wrought NAILS.
Which, with a general assortment of HARDWARE, Cutlery, Shoemakers' Findings, Carpenters' Tools, Fancy Goods, &c. will be sold at very low prices for *Cash.*
Nov. 3. T. R. GORDON.

Drugs, Perfumery, Brushes, &c. &c.

The subscriber has received from London, by the brig Mayflower—

A supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, Patent and common TRUSSES; tooth, nail, hair, flesh and clothes BRUSHES;

—ALSO—

the following choice PERFUMES in handsome cut glass toilet bottles—Ess. of HONEY SUCKLE, SWEET BRIAR, Sweet Pea, Spring Flowers, Lavender, Verbina, &c. &c.

Paris's original Brown WINDSOR SOAP; Rogg's military SOAP, sultana SOAP, &c.
JOHN G. SHARP.
Dec. 22. *corner of North Market Wharf*

Just Received,

Per the Ship "Charlotte," from Liverpool:

SAND BOILERS with spouts, Dish Kettles, Skillets, fire dogs, Bar Weights, Andirons, fire Irons, Iron and copper coal scoops, brass Fire Guards and Fenders, enamelled stew Pans, &c.

Smiths' BELLOWS, hammers, Vices, &c. Cut and wrought NAILS, Boat nails, Horse traces, spring STEEL, Rolls lead and lead Pipe, Saddler's Tools, Harness Mounting, Whips, spurs, Patent Leather &c. CURLED HAIR, Girthwell, &c. Footbaths, Italian Irons, Writing SLATES, Shoethread, Hearth and scrubbing Brushes, counter Balances, and *VARIOUS OTHER MERCHANDISE.*
December 27. G. T. WILEY.

Oranges, Figs, &c.

Received ex "Charlotte" from Boston:

ORANGES, LEMONS, Figs, Almonds, &c.
—CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
FRESH GROUND CORN MEAL.
(Domestic Manufacture.)
March 22. JARDINE & CO.

Bright Sugar.

Landing ex brig Infanta, from Porto Rico:

50 Hhds. BRIGHT SUGAR.

Ex Emerald, from Trinidad:

175 Puns. prime Muscovado Molasses.
For sale by JARDINE & CO.
April 26.

Grass and Clover Seed.

LANDING ex *Charlotte*, from Boston:—10 bbls TIMOTHY SEED; 4 Barrels CLOVER SEED. For sale by
April 26. JARDINE & CO.

NEW

Hardware Establishment,

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

G. T. WILEY

HAS received and offers for sale at very moderate prices, a New and Generally assorted stock of HARDWARE—consisting of;
SILVER AND PLATED WARE—Teapots, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Dinner Castors, silver mounted Glasses, Revolving Ditto, high and chamber Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, &c. &c.
IMPERIAL WARE—Tea and Coffee Pots; Beaits' patent ditto, Tea and Table Spoons; Pram Bottles, &c. &c. &c.
BRASS & LAQUERED LAMPS—Superior London, Liverpool, hanging, table, sideboard, night, and other Lamps; extra Patent Reflectors for do;
CUTLERY—Ivory haft, Table and Dessert, Buck, Bone, Horn and other haft; Table, Desk, Pocket, Pen, &c., Knives; Carvers and Steels, Butchers, Farriers, and Shoe ditto; Razors, Scissors, &c. &c.
BRASS WARE—Bell mounting, Door knobs, Plates and rappers, Curtain Bands, Pins and Rings, cornice Pole Ends and Rings, commode Knobs & Rings, Flush Bolts, hat pins, cabin hooks, table catches, castors, cupboard Turns, stair Rods and Eyes, Pullies, Jack chain, racking Cocks, &c.
BRASS and IRON LOCKS—Wolverstons patent, Carpenter's patent Scotchspring, sliding door, mortice, sash, upright, closet, chest, desk, till, pad and other LOCKS.
BRASS and IRON—Night, Rim, Norfolk Thumb, French, &c. LATCHES.
BRASS and IRON—Wood, Lock, Thumb, sash &c. Screws, Brass, jap'd, Ebony, Zebrawood, Mahogany, door and Commode Knobs, Backflap.
BRASS and IRON—Butt, T, H, HL, strap plate, pew, desk, table &c. Hinges.
CARPENTERS' TOOLS—Hand, Frame, tenon, compass &c. Saws, Bench and Moulding Planes, Firmer, socket, framing and mortice Chisels and Gouges, Rules, Compasses, Gauges, Spokeshaves, Drawing Knives, Hammers, Braces, Augers, Turnscrews, bench and other Axes, etc. etc., Nippers, Pivers, Pinchers, Callipers.
RASPS and FILES—Double and single cut, flat, half round, rat tail, mill, hand and whipsaw Files, Horse, Wood and shoe Rasps, &c.
BRUSHES—Telescope and other hearth Brushes, Plate, Paint, Whitewash, Nail, Shaving, Tooth, Blacklead, Scrubbing, Shoe &c. Brushes.
Counter and Spring Balances, scale Beams, steelyards, Grocers' Box and Flanch Coffee Mills: Crimping Machines, Italian sad and Box Irons Enamelled, Tin'd and Untin'd Tea Kettles, Saucepans, &c. Tea canisters, Dish Covers; Stew Pans, Griddles, Frying Pans, Gridirons—assorted Hollow ware, Garden and ditching spades, Hoes, round and square shovels, horse Traces—Rolls of sheet Lead, &c. &c. &c.
Ladies' Rosewood Dressing Cases and work Boxes; work sets: Needle Books; Thimbles, &c.
Gent's Rosewood Dressing Cases; mock Russia writing Desks, card cases, Fly and Pocket Books, Percussion and Flint Guns, Pistols and apparatus: regulation Swords, Sashes, &c. &c.
☞ Further supplies daily expected from Sheffield, Birmingham and Wolverhampton.

March, 1844.

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

20 CHAIN CABLES, 9-16ths to 1¼ inch; 10 Anchors, 9 to 16 cwt;
20 Kedge ANCHORS, 1 to 5 cwt;
20 Rolls Sheet Lead, 2½ a 16 lbs per foot;
2 Tons PIG LEAD;
100 Kegs SHOT, ass'd. Nos. BB, B, 1, 2, 3,4, 5;
100 Kegs GUNPOWDER;
10 Tons Bar and Bolt IRON, assorted sizes, common and refined;
50 Bags Iron Spikes, assorted sizes; 10 Franklin Stoves; 30 Gin Wheels, ass'd sizes; also, Barrow Wheels and other Castings; 5 Tons BOLT COPPER, ass'd sizes; 12 cases sheet, do. of all sizes and description; 1 ton Composition Spikes, 2½ a 10 inch, composition Clinch Rings, ass'd sizes; 20 packages sheathing Paper and patent Felt; 100 kegs WHITE LEAD; 100 kegs Yellow & Black PAINT; 10 tons Whiting; 1 ton Putty; 50 gross Wine Bottles; 50 brls Round Peas; 100 bbls Navy Bread; 20 do Mess and 50 do Prime PORK, in Bond; 10 Kegs TOBACCO, of good quality; Qr casks and Octaves superior *London Particular MADEIRA WINE*, direct from the celebrated House of *Aurajo Irmaos*, of Madeira.

In Store,—2,000 bushels Cadiz SALT; 5,000 do Liverpool, do; 100 Chaldrons good House COAL —in Yard.

—ALSO—

CORDAGE and CANVAS of all kinds; Bolt Rope, Duck, Osnaburgs, &c. &c.; Corn MEAL; RYE FLOUR; sup. fine and Gennesse FLOUR; Molasses, Saddlery, Playing Cards, Blank Books, and a good assortment of Ship Chandlery, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest Market rates, and on favourable terms, by
JOHN ROBERTSON.

Teas, Indigo, Cordage, &c.

By the Brig, Peruvian, from Liverpool, on Consignment:—

55 CHESTS *CONGOU TEAS,*
20 do. BOHEA do.; 5 do. HYSON do.
4 do. Madras INDIGO,
3¼ tons Cordage, 2 1-2 in. down to 9 thread,
30 bolts Gourock *CANVAS,*
372 bundles SHEET IRON, No. 20, 21, 22 & 24,
80 boxes IC TIN PLATES,
10 do. IX do. do.
10 do. CD do. do.
4 pipes Linseed OIL; 80 bags SHOT,
30 bundles IRON WIRE, No. 10 to 15,
18 gross pot EARS, A. B. O and 1,
30,000 Tinned Rivets, assorted,
12 boxes polished PLATE GLASS,
2 cases Double and single-barrel *GUNS,*
11 hogsheads common TUMBLERS,
3 bales large size WRAPPING PAPER.
☞ For sale at low prices, for Cash payments.
March 15. 6i. JOHN KINNEAR.

Chain Cables, Anchors, Spikes

&c. &c. &c.

1 CHAIN CABLE, 1½ inch, 90 Fathoms;
1 Ditto 1⅛ 90 Do.
1 Chain Cable, 1¼ 90 fathoms;
2 Ditto 1 1-16 75 & 90 fathoms;
3 Ditto 1 60, 75, and 90 Do;
4 Ditto 7-8 60 and 75 fathoms;
2 Ditto ,, close link 50 Do.ea.
4 Ditto 3-4 Do. 40, 50 & 60 fa.
6 Ditto 5-8 Do. 40, 50 & 60 fa.
16 Ditto 9 16, 1-2, and 3-8 in. in various lengths.
30 Anchors—viz 27, 26 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 14, 13, 12, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6¼, 5, 4¼ Cwts.
10 Anchors, 4 cwt and under;
14 Kedge Anchors, from 1¼ cwt. up to 4 cwt.;
200 Bags SPIKES, 5½ to 12 inches;
100 Bags Composition Spikes, from 5 to 10 inch;
30 Bags Composition Sheathing NAILS, 3¼ & 3½in.
30 Cases SHEATHING COPPER, from 16 oz to 30 oz.;
1¼ and 1 1-8 composition NAILS for Ditto;
30 Rolls SHEET LEAD, from 3 to 10 lb pr foot;
BOLT COPPER, 5-8 to 1¼ inches;
IRON—of all sizes.
The above Goods are now landing and will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to
JOHN ROBERTSON.
April 26. 1844.

Salt, Coal, Beef, Flour, Pork, &c.

FOUR Thousand Bushels SALT;
100 Chals. Grand Lake COALS;
150 Barrels PORK; 50 Do. BEEF;
200 Do. superfine FLOUR; 30 do. herrings;
6 hhds Molasses; 40 Tons Screwed HAY;
40 M. hhd. Staves; 20 cords lathwood.

A good assortment of Clear and Seasoned PINE BOARDS and Planks, Spruce Boards, Scantling, Laths, Cedar Post, &c. &c.—All of which will be sold low for approved payment.
April 19. *JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.*

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 an Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city, and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given, on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, 1st March, 1844.
☞ The above is the first agency established by this company in St. John.

The Minerva Life Assurance Company,

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

TRUSTEES.

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

DIRECTORS.

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

AUDITORS.

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

The first Quinquennial Valuation has just been made and Division of the Profits of this Company declared at the Annual General Meeting, held on 23rd June last, when FOUR-FIFTHS of the accumulated 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.*

General Agency and Commission Office,

No. 18, CORNHILL, LONDON, opposite the New Exchange.

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

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

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

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

J. B. White & Sons,

MILLBANK STREET, WESTMINSTER,

Patentees of

Keene's Marble Cement.

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

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

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

KEENE's Cement forms a beautiful indoor paving. For the floors of entrance halls, offices, churches, &c., it will be found to combine the durability and the appearance of Portland Stone at half the price.
RANNEY STURDEE, & Co.
Oct. 13. Agents for St. John. N. B.

To Retailers.

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

CHEAP NAILS,

Cut Nails, Brads and Tacks, &c.,

OF PROVINCIAL MANUFACTURE.

ONE HUNDRED TONS CUT NAILS, ass'd. from 3dy. to 30dy.
Now on hand and are offered at the very low price of 2¼d. per lb. by the Keg:
Cut, Finishing, and Floor BRADS of all sizes
Cut TACKS and BRADS—in 1M. papers;

—ALSO—

Cut *Iron* and *Zinc* Shoeing NAILS, of any size, furnished at short notice.
WM. H. SCOVIL.
March 1. South Market Wharf.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES

AN excellent assortment of Men's, Women's & children's **India Rubber Shoes**, of various styles and qualities. For sale cheap at
FOSTER'S SHOE STORE,
Feb 23. King street.

SAINT JOHN,

Weekly

Volume 8.

THE CHRONICLE

is published every Friday afternoon, by