THE Weekly Chronicle.

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

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THE CHRONICLE

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Weekly Almanack.

MAY.	R. SUN.	S. SUN.	R. MOON.	H. W.
6 Saturday,	4 45	7 7	0 28	3 53
7 Sunday,	4 45	7 8	0 56	5 5
8 Monday,	4 44	7 10	1 27	6 23
9 Tuesday,	4 42	7 11	1 53	7 39
10 Wednesday,	4 41	7 12	2 20	8 44
11 Thursday,	4 40	7 13	2 48	9 38
12 Friday,	4 39	7 14	3 20	10 25

First Quarter, 7th day, 5h. 3m morn.

The FIRST PRODUCTIONS in the WORLD for

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

ROWLAND'S

MACASSAR OIL,

A VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.

The only article that produces and restores HAIR; also WHIKERS, MUSTACHIOES, and EYE BROWS; prevents hair from falling off or turning grey to the latest period of life; changes grey hair to its original colour—frees it from *scurf*, and makes it beautifully SOFT, CURLY, and GLOSSY. In dressing hair, it keeps it firm in the *curl*, uninjured by *damp weather, crowded rooms, the dance*, or in the exercise of *riding*. To *Children* it is invaluable, as it lays a foundation for a BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

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Counter-signed ALEX. ROWLAND.

To ensure the genuine article, see that the words '*Rowland's Macassar Oil*" are engraven on the back of the envelope nearly 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters—WITHOUT THIS SONE IS GENUINE.

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

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A preparation from *Oriental Exotics*, is now universally known as the *only* safe and efficient *protector* and *beautifier* of the SKIN and COMPLEXION. Its virtues are commonly displayed in thoroughly eradicating all *pimples, spots, redness, tan, freckles*, and other unsightly *cutaneous defects*, in healing *chilblains, chaps*, and in rendering the most rough and uneven skin pleasantly soft and smooth. To the *complexion* it imparts a juvenile roseate hue, and to the *neck, hand* and *arm* a delicacy and fairness unrivalled.

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

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

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or,

Pearl Dentifrice.

A WHITE POWDER of Oriental Herbs, of the most delightful fragrance. It eradicates Tartar and decayed spots from the Teeth, preserves the Enamel, and fixes the Teeth firmly in their sockets, rendering them *delicately white*. Being an Anti-Scorbutic, it eradicates the Scurvy from the *Gums*, strengthens, braces, and renders them of a healthy *red*; it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicine, &c. and imparts a *delightful fragrance* to the breath.

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

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The Subscriber offers to Let from 1st May next :—

A Three story Dwelling HOUE, situated near the corner of Prince Will and Princess streets, on ground formerly belonging to the Hon. William BLACK, and nearly opposite the *Commercial Bank*. The house contains 16 Rooms with fire places, with Bedrooms, Pantries, frost proof Cellar, &c. On the premises are two wells of water, too wellknown to require description, being so well tried at the late fires. J. O'DONELLY.

February 24.

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The Dwelling house and Premises now in the occupation of James T. Hanford, Esq., in Prince William street, with a superior frost proof Cellar, a never failing well of water, with a spacious Garden &c. On the premises is a Three story fire-proof brick warehouse. J. O'DONNELLY.

March 25, 1843.

The above premises would be divided to respectable Tenants, on early application.

TO BE LET.

THREE convenient STORES with Lights and Landing Places in front and rear, situated on the North Market Wharf. The stores can be finished to suit the Tenants if applied for immediately.

April 7. JOHN ROBERTSON.

To be Leased,

And possession given immediately, if required :—

CERTAIN parts of the subscriber's fire proof WAREHOUSES, fronting on the North Market Wharf, with an entrance also from *Nelson street*. Apply to E. L. Jarvis & Co. *31st March.* R. M. JARVIS.

Poetry.

WELLINGTON AND SOULT. 1813 AND 1843.

"None of M. Guizot's colleagues displayed more spirit at the close of the debate than the old Marshal, and we scarcely know of a more singular parallel in parliamentary history than that which the respective positions of the two oldest and greatest of soldiers in Europe present at this moment—both occupying the foremost line of defences against a petulent Opposition—both contending for the maintenance of amicable relations between the two countries, whose respective armies each has led, and might again lead, to the field—and both devoting the unextinguishable energies of their brave and honourable lives to the preservation of peace throughout the world."—*Times.*

Two warriors stood on the battle plain,
Engaged in the mighty shock
That thrilled through the Gallic despot's reign,
From the broad Garonne to the winding Seine,
And burst the bonds of delivered Spain
On the Pyrenean rock.

The one retreated with lion glare,
Still keeping his foes at bay;
The other stoop'd down from his mountain lair,
With standard and oriflamme streaming fair,
Like the eagle that sweeps through the reals of air
On her scattered and panting prey.

The thunders of War have ceased, and Time
Hath wrapt in his circling zone
The scenes of blood and the deeds of crime
Which polluted each city, and, soil and clime,
From the Pharaoh's tombs and Nilotick slime
To the Scythian's icy throne.

Where are these warriors now? No more
Opposed in the battle strife,
Their voices are heard like that voice of yore,
Which rebuked the storm on Gennessaret's shore,
And amidst the wind's and water's roar
Redeemed the Apostle's life.

These heroes twain of the olden war /
Now bid the Destroyer cease;
Unyoke the steeds of his iron car,
And, looking to regions beyond the jar
Of furious Faction, adore the star
Of universal Peace.

SONG—By JESSIE HAMMOND.

Lady, though the leaves are flying,
Scatter'd by the howling blast,
Hopes are chill'd and flow'rs are dying,
And the radiant summer's past,
There's a flower will fadeless be;
Affection's flower still blooms for thee.

Lady, when the winter low'rs
O'er the path we oft have rov'd
Shrouds the plain and blights the flowers,
And darkens every scene we lov'd,
Affection's flow'r alike will bloom,
In summer's sun and winter's gloom.

Lady, there's a bright star peeping
From behind the threat'ning storm,
Smiling while the winter's sweeping
O'er each fair and fragile form:
So will affection's flower show,
Amid life's darkest clouds of woe.

Miscellany.

BIOGRAPHY OF SIR HUMPHREY DAVY.

Davy was one of the most accomplished of modern scientifics, if we may be allowed the use of a substantive so adjective-looking. He was an orator, a poet, and a chemical philosopher. Chemistry is generally accounted a most anti-poetical science; and one reason why the present age is so very prosaical is said to be that it is peculiarly a chemical, or matter of fact age. Davy, however, showed that the imaginative and the demonstrative were perfectly compatible; and that, as they both existed together in nature, so they might also exist together and coalesce in the human mind. It has been observed also, that there is a peculiar propriety in his poetical analogies, as if he sought not only artistic beauty of sentiment and language, but philosophical accuracy of metaphor. Davy's career was more splendid than that of man of science in general is. He was a philosophical meteor, and clothed the most material of all the sciences in such poetical and attractive attire, as to command the attendance of gentlemen and ladies of the highest rank. He gave an impetus to the study of chemistry to which it owes much of its subsequent prosperity. His public history begins with the century, as Chemical Lecturer in the British Institution, an office now filled by his talented successor, Doctor Faraday.

Humphrey Davy was born at Perzance, in Cornwall, in 1778. His father was a wood-carver, and had realized a small independence, which enabled him to send little Humphrey to the Penzance Grammar School. He was an apt scholar, but particularly fond of play, and he preserved this character to the last; fishing being one of the favourite diversions of his mature life. He was also particularly fond of making a display of his oratorical powers, by standing upon a cart, or a barrel, or a log of wood, and extemporizing to his school-mates. When he was fourteen years of age he was sent to Truro, to the school of Dr. Cardew. Next year he lost his father, and the year following he was apprenticed to Mr. Borlace, an apothecary of Penzance. Here he commenced his studies of chemistry and geology, and thought more of the bowels of the earth than the bowels of his patients. Mr. Tonkin, surgeon of Penzance, gave him the use of a garret to experiment in, and used jocosely to designate the young enthusiast by the name of "Sir Humphrey." He constructed his own chemical and other apparatus, and pressed into his service every kind of vessel, pot or pan, domestic or professional, which he thought might answer his purpose. His zeal very soon excited attention, and he was introduced to Dr. Beddoes, of Bristol, who had just founded there his Pneumatic Institution. Of this institution he offered Davy the superintendance, which was accepted, and here the young philosopher commenced a series of dangerous experiments on the virtues of the different gases, which had well nigh proved fatal. It was at this time that he discovered the properties of *nitrous oxide*, vulgarly called laughing gas, which he inhaled to such an extent as to produce corporeal insensibility, though the spiritual being was so elated that he felt sorry when he once more returned to corporeal sensibility. The results of these experiments he published when only twenty-one years of age, and the publication attracted so much attention, that Count Rumford, who was at that time laying the foundation of the Royal Institution, instantly resolved to make Davy the offer of the chemical chair of the new institution. The count had not yet seen the youth, and when he made his appearance he was so uncouth and awkward, that the count repented his resolution, and would not suffer him to appear in the great theatre until he had given a specimen of his capabilities in the small lecture-room. Here he astonished the audience, and the count emphatically exclaimed, "Let him command any arrangements which the institution can afford." He was immediately appointed to the vacant chair, and his success exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the patrons of the institution. His youth, his eloquence, his ardent poetic temperament, combined with extraordinary skill and facility in manipulation, gave such a novel aspect to chemical science, that it instantly became an object of fashionable attraction. He was the lion of the day, and like Edward Irving when he first shot like a falling star upon "Babylon foredoomed," his lectures were attended by noblemen, and gentlemen, and ladies of rank and fashion, thus forming one of many illustrations of the important fact that any subject may be rendered attractive, merely by clothing it with that which to the mass of human beings constitutes attraction. For, after all, it is not the subject, but the clothing, that attracts. Chemistry was still as dry as ever in the abstract, and ever will remain so; but poetry, and fancy, and image, and metaphor, which always were, and always will be, attractive, were associated with it, and lent it for a season their irresistible charms.

This success, however, spoiled the simplicity of Davy's character. He became a coxcomb. The philosopher was gradually enveloped in the gaudy trappings of the fop. He seemed to think that the cut of a coat, the tie of a cravat, and the purity and quality of a pair of kid gloves, were as indispensable considerations in the art and mystery of philosophical ambition, as philosophy itself. The fact is, that he got into the drawing-room, and the ladies spoiled him, not perhaps directly, by recommending such conduct (for it is quite as offensive to intelligent women as to the other sex,) but he was led astray by his own imagination, to suppose that it would recommend him. He was rude and unpolished when he first came amongst them, and he made a sudden leap into the opposite extreme, which was quite as remarkable, and less in character. His philosophical ardour, however, did not diminish, and his great activity and volatility of mind enabled him not only to pursue the most laborious researches, but to indulge in society, and make rural excursions for health and pleasure.

In 1803 Davy was elected a member of the Royal Society, and Professor of Chemistry to the Board of Agriculture. At this time he was engaged in galvanic researches, the results of which were made known in his first Bakerian lecture, before the Royal Society in 1806. The principal points established were the correction of errors of former science respecting the agency of galvanism and electricity, and the lecture was so very satisfactory, that Dr. Paris says of it, "This grand display of scientific light burst upon Europe like a splendid meteor, and, in spite of national prejudice and national vanity, was crowned by the Institute of France with the prize of Napoleon."

In his second Bakerian lecture, in 1807, he announced his discovery of the metalic basos of the fixed alkalis, a discovery arising from the application of galvanism to the decomposition of these bodies. This discovery was accompanied with that of a new metal called potassium, which, on account of its strong affinity for oxygen becomes a valuable chemical test. This affinity is so great that it cannot exist in air, but only in naphtha which contains no oxygen. It burns in water, from which it absorbs the oxygen, and returns to its natural state of potash. The fact is, that potassium is the pure alkali, unfixed; and its union with oxygen, which is the principle of acidity, is the result of that irresistible attraction by which the male and female, or positive and negative, principles of universal nature are drawn towards each other. The curiosity excited by the discovery of potassium was very great, and it is still exhibited in the chemical laboratories as a thing to be wondered at, burning in water. Though Davy's discoveries gave a new direction to chemical science, he was still considerably enthralled by the erroneous theories of the preceding age; and we have heard his successor, Dr. Faraday, declare that another great revolution still impends over the science as a whole, which will reduce it to a much simpler and more intelligible form that it has hitherto assumed. It seems to be the destiny of man in the pursuit of knowledge to fix upon the most difficult, and complex, and absurd, theories first, and then gradually to progress to the simple and the intelligible. How very difficult any art is to the novice! but to the skilful artist it is simple, natural, and instinctive; our great discoveries are the simplifiers of old complexities.

It is not our intention to enumerate the discoveries of Davy; suffice it to say, that they were such as to entitle him to the first place amongst the chemists of his day. He was knighted in 1812, and immediately after he married a widow of large fortune. Next year he resigned his professorship, and obtained permission to visit France, notwithstanding the war between the two nations. He was well received, dined, and caressed, but behaved so haughtily as to leave behind him a most unfavourable impression. In walking through the Louvre he exclaimed, "What an extraordinary collection of fine frames!" "Gracious powers! what a beautiful stalactite!" was his remark when showed a beautiful sculpture of Antinous. Soon after his return his attention was directed to the fearful explosions which had taken place in mines, and his assistance and advice were solicited. This led to the discovery of the safety-lamp, for which the coal-owners of the Tyne presented him with a service of plate worth £2,000 at a public dinner in Newcastle in 1817. The Government bestowed a baronetcy upon him in 1818. In 1820 he was chosen to succeed Sir Joseph Banks as President of the Royal Society. In 1820, his health beginning to decline, he retired to the continent, and in 1827 he sent from Italy his resignation of the presidency. Next year he published his "Salmonia, or Fly-fishing," a most remarkable work for a chemical philosopher, and one so very indifferent to the fine arts of painting and sculpture. But Davy was a student of nature; and though he could produce fine works of art himself, he could not study them. He went to the fountain-head. He died at Geneva, 29th May, 1829, where he was interred. After his death was published his "Contemplations in Travel, or the Last Days of a Philosopher," which has been much admired. He left behind him a great name, and still stands at the head of chemical philosophers, though many of his novel theories are now rejected.

NEW CEMENT.—I have for many years past been induced to experiment on the best mode of making cement, to join wood, glass china, etc. Amongst other works, I had to "glue" the parts of my artificial shafts for my apparatus for flying in the air by purely mechanical means, in which I so far succeeded, as to form shafts 24 feet long, and weighing only 3 lbs., that would support my weight suspended from the middle. This was in 1824.

I also endeavoured to form a cement much stronger than glue, and indissoluble in water, for joining parts of fishing rods, dozens of which I have made for my own use, far superior to those of the trade. White of egg and oyster-shell lime make a very good cement; but the best was a basis of shellac. This I united with another substance; and that you as well as Mr. Joiner, may judge of its adhesive power, I will mention a fact. In 1833, I purchased a huge globular bottle, called a turbaise, for the purpose of forming it into a vase, in which to keep gold and silver fish. To suit it for this purpose, it was necessary to cut off the neck, so as to form an aperture of, at least, six inches diameter. This I accomplished in the well-known way of winding round it several turns of string, soaked in spirits of turpentine, then setting the string on fire, and throwing on it a bucket of cold water when the flame is about to expire. The separation instantly takes place cleanly where the string was burning. But in this case I used too much turpentine; some drops ran down the sides and caused several vertical cracks. To remedy this error, I wound round the upper edge of the glass globe a long piece of silk ribband, steeped in the compound shellac cement I above allude to. The vase remained exposed to the weather and rain during two months in my garden, but I observed that the ribband firmly adhered. I took it into my head to try as state upon the glass. Upon tearing off a part that touched the glass, numerous scales of glass were brought away, and adhered to it like scales upon a fish!

I then placed a joint of a fishing rod, joined with this cement, in a water-butt. After a week's immersion the cement was as firm as ever, without any binding over the joined part or any varnish.

So much for marine cement—except that I must say, that shellac will not do alone. Its tenacity is wonderful in a straight pull, but as your intelligent correspondent, Mr. Joiner, justly remarks, it is somewhat too "brittle." I have opened many a well corked bottle of wine with a stick of sealing-wax; but if the pull be not quite vertical, the connexion breaks.

It is well known that Indian rubber, when once dissolved merely by heat, will never again solidify, but remain a clammy tar-like substance, without any power of adhesion. I endeavoured to combine caoutchouc with shellac—but did not succeed to my wish, probably from lack of manipulative skill and other means. But the composition which I have above alluded to, which pulls scales off a glass bottle and is unaffected by the rain for many weeks, will do for all the purposes that I can think of.

For the amusement of your chemical readers I will mention that I have made an artificial caoutchouc, which in appearance and elastic feel cannot be distinguished from the real, but it is not quite insoluble in water. It is thus: dissolve an equal weight of glue in as much treacle, over a mild fire in an iron vessel; then add the like weight of linseed oil. This mixture will soon amalgamate, and the product will be such in appearance and elasticity, as to make any body swear that it is caoutchouc.—COLONEL MACERONE. (From the *Mechanics' Mag.*)

WINTER AND THE FLOWERS.

Old Winter loveth not the flowers, for they
Do mind him, with their meek and innocent looks,
How soon his sceptre must be laid aside.
A while since came the snow-drop, preaching thus:
Him winter heard, and hearing inly vowed,
That he would wreak upon those rebel hosts
Sudden and sharp revenge; so putting on
The aspect of mild Spring, he bade the winds
Blow softly, and the unclouded sun look down
With warmer radience on the quickening earth;
This did he many a day, till, one by one,
Came forth the budding flowers, and 'gan to ope
Their fairy blossoms, and their perfumes pour
Upon the pinions of the treacherous breeze.
Then laughed Winter, with a scornful laugh—
And stripping off the cloak, with killing eyes
He looked around; his helpless victims shrank
Beneath that cruel gaze, and on their stems
Hung, droopingly and pale; then shouted he
To his pitiless tailor, Frost, to bind his realm,
Meadow, and garden, each green pastoral spot,
And woodland nook, and dell, and river bank,
In chains of adamant: next morn the flowers,
Lay on the icy earth, withered and dead;
But the sweet sky, as if in gentle ruth
For such fell ravage, veiled the sun with clouds,
And spread with weeping face, above their graves,
A pall of virgin snow.

Enfield, Feb. 1843. T. WESTWOOD.

THE LARGEST STEAM FRIGATE IN THE NAVY.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have approved of a plan submitted by Mr. Oliver Lang, Master Shipwright of the Woolwich Dockyard, of a steam-frigate on a far larger scale of dimensions and power than any hitherto constructed; the following will convey some idea of the magnitude of this vessel:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Length between perpendiculars	226	0
Keel for tonnage	196	10½
Breadth extreme	42	0
Depth in hold	27	0
Burden in tons	1,847	

She is to be supplied with Mandslay and Field's patent double cylinder marine engines of eight hundred horse power. The cylinder will be 72 inches in diameter, and the erection of the engines alone has been contracted for at the cost, including the boilers, of the large sum of £40,250. The engine-room will be of the following splendid dimensions:—75 feet long, 34 feet broad, and 27 feet deep; and the weight of the engines and requisite gear connected with them will be upwards of 500 tons. The diameter of the paddle-wheels are to be 34 feet by 13 in breadth. The coal boxes will contain 80 tons of coals; and altogether this great vessel will far exceed in length and other important points the largest ship of the line ever constructed in this country. The Lords of the Admiralty are resolved Great Britain shall continue to reign, as she has previously done, mistress of the seas, and that they will cordially encourage every improvement in modern science tending to render the navy of this country the most efficient, and it may be said, far superior to any other power in the world.

SUPERB SPECIMEN OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.—A costly present from Ali Effendi, the Turkish ambassador in London to the Sultan, has been exhibited to Her Majesty and her Royal Consort.—This curious and elaborately finished specimen of ingenuity was made by Mr. Taunton, of Islington, at a cost of £500; it is an umbrella, of little more than the ordinary size, covered with rich brocaded crimson satin, manufactured in Spitalfields expressly for the purpose. The whole of the metal of which it is composed is of pure gold. The handle, which opens with a secret spring, contains a gold chronometer, the dial of which is about an inch and a half in diameter. The part containing the chronometer unscrews, and beneath is a sun-dial and compass (the plate of gold), set with a valuable brilliant of the first water; and upon this portion of the handle being unscrewed, the following articles are beautifully arranged, in six compartments:—a thermometer, a pencil case, and watch-key, a knife with two blades, the star and crescent engraved on either side of the handle, a comb, a toothpick, and an ornamented circular case, containing in three divisions, twenty-five leads for the gold pencil-holder. In the next compartment of the handle is a mirror, set in a bordering of chased gold. The tube, which is of gold, highly engraved, with a design of scroll work and flowers (when divested of the handle and ferrule, the latter of which contains a powerful microscope, richly ornamented and carved in gold,) is so ingeniously contrived as to form a telescope, with a 20 miles' range, having a sliding tube to adapt it to various sights and distances. The whole is enclosed in a red morocco case, lined with green velvet and white satin, with the star and crescent emblazoned at the four corners and in the centre. The two massive handles and the locks, keys, and hinges are of solid gold.—The French and Genevese have hitherto been accustomed to furnish similar delicate workmanship to eastern nations, who will now be convinced that the English excel in minute and exquisite mechanism, as well as correct and stupendous machinery—like the gigantic elephant, who can pick up a needle with the same means that up-roots a tree.

(From the British American Cultivator.)

SPRING SOWING AND PLANTING.—The month of MAY should afford the farmers ample opportunity to finish the spring sowing and planting. Early sowing and planting, provided the soil is in suitable state to receive the seed, will generally be found the most profitable. In Eastern Canada farmers have been in the habit, for the last few years, to put off sowing wheat to the latter end of May, in order that it should not come into ear before the middle or latter end of July, when the danger of the wheat fly would be nearly over, as they seldom continue in the fields after the 15th or 21st of July. The risk, however of sowing wheat so late is considerable, as it will be subject to rust and mildew, that are nearly as fatal to the crop, if attacked by these diseases when in a green state, as it would by the ravages of the wheat fly. In favourable years, such as last year, late sown wheat may succeed, but it is a practice we cannot take upon us to recommend, as the uncertainty attending it is too great to be incurred, unless upon a small scale, by way of experiment.

Peas, oats, barely, and potatoes should all be in the ground this month as well as carrots, parsnips and any other green crop, except turnips, indeed carrots and parsnips should have been sown in April, where the land is suitable. We have always recommended farmers not to sell their wood ashes, as it will be found one of the best manures upon the farm particularly for turnips, when sown; or as top dressing on meadows, or mixed in a compost heap. We would suggest the propriety of mixing some fresh lime with potatoes, immediately after they are cut for seed, and allow it to dry upon the cut part previous to planting. We would also recommend planting and covering in the morning, or when the day is not too hot. It is a bad plan to leave the cut seed for any length of time exposed uncovered in the drills, to a hot sun. The seed should be covered the moment they are planted.

LONDON HALL OF COMMERCE.—This is a large and convenient building, recently opened in Threadneedle-street. It was erected by the money and influence of one man—Mr. Moxhay: His design is, to furnish increased facilities for the commerce of London and the United Kingdom, and thro' them of our own and other countries. Arrangements are made in management for giving the earliest information to the commercial interest of the arrival of shipping. It will contain a complete registration of every vessel entering and leaving the port of London and the other British ports, and also a similar registry for the ports of foreign countries. Prices current, and every species of intelligence relating to commerce, whether in newspapers or proclamations, will be found conveniently arranged within its walls. A telegraph will communicate news in 4 minutes from the Downs. The cost of the edifice is estimated at £60,000. It will doubtless exert a favourable influence on the pecuniary interest of commerce thro'out the world.—*Hunt's Merchants' Mag.*

THE FIRST SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Robert Peel, having acquired wealth, sought distinction. He entered Parliament, supported the Pitt Ministry, was created a Baronet, and after a long and active life, died in 1830, leaving behind him a good name and a plentiful estate. Old Sir Robert Peel was a practical man—pre-eminently a practical man—Practical men differ considerably in the extent of their range. Some soar almost as high as a theoretical man, or, in other words, approach to the discoverer himself. They have but to get a hint, and they will work out the hint; but to get a hint of a principle and they not only comprehend it, but seize it. But the larger number of practical men stand on a lower platform. They seldom can reach to the appreciation of a scientific principle; they have not strength of wing to soar above the surface of every day life, or power to ascend Mount Pisgah, and survey the "goodly land;" but they are admirably adapted for the valley below. Put your discovery into shape; and they will give it "a local habitation and a name;" hammer out your principle, and they will hammer it into practice. To be sure, Watt and Arkwright were practical men; but all men have not the rare faculty of being able not only to construct a theory, but to work it out in ordinary detail. Sir Robert Peel was a practical man of the lower class; not a discoverer himself, he had quickness, energy, and tact, to apply the inventions of others to the realisation of an honestly and creditably acquired fortune. Old Sir Robert Peel was a profound admirer of the character of Pitt; truly and religiously believing him to have been "the pilot who weathered the storm." Practical as were his notions, carefully and successfully as he directed his numerous sons into the paths of honest industry, he yet had a strong desire that his house should produce a statesman; having, as coarse Cobbett used to hanter him, "a presentiment that he should found a family." On his eldest son, therefore, he fixed his shrewd eye, and resolved to make him a second Pitt.—*Sir Robert Peel and his Era.*

AN EQUIVOQUE.—When his sister, the Duchess of Brunswick, was at Berlin, Frederick the Great one day made a present to Count Schwerm, his grand equerry, of a snuff-box, on the lid of which was painted an ass. No sooner had the count quitted the king than he sent his valet to Berlin with the box, and directions to get the ass taken off, and the king's portrait put in its place. Next day, at dinner, the count affected to leave his box carelessly on the table, and the king, who wished to amuse the duchess at the expense of the grand equerry, spoke of the box which he had given to him. The duchess asked to see it. The box was handed to her; she opened it, and exclaimed, "Bless me, what a likeness! the resemblance is perfect! Upon my word, brother, this is one of the best portraits of you I have ever seen." The king was quite disconcerted, and thought that the joke was carried too far. The duchess handed the box to her next neighbour, and it was passed from one to another round the table, every one joining in admiration of the resemblance. The king knew not what to think of the matter, till the box coming at length under his inspection, he discovered the trick, and joined in the laugh.

ROYAL RECIPE FOR RAISING GRENADIERS.—The predecessor of the late king of Prussia was in the habit of travelling about his dominions so plainly dressed and simply attended as to pass for an ordinary person. On one occasion, as he was riding in the neighbourhood of Berlin without attendance or any mark of distinction about him, he perceived, digging in a field, a young woman of extraordinary stature. She was in fact near seven feet high. It is well known that the king had a particular predilection for tall men, and he spared no expense to procure them from all parts of Europe for the purpose of completing his regiment of grenadier guards. At the sight of this woman it immediately occurred to him that, by matching her with a man equally gigantic, a race of patagonians might be founded. He dismounted, therefore, and entering into conversation with the young giantess, was delighted to learn that she was only nineteen years old, unmarried, and that her father was a humble cobbler. Hereupon he sat down and wrote the following note to the colonel of his guards:—"You are to marry the bearer of this note to the tallest of my grenadiers. Take care that the ceremony be performed immediately and in your presence. You must be responsible to me for the execution of this order. 'Tis absolute, and the least delay will make you a criminal in my sight."

The king gave this letter to the young woman, without informing her of its contents; and ordered her to deliver it punctually according to the directions, and not to fail, as it was an affair of great consequence: he afterwards made her a handsome present and continued his route.

The young woman, who had not the least suspicion that it was the king who had spoken to her, considering it unimportant by whom the letter was delivered, so that it was punctually forwarded to its destination, made a bargain with an old woman of her acquaintance, whom she charged with the commission, laying an express injunction on her to say she had it from a man of such a garb and appearance. The old woman faithfully executed her message. The colonel, surprised at the contents of the letter, could not reconcile them with the age and figure of the bearer, yet the order being peremptory he thought he could not safely delay its execution, and he therefore concluded that his master intended to punish the soldier for some misdemeanour by matching him so disagreeably. In short, the marriage was celebrated forthwith before him, to the great vexation of the grenadier, whilst the old woman, exulting with joy, assumed an air of the highest satisfaction.

Some time afterwards, on his return to Berlin, the king wished to see the couple he had ordered to be married. When they were presented to him he fell into a great passion. The colonel vainly endeavoured to pacify him, by justifying himself: the king was implacable till the reluctant bride confessed the truth, finishing her tale by raising her eyes to Heaven, and thanking Providence for conferring on her a benefit the more signal and acceptable because unexpected.

SCOTCH BANKING.—Scotch banking, so far as it possesses any peculiarities, and as we have again and again explained, rests on two or three great principles; such as the necessities of the country, the responsibility of the shareholders to the last farthing of their fortunes, the cautiousness of the directors, the universal practice of exchanging notes at short intervals, and, we may add, the public registration of real property, by which each landed proprietor's circumstances are known.—"Chambers' Journal."

CURE OF CANCER.—On the use of arsenic as an external application for the cure of cancer, M. Mance states that, in most of the cases in which it has been tried, mixed with ointment for the cure of cancer, either radical cures have been effected, or the extension of the disease has been checked. The secretions, says M. Mance, for some days after the administration of the remedy, give proofs of the presence of the arsenic, but none of the injurious effects of the poison are manifested in the system.

NEW PRIMER FOR A MUSKET.—A new primer for a musket, recently invented by Mr. Westley Richards, the well-known gunmaker, of Birmingham, has undergone a most effectual trial on board H. M. S. Excellent, at this port, for the last three months; and as Sir Thomas Hastings has recommended the Board of Admiralty to adopt it for the use of the navy, we should hope that this simple and ingenious invention will be secured to the Government. The following is a description of it:—The primer, which is intended to supersede the copper cap, is of a novel character, being made of papier mache, or millboard, and perfectly secured from damp or wet in its process of manufacture. It is one inch in length, half an inch wide, and the sixteenth of an inch in thickness, the form being slightly wedge shape. The application to the gun is most readily applied into a touch-hole suitable to it, instead of the common one or nipple; the priming-powder is concealed in the centre of the primer, and covered with tinfoil. The gun is fired in the ordinary manner, and for military and naval use it is decidedly superior to the copper cap, as, after the explosion, the primer is perfectly harmless; and on the deck of a ship, sailors without shoes cannot be injured by laceration of the feet, which must inevitably be the case from an exploded copper cap when on. Their cheapness and undecaying quality is also a great recommendation to them, at the same time they are perfectly impervious to damp or wet.—"Hampshire Telegraph."

HOW TO RENOVATE WORN-OUT FILES AND RASPS.—Allow me to lay before your readers a plan, often practised by me, for restoring, in a great measure, the sharpness of files and rasps, that have become abraded and filled up through use. Boil the file in a very strong solution of soda, or what is still better, soap-boilers' lees, which removes all the adherent dirt. It must then be allowed to remain for about half a minute in a solution composed of two parts of water and one part of nitric or muriatic acid; and after that washed with water, and slightly brushed over with oil of turpentine. To show the efficiency of the dilute acid in producing a keen edge on blunt instruments, dip therein a round-pointed needle, or worn knife, and the result will be satisfactorily seen.—Z. ROCKLINE, in the "Me-

In the early part of his acquaintance with Frederick the Great, when Quintus Icilius still went by the title of Hofrath, or aulic councillor, he was taking a ride one day with the king when they chanced to meet a clergyman mounted on a fine spirited horse, which he sat uncommonly well. "Only see Quintus," said Frederick, "how consequential yon parson looks on his bit of blood. Go to him and humble his pride a little." Quintus did not need bidding twice. He rode up to the clergyman.—"How is it, sir," said he "that you are riding such a fine horse whilst your lord and master was content with an humble ass?" "So should I be too," rejoined the witty son of the Church, "only his Majesty has since made all the asses aulic councillors, so that now there is none to be got."

The longest bridge in Spain is the Alcantara, stone, 1,920 feet; in France, the wooden bridge of Avignon, 1,710 feet; in Ireland, at Belfast, wood, 2,500 feet; in England, at Berwick, stone, 1,164, feet; Blackfriars, 995; Waterloo, 1,242; Westminster, 1,223; London, 930 feet; in Wales, Menai-bridge, 1,060 feet.

British News.

THE EARTHQUKE IN ENGLAND.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

At Stangeways, Broughton, Kersall, Prestwick, and the outskirts north of Manchester, the shock seems to have been very distinctly perceptible; and it is stated that there was scarcely a house in Broughton-lane in which the shock was not felt. At Suspension-bridge a lady terrified from the apprehension that thieves were in the house, opened the window and called the police. A policeman who was near assured her that she need feel no alarm as to thieves, as it was only an earthquke! At the Woodlands Higher Broughton, one gentleman, awakened by the shock, sprang out of bed, which he describes as swinging gently to and fro, from side to side, as if slung on ropes, the direction of this lateral motion being about east and west. After this swaying or swinging of the bed, which continued a few seconds, had subsided, it was succeeded by a very rapid tho' slight tremulous motion, which soon ceased. This gentleman found the time to be about five minutes before one o'clock. He could not at first comprehend the cause, and threw up the window to see what was the matter. He noticed that there was a slight breeze from the south east, and the moon was partly obscured by a passing cloud; but it was quite light, and all without seemed still. One of the servants was up sewing; she felt her chair rock under her and heard the stairs and furniture creaking; and, becoming alarmed, she opened the window, but saw or heard nothing more. At Kersall-moor the shock was felt by several residents, one of whom was thrown into a perspiration, while another awaking, and finding himself shaking very much, concluded that it was an attack of ague, and took physic to ward off what he supposed was the approach of the disorder! At Prestwich a gentleman was awakened by the shock, and experienced sensations similar to those described, which at the time he ascribed to an earthquake; but as no other member of the family had seen, heard, or felt anything, he attributed it to imagination, till he reached Manchester, and found the earthquake the topic of conversation.

At Ardwick, Longsight, Plymouth grove, and the district south of Manchester, the shock was felt, according to the accounts with somewhat less violence A gentleman in Smedley-lane felt the floor vibrate, and next morning he observed that the dust was in a heap in the centre of the room, as if drifted together. It does not appear that the shock materially damaged any of the buildings in Manchester or the vicinity.

The *Manchester Guardian*, in the account it gives of the earthquake, makes the following remarks on the state of the atmosphere as well as of the barometer about the time the event occurred:—"Almost all the persons who noticed the time concur in stating that it commenced from five to three minutes before one o'clock on Friday morning, and in one or two instances, we have heard of a sensation being experienced for an hour previously of an oppressive heat and closeness in the atmosphere. There was but little wind, and that from the south east. So far as we can learn, the barometer exhibited no remarkable fluctuations. Mr. Ronchetti, who resides in Salford, found his self-registering instrument, at 8 o'clock the preceeding evening, to indicate 29.50; and, after reading till about 2 o'clock in the morning (and he never felt or heard anything of the shock,) he set the instrument before retiring to rest, and it was then 20.70. We also learn that Doctor Dalton's barometer showed no unusual variation; and all the instruments of which we have heard appear to have gradually fallen during the night. One circumstance we may notice which may or may not be connected with the earthquake. About an hour previous, we observed that the moon, which was full at 6 o'clock on Thursday morning, although shining unclouded presented a dim and filmy appearance, as though a thin veil of cloud were drawn over the whole disc. In connection with this fact, we may mention, that perhaps an hour before the earthquke which caused so much alarm in the town in September, 1777, occurring about 11 o'clock on a Sunday morning, and causing the people to rush affrighted out of the churches and other places of worship, the sun tho' shining in a clear unclouded sky, was observed to be so dim as to be looked at steadily with the naked eye without dazzling the vision, and immediately after the earthquke the sun shone out again with great brilliancy."

The rumour mentioned in one of the papers of Saturday last, that several houses had been thrown in Preston, is destitute of foundation. It appears evident by the accounts from that quarter that the shock was somewhat more violent there than here, and it was felt about the same time—namely a few minutes before 5 o'clock. Its approach was intimated by an unnatural buzzing noise, gradually increasing louder and louder until the moment when the subterranean convulsion passed a given point, and then sound and the effects produced on the instant became very alarming; windows and doors rattling, nay the very houses apparently staggering to their foundations. The watchmen of the town and the public officers on night duty describe the sensation which it excited as awfully appalling, the ground appearing to them to be sinking under them, and themselves feeling as though they were descending to a great depth. The bells rang in several houses, and great alarm was experienced in many families.

The phenomenon appears to have been felt generally with greater severity in the north than here. At Kirkham, Blackpool, Poulton, Fleetwood, Whitehaven, Kendal, Ambleside, and Keswick, the shock was very sharp, and seems to have caused considerable consternation. The shock was experienced at Turton, near Bolton, and its neighbourhood, with considerable force. We have not heard of it having been perceived to the southward, of Ashton-underline; but a correspondent at Aston states—"Whilst awake in bed I felt four distinct oscillations, or rocking of the bed from east to west."

From the following paragraph, which appeared in the Blackburn Standard, it will be seen that the shock on Friday week was felt at Sladburn, a village situated about eight miles to the northward of Clithero:—"About eight o'clock, on the morning of Friday last, a person who was working in Sladburn church was suddenly alarmed by perceiving the ground under him to be shaken, and at the same time hearing the cracking of the roof; while the whole fabric of the church, with the pews, seemed to be trembling together. The chandelier in the centre of the church was so much agitated, that the chain was heard to rattle from which it was suspended. This was preceded by a noise outside the church like the rattling of a carriage; and the workmen at first supposing that it arose from this cause, actually ran to the door to see if they were passing. The effect lasted for a half a minute, and was probably a slight shock of an earthquake. The workmen on hearing the roof crack, and seeing the trembling of the church, was apprehensive, as the church is a very ancient structure, that it was giving way, and that the whole fabric was falling to the ground.

Fleetwood-on-Wyre, March 17.

This place was visited last night by two shocks of an earthquake, the former at 11 p. m. being so slight as to be scarcely heeded, but the latter which took place at 50 minutes past midnight, being so violent as to cause considerable alarm and to induce several persons to quit their houses at that late hour.

During the whole of yesterday afternoon the sky presented a gloomy and lowering appearance, so as to call forth the observation, "How like the appearance of an earthquake;" the air was unusually close and a dense haze hung over the sea to the N. W.—At the commencement of the shock last mentioned the watchman at the lower lighthouse heard a rumbling noise from the east, which soon appeared to approach the spot, and was immediately succeeded by a considerable vibration from below. A sound resembling subterranean thunder accompanied the tremulous motion of the ground, which lasted several seconds, during which the houses of the inhabitants were so shaken as to wake almost every inmate and cause several wine bottles, &c, to fall from the shelves. The upper light house in particular a high isolated column, was felt to rock quite sufficiently to alarm the light keeper.

The sea rose unusually high, and the Prince of Wales, steamer, which was on her voyage from Belfast to Fleetwood at the moment of the shock, encountered a suddenly boisterous sea, for which the captain could not account as the shock was not otherwise felt on board. The day is now extraordinarly fine and the temperature has risen 10 degrees since yesterday, as will appear from the following extract from a register kept on the spot:—

	Temperature. deg.	m.		Barometer.
March 17.—Noon ...	45	0	...	29.985
9 p. m. ...	50	2	...	30.095
March 17.—9 a. m ...	49	0	...	29.831
Noon ...	55	0	...	29.817."

COMETS.

As the attention of the public at the present moment is particularly directed towards the comet that has so unexpectedly made its appearance, I think it may be interesting to examine into a calculation I have some where seen, from which it was shown that probably through the agency of the comet called Halley's the general deluge related in the Mosaic account was accomplished. What data Dr. Halley had for stating that the comet named after him returned only once in 575½ years, I know not; assuming, however, the revolution of that comet to be as Dr. Halley states it, then I must confess the calculation marks the period of the Deluge in a most surprising manner, and proves the truth of the account we read of it in the Bible. The following is the data taken from the Bible:—

	Years.
From the Creation to the Deluge	1655
From the Deluge to the birth of Christ	2349
The age of the world at the Birth of Christ - - -	4004
The present century since the Birth of Christ - - -	1843
	5847
The comet that appeared in 1680, whose revolution is once in 575½ years, will return again in the year 2255¼, which from the present year is - - -	412½
The age the world will be on the comet's return, - - -	6259½

Noah entered the ark on the 17th day of the second month, when the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and it also rained forty days.

The waters prevailed on the earth 150 days, and on the 17th day of the seventh month the ark rested on Mount Ararat—being five months.

On the 27th day of the second month, in the following year, the earth had got sufficiently dry to allow Noah to land from the ark, being 12 months and 10 days from the commencement of the flood.

Reckoning back seven revolutions of this comet from the year 1680, when it was last seen, we bring it to the year 2349 before Christ, which was the time of the deluge, viz:—

	Years.
From the deluge to the Birth of Christ - - -	2349
From the Birth of Christ to the year the comet was last seen	1680
	4029
The comet's revolution once in 575½ years—seven revolutions is, therefore - - -	4028½
To which must be added half a year for mean time between the commencement and end of the deluge	½
Being the exact period, reckoning back to the deluge - - -	4029

The probability, therefore, seems confirmed that if the flood was occasioned by a comet, that it was by this. Some very celebrated writers on the subject of the deluge have ascribed it to the influence of a comet—amongst them Halley and Whiston. Dr. Halley ascribes the deluge to the influence of a comet approaching very near the Earth; and Whiston, in his *New Theory of the Earth*, endeavours to show, from many coincident facts, that a comet descending on the plane of the ecliptic towards its perihelion, did pass just before the Earth on the first day of the deluge. From the approximation of such a body, and the known laws of attraction, he accounts for all the phenomena of Noah's flood.—*London Times.*

HIGHLY PROMISING STATE OF THE WHEAT CROPS.

We have conversed with a gentleman who has had much experience in agriculture, and who frequently visits the corn Counties, on the general condition of the growing crop of grain, and avail ourselves of the gratifying information with which he has favoured us—the result of a careful inspection of the fields in the principal corn districts throughout the country. He assures us that the present appearance of the wheat crop is the most promising that he remembers to have ever witnessed at this season of the year, both as regards strength of plant, and forwardness of growth,—and that the harvest is likely to be the earliest, (probably by three or four weeks,) and the most productive, with which we have been favoured in England since the year 1827. With this prospect—low as the prices of wheat now are—the last average of the 18th instant being 47s. 6d. per quarter, or 5s. 11¼d. per bushel—the probability—he is strongly of opinion, is, that the prices must continue to decline, until 5s. a bushel, at the most, as an average price, will have to be submitted to, before the end of the year. He attributes the present fine appearance of the growing wheats chiefly to the superior preparation of the soil during the propitious summer of last year—as in 1826. We may add, that the land was never perhaps in better condition as a seed-bed for the spring-corn, since the spring of the corresponding season—1827, so that the opening prospect for the yield of oats and barley is equally promising.

The views of our informant (who had some time ago predicted a considerable fall in the price of grain, notwithstanding the decrease of the stock on hand, and irrespective of foreign supplies), appear also to be entertained, so far at least, by intelligent individuals engaged in the corn trade, who, though naturally anxious to obtain remunerative prices, candidly hold out no prospect of an advance. In the corn circular in our last publication, dated 21st instant, and may be deemed of the first authority, it is remarked:—

"Precarious as the corn trade has been for some time past, it appears to become more irregular weekly, nothing occurring to render it capable of the least improvement, but rather to depress the value of every article. Such was the case at our market to-day; for though we had a moderate attendance of buyers, wheat, of all descriptions, was offered freely at a decline of 2s. per 70 lbs. from the rates of last week; and had sales been practicable, beyond a mere retail amount, several holders appeared disposed to accept even lower terms. Flour was also more difficult to sell than usual, and generally somewhat cheaper."

In the corn circular of Messrs R. Makin & Sons, dated Friday last, it is also remarked:—

"We have experienced in every department of the corn trade this morning, another excessively dull, heavy and uninteresting market. In wheat, a few casual sales of very limited amount appeared to be the only transactions notified to day; and though holders were not generally disposed to submit to any material decline from the low rates previously noticed, a slight abatement, notwithstanding, was partially conceded. Flour was also in very slow request, and all descriptions rather cheaper."

It is impossible, after the long depression of trade, (now somewhat happily reviving,) and the consequent want of adequate employment of masses of our industrial classes,—after, too, the perils and expenses in which the country has recently been involved both at home and abroad,—it is impossible, we say, to withhold our thankfulness for the prospect now before us of an abundant harvest from our own immediate soil. The general good and contentment of the community will thus be promoted; and though some sacrifices will have to be submitted to in consequence by individuals here and there, no general benefit can arise without some loss or inconvenience to particular interests. Much, however, may be done to avert any severe pressure from this state of things, by the general introduction of the most approved manures in sufficient quantity, which, by giving increased fertility to our home soils, would, to a certain extent, overcome the precarious nature of our climate, and, by increased production on a given area, be tantamount to an extension of our territorial surface. This is a subject of great national importance, though hitherto almost wholly neglected or overlooked, even by our most celebrated agricultural societies. We shall probably be enabled, ere long, to submit a communication upon it, addressed to a distinguished statesman, from the pen of the intelligent gentleman to whom we are indebted for our present information on the wheat crop, and founded on facts and experiments that have fallen within his own knowledge and that of others conversant with and interested in agricultural improvements.

Wednesday was the anniversary of the birth of Lord Melbourne, when his Lordship attained his 64th year, having been born on the 15th of March 1779. A select circle saw on a visit to his Lordship, who remains at Brocket Hall.

The Duke of Wellington has invited the whole of the officers of the 7th Dragoon Guards to dine with his Grace at Apsley House, this evening, after the review of that regiment by the Noble Duke, this day at Woolwich.

ARRIVAL OF A BLACK PRINCE AND PRINCESS.—Among the passengers landed at Southampton on Monday, from the West India packet the Tay, were two persons of colour, styling themselves as the Prince and Princess Louis Napoleon Christophe, of St. Domingo. Their highnesses came from St. Thomas's, having been visiting many of the West India Islands for pleasure, and have arrived in this country in the same pursuit. The prince is perfectly black, with extraordinary thick lips, and very broad nose, and appears to be about 60 years of age. He states himself to be a full colonel in the national guard of St. Domingo. Their highnesses are honouring this town with a visit until to-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, when they take their departure in a *third class train*, at special desire of the prince. Prince Louis Napoleon is brother of Christophe, who was King of Hayti. He has nothing to indicate, by his appearance or manners, either rank or station above the common run of negroes. His baggage, of which he has a large quantity, is all directed "Prince Christophe." The prince evinced on his voyage a great penchant for brandy, and when under its influence caused much amusement, and inconvenience to the passengers and officers of the ship.—*Evening paper.*

FIXING PRINCE ALBERT.—The lawn in front of Dulwich College is exceedingly well kept, and, in order to preserve it, the public are requested to keep on the gravel walk, and there is a custom among the boys of the college to fine any one they can detect transgressing this rule. Prince Albert and one of his equerries visited the gallery on Saturday last, and, dismounting at the chief entrance, walked on forbidden lawn up to the college, which being seen by one or two boys, they forthwith went to the equerry, and told him he had incurred a fine of 6d. which he readily paid. "I saw t'other chap a doing the same," said one of the hopefuls, and going up to the prince, told him he wanted 6d. of him also, which pulling out his purse, t'other chap laughingly paid. The confusion of the youth, on being told that it was the husband of our Queen that he thus accosted, may be imagined, not described.—*Sunday Times.*

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.—The Commission of Enquiry has not yet made either its general report or the private reports on the cases of individuals who had appealed to the Treasury against the decision of the Board of Customs, and whose memorial had been referred by the Treasury to the Commission of Inquiry.—Meanwhile a Committee of the Board of Customs is actively engaged in a practical enquiry into the working of the whole system under which the frauds had grown up, and such salutary rules are issued from time to time as are best calculated to prevent the recurrence of them. We may here state that Messrs. Cabbs and Bond, landing waiters, the former acting landing surveyor, have been placed under suspension. It is right, however, to add, that neither of these officers has been charged with participation in the fraud.

Mr. Fitzroy Kelly has been elected for Cambridge by a majority of 18 over Mr. Foster—the numbers being 703 and 685. Foster was ahead till after 2 o'clock. At that hour he had about 50 majority.—The conservatives made a spirited rally, however, and came up in such numbers as ensured their final triumph.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—This wealthy and enterprising company have now twelve splendid vessels employed in the conveyance of mails and passengers to the West Indies comprising St. Thoma's, Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Havannah, Vera Cruz, Carthagena, Laguayra, Puerto, Cabello, and various intermediate places, a range many thousand miles in extent, notwithstanding which the vessels arrive and depart from the different ports with a regularity that exceeds anything hitherto recorded in the annals of steam-navigation, even in voyages where hundreds are not equal to the thousands of miles here traversed. These were the airy visions or broad jokes of times but just gone by; but are now an unthought-of convenience. From an authentic source we learn last week, it appears that the power of the machinery and the capability of the vessels have been calculated with so much skill and accuracy, that on the outward voyage, allowing twenty-two days, three arrived at St. Thoma's before they were due, two, on the very day, and on the sixth no return has yet been received. On the homeward voyage, for which twenty-five days are allowed, three arrived at Falmouth before date; one at the date, and only two after date. When the varied and mighty impediments attendant on the perilous art of navigation are considered, this regularity is truly astonishing; for it should be remembered, that this is not an isolated case of punctuality in one mariner, but a decisive proof of first rate seamanship in all—each of the commanders being entitled to his laurels. England the metropolis of invention, claims another triumph as a distinguished maratime nation—another peaceful achievement for the pen of history. What better test could be given that the management of this company is in the hands of scientific and practical men of consummate ability, whose sound judgment cannot fail to secure the confidence of a scrutinizing public, thereby realizing for the spirited shareholders those pecuniary advantages which all meritorious and stupendous undertakings deserve.

DEPARTURE OF AN IRON STEAMER FOR THE EAST.—The Iron steamer the Royal Sovereign, formerly running between Liverpool and Glasgow, having been bought by a merchant, sailed on Thursday, under the command of Captain Pender, for Singapore. She will call at Rio de Janeiro, and thence steam and sail to her destination. She will, we understand, be employed on the coast of China, and sail between Hong Kong and the newly opened Chinese port. She took out several passengers, and a full complement of engineers, stores, &c., who are under engagement for a period of years.

MORE CHINESE SILVER.—On Tuesday afternoon five waggons, escorted by a strong party of the 10th Regiment, arrived at the Royal Mint, from the terminus of the Southampton Railway, at Nine Elms, with twenty tons of the Chinese silver, in value 750,000 dollars, brought over from China by Her Majesty's ship Columbine, which arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday morning. The silver, which is in lumps, in the shape of an egg cut in half, is packed in boxes about two feet in length and one and a half in height, 425 in number. The official authorities were in readiness at the Mint for the purpose of receiving it, and the usual formalities having been gone through, it was deposited in the same bullion storehouse as that in which the consignment brought over by the Modeste brig is placed, making in all nearly 2,000,000 dollars.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH BRAZIL.—Our intelligence from Brazil is of a contradictory character, but we prefer facts to speculations. We are informed, in our correspondence, that every obstacle is thrown in the way of our special envy, by the anti-slavery and the French party, in his progress towards the accomplishment of a successful treaty; but we learn also, that the increase duty of 20 per cent. placed upon the merchandize of other nations, will not be charged upon that of Great Britain, or her dependencies. For these reasons we believe that an advantageous treaty will result from the negotiations of Mr. Ellis, affording to Great Britain an ample inlet for her produce, and to Brazil a vast market for its agricultural productions.—*London Journal Commerce.*

SUGAR SILVER.—A parliamentary paper, delivered on Tuesday morning, shows that the quantity of silver imported from China in Her Majesty's ship Conway, in January, 1842, amounted to 2,001,200 dollars, weighing 146,639 lb. 2oz. 5dwt. gross, the standard weight of which was 148,526lb. 4oz. 2dwt. This, sold from the Mint, realized £440,729. 10s. 6d., at the respective prices of 59¾d., 59¾d., and 59½d. per ounce. There was no charge for melting the silver, Mr. Mathison, the Mint refiner, under the sanction of the Treasury, having undertaken to defray all expenses, in consideration of being allowed 3½ grains of gold (less than 10 per cent.) on every pound weight gross of silver. The gross weight of gold extracted therefrom was 3,530oz. 1dwt. 17gr.: allowance to Mr. Mathison, after deducting 10 per cent., 940oz. 13dwt. 9gr., leaving 1,589oz. 8dwt. 21gr. The expense of transporting the treasure from Portsmouth to the Mint was £200 15s. 8d. Gratuities to Mint officers, clerks, porters, &c., for extra exertions, £165 15s. 8d. The amount which the gold produced, at £3 17s. 9d. per oz., was £6,723 0s. 4d. By sending the silver to the Mint, instead of selling it at the market at the estimated price 59¾d. per ounce, the Mint obtained a profit of £653 12s. 9d.

EXTRAORDINARY PERSEVERANCE.—The Rev. W. Cary, curate of Ottleigh, in Devonshire, completed, in the year 1809, a work, entitled "A system of Divinity," which extends to 26 volumes. He first attempted to publish it by subscription, but not succeeding, he formed the singular resolution of printing it by his own hand labour. To effect this, he purchased as many worn out and cast-off types of a country printer as were sufficient to set up two pages, and made a press for himself. With these materials he went to work in 1795, performing every operation himself, and working off page by page. He struck off 40 copies of the first 100 pages, 26 of which he distributed among the universities, the bishops, the Royal Society, and the reviewers. Disappointed at not receiving the encouragement he expected from this proceeding, he resolved to spare himself any farther expense of paper upon those before whom he had thrown pearls in vain; and as he had only reserved 14 copies of the 40 with which he had commenced, 14 only he continued to print, and at the end of 12 years of unremitting toil, he finished the 26 volumes—a rare monument for the bibliomaniacs of the next century! A parallel to the above is to be found in Fransham, the Norwick pagan, who died in 1811. He one day made this remark—"Every man has some great object which he wishes to accomplish, and why should I not have mine? I will choose such an one as no mortal being ever yet chose; I will get a cup and ball, and I will catch the ball on the spiked end 666,666 times." And this he actually accomplished.—*West of England Conservative.*

SINKING DIFFERENCES.—At a recent meeting of the Bristol Auxiliary Bible Society, the first resolution was proposed by "the Very Rev. DR. LAMB, Dean of Bristol," and seconded by "the Rev. JAMES STARTLEY, Wesleyan Minister;" the second resolution was proposed by "the Rev. ANDREW BRANDRAM," and seconded by "the Rev. GEORGE HENRY DAVIS, Baptist Minister." It is needless to add, that two of these individuals have the right to the title of Reverend, while the other two have none whatever; but yet in ordinary minds how can we expect that the proper distinction will be made? This is, of itself, sufficient reason why Clergymen should abstain from attending these meetings. How a dignitary of the Church can offer up solemn prayer to God for deliverance from schism (as he was bound to do) on Wednesday, and on Thursday deliberately unite with those whose whole lives are employed in leading men to commit that sin, is more than we can understand.—*English Churchman.*

NEW FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH.—A neat Gothic structure, recently erected in St. Martin's-le-Grand, was on Sunday opened for the first time as a place of public worship by the French Protestants resident in London. The old Church, formerly the hospital of St. Anthony, stood in Threadneedle-street, and has been swept away by the improvements now in progress in that part of the city. The new building is of an unpretending style, exceedingly neat, and capable of accommodating about 300 persons. The altar-piece—a design by Fogo, representing Joseph of Arimathea receiving the body of Christ—has been presented to the Church by Mr. MOXHAY, of the University-street, Commerce; and it is understood that several French merchants resident in the metropolis have liberally contributed towards the erection of the Church. The Church was crowded to excess. The establishment of a French Protestant Church in London owes its origin to Edward VI., the youthful and munificent founder of Christ's Hospital. The eastern wall of the present building bears the following inscription:—Eglise Française Protestante, fondee par Edouard VI., 1550."—*St. James's Chronicle.*

Communications.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Telegraph—

SIR,—It is an old saying that he who strives to benefit his fellow man, with the hope of having his intentions honestly appreciated, strives in vain.

I have often been constrained to feel the truth of this; but never so much inclined to admit the maxim to my mind as a general rule, without an exception, as after reading the remarks (undersigned by Messrs. Emery, Harding, and M'Grath.) in your number of the eighth, called forth by my friendly suggestions published in that of the 1st inst.

Is it necessary to tell you sir, that my heart sank within me, as I read and thought of the flagrant ingratitude of these three hitherto respected Gentlemen?—Would not the breast of any man possessed of ordinary sensibilities of the human race, yearn, on being assured that he was stigmatized as a "midnight robber" and "cowardly assassin" for expressing honest sentiments, which *literally* tended to elevate those very persons who had proclaimed the slander?

The truth is Mr. Editor, an enemy has crept in amongst us, and has led these Gentlemen to believe that my language was intended to be figurative and ironical, and thus the seeds of discord have been sown in their hearts; while their growth and full developement is to be promoted, by closing your columns against me. A house divided against itself cannot stand, and he hopes by preventing a timely explanation from me, to frustrate our design of elevating J. M. Connell, Esq. to the Executive Council Chamber; and in short leave us to console ourselves as many have done before us, with the words of the Poet—

Many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its fragrance in the desert air.

I conscientiously thought that His Excellency would be better able not only to appreciate the real character of our Representative, by an ocular demonstration of his principal supporters; but would thus have a satisfactory sample of his entire constituency. I therefore in the integrity of my heart, made the suggestions in your's of the first instant, while I had the fullest conviction that they would convey the real truth to every discriminating mind. I do not by this avowal however, hope to steer entirely free of suspicion or even animadversion. I have done with looking for justice from mankind, and I doubt not some will find, or think they find, in this humble and peace-making communication, something not literally expressed; and will unhesitatingly denounce me, at least in their hearts, as a reptile that like the asp carries poison under his tongue.

I would however, ere I conclude, ask Messrs. Emery, Harding, and M'Grath, if they would not have felt their confidence and friendship grossly insulted if J. M. Connell, Esq. (a man whom I have ever considered after their own hearts,) instead of returning thanks for the kind and friendly expressions of the 205 magistrates and others, had directed his amanuensis to proclaim them through the public journals "midnight robbers" and "cowardly assassins"? But how different was his course:—he received the address of the 205 magistrates and others as literal—his heart warmed with gratitude towards them—he recollected that they had been instrumental in grafting him into the family of Ireland's O'Connell; and while he returned thanks for their expression of confidence and sympathy, he in the fullness of his heart renewed his early and frequent assertions of his determination to do his duty to his constituency.

It now only remains for me to supplicate for a place in your columns. Messrs. Emery, Harding, and M'Grath have, to be sure, requested that I may not be admitted to this privilege, unless I avow my real name. But, Mr. Editor, it appears to me that these gentlemen have asked more than an independent impartial editor could grant, even tho' they had better grounds. It has heretofore been your practice to admit communications to your columns over fictitious signatures; nor have some of them been sparing in their animadversions. How then can these gentlemen in reason expect you to rescind a rule which has thus become common, to gratify their private feelings?

It is unnecessary, however, I conceive, to discuss this question at present; as I doubt not you will readily perceive that this once exhibited in your columns, Messrs. Emery, Harding, and M'Grath will be willing to extend the hand of friendship to its author whenever their discrimination leads them to identify his person and real name with, sir, your humble servant,

An eye witness of most of the proceedings connected with the late election in and for the County of Carleton.

Woodstock, 10th April, 1843.

To the Editor of the Saint John Chronicle.

SIR,—The Editor of the Woodstock Telegraph has refused to admit the foregoing communication into his columns. Aware that he was under the guidance, or rather enchanted by that party represented by Messrs. Emery, Harding, and M'Grath, in the communication to which the above alludes, I took the precaution to give him a gentle hint of his former course with regard to the admission of articles over fictitious signatures into his paper.—This hint was suggested by request of the three above named gentlemen, that I might not be again admitted to his columns without an avowal of my real name. I understood it, and procured an elaborate tissue to be composed in order to assure his correspondent against his senses, that he, the editor, was acting upon a rule which he had not only promulgated through his paper, but which he had ever enforced. This tissue was published, and, I doubt not, most of the readers of the Telegraph disbelieve. The editor of the Telegraph knows Messrs. Emery, Harding and M'Grath, as well as your correspondent, and I think (however rash others may deem my doubt,) that he has discrimination enough to believe that few persons in this community would be willing to have their names placed publicly in opposition to three such persons. Indeed I cannot think of such a thing, and therefore beg that you will do me the favour to publish the above communication, addressed to the editor of the Telegraph, verbatim, together with this, as explanatory of your reason for so doing.

Your obedient servant,

An Eye Witness, &c.

Woodstock, 22d April, 1843.

SALE EXTRAORDINARY.

Mr. Philpot has received instructions to dispose of the following unique lots, at the Head Quarter Office, Head Quarters, Fredericton. They will be found particularly worthy the attention of members of the Provincial Parliament, and gentlemen aspiring to that distinguished position:

LOT No. 1—A quantity of promises got up by a fine female artist, and especially adapted for electioneering purposes. They were a short time since the property of a little knotty would-be sanctified club; but the use of them having been superceded by a more recent invention, affords an opportunity to any gentleman desirous of "serving his country" to possess himself of some superior articles. They have been a little *broken* by those who last used them, but in other respects they are as good as new.

LOT No. 2—A large bundle of Integrity, Honor and Consistency, in the shape of Promissory Notes and Bills at sight, endorsed by several gentlemen whose *words* are as good as their *bonds*.

LOT No. 3—L. A. W's plausibility, it being of no further service to the hon. member. This article will be found of great utility to any young adventurer about to commence business on his own account.

LOT No. 4—A fine set of "independent" principles of the highest quality, formerly in the possession of a late M. P. P., and which, tho' long in use, are none the worse for the wear. Any gentleman having the ambition of a seat in the Assembly, and deeming "principle" to be of any value, may find this lot worth his notice.

WORKS PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.

"A new series of sayings and doings" by a late member of the P. P.

"How to receive, and how to deceive, or the best way to pocket cash," by a Member of Parliament.

"Hope deferred," set to a melancholy strain, with additions by an old author.

"A treatise on wordy war," and "an essay on irritability" by an old inhabitant.

"Sorrow and sarcasm, or a tear and a smile," by an old correspondant.

"Honeyless and stingless, or the wasp" by an editor, formerly of Halifax.

"The art of teazing" by an Irishman.

These valuable works will be ready for delivery before the forthcoming election, and to be had of all the booksellers, stationers, and at the drug stores.

Alexander M'Avity,

KEEPS on hand a constant supply of SPARS, of all sizes, OAR RAFTERS, Boom Poles, and Shipping Shingles.—For sale at the rear of North slip, York Point.

April 14, 1843.

Seraphine for sale.

A Neatly constructed and good toned SERAPHINE, well adapted either for House music, or a small place of worship. The instrument may be examined on application to the subscriber at his residence King's square. Terms moderate.

14th April. S. B. HUMBERT.

Bank Stock.

8 SHARES of the Capital STOCK of the Bank of New-Brunswick, for sale. Enquire at this Office. *March* 10

India Rubber Shoes.

THE subscriber has just received, an assortment of **India Rubber Shoes**, of all sizes, which he offers for sale together with his stock of Dry Goods, at Reduced Prices, at the Phœnix House, Prince William street.

J. HORSFALL.

St. John, March 24, 1843.

FOR BOSTON.

First Trip!

THE Steamer *NORTH AMERICA* being put in fine order, will leave Saint John on Monday, the 10th instant, for BOSTON, touching at EASTPORT, which place she will leave at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 11th inst.—For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

April 4. JAMES WHITNEY.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 5, 1843.

CITY AFFAIRS.—In consequence of a communication from the Trustees of corporation property, intimating their discontinuance of Mr. PARTELOW as their Receiver, a special council was called on Saturday last. The matter was taken up, but after a conference with the Trustees finally deferred to Wednesday last, when the Council again met, and immediately after proceeding to business received the resignation of JOHN R. PARTELOW, Esqr. which is contained in the following communication to the Board:

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce to the Common Council, that after a consultation with many of my best friends, to avoid a collision between the Board and the Trustees, I have come to the determination of resigning my office as Chamberlain of the city, and I now place it at the disposal of the Common Council, in order that they may appoint a Successor.

After an uninterrupted service of sixteen years in that capacity, and receiving the most unqualified approbation until a very late period of my conduct in the discharge of its important duties not only from the numerous Chief Magistrates who during that time have respectively filled the Civic Chair, but also from the Common Council and the public at large, I ask permission to submit a few remarks upon city matters, many of which particularly apply to myself.

It is not my wish to go at large into the reasons, which first shook and afterwards totally destroyed the city credit, but that public clamor and the most unfounded calumnies industriously encouraged and propagated through the medium of some of the Penny press, were in a great measure the instruments of bringing about this great public calamity, all reasonable and reflecting men cannot avoid believing;—at the same time I am bound freely to confess, that for the last few years, the expenditures authorized by the Common Council, and the improvements paid for property on expired leases, although generally attributable to *the pressure from without*, caused such an enormous increase of the debt, as upon reflection could not be justified; and that I feel persuaded unless some efficient relief could have been obtained, to which I shall hereafter advert, the credit of the city must inevitably have sunk, even without the other causes to which I have before alluded.

The Common Council will recollect that up to April 1841, the city credit stood upon most pre-eminent grounds, and to that period I was allowed the usual commission of 5 per cent. on all expenditures; but for some time previously I had in many cases expressed a desire to be placed upon a salary, not only to individual members of the board, but also to Committees appointed for such purposes—yet no action of the Common Council was had until the new board met in 1841, when it was determined that I should receive for my services for that year the sum of £750; an amount I candidly admit beyond what I conceived they would grant me. Feeling grateful for such a generous allowance, I willingly responded to the calls made upon me by several members of the board, that there should be no relaxation of my exertions to meet promptly all demands—but on the contrary, I would feel it the more imperative upon me to sustain the public credit; because, if embarrassements should soon follow my being placed on a salary, an inference would arise, that to preserve it, had ceased to be my particular interest.

The position of the Corporation at this time was a most critical one; having to meet over £10,000 due in April for damages awarded to parties by assessment in the Burnt District so called; a large floating debt for services and expenditures in 1840, ordered for payment at the expiration of the year ending in April 1841; improvements to pay for which had expired; a new Steamboat in the course of erection; demands to a large amount for payment of Corporation Bonds and securities due; besides many other, and particularly the interest due on the debt the first June following. I felt that to meet these heavy and unprecedented claims in so short a period was a task of no ordinary magnitude, and that unless a loan could be negotiated abroad for a large amount, to provide for a part at least, as well as to pay off other persons who held over due bonds, and who could call for payment at any one moment, it would be impossible to grapple with the difficulties.

The project for a loan abroad was accordingly entertained in Common Council, and a committee were appointed to negotiate with the Branch Bank of British North America established here, understanding that a very large surplus of the paid up Capital in England was unemployed, and upon a conference with the Manager, who received the proposition favourably, in which he was unanimously supported by the local branch of Directors, a confidence was felt by us all, that the recommendation of the Branch to the Court in London would be successful, and that the loan would speedily be obtained from that establishment upon security being given for its ultimate repayment.

Under these circumstances, and entertaining scarcely any doubt that I would speedily be reimbursed for any obligations or advances I entered into from the contemplated loan, I determined to meet the various demands to the utmost of my abilities, and accordingly I very soon found that I had incurred personal responsibilities on public account to the extent of £10,000 and upwards;—in doing so, and in the meantime an answer was received from England, that the Court of Directors, altho' they had no doubt of the security, considered that it was not a proper investment for them to make.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that this information was received by me with much concern, and how to meet the engagements I had entered into I could not discover. That I have been subject to enormous losses and vexations in doing so, which scarcely any thing can repay, others know as well as myself; but in taking the stand I did on that occasion, I was influenced by no other motives than those of the public good, and I can truly say, that if the negotiation for the loan had succeeded, I sho'd have looked back to it as the proudest period of my life; but the difficulties were not to terminate here. The credit still remained unimpaired, when the calamitous conflagration in November 1841, destroyed a large part of the Town, and among the rest the New Market House, a source of large revenue to the Corporation. This gave the first direct blow to the credit, altho' at my suggestion £3000 had been insured upon it, which otherwise would have been an entire loss to the city. His Excellency the Lt. Governor hearing that great distress prevailed in the city came down from Fredericton immediately after the fire took place—a public meeting was called, which was numerously and respectably attended—a project was determined upon of giving employment thro' the winter to the thousands of the labouring population then even *without food*, and an advance was asked for from the Government towards this object.

At that meeting the Corporation debt was spoken of, but without any degree of doubt of its ultimate safety, and on that occasion His Honor Judge Parker intimated the propriety of getting a loan from England to pay it off *at a reduced* rate of interest under the Provincial guarantee, which was favourably entertained. But if such an application were to be made, it must be manifest that the credit of the city must still be sustained, and how was this to be done when about £2700 interest had to be met with on the first of the following month December.

Warrants to the extent of £2500 were issued by the Government to provide for the expenses of employing the distressed labourers, and I was directed by the Common Council to take from that sum what was necessary to meet the interest, in addition to other resources, which were then small indeed.—The interest was therefore paid in this way, leaving the weekly dues for the numerous labourers to be got from sources totally unavailable. Mercantile difficulties having occurred, and money having become scarce to a degree hitherto unprecedented, still I continued borrowing upon my own responsibility and with the full knowledge of the Board, British silver and Corporation Notes to extent of £2000, concurring that at any sacrifice I must go before the Legislature with claims which we could not do if the monies given by Government were not forthcoming when required for the purposes intended.

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The application for the loan however failed. A part of the city Press came out decidedly against it, representing that *the City was in danger—the whole Property was to be mortgaged—Public Meetings were called*—and such an expression of alarm took place, that no action was had by the House on the petition of the Common Council.

The sequel we are all acquainted with, but I yet entertain the hope and expectation that all the Creditors will be paid 20s. in the pound with interest.

I must now briefly advert to one other point—and that is—I have been blamed for obeying the orders of the Common Council in so promptly heretofore paying their orders. If this be a fault, I frankly acknowledge it—But that I ever encouraged expenditure on a large scale, I defy any one of the present or former Boards to assert—on the contrary, the repeated written communications I have made to the common council from time to time, *now matters of record*, clearly show the embarrassments I laboured under, and the heavy personal responsibilities I was constantly incurring to meet their orders and engagements. And besides I have frequently stated to the Board itself, and I now appeal to some of the present members for the correctness of the assertion, that they were expending entirely too much, and that I knew of no way if they persisted, to provide for the increased and increasing demands. When the last Steamer was contemplated to be built, I remonstrated beyond what I conceived was my duty, but it was of no avail.

I before stated that the common council could not nor cannot be justified for incurring so heavy a debt, but it must be remembered that from 1835 to 1841, and particularly in the intermediate period between those years, the same system by which they were actuated, pervaded this whole continent. The most extravagant projects and gross delusions were the order of the day. The Bridge Company and other corporations were formed, by which immense sums of money were sunk. The Mercantile community did not escape the contagion, as unhappily it has been made too manifest, and the Province itself indulged in larger appropriations than the circumstances of the country could warrant, which have produced much embarrassment and destruction of credit. How then can it be wondered at that a popular body like the common council should also fall into the error ? *but the people now blame them* for having done the very things they asked for—*an opinion formed after the event.* If however the common council had listened to some of the go ahead applications that were made to them, such as the project (to mention one of them) of throwing a Bridge from the extremity of Union or Morris street across the Flats, to connect the city with Little River in the Parish of Simonds, the city would have been £250,000 in debt, if money could have been found, instead of the present liabilities.

I now take leave of the Common Council, thanking them and their predecessors for the confidence they have reposed in me.

Respectfully submitted,

J. R. PARTELOW.

St. John, May 4, 1843. *Chamberlain.*

Time was given until 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, to receive the applications of parties desirous of filling the vacancy, at which hour eleven communications had been received. After another conference with the Trustees, the Board proceeded to the appointment, when THOMAS MERRITT, Esquire, was duly elected Chamberlain of the city for the ensuing year, at a salary of £250.

THE FRESHET.—The rise of water in the river this spring has been more rapid and higher than for the last thirteen years. It has consequently done more or less damage in all parts of the Province, by carrying away barns, bridges, fences, timber, logs, &c., about 2000 of the latter broke adrift and came through the falls on Saturday night and Monday. A large quantity of cord wood has also been lost. The slips around the harbour since the rise of water, have been filled with trees, timber, brush, &c., giving evidence of destruction caused by the freshet in the upper part of the country. Many of the Mills that have escaped damage are obliged to suspend operations, in consequence of their water-wheels being completely immersed. We learn from Fredericton that the waters are subsiding. The following is from the *Woodstock Telegraph* on that subject :

"The late heavy snow storms, as we anticipated have caused a remarkable rise of water in the St. John and all its tributary streams, which has led to a great loss of property, by the destroying of mill-dams, breaking of booms, setting timber adrift, and carrying away bridges. Houses have been moved, and barns carried off. From all we can learn the rapid rise of water has been unprecedented. On Sunday the bridge over Bull's Creek, about five miles below Woodstock, was carried away, so that it was impassable for the Stage to proceed to Fredericton. It was immediately put into a state of temporary repair, but was not passable before Wednesday morning, when Mr. Tupper, with that promptitude and attention, which he has ever paid to the interests of the public since his connection with the Stage business, despatched his Stage for Fredericton, where we understand it has not yet reached, in consequence of three other bridges, those over Long's, Kelly's, and Gardner's Creeks, having been swept away by the jamming of the ice. The bridges over Nackawick and Innes' Mills stream are also gone. Mr. Palmer of Prince William, had his barn, in which his waggons, stage, &c. were housed, carried off. Mr. Galon, of Nackawick, had his house, a large two story building, moved round and the chimney thrown down. The Maduxnekick bridge was at one time in great danger owing to a great body of ice and an immense quantity of timber that came down together. It was thought on Friday morning that Houlton bridge could not stand. Fears were entertained for the safety of the Restook bridge. Next week, no doubt, we shall have a fuller account of the damages done. We observe that the rise of water is not confined to this Province. In several of the Eastern States great loss of property has arisen from extraordinary high freshets. Upper Canada has suffered much from the same cause.

Mr. Corrigan, Mail carrier between Woodstock and Fredericton, left the latter place for Woodstock with the English Mail for Canada on Wednesday afternoon and did not reach there, notwithstanding his unwearied perseverance, until Friday morning.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—On Sunday morning, the body of Mr. N. Townsend, of this city, Block-maker, was discovered among the rocks at the Back Shore below the Barracks, with the throat cut from ear to ear. The body was quite stiff and cold when discovered ; and it is supposed the unfortunate man committed self-destruction in a fit of insanity, he having been in a very low and desponding state for some time past, induced by the want of employment and the severe pressure of the times.—*New Brunswick.*

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—The following gentlemen were elected Directors at this Bank on Monday last :—Dr. Boyd, L. H. Deveber, R. F. Hazen, Hon. Hugh Johnston, N. Merritt, W. P. Ranney, C. C. Stewart, George Swinney, Esquires. Thomas Leavitt, Esq. has since been re-elected President. The Stockholders voted an allowance of £150 to the President for his services during the past year.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—The following gentlemen were elected Directors at this Bank on Tuesday last :—John Duncan, I. L. Dodell, Mark Dole, Hon. R. L. Hazen, D. J. M'Laughlin, A. S. Perkins, Hon. Charles Simonds, James Travis, A. W. Whipple, Wm. O. Smith, Wm. Jack, Wm. Parks, and Stephen Gerow : The four last are new Directors. The Stockholders voted the President £350 for the past year's services.

At the annual Meeting of the Members of the SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK, held on Tuesday the 25th April instant, the following Gentlemen were chosen Trustees of that Institution for the ensuing year :

The Hon. Ward Chipman, the Hon. Hugh Johnston, John Ward, Junior, Robert W. Crookshank, Robert F. Hazen, James Kirk, and Frederick A. Wiggins, Esquires. And the Hon. Ward Chipman was subsequently re-appointed President thereof.—*Courier.*

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the *Saint John Hotel Company*, held at the Saint John Hotel, 1st instant, the following gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the current year.—Thomas Nisbet, John Rhodes, Thos. E. Millidge, William Wright, and James Malcolm, Esquires.—And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, Thomas Nisbet, Esq. was re-elected President.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the *St. John Debating Society*, on Wednesday evening last :—Mr. S. M. Chamberlain, President ; Mr. George Youngbusband, Vice President ; Mr. Wm. Jaffrey, Secretary ; Mr. John Bowes, Treasurer.

We understand that the members of this Society have concluded to admit visitors by ticket. If so we may expect an occasional treat.

Subject for discussion on Wednesday evening—Benefits of Banking.

OREGON TERRITORY.—It is expected that a detachment of the Royal Sappers and Miners will be selected at Woolwich, the head quarters of the corps and proceed under the command of an officer of the Royal engineers, to North America, to be employed in taking a survey of that portion of the long disputed part of the country termed the Oregon territory, which has lately been settled upon through the intervention of Lord Ashburton as belonging to Great Britain. This step, if adopted, cannot fail to afford great satisfaction, as by that means a clear and distinct line would be drawn for the guidance of the present and future generations as to the extent of our North American possessions bordering on the United States, and remove all uncertainty on that subject, which again appears, by the recent intelligence from America, to have become a subject of discussion in the Senate of that country.

London Paper.

MOOSE.—These noble and gentle beasts have been abundant this winter, and have invited the slaughtering propensities of numerous Nimrods. Several carcases have been brought into Halifax market :—herds have been harrassed by the Wolves in New-Brunswick settlements :—and Canada papers have groaned under accounts of the fall of the Moose, repeatedly since the snow placed them at the mercy of the despots of the animal world. The wanton destruction of these natives of American wilds, should be a matter of regret :—they may soon disappear altogether before the reckless trackers :—it is a ambition, to seek to destroy a fine creature, whose death can be turned to no profitable account, whose life is harmless and ornamental, and whose unresisting habits plead to the generosity of the hunter.—*Halifax Gazette.*

A late Canada paper has the following on this subject :—

"I have often thought, and very, often have heard the remark made by others, that the indiscriminate slaughter of these noble and gentle animals that takes place in our neighbourhood every spring, serves as little of humanity as it does of the gallant spirit of true sportsmen. I have always looked on hunting and sporting of most kinds as something that required a certain amount either of skill, activity or courage, but the moose hunter only requires to be able to walk on snow shoes and to own or borrow a gun, (a pistol will do nearly as well) to be complete.—Thus equipped the veriest *cit* or *cockney* is, in this sport, equal to a veteran Nimrod. It may be ignorance or want of taste on my part, but really I have inclined to think that shooting an old pasture would be as noble an exploit, and attended with more danger, as the animal would be able to use its legs.

That the sportsman, who, in the course of his career, has probably hunted the tiger in India or the red deer in the Highlands of Scotland, can feel any gratification in such slaughter as we have lately read of—for no other purpose apparently than to leave the carcases to taint the atmosphere, is more than I can comprehend. To secure such an animal alive, would indeed be an object worthy of much exertion.

AFFRAY IN THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—The following particulars of a disgraceful and sanguinary affray, which occurred in the House of Representatives, we copy from a Philadelphia paper :—

The House of Representatives has been the theatre of a sanguinary and bloody affray. A fight occurred to the right of the Speaker's chair, between Edward M'Gowan, a member from the County of Philadelphia, and John B. Bratton, editor of the "States Capital Gazette."

The cause of the affray was an offensive article in the morning's Gazette, reflecting on Mr. M'Gowan.

The Gazette was laid upon the desks of members a little after ten o'clock, and the article above given was shown to Mr. McGowan soon after. About the time the paper was shown to McGowan, Mr. Bratton, the publisher came into the Hall, and walked to the fire, at the right of the Speaker. As soon as Mr. McGowan saw him, he walked to him, pointed out the offensive article, and asked if he was the author. Mr Bratton said he was. Mr. McGowan then spit at him and gave him a blow.

The blow was returned, and after one or two passes, Mr. McGowan stepped back, picked up a chair, and struck Mr. B. over the head. Bratton grasped the chair as it hit him, and a short scuffle ensued, when it dropped between them. Bratton, stunned by the blow, attempted to raise the chair, when McGowan drew a small Spanish dirk, and made towards him. At this time a member sitting near, called out "he has got a knife !" Bratton seeing the knife, and being unable to defend himself, retreated behind the Speaker's Chair, and was followed by McGowan, who stabbed him in the shoulder, just as they got behind the desk or House Post Office.

As they emerged from the other side into the open hall, Mr. T. J. Miles threw himself between them, and immediately McGowan was seized by several members. Bratton went into the dressing room, washed the blood from his face and went to his dwelling in Chesnut street.

On examination, it was found that the dirk had struck the shoulder-blade, slightly shattered the bone, and was very much bent by the force of the blow. If it had struck two inches lower, it would have taken his life on the spot.

Mr. McGowan was arrested about 12 o'clock, while the House was still in session, he having surrendered himself, and was bound over in bonds of $1000, by Justice Snyder, to appear at the next Court of Sessions in that county. Mr. Bratton, though not seriously injured, is confined to his bed.

EARTHQUAKE AT YARMOUTH.—The following is an extract of a letter addressed to the editor of the Yarmouth Herald, and published in that paper of the 12st inst.

"The schr. Bee having on board in addition to the master, (Capt. John M'Gray,) Bradford M'Gray Samuel Hatfield, Roeben Clements, jr. and Jacob Ring, coming in from fishing, and arriving at the entrance of Cook's harbour about 8 o'clock, p. m. a being low water, and there being little or no wind and a smooth sea, was struck with dreadful shocks, being in mid-channel. All at once heard loud roaring of the tide coming in, the vessel shook with great violence as if beating over large rocks—we expected her masts would go over, and that she would crash to pieces and had great difficulty in keeping ourselves on deck. The tide rose, as high as we could guess, ten feet, and then directly went out to low water mark, leaving us high and dry at the top of the beach. We found her keel and rudder split, one of her butts started, and a great part of her oakum wrenched out.

Passengers in the ship *Canmore*, from Glasgow, —Mrs. Younger and two children, Mr. Kemp, Mr. McDonald, Mr. James Malcolm, and three in the second cabin.

Married.

On Tuesday morning, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, the Rev. John Mann, of this City, to Miss Bathshaba Margaret, youngest daughter of the Rev. S. Harding, of Horton, N. S.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. Richard Horan, to Miss Elizabeth Dawson.—Also, Mr. Michael Hayes, to Miss Ann Winslow, all of this City.

On Sunday evening, at the Centenary Chapel, by the Rev. Enoch Wood, Mr. William Morton, to Miss Elizabeth, only daughter of Capt. Philip Gard, all of this City.

Died.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Patrick Cain, aged 50 years, a native of the County Wexford, Ireland, and for the last sixteen years a resident in this city.

On Saturday morning, after a brief, but distressing affliction, Mary, wife of Mr. Michael Fitzgerald, of this city, in the 42d year of her age.

On Sunday last the 30th ult. after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude to the Divine will, Miss Letitia Sterret, of this city, aged 28 years, deeply regretted by her relatives and friends.

At his residence, in Northampton, County of Carleton, on the 27th instant, Mr. Joseph Wolverton, in the 65th year of his age.

On the 26th ult. at Quebec Road, Parish of Saint Martins, aged 55 years, Mr. John Keefle, a native of Killarney, Ireland, formerly a Sergeant in the 98th Regiment.

At Fredericton, on Monday evening the 24th instant, Stephen Miller, Esquire, aged 30 years, eldest son of Edward W. Miller, Esquire, High Sheriff of the County of York.

At the same place, on the 22d instant, Mary Ann, consort of Mr. Charles L. Hatt, in the 33d year of her age.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, Arrived, 28th—*ship* New Zealand, Bannerman, Liverpool, via Savannah, Wm. Carvill, ballast.

Barque Perthshire, Risk, London, via Savannah, John Robertson, ballast.

30th—schr. Margaret Trynor, Rankin, Boston, order, assorted cargo.

1st—Barque Pandora, Bogart, London, 30, W. & J. Lawton, ballast.

Agnes & Ann, McFarlane, Newry, 20, W. Carvill, iron.

Ship Wandsworth, Sanester, Glasgow, 22, R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Barque Otonnoeto, Cronk, Liverpool, 32, John Robertson, salt.

Canmore, Mackie, Glasgow, 25, James Malcolm, general cargo.

Steamer North America, Mahee, Boston, 35 hours, J. Whitney, assorted cargo.

2d—steamer Telegraph, Coyle, Eastport, C. McLauchlan.

4th—Brig Sir Henry Huntley, Hales, Halifax, 4, G. A. Lockhart, ballast.

England's Queen, Venus, Newcastle, 30, S. Wiggins, Son, ballast.

☞ Several vessels in the offing not reported.

CLEARED.

April 29th—schr. Abigail, Smith, Halifax.

May 1st—ship Ganges, Blyth, Port Glasgow—R. Rankin & Co.; Elizabeth Bentley, McGrigor, Liverpool—N. S. Deanil; Brig Britannia, Strickland, Cork—John Robertson.

2d—Barque John Jardine, Nairn, Cork—John Wishart; ship Indus, Smith, Liverpool, timber and deals; Elizabeth, Simson, London, do. do.; Brig Frances, Thompson, Dumfries, do. do.; schr. Martha Brae, Robbins, Halifax, limestone, &c.; steamer Saxe Gotha, Brown, Halifax, passengers; Am. steamer Telegraph, Coyle, Boston, passengers.

4th—Brig Wanderer, Crosby, Barbadoes, scantling, shingles, fish, &c.; Eliza Ann, M'Allister, Leith, timber and deals.

Schr. Fame, Melvin, of and from this port, struck on Avery's Rock, off Rockport, about 11 a. m. 23d inst., but was got off and carried into Pigeon Cove, where she filled. The vessel is considerably damaged, but will discharge her cargo, plaster, and be repaired.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Ship *John Jardine*, bound for Liverpool, with a cargo of timber, while going out the harbour on Wednesday evening last grounded on the bar, between the Beacon and Carleton, where she now lies with ten feet water in the hold. Her deck load is being taken off, when she will be brought up the harbor for survey.

A brig from sunderland, with coals, for this port, went ashore near Barrington on the night of the 27th instant.

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 ; Bealts' patent ditto. Tea and Table Spoons ; Dram Bottles, &c. &c. &c.

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

CUTLERY—Ivory Balt, 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—Wolverson's patent, Carpenter's patent Scotchspring, sliding door, mortice, sash, upright, closet, chest, desk, till, pad and other LOCKS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Saint John, May 5, 1843.

Mechanics' Institute.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Mechanics' Institute of St. John, (for the election of Officers, &c. for the ensuing year,) will be held at the Hall on Monday evening, the 8th May next, at 8 o'clock.

☞ A list of Members eligible to office and entitled to vote, with an Abstract of the Treasurer's and Secretary's Accounts, for the year ending 6th April, 1843, are printed and ready for distribution.

By order of the President.

H. J. CHUBB, *R. Sec'y.*

May 5.

☞ NOTICE.

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

May 5, 1843. JAMES R. CRANE.

Brown Stout.

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

8 HHDS. (*Barclay & Perkins'*) BROWN STOUT ;

50 *casks* (*each 4 dozen*) BROWN STOUT ;

Ex "Albion" from Halifax :—

5 puncheons fine old Jamaica RUM.

May 5 W. H. STREET.

New and Cheap

Ladies' SHOE Store.

JUST OPENED IN GERMAIN ST.

(*Two doors from Foster's Corner.*)

In connexion with an extensive Manufacturing Establishment in Great Britain :

LADIES and heads of Families throughout the City and Province generally, are respectfully informed that this Establishment has been put in operation for their express accommodation, and as it is to be conducted strictly upon the *Cash Principle*, every article will be sold at prices unprecedented in this Country.

The store has been fitted up in the neatest manner, and every accommodation will be afforded to customers, in fitting themselves with Boots or Shoes, which they could possibly have in their own dwellings.

Every article being manufactured expressly for this store, will be warranted according to price.

FOSTER & CO.

5th May, 1843.

Cloth Manufactory.

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

Wool—oil'd, carded, and spun, for 1d. pr. lb. ; Warps, filling, or stocking yarn, plain flannel made for 1s. 5d. per yard, twil'd 1s. 6d ; for filling and dressing 1s. 2d. ; persons who send their own wool we will find the warps, and give them Satinett finished at 2s. 6d. per yard.

To accommodate customers on the river St. John the subscriber has made arrangements for Wool to be taken in at the following places, viz : Mr. Wm. Segee's, (Fredericton Hotel,) Fredericton ; J. H. Dever's, Gagetown ; Robert Golding, opposite Long Island ; at which places it will be put on board the steam boat, and landed at S. Gorum's, Long Reach, whence it will be taken and manufactured to order and returned to their respective places.

Wool can also be left at Mr. Oliver Hallett's, Hampton.

Particular directions must be written and put inside the bundle, with a card outside showing the person's name and place of abode, that there may be no mistake.

In all cases wool must be clean washed and free from grease of any kind

SEYMOUR PICKETT.

Kingston, May 1, 1843.

N. B.—The subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the encouragement he has hitherto received from his friends, and hopes by strict attention to merit the public patronage.

Spikes, Chains, &c.—ON CONSIGNMENT ;

137 BAGS SPIKES, assorted sizes, from 4 to 9 inches ;

15 Kegs HORSE NAILS ;

3 ½ in. best short link CHAINS, 60 faths. ea.

3 7-16 do. do. do. 60 do.

3 ¼ do. do. do. 60 do.

1 9 16 do. do. do. 60 do.

1 ⅝ do. do. do. 60 do.

Just received ex "*Mary Ann*" from Liverpool, and for sale low by

May 5. JAMES R. CRANE.

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

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

1462 BARS Common IRON, assorted, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1 & 1¼ round 1¼, 1¼x ¾, 2, 2¼x¾, 2¼, 2½x¾, Flat ;

240 Bundles ⅞, 7-16, and ½ inch Round do.

110 Scale Weights, ass'd, 56, 28, 14, 7, and 4 lbs ;

50 dozen Miners' Shovels ;

40 boxes TIN PLATES, IC, DC, ICW, DXX,

50 boxes SOAP ; 52 tons No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron.

—ALSO, on hand—

25 doz. Square Pointed SHOVELS,

15 do. Ballast do. ;

5 tons Castings—Pots, Bake and Steak Pans ;

10 pairs Smith's BELLOWS ; 5 ANVILS ;

Plough Plating, Shear Moulds, Swedes IRON—Cast, German and Blister STEEL, &c. &c.

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

Foster's Shoe Store,

Corner of King and Germain-streets.

New Boots and Shoes.

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

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

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

☞ *Wholesale and Retail.* S. K. FOSTER.

May 5, 1843.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS !

The Subscribers have received part of their Spring Importations from London and Liverpool, comprising :—

GUNPOWDER, Hyson, and Congou TEA. Patent Loaf SUGAR ; refined Moist SUGAR, Cinnamon, Cassia, Sago, Vermicelli, Maccaroni, Cloves, Pickles, Sauces, Windsor soap, Cocoa, Pepper, French Vinegar, Starch, Mustard, Cheese, Candles, Ginger, Indigo.

Cotton Warp, Cordage, Grey Cottons, Scythes, Shot, Pins, Shoe Thread, Soap, Brushes, Paints and Oil, &c. &c.—For sale by

May 5. JARDINE & CO.

New Supply of

CHEAP ROOM PAPERS.

S. K. Foster

HAS just received from Boston a New Supply of Cheap Room Papers, from 9d a Piece upwards, with Borderings to match.

☞ TERMS CASH. May 5, 1843.

28th April, 1843.

NO. 2, NORTH WHARF.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 cask Wrought Flemish and Clout TACKS ;

7 casks Horse and OX NAILS ;

64 bags wrought, rose, and Clasp Nails, assorted sizes ; 45 do. Cut Nails, assorted.

1 cask best London GLUE.

120 bags SPIKES, from 5½ to 9 inches.

1 bale CANDLEWICK, 2 bales containing Cod and Pollock Lines, chalk lines, bed and coffin cords, shop twine, log and Hambro lines, chest cord, &c.

30 tons "BANKS' BEST" and common bolt and bar IRON, well assorted ; 1 ton Plough Plating, assorted sizes.

6 Blacksmith's Anvils.

1 package do. Vices ; 1 cask sad Irons.

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

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Ex "British Queen" and "Palmerston."

53 CHESTS Congo TEA,

2 Cases Madras INDIGO ;

10 Casks Linseed OIL ; 6 Hhds. LOAF SUGAR ;

Casks of Allum, Copperas, Starch, Vitriol, Epsom SALTS, &c. &c.

20 Bales Cotton Warp ; 5 Bales Grey Cottons ;

4 do. White Cottons ; 5 do. PRINTS ;

1 do. Moleskins ; 2 do. Flannels & Checks ;

3 do. Orleans Cloth and Gambroons ;

30 Pieces Broad Cloths and Cassimeres ;

25 do. Osnaburgh ; 20 do. CANVAS ;

3 Cases Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES.

—IN STORE—

200 Boxes SOAP ; 25 do. CAN

The Minerva Life Assurance Company,

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

TRUSTEES.

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

DIRECTORS.

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

AUDITORS.

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

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

Tables and every Information can be obtained at the Office.

W. T. ROBINSON, *Actuary and Secretary.*
RANNEY STURDEE & CO.
St. John N. B. 23d July, 1842. *Agents.*

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

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

THE HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
JAMES G. BOLLES, *Secretary.*

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

St. John, 1st July, 1837.

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

Iron, Stoves, Soap, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale at his store in Nelson street, cheap for good payment:

150 TONS British common IRON, well assorted;
100 do. Refined IRON, "*Banks' best*," do.
10 do. swedish IRON, *best brand*, do.
3 do. PLOUGH PLATING;
50 do. No. 1. scotch Pig—*Gartsherrie* brand;
50 bundles Cast Steel, well assorted } *Naylor & Co.*
80 do. German, do. }
20 do. Blister, (*hoop L.*) }
40 do. C. C. N. D. }
100 Plough Share MOULDS;
10 Tons HOLLOW WARE, viz.: Pots, Bake Pans, Kettles, &c. &c.;
40 Metal Weights, 56 lbs.;
30 Boxes TIN PLATES, assorted;
12 ANCHORS, assorted, 1 to 12 cwt.;
40 cwt. short linked Chains, 3/8 and 7/16;
50 doz. Farmer's Spades;
20 do. square pointed Shovels;
30 do. Miners' ditto;
20 pairs Forge Bellows 22, 30 and 32 inches;
6 warranted Anvils; 3 tons OAKUM;
800 boxes best Liverpool SOAP, 56 lbs. each;
15 hhds. Bright SUGAR;
20 brls. CORN MEAL; 40 do. PORK;
2 puns. best *Old Irish* Malt Whisky;
56,000 White Oak Barrel STAVES;
30 cords Lathwood.

ALSO,
superfine and Fine FLOUR, in bags and barrels;
Horse Feed and Bran.

WM. CARVILL.
October 21, 1842

ON CONSIGNMENT—A few Barrels RUM COLOURING; 1 Package 'Kanaster' TOBACCO. For sale by
8th July. W. H. STREET.

Tea! Tea!

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

Just Landing,

15 BOXES superior Cavendish TOBACCO. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.
8th July.

Sugar & Molasses.

JUST RECEIVED—Hogsheads Bright SUGAR, and Porto Rico Prime Retailing MOLASSES.
8th July. JOHN ROBERTSON.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would beg leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that, having taken the store in King street formerly occupied by Mr. James E. M'Donald, he intends carrying on an Auctioneer and General Commission Business, and hopes by strict punctuality in Business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Jan. 20. JAMES S. KNOWLES.

☞ Storage may be had for about 1500 barrels.

RYE FLOUR.—100 Brls. RYE FLOUR, just received and for sale by the subscriber, cheap for *Cash*. JOHN BOWES,
January 27

Rye Flour and Corn Meal.

Landing ex schooner "Magnolia," from Philadelphia—

235 BBLS. RYE FLOUR; 64 barrels CORN MEAL.
For sale by
April 14. JARDINE & CO.

Flour and Pork.

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

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

W. H. STREET'S
WINE Establishment,

AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,

Prince William and St. John streets, St. John.

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

DOUBLE Diamond and full fruited PORTS—Vintage of 1834, and a part 3 years in bottle;
East and West India Madeira;
London Particular Madeira, from the celebrated houses of 'Blackburn,' 'Newton Gordon & Co.,' and 'Burnett Houghton & Co.'
London Market Madeira, East India Sherry;
Old Pale, Brown, and Golden Sherries;
Marcella of first quality;
Bronti, Teneriffe, Dry Lisbon;
Pale Brandy, Vintage of 1835 and 1838;
Martell's best colored Brandy;
Cambleton Whiskey; superior OLD RUM;
Fine Schiedam GENEVA; Batavia Arrack;
All of which may also be had from the Wood.

Champagne & sparkling Hock of very first quality.
HERMITAGE and BURGUNDY;
HOCK of the vintage of 1825;
SAUTERNE; BUCELLAS;
La rose, Lafitte, and St. Julian Claret,

—ALSO—

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

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

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

Medicines, Perfumery,

Brushes, Combs, Confectionary,

Preserved Meats, &c.

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

1 CASE *Denneford's* Fluid MAGNESIA;
1 do. *Frank's* solution of Copaibia;
1 ditto *Robinson's* BARLEY and GROATS;
1 ditto Patent MEDICINES, containing *Dolly's* Carminative; *Bateman's* Drops; *Powel's* Balsam of Aniniseed; *Ford's* Balsam of Horehound; *Henry's* Calcined Magnesia; *Mason's* Effervescent Magnesia; *Henry's* Aromatic Vinegar; *Lemming's* Essence, &c &c.

4 cases PERFUMERY, containing *Smyth's* Lavender Water; genuine Arquebusade; Milk of Roses; Rose Bloom for the complexion; Fine Rouge in pots; Queen VICTORIA'S Bouquet; Prince ALBERT'S Bouquet; the PRINCESS' Bouquet; Queen ADELAIDE'S Perfume; Royal Extract of Flowers; Essence of Roses for the Handkerchief; *Hanway's* Rondelitia; *Rowland's* Kalydor; Macassar Oil; Bears' Oil; Perfumed Hair Powder, &c. &c.

1 case Brushes and Combs, in every variety;
1 do. CONFECTIONARY;
4 do. PICKLE and SAUCE;
1 do. Preserved MEATS and SOUPS;
1 do. Scotch Orange Marmalade;
1 do. real Havana Cigars, superior quality;
1 do. SNUFFS;
4 do. Windsor SOAPS;
10 boxes PERM CANDLES;
1 hogshead best London GLUE;
2 tons best London White LEAD;
4 casks boiled and raw OIL;
10 cwt. ROOT GINGER.

JOHN G. SHARP, *Chemist*,
Corner of North Market Wharf and Dock-street.
June 11.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

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

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

Together with a great variety of IRONMONGERY and CUTLERY of all descriptions.
North Market Wharf, 22d October, 1842.

Teas, Sugar, &c.

Received from Halifax by the *Saxe Gotha*—

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

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

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

J. O'DONNELLY.

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

Pig Iron, Spades & Shovels.

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

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

23d sept. WM. CARVILL.

Scotch Coals for sale.

200 CHALDRON best quality COCH SPLINT COAL, expected daily per barque *Sophia*, from Greenock, which may be now engaged at 20s. per chaldron, cash, in any quantity over 3 chaldrons. Apply to
JOHN ROBERTSON,
30th september. *Nelson street.*

Rum, Sugar, and Molasses.

The Subscribers are now landing from the brig *Relief*, Man, Master, from Porto Rico:—

67 HHDS. 53 Brls. } Bright Sugar;
88 Casks Superior Retailing Molasses;
13 Puns. RUM,

All of which will be sold low for prompt payment.
August 12. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.

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 Consignor. 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.

☞ Those American and Canadian Editors who exchange and do business with Mr. Simonds, will oblige him by copying this.

Charles Willmer's
AMERICAN NEW'S LETTER AND EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCER.

Enlarged to the extent of Ten additional Columns.

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

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

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

NEW WINTER GOODS.

T. S. HARDING,
Prince William street,

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

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

Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

Have received by recent arrivals:

PIPES, hhds. and qr. casks Burgundy and Double Diamond old PORT;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks old Port. vint. '34;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks East and West India Madeira;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks south side Madeira;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks London Particular and London Market Madeira;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks Teneriffe, Bronte, and Cape Madeira;
Butts, hhds. and qr. casks Golden Pale and brown SHERRY;
Butts, hhds. and qr. casks low priced sherry;
Hhds. and qr. casks Lisbon, Catalonia and Tarragona;
Hhds. Claret. La Rose, La Tour and Chateaux Margeaux;
Puns. and Hhds. Martell's, Henessey and Outard's best BRANDY;
Puncheons and hogsheads Pale GENEVA;
Puns. Islay, Cambleton, and Irish Malt Whiskey;
Puns. Pine Apple, old Jamaica RUM;
Hhds. Guiness' Dublin Brown stout;
Hhds. Burton and London Pale ALE;
Hhds. Barclay & Perkins' Brown stout & Porter;
50 doz. Old Tom; 100 cases pure scheidam;
400 casks, each 4 dozen, Abbott's and Dunbar's Brown stout;
10 cases sherry Brandy;
8 cases Cheddar and Brick Cheese;
50 boxes sperm, WAX, and Patent Candles;
50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles;
100 gross Wine, Ale and Porter Bottles;
50 boxes Crown Window Glass;
130 casks Blacking; 200 barrels Roman Cement;
10,000 Company's Manilla Cheroots;
100 coils Cordage, 6 thread ratline to 7 in. rope;
50 coils Manilla Rope, 1 to 4 inches;
20 Hawsers, of sizes; 130 bolts Canvas;
1 bale sewing and roping Twine;
1000 gross best Wine and Beer Corks, Taps and Bungs;

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

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

Herrings.

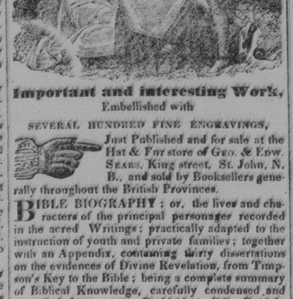
125 BBLS. No. 1 HERRINGS, split;
200 Bbls. No. 2 do. For sale by
March 24. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Boiler Plate, &c.

Just received ex *Fair Acadian*, from Liverpool—

210 PLATES, 4x2 feet, 5-16th inch, best Refined BOILER PLATE;
3 Tons 4½ inch Round, best Refined IRON.
For sale by
31st March. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

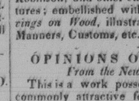
CHRISTIAN FATHER'S PRESENT TO HIS FAMILY.



Important and interesting Work,

Embellished with

SEVERAL HUNDRED FINE ENGRAVINGS,



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

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY; or, the lives and characters of the principal personages recorded in the sacred Writings; practically adapted to the instruction of youth and private families; together with an Appendix, containing forty dissertations on the evidences of Divine Revelation, from Timpson's Key to the Bible; being a complete summary of Biblical Knowledge, carefully condensed and compiled from cott, Doddridge, Gill, Patrick, Adam Clarke, Pool, Lowth, Horne, Wall, Stowe, Robinson, and other eminent writers on the criptures; embellished with *Several Hundred Engravings on Wood*, illustrative of Scriptural scenes, Manners, Customs, etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the New-York Evangelist.

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

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

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

From the Boston Daily Mail.—"We cordially recommend this excellent book."

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALSO FOR SALE AS ABOVE—

The following Valuable and Popular Works, illustrated with many hundreds of Engravings, at New-York prices:

SEARS' ILLUSTRATED COMMENTARY OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS,

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

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

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

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

EASTERN ARTS AND ANTIQUITIES.

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

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

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

Vessel and Houses for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a square rigged Vessel, 231 Tons old measurement, (209 new) essentially copper-fastened. Juniper stem and stern post, Pitch Pine top timbers, and the remainder of her timbers principally Juniper, and in every respect a superior built vessel; can be launched in 20 days from sale.

Also, a two story DWELLING HOUSE, 28x36, containing four commodious rooms, six bed rooms, and a frost proof cellar, with a Lot of Land 51 feet by 100. This property is situated in a most central situation at the Bend, and a most eligible stand for any public business.

Also, a House, Barn and Lot, containing one and a quarter acres, at St. Martin's, County of St. John, situated near Vaughan's Creek. Should this property not be disposed of at private sale, it will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 13th Aug next.—For terms of sale of the Quaco property, apply to Mr. George Cochran, Quaco; and for the terms and particulars of other property, apply to

WILLIAM HAINES,
Bend Petitcodiac
County Westmorland, 14th July, 1842.

JANUARY 10, 1843.

PER "MARY CAROLINE:"

CHOICE and select assortment of BIBLES, with Psalms; ditto with Notes and References; ditto, with 20,000 Emendations, &c.; Bibles and Prayers in 1 and 2 vols.; ditto in cases: ditto Elegant, with Lock and Clasps; Prayer Book and Lessons; ditto 2 vols. in case; do. Elegant with lock; 4to. Prayer Books, for the Desk: Church services; Homilies; New Week's Preparation; Companion to the Altar; Pocket Bibles, Testaments, and Prayers in French; cotch Psalms in variety; Aldrick's Logic; Parlour Magic; Keith on the Globes; Scott's Works complete, 10 vols., &c.; Call Cards, Parchment, Writing and Account Papers, Envelopes, Card Cases with Ivory Tablet, Purses, Fancy Wafers, seals, Albums, Scrap Books, Needle Cases Letter pri ngs, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO—A fresh supply of PRINTING INK.

Phœnix Building, South Section.
Prince Wm. Street, St. John.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

Foster's Shoe Store.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES,

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The subscriber has just imported per ship *Sophia* a large lot of

CHEAP BOOTS and SHOES, which he offers for sale at such *low prices as will suit the times—for Cash only.*

☞ Every description and quality of Boots and Shoes that may be required for the City or Country wear, can now be obtained at his store, and at lower prices than similar Goods have ever been sold for in this city.

Jan 1. *S. K. Foster.*

BOARDING.

IN a fine Brick house, pleasantly and centrally situated—A fine large front room and bed room adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and his wife.—There is a fine open franklin in the front room, and fire place in the bed room. Also, several smaller rooms suitable for single gentlemen. Terms moderate, and no pains spared to render a residence at this house comfortable and agreeable. Please apply at the Office of the Chronicle. Nov. 11.

Coffee, Molasses, Oranges.

Landing ex schooner Flora, from Boston—

10 HHDS. MOLASSES;
40 bags Laguira COFFEE;
5 M. Manuel Amores CIGARS;
5 Boxes ORANGES; 2 boxes LEMONS;
30 Drums fresh Figs;
Saleratus, Pails, Saltpetre, Filberts,
Walnuts, Sago, Raisins, Mace, Almonds, &c
For sale by JARDINE & CO.
17th February.

CLOTHS, CLOTHS, &c.

At Reduced Prices.

THE subscriber offers to the Public an assortment of choice WOOLLEN CLOTHS, &c. now opening and for sale at the lowest prices for Cash, in E. L. THORNE'S Brick Building, adjoining the store occupied by T. S. Harding, Esquire, Prince William street, viz:

Superfine BROAD CLOTHS,
Beaver and Pilot ditto,
Buckeskins, DOESKINS, &c.
Corded CASHLETS and VESTINGS,
Satin and Decape Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c.
30th sept. JAMES HORSFALL.

"ÆTNA"

Fire Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named Company, at Hartford, on the 21st January, 1842—

ORDERED, That in all cases of *disputed* claims under Policies issued by the Agents of this Company, either at saint John, New-Brunswick, or at Halifax, Nova cotia, on which suits may be instituted, the Agents of said Company are hereby respectively authorised to accept service of Process and enter appearance for their Principal, in the Courts of either of the above named Cities, and abide its decisions.

By order of the Board.

A. BALLOCH,
General Agent for New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
Saint John Agency, 10th Feb. 1843.

Iron.

The Subscriber offers for sale at his Store at York Point—

18 TONS Common IRON assorted sizes, both of round and flat Bars;
6 tons Refined IRON assorted.
march 17. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Sugar and Molasses.

Just received by the "Charlotte" from Halifax:

14 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR; 15 puns. Porto Rico MOLASSES;
18 brls. New-Orleans Molasses, a very superior article—for sale low.
March 17. *J. DeWOLFE SPURR.*

Herrings,

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

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

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

—ALSO—

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

Foster's Shoe Store.

Raisins and Molasses.

250 BOXES RAISINS, Fresh Fruit, by the *Sussex*, from Halifax, will be sold low.

By the "Napoleon" from Halifax:
10 hhds. Choice PORTO RICO MOLASSES.
March 17. J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

Pork, Beef, and Flour.

45 BBLS. Mess PORK (N. Y. inspection)
25 Barrels Prime do. do.
50 Barrels Nova scotia BEEF;
40 do. NAVY BREAD; 15 do. Pilot ditto.
ALSO—Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in bags and barrels. For sale by
Feb. 10, WILLIAM CARVILL.

TO LET,

A STORE in the Brick Building in *Nelson street*, owned by the subscriber. Possession can be given immediately.
February 10. JOHN ROBERTSON.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given:—

One half of that HOUSE in Water street, south of Mr. James Finn, containing one SHOP with a CELLAR underneath, together with one flat over the whole, having two front Rooms and Bedrooms. ALSO TO LET—*and possession given on the first of May next*—One SHOP with CELLAR underneath, and one flat over the whole, containing four Rooms—now in the occupation of Mr. James Finn; either of the premises are well adapted for a Grocery or Spirit Store.

ALSO.—Several rooms with other conveniences in different parts of the city, and well adapted for small families. ☞ Rent moderate.

Apply at the HIBERNIAN HOTEL to
Jan 27. JAMES NETHERY.

TO LET,

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

TO LET,

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

To Let.

THE upper flat of the subscriber's HOUSE in Prince William Street. Apply to
Jan. 27. WM. MAJOR.

TO LET, from the 1st May next—

THAT pleasantly situated House in St. James Street, at present in the occupation of GEO. HAMILTON SMITH, Esq. of Her Majesty's Customs. The premises have a back communication from Harding street, with the use of a well of excellent water.—Apply to THOMAS RAYMOND, on the adjoining premises. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.
February 17th, 1842.

TO LET,

TWO Flats in the Brick Building corner of North Market Wharf and Dock st.—Rent very low. Apply to
Feb. 10. JOHN G. SHARP.

TO LET,

SEVERAL Rooms in the subscriber's house, corner of Charlotte and Duke streets. Apply on the Premises to
Feb. 10. E. DURANT.

TO LET,

TWO Front Shops and several Apartments in the house next North of Trinity Church, in Germain street. Rent reduced 30 per cent from former prices. Please apply on the premises to
Feb. 17. STEPHEN HUMBERT.

TO LET.

THE two Upper Flats of the subscriber's house in Church street. Apply on the premises to JOHN HOOPER.
February 24.

Hay, Oranges, Figs, &c.

Landing ex Margaret Trynor, from Portland:—

10 TONS screwed HAY;
Ex Flora, from Boston:
15 Boxes Oranges; 3 boxes Lemons;
50 Drums Figs; 1 case Prunes;
Brooms, Axe handles, Coffee, Bees Wax, Honey.
For sale by
March 24. JARDINE & CO.

Cumberland Butter.

A FEW Firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER just received and for sale by
April 14. THOMAS R. GORDON.

BUNTING'S VETERINARY TABLET;

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

By Peter Bunting, Veterinary Practitioner, St. John.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Salt and Coals.

2,000 BUSHELS Liver