THE Weekly Chronicle

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

VOL. VIII. SAINT JOHN, (N. B.) FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1844. No. 35.

THE CHRONICLE

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

MAY		R. Sun.	S. Sun.	S. Moon	H. W.
4 Saturday,	- -	5 3	6 57	9 58	0 11
5 Sunday,	-	5 2	6 58	10 54	0 58
6 Monday,	-	5 1	6 59	11 40	1 43
7 Tuesday,	-	4 59	7 1	Morn	2 32
8 Wednesday,	- -	4 58	7 2	0 17	3 25
9 Thursday,	-	4 57	7 3	0 48	4 24
10 Friday,	- -	4 56	7 4	1 16	5 31

Last Quarter 9th. 3h. 43m. morp.

Public Institutions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

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

Life Assurance.

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

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

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

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

DAVID M. ROBERTSON,
JOHN R. MARSHALL.

St. John, April 27, 1843.

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

JOHN R. MARSHALL.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE—

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

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

April 28.

☞ NOTICE.

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

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

Dec. 15.

TO LET,

For one or more Years, or for the Summer Months.

A Pleasently situated HOUSE, with 800 acres of LAND, a good 100 houses in the Parish of Kingston, (King's County) two miles from Hampton Ferry. For particulars apply to JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

March 22, 1844

THE FIRST PRODUCTIONS IN THE WORLD FOR

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

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

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

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

*** To further insure the genuine article, see that the words "*Rowland's Macassar Oil*" are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters.—WITHOUT THIS NONE ARE GENUINE.

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

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

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

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

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

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR, PEARL DENTIFRICE,

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

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

Rowland's

ESSENCE OF TYRE,

Or, IMPERIAL DYE,

Changes Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c. to a beautiful Brown or Black.

Price 4s.; 7s. 6d.; 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle.

Rowland's Alsana Extract,

Immediately relieves the most violent *Tooth ache, Gum-biles*, and *Swelled Face.*

Price 2s. 9d.; 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

Observe! To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's stamps have authorised the Proprietor's signature to be engraved on the Government stamp, thus—

A. Rowland & Son, 20, *Hatton Garden*,

Which is affixed to the Kalydor, Odonto, and Alsana. None of these are genuine without the stamp.

Beware of Imitations! composed of the most pernicious and trashy ingredients, and which are frequently pressed upon the unwary as "GENUINE," and under the lure of *being cheap.*

Be sure to ask for "Rowland's Articles."

☞ Sold by Dr. W. LIVINGSTONE, *St. John, N. B.*, and by every Perfumer and Chemist throughout the civilized world. *June 9, 1843.*

FOR SALE.

THE Trustees of the Estate of the late William P. Ranney, Esq., offer for sale the following Valuable Properties, possession of which will be given on the 1st of May next:

That LOT OF LAND, with a *HOUSE PREMISES* thereon, situated on the West side of Prince William street, in the said city, formerly occupied by Messrs. Thompson & Wallace, and next adjoining property owned and occupied by Mr. Wm. Major—being 25 feet on Prince Wm. street, and extending back 43 feet, containing a large SHOP on the lower Flat.

☞ A portion of the purchase money of the above Premises can remain secured by Bond and Mortgage on the Property for such periods as will render the payments easy to the purchasers.

Further particulars may be had on application at the office of W. & G. Ritchie, or to John Pollok and H. P. Sturdee, Esquires.

March 15.

TO LET—from 1st May next:

THE HOUSE in Prince Wm. street, near the Market square, occupied by Mr. Anderson, as a Boarding house, over the store of Mr. Wm. Hammond. Also the Shop occupied by Mr. Venning, Watchmaker. Apply at the office of this paper. March 1.

TO LET, from 1st May next:

THAT pleasantly situated *HOUSE*, on the corner of St. James and Germain streets, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Fenety and Raymond. For terms and particulars apply to Thomas Raymond, in the adjoining premises, or to

March 8. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Miscellany.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF INSANITY.

A young man was charged at the criminal court of Montmorsan with the commission of a serious crime. The history of the case may be best gathered from the following summary of the advocate's address to the jury in favour of the prisoner.

Maclou Gerard was the only son of an humble but respectable farmer near St. Etienne. At the age of ten, the youth left his home, being placed in the establishment of M. de Laborde, a wealthy proprietor of the Landes, who at first intended to train up Maclou as a domestic, hoping to make of him an attached and useful one. Ere long, however, the boy won so much upon the affection of his patron, that the latter resolved to give him the advantages of a superior education, and to take corresponding care of his fortunes in life. From that time forwards, Maclou Gerard became like an adopted child of the house, and grew up on terms of apparent equality with Mademoiselle Maria de Laborde the daughter of his benefactor. The children were mates at school and play, being nearly of the same age.

At sixteen Maria de Laborde had sprung up into a very lovely young woman, and Maclou Gerard, at the same epoch was equally more peculiar remarkable for personal advantages. He possessed, besides a mind now highly cultivated. He had acquired the dead and several of the living languages; was well instructed in drawing, music, and other accomplishments; and displayed an elegant taste for poetry. In short the young peasant of St Etienne showed no traces of the comparative humility of his birth and early breeding. Thrown constantly together, in the case of these young people the usual and natural consequences took place. They loved each other; and M. de Laborde soon saw the error he had committed in giving opportunities for such a result. Though at heart good-natured, he was a proud and weak minded man, and began to treat Maclou in a very harsh way, as if the youth was really the party in fault. At first M. de Laborde only grumbled and murmured against his poor protege; by and by, he stormed against and insulted him; and, finally, seeing matters not likely to be otherwise cured, he resolved to expel from his mansion the youth who had (he said) behaved so ungratefully.

Mild in temper, and mindful of the past benefactions, poor Maclou Gerard confined to his own bosom his anguish when M. de Laborde imperiously exacted from him the following promises:—'You will go immediately to the new farm which I have given to your father at a league or two's distance. You promise you will never seek to see my daughter, and never set foot to this village again?' Maclou gave these promises with a sad heart. "But if you would have me pardon your ingratitude in lifting your eyes to my daughter, you must do yet more," said M. de Laborde. "Would you have me dead?" asked Maclou mournfully. "No; but I wish you to promise, that if you meet Mademoiselle de Laborde, you will not speak to her." Maclou Gerard gave the desired promise. On that same evening divesting himself of the handsome attire which he owed to the former friendliness of M. de Laborde, he put on the garb of a peasant and set off for his father's house.

For some time after his arrival there, the young man struggled earnestly to accommodate himself to his altered position. He had been wont to wield a pen—he took up in its place a hatchet; he had been used to labour in the field of letters and poesy—and he now set himself to toil on the sterile soil of the Landes. The rude jeers of the more skilful boors around him he bore unmurmuringly. In every respect, indeed, he made a manful struggle against fortune; but it did not last long. His spirits and strength gradually deserted him. Hope gave place to despair; and it was soon apparent to his anxious father, that the very reason of his unfortunate son was tottering on its throne. One day Maclou raved and proved the justice of these fears, by raising a weapon against his own life. By an accident, he did not injure himself; but the moment was a critical one. When the weapon fell harmless from his hands his reason also departed!

It was afterwards said by some persons concerning establishing the opposite fact, that the young man had never lost his mental balance. This was the error. It is true that he was a monomaniac of the most harmless kind, gentle, tranquil, and melancholy; but he was not the less unsettled in his wits. He roamed the dark woods all day, and often thro' the whole night talking of the trees, or to a beautiful vision which was ever by his side. The birds seemed familiar with him and scarcely fled his approach. He was so perfectly innocent that no one harmed him, but at the same time so weakened in reason that the village boys could make him dance to them for hours; and many, many would gather to look on the poor innocent, for he excelled in the accomplishment. He also sang beautifully, and the villagers loved well to hear him. Strange to say he still wrote songs, and songs that indicated a full sense of the sad state into which he had fallen.

For two years the mania of Maclou Gerard underwent no change, until a strange accident wrought effects upon his condition at once happy and disastrous. Mademoiselle Marie de Laborde suddenly and unexpectedly paid a visit to his father's cottage. The young lady, in spite of the care of her father, had lately received a hint of the real state into which poor Maclou had fallen; and then the wish to see him, suppressed before with difficulty at her father's command, became altogether uncontrollable. She had been partly prepared for an alteration, but not such a one as she found in Maclou. The countenance on which the light of intellect once played vividly was mantled in unmeaning smiles—the smiles of helpless imbecility. He gave Marie no other sign of recognition. Deeply shocked, and blaming herself bitterly as the cause of the ill the young lady knelt on the floor before him, as if to ask pardon, and burst into a flood of tears.

The sight produced an instantaneous effect on Maclou. He knelt down beside her, and endeavoured, with trembling lips, to kiss away the pearly drops as they fell. "You know me then dear Maclou?" cried the young lady eagerly; "oh, thank heaven! I am come to see you, to speak with you to save you! Sit down by me, dearest Maclou; I will embrace you because I love you—and yet I detest you!" "Detest me?" cried Maclou in an anxious voice. 'I shall tell you wherefore,' answered Marie. 'The other day I had walked and wandered till I came to the limits of the lands of St. Magne. There I saw a young man lying on the ground; the birds seemed to flutter and warble close by him without fear. I knew him. Trembling with anxiety I called to him, 'Maclou, Maclou!' The ingrate heard me and looked; but immediately afterwards fled and left me.' 'It is true,' said Maclou, and he spoke the truth. The command of M. de Laborde had been too deeply stamped upon his brain to be forgotten amid all his craziness. Marie heard his answer, and resumed her discourse. "Listen to me Maclou. They wish to marry me to M. de Lachappelle, a rich gentleman whom I have seen once or twice. He tells me he will die without me; but I detest him. Are you pleased with me, Maclou?" The poor youth, whose faculties seemed to have been wonderfully revived by the presence of Marie, only smiled in reply. Marie continued—"Yes, this marriage never shall take place. My father cannot persist in what will kill me. And for you, Maclou, I have already spoken to an excellent physician; he will come every day to see you, and I shall come too. You will recover your strength soon; and as I never can love any other, my father must consent to your coming back to us, never to go away again. But now we must part. Hold however; I have a present—it is a knife, a knife for the woods, with both our initials upon it, and a chain of silver.' 'Ah!' cried Maclou with a trembling voice, 'do not give it to me, Marie; it is fatal as a gift! sell it to me; here is a piece of money for it.' 'Well, well, dear Maclou,' said Marie as you please.' 'Why continued she, turning with a joyful tear in her eye to the father of her lover, who had witnessed the scene, 'I find him well and thoughtful. Come, I have a long way to walk. Will you go so far with me?'

Maclou joyfully assented; and about six in the evening the pair set out on their way, arm in arm. After a short walk, they reached the bank of the Gave, a stream which serves as the boundary between the Landes and Basses-Pyrenees. The Gave is in some places very deep, and the path which the lovers entered upon is a very narrow foot way closely overhanging the river. One only could pursue the path at a time; and Maclou was desired by Marie to go before her. He did so, and for a time they walked on, conversing kindly, until Marie chanced to mention M. de Lachapelle. The name erred on the confused brain of the young man. He stopped suddenly. 'Hah!' he said wildly; 'who is this M. de Lachapelle?' 'I told you Maclou, that he was the husband my father would have me take,' said Marie. 'And you will wed this miserable man of wealth?' asked the agitated Maclou. 'Dear Maclou,' answered Maria, somewhat alarmed at his manner, 'you forget; I assured you that I would never marry him.' 'You deceive me,' cried the youth; 'you are going home to wed him; he is waiting for you now.' 'He is our neighbor, and may be with my mother just now;' said Marie; 'but I will never wed him, Maclou.' 'You deceive me!' cried the youth, with unpleasing wildness of tone; 'you are about to abandon me! You shall return home no more!' 'Dearest Maclou, what ails you?' asked the alarmed young lady. 'You have given me a knife!' exclaimed he; 'it was meant to punish treachery, and I will use it.' 'Maclou, leave me, or I shall call for help;' answered the trembling girl; 'I love you—I will never forsake you!' 'You will!' said Maclou. He now unsheathed the knife. Marie screamed loudly and attempted to retreat; but the excited Maclou grasped her, struck her one blow, and she fell down the bank into the deep waters of the Gave!

Her screams had happily been heard. They were heard by him who, knowing the unsettled state of the crazed youth, had watched the pair on their whole route. It was the father of Maclou Gerard. He was near enough to rescue the young girl from the water ere she had been there many minutes—Let the advocate for Maclou Gerard, at the trial which followed, tell the rest in his own words.—"Gentlemen, the young lady was saved. Beautiful as formerly, and in blooming health she is now before you, and listens alternately in sobs and smiles. She has long pardoned Maclou Gerard. But how am I to describe the effect of this wild act on the young man himself? Gentlemen, feelings of horror and remorse, and above all, the spectacle of the young object of his love, bleeding, insensible, and apparently dying before him, had the effect of perfectly restoring the reason of Maclou Gerard, the shock operating apparently on his mental system as the electrical fluid acts on the organs of physical sensation." The advocate then concluded by calling upon the public tribunal for that pardon which the condition of the youth had already gained for him from the private parties concerned. And a full acquittal was the result.

Restored to reason, Maclou Gerard was also reinstated in the favour and friendship of M. de Laborde, whom reflection had made conscious of his being the cause of Maclou's misfortunes, and who saw his daughter's attachment to be unalterable.—A short time of prudent probation was all that the father demanded, ere he sanctioned the union of Maclou and Marie.

AGRICULTURAL.

Lime, it is well known, is extensively used in practical agriculture, and has been from the earliest period. All the varieties of its forms, as Limestone, shells, chalk, etc., are composed of carbonic acid and lime, and hence is carbonic of lime. But when submitted to heat the carbonic acid is driven off and the lime remains. This is called quick lime, which, when exposed to the air, ultimately, falls into powder, by absorbing carbonic acid from the air and forming thereby carbonate of lime again; or when water is thrown upon it, swells and becomes one third heavier by the combination with it of the oxygen of the water, and giving off the hydrogen with the latent heat of the water, which before kept in a fluid state. Lime is used in a mild state, as a carbonate, in marls, chalk, powdered shells, etc.; or is a caustic or quick state, as it comes from the burning or after being slacked. Marl contains from 5 to 20 per cent. of carbonate of lime in the state of a fine powder. Shell sand, found on the shores contains also from 20 to 50 per cent. of silicous sand. Some limestones also contain considerable magnesia and hence are called Magnesian limestones. Most limestones contain some magnesia which is useful for plants, but if above 10 per cent. it is thought to be deleterious. The quantity of lime used in dressing and the frequency of its use should depend on the depth of the soil and the mode of culture. A large or more frequent application is necessary if the soil be wet, but when it is thin and dry a moderate cost will penetrate to the depth of 8 or 10 inches, or the ordinary extent of ploughing. A thinner dressing still is requisite on old pasture lands, the grasses living in 2 or 3 inches of soil. But in reclaiming lands or laying them down to grass, a heavy dressing is often necessary; and in ordinary arable culture considerable quantities are used because the soil is deeper in stiff clay soils after draining, and where there is much vegetable matter much lime may be profitably added.

The Productive powers of soils are mostly modified by the plants grown on them. Lands unfit for arable, may be made to produce profitable arable crops by the continued growth of wood. But there is a difference in the kind of tree thus calculated to improve the soil. The pines may not improve it at all, and the beech and sycamore may render it even less valuable than at first. Oaks render it better only after 15 or 18 years. The larch renders it still better, though in a still longer time. This improvement is the result of addition to the soil by the leaves of the trees. But the green foliage delays the decomposition of the fallen leaves by shading them from the favourable influence of the sun. Some leaves decay more readily however than others—the beech and oak, for example sooner than the pines. Those of the oak contain 5 per cent. of saline and earthy matter, while the fir tribe afford only about 2. The improvement, therefore, is in proportion to the quantity and kind of inorganic matter trees receive from the air. This determines also the kind of grasses which will be produced.—Lands laid down with artificial grasses for a few years are better fitted for grain crops; but they deteriorate after this time, it is believed, if kept in these grasses. They will not improve beyond a certain extent, any more than they will with any other crops. Old and extensive commons, heath and wastes are evidences in point. But some grass lands retain their good condition for a long period without manuring, as some rich grasslands have for a century. Any improvement that takes place is in the formation of a dark-brown surface-soil, imbued with vegetable matter, and which becomes thicker in proportion to the time it has lain down to grass. The thickening however sooner ceases if the soil be light and sandy; if moderately heavy, the improvement continues longer, and if somewhat clayey, it may be made permanently good.

A scale of nutritive equivalents of the most important vegetable food has been formed on the proportion of the nitrogen they contain, which is as follows:—

Substances.	Equivts.
Wheat	107
Do. Flour,	100
Barley Meal,	119
Barley,	130
Indian Corn,	138
Rice,	117
White Haricots,	55
White garden cabbage,	810
Do. dried at 212,	83
Oats,	117
Rye,	111
Buckwheat,	108
Potatoes,	613
Do. kept 10 months,	694
Do. dried at 212,	126
Lentils,	57
Turnips,	1335
Jerusalem Artichokes	539
Carrots,	757
Do. dried at 212,	95
Horse beans,	44
Peas,	67

Thus 44 parts of horse beans, 67 of peas, or 83 of dried cabbage are equal in nitrogen to 100 parts of wheat flower, 158 of maize, or 613 of potatoes.—But while these afford the most nitrogen, they are deficient in the elements (phosphate of lime and magnesia) which compose the bones, and are therefore of much less value than others as articles of food; they satisfy the appetite, but add little to the strength. All vegetable poisons contain nitrogen, and some nitrogenized articles of food contain poisonous principles, as with the sodanins of potatoes and some species of that genus; but these principles are always dissipated or modified, as we have shown by heat.

The Times of Gathering Crops determines also the amount of their nutriment. Thus, radishes left too long in the ground become hard and woody, and so with the stem of the young cabbage and the artichoke; and so it is, in effect, with the grasses cut for hay. There is much sugar in these, and as they grow up, this is changed into starch, first, and then into woody fibre. Therefore, the riper the plants become the less sugar and starch contain, in proportion to size. Tissue parts of a plant which dissolve most easily are the most nourishing; starch and sugar are readily soluble in water. The weight of cut straw or hay is less when perfectly ripe.—These should be cut, consequently, soon after they are at their greatest weight, when both the quantity is greatest and the quality is best, and the same may be said of all the corn or grain crops. The straw commonly begins to diminish three weeks previous to being fully ripe, and it becomes less nourishing after that time. But the ear of grains which is sweet and milky four weeks before it is ripe, afterwards becomes consolidated, the sugar changes into starch, the milk thickens into gluten and the albumen of the flour. And when this is completed, two weeks before the ripening, the grains contain the greatest amount of starch and gluten. If grains be cut at this time, they are heavier, and they will yield the greatest amount of good flour and the least bran, as the skin of the grains is always thinnest at this time. If however, they are left longer, the grains cover themselves with a thicker skin for protection, a part of the starch is also changed into woody fiber, as in the ripening of hay, the radish, etc. All corns or grains should therefore be cut two weeks before ripening.

SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, FOR 1843.

A good deal has been done with steam. For example, a half second pendulum has been contrived by a Mr. Rous, formerly an engineer in Cornwall, to which a pencil is affixed, pointing against a card. The card is attached to the beam of the engine, and the practical effect is, that when the piston moves quickly, waving lines are traced upon the card, rather wide apart, and when it moves slowly, the lines are closer together. The distances between the lines indicate the spaces moved through by the piston in half a second, in different parts of the stroke.

Quite a number of interesting experiments have been made in England to test the advantage of the screw principle. One of the newly constructed vessels has gone a step further, and her smoke funnel is used as her mizen-mast. A ship called "the Precursor of Trade," has been built recently to ply between Constantinople and Trebizond. Another, built for the Oriental Steam Company, contains in her state room beautiful enamelled views on slate, set in frames of papier mache. There are also hot and cold baths on board.

Such is the care with which the English railways are worked, that out of 18 millions of passengers in the year 1842, only one person was killed while riding in the train. Some of the new locomotive engines are now made with return tubes in the boilers, which plan gives a doble evaporation power and adds to the efficiency of the engine, with a less expenditure of fuel.

A steamboat of 500 tons was successfully raised in the Cork river a few days since, by means of a coffer dam sunk around it, from which the water was pumped. The leak was discovered, the damage repaired, and upon letting the water in upon the vessel she floated off, and the whole expense was but $2000.

The supply of water in London from all the companies is but 24 millions of gallons a day, and in Paris but 4 millions.

A singular invention has made its appearance, called marine glue, which resists strains, the force of shot and other violence, as well if not better than the solid wood which is used in cementing. A marine safety portmanteau of the size of a small trunk has been contrived which is impenetrable to water, and will contain six grown people. Mackintosh cloaks are also made to act as life preservers. They are double, and when inflated will easily sustain a person in the water. A deck chair has also been constructed so as to become a boat, and with a capacity to support a number of persons.

Wrought iron is now made direct from the ore at the Shirva works, Kirkintillock, Scotland. The process appears to be very simple and rational.

A Russian officer has discovered an easy method of plating cast iron with silver by the galvanic process. It is also asserted that iron may be prevented from rusting in the air by first plunging it in one part of a concentrated solution of impure soda and three parts of water. It has been recently ascertained that cast iron buildings have been in use in China for several hundred years.

A new street sweeping machine, now in London is enabled to clean a thousand yards for quarter of a dollar.

A selfacting ventilator has been contrived. A float placed in a mercurial guage, when the quicksilver reaches the given temperature it moves a spring and opens the ventilator. It is said to be a valuable contrivance for crowded rooms.

The Nile which has its periodical rising immediately after the summer solstice, rose the last year two months before its time, and after three or four days resued its ordinary state.

An attempt made to daguerrotype the moon has proved unsuccessful.

All the beautiful display of colors observable on mother of pearl may be produced on silvered paper by first ruling a steel plate ten thousand lines the inch, and then transferring the impression to the paper, through a powerful rolling press. This paper may be applied to many ornamental purposes.

A new system of plating, called magnetic plating without the intervention of acids, salts or galvanism, has been discovered by Mr. Woorlich, of Birmingham, and which bids fair to supercede electrotyping.

Some curious experiments have recently been made by an academician at Paris on the fattening tendency of sugar. It turns out that in some constitutions it has such a tendency, in others it creates bile. Few human beings have made sugar their diet exclusively. It is a well known fact which we repeat by way of illustrating the subject, that the negroes of the West Indies always become fat at the time they are engaged in making sugar, which they eat in the form of syrup. This seems to have been unknown to the person whose opinions we are quoting.

It is said that the celebrated Bolivar, when he had injured the tone of his stomach by fatigue and privations, was unable to eat anything but sugar. In most classes it is thought the diet would bring the person adopting it to the grave.

A portable gas is exhibited at Lyons which is applicable to the smallest candlesticks, and may be carried about with the greatest facility.

Opium is now cultivated by the French in Algeria.

Malic acid may be obtained from garden rhubarb.

It is asserted that death caused by Prussic acid is only apparent. Life, say the German papers can be immediately restored by pouring acetate of potash and common salt dissolved in water upon the spine and head. Dr. Rogerson, a chemist, has successfully treated rabbits, poisoned with this acid, by pouring cold water upon these parts of their bodies.

A method of obtaining beautiful copies of Daguerreotypes, called Tethonotype, has been invented by Dr. Draper, and is described in the Philosophical Magazine, No. 146.

The Russians have for a few years past been actively exploring the gold regions of their country with great success. The sands yielding gold are extensive and valuable, particularly those of Wiask.

An artesian well is to be placed in the Jardin des Plantes in Paris. Arago imagines that from a depth of 900 metres, 200 greater than the famous well of Grenelle, the water will be of the temperature of 31 deg. centigrade, and supply the hospitals of La Petite and Salpetriere with warm water.

A well of this description in Hampshire, 156 feet deep, furnishes 50,928 gallons a day.

An upright tree, nine feet high, has been found in the coal mines of St. Helen's, near Liverpool.

A GOOD STORY.—A capital story is told of Judge Tappan, one of our senators in congress who is, unfortunately, cross-eyed. A number of years ago he was judge of a newly organized county court in the eastern part of this state. In those days of primitive simplicity, or perhaps poverty, the bar room of a tavern was used as a court room, and the *stable* as a *jail*. One day during the sessions of the court, the judge had occasion to severely reprimand two of the lawyers who were wrangling. An odd looking old customer, who sat in one corner listened apparently with great satisfaction to the reproof, and presuming on old acquaintance and the judge's well known good humour, sung out, 'Give it to 'em old gimlet eyes!' 'Who was that?' inquired the judge. 'It was this 'ere old hoss,' answered the chap, raising himself up. 'Sheriff' observed the judge with great gravity, 'take that *old horse* and put him in the *stable*'.—[Cleaveland Herald.]

Repartee.—Abernethy, the celebrated surgeon, finding a lage pile of stones opposite his door, on his returning home one afternoon in his carriage, swore hastily at the pavior, and desired him to remove them. "Where will I take them to?" asked the Hibernian. "To h—ll!" cried the choleric surgeon. Paddy leant upon his rammer, and then looking up into the Doctor's face, said, with the rich smile, "Hadn't I better take them to heaven? —sure they'd more *out of your honour's way!*"

Among the ancient nations the husband purchased his wife by money or personal services. Among the Assyrians the marriageable women were put up to auction, and the price obtained for the more beautiful was assigned as a dowry to the more homely.

"Why is your marriage like the British flag?" said an honest Jack tar to his bride, on their wedding day. "Because it's a union Jack,' was the quick reply.

MRS. GILMOUR.

[*From the Glasgow Saturday Post.*]

Perhaps a greater romance in real life, than the circumstances connected with the fate of this extraordinary woman never occurred; and to a certainty all the inventions of fiction never promulgated circumstances so uncommon as those which have taken place between the subject of our notice and her affianced bridegroom, after they had been united as one by the ceremony of marriage.

From statements which have already gone the round of the press, most readers will be aware that Mrs. Gilmour and her husband were the son and daughter respectively, of two neighbouring wealthy and comfortable farmers. Both of the farms on which this young couple were brought up are situated in the parish of Dunlop, Ayrshire, and both of the unfortunate individuals had little more than entered on life, which they did with the fairest prospects.

For nearly five years before her unfortunate marriage with Gilmour, Miss Cochran had formed a warm and devoted attachment to another young farmer in the neighbourhood, referred to in evidence—John Anderson. The attachment was reciprocated on his part, and he had got settled on a farm of his own, close to her father's, but circumstances intervened which prevented him from marrying Miss Cochran for a time. In the interim, Miss Cochran's young naighbour, John Gilmour, got most devotedly attached to her without having the satisfaction of his love being returned, and he having resolved to settle in life, first took the farm called the town of Inchinnan, and then used every

influence in his power to secure her as his wife, both by exercising the warmest persuasion with herself, and by craving the assistance of her parents in his favour. Under these circumstances we are assured by the most credible authority that the parents in accordance with the solicitation of Gilmour urged the marriage on their daughter, notwithstanding her most determined opposition. Before the union took place, she frequently urged her parents to let her live as she was. She even begged of them to permit her to live single for life. She never could be attached to Gilmour, while her heart was with another. A short time before the marriage took place, Miss Cochran and Anderson formally declared their attachment to each other, and we are assured seperated both deeply bathed in tears at the cruel fate which awaited her, and which neither of them seemed to have the power to avert. We have unquestionable authority for stating that though they lived together for six weeks, and regularly retired to the same bedroom, Mrs. Gilmour never undressed during the whole time. She was frequently found bathed in tears by her husband during the day, and when spoken to about grief by him, she generally endeavoured to compose herself, and assured him she would redeem her promise, she would live with him, and work with him as a servant, but she was unable to do anything more.

In her demeanour Mrs. Gilmour is mild even to simplicity; her manner is unaffected as a child's, and under all the difficult positions she has been placed in prior to her being placed at the bar, nothing ruffled her countenance, and she was always to be found the most cool and unaffected person present, or who took any part in the proceedings.

[*From the Liverpool Mail.*]

Republics are the same wherever they exist, for democratic power is the most cruel and ferocious of despotisms. The charter for their freedom is generally a fraud, inasmuch as their professions are insincere, their policy a system of aggression upon all other nations, their diplomacy not much better than swindling, and the principles they promulgate concerning equality and the rights of man, are only made to produce effect, and not to be carried into practice.

Take, for instance, the United States the great republic of North America. There the fundamental principle is, that all men have equal rights, and are entitled to equal privileges, and yet there are three millions of black people in that republic, who are not citizens but slaves, who, husbands and fathers with their wives and children, are bought and sold like cattle—bartered sometimes for bales and cases of Manchester goods or the wares of Birmingham and Sheffield.

A black man in the greater portion of the United States is treated much after the manner of a butcher's dog or a foxhound in England. Equality indeed! Privileges! The privilege of servile obedience—the privilege of being allowed to exist in a state of slavery! How would a proud republican patriot look at seeing a black man taking his seat in the House of Representatives, or appearing on the floor to address the speaker? He would, we verily believe, either sink into the earth, or assassinate the intrusive and presumptuous "nigger" on the spot. This is American *liberty!*

Turn we now to another republic, to that of Hayti, just come forth from the crash of its sixteenth revolution in about three times that number of years, and what do we see? The new constitution provides as follows:—

"Equality *in the eyes of the world.* All modes of worship shall be equally free. *The freedom of the press is guaranteed.* Schools to be established for both sexes, the teaching free and gratuitous. Trial by jury is granted. The people have a right to assemble peceably, and without arms. The powers of the legislature, executive, and judicary, are defined. The executive is a president. *The legislature is composed of a Senate and House of Commons," &c. &c.*

This doubtless looks surpassing well on paper, but in another section of the constitution, in which "*equality,*" is a first principle, it is provided that the Africans and Indians, or the descendants of either by one or the other parent, may become a citizen, *but no WHITE PERSON can become a citizen, or hold real estate!!!"*

What a satire this is upon republican institutions! The Americans being of a white or yellow colour, will not enfranchise the *black* people; and the Haytians, being blacks, deny the rights of citizenship or of property to the *whites.* "You black rascal, stand out of my way," exclaims the one patriot. "You white tief you ab no citizen—you no rum here," exclaims the other.

Such is republicanism in the nineteenth century; and yet we hear people constantly asserting that the world is daily becoming more enlightened, and that true liberty and equality are only to be found in democratic institutions, where the will of the people is the law, and where numbers alone are invested with the attributes of wisdom. This fallacy is so often repeated that it ceases to be surprising that many well-meaning persons not over-burthened with reflective powers, are found to believe it. But it is a monstrous fallacy nevertheless. It is impossible that this form of government can endure long. It has, within itself, the seeds of destructiveness. Its elements are all unsound; they are not based upon truth and justice; numbers may protect property for a time, but only so long as interest dictates, for as numbers incur no personal responsibility, or the amount of it is so extensively distributed, they too soon learn to disregard the obligations of society, and despise the laws of nations. We see this evil principle already in active and deadly operation in the United States, in the disgraceful repudiation of the debts they have incurred in foreign countries. As to the unfortunate black citizens of Hayti, they hardly know what they are doing. The leaders, perhaps are desirous of showing what black blood can do in the art of governing. We cannot, however, discover any reason for thinking, that half casts of French extraction, who constitute the ruling powers in Hayti, with a sprinkling of the African and Indian cross, are worthier of toleration than the pure white. This is a droll distinction, but we cannot believe that the experiment will succeed.

STARTLING FACT—IMPORTANT AMPUTATION SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED DURING MESMERIC SLEEP.

(*From the Wolverhampton Chronicle.*)

In the course of our varied duties as journalists, it has perhaps never fallen to our lot to record any occurrence with more interest than we do the present case; it is a triumph of nature's own in the benevolent work of alleviating the pains and sorrows of poor human nature. The history of the case (which we had from Mr. Dunn at the time of the operation) may be briefly stated as follows:—

John Marrion, aged 45, residing in Cau lane, Sedgely, received an extensive injury of the middle finger in January last and became a patient of Messrs. Thompson and Dunn. It has been since treated by those gentlemen in the usual surgical manner, but the nature of the injury rendered amputation necessary. With a view to test mesmeric sleep, he readily consented to their proposal to place himself under the treatment of Dr. Owens, and on Suday week, for the first time he was mesmerised—the doctor succeeding in the short space of four minutes and twenty seconds. The patient has been daily mesmerised, and the case created intenre interest in the public mind, more particularly among medical men, who have attended in numbers every day to mark Dr. Owens' progress with his patient. On Friday it was announced that the operation would be performed the following day, at 4 p. m., and long before that time Mr. Dunn's sitting-room was thronged with medical and other gentlemen to witness the event. About half past four o'clock the patient was brought into the room—his face appeared rather flushed, no doubt from the excitement of the expected operation, but Dr. Owens addressed him in a lively and friendly manner, and he took his seat evidently quite composed. In two minutes and a half deep sleep was produced, but the doctor kept his position some time longer. Dr. Mannix then felt the patient's pulse, which beat 100 per minute. Some questions were put to him while in this state by Dr. Owens, and language being excited he said he was very comfortable.—"Proceed with the operation," said the doctor; and in one minute Mr. Dunn had performed it very neatly—the cutting the flaps and the dividing of the bone by the nippers was watched with breathless scrutiny by all present but not a muscle quivered nor did a sigh escape, nor any single thing occur to betray the slightest sensation. During the dressing the arm, in which Mr. Dunn was assisted by Mr. Edwards, the hand was suspended over the table in a cataleptic state, without any further support. Two minutes after the operation Dr. Mannix felt his pulse—it was still 100. Dr. Owens then excited laughter, and the patient laughed happily, evidently quite unconscious of the relief he had undergone. Some time elapsed, during which he continued sleeping, and on being questioned in that state he was not at all aware of what had been done. Being awoke (which was done instantaneously by Dr. Owens touching the organ of firmness, which seemed to act almost miraculously), and finding *his arm in a sling*, he ejaculated—"Thank the Lord for that." In reply to questions he said he had not felt it.

Every gentleman present signed the minutes, which were noted by Mr. Gatis, during the operation, when a very liberal subscription was raised for the man, and Dr. Owens was most warmly congratulated on all sides, indeed it must be confessed that to his abilities, which are of no ordinary kind, and to his personal qualities, Mesmerism is mainly indebted for its elevated position in this town. In the course of time we feel sure that it will be found among the highest and noblest powers in the service of man.

MR. WOLFF'S MISSION TO BOKHARA.

Captain Grover has received Dr. Wolff's journal up to the 10th of January, on which day he was to leave Tabreez for Teheran. He reached Tabreez on the 13th of January, without any accident. The snow was frequently up to his horse's neck, and at night he was glad to find shelter in a stable. The doctor writes in grateful terms of the hospitable kindness and indefatigable exertions of Mr. Bonham her Majesty's Consul-General, through whose influence his Royal Highness Prince Bahman Mirza, Governor of Tabreez, sent a *Mehmandah* and horses to meet him six days' journey from Tabreez, and who has ordered a similar escort to accompany him to Teheran.

In the year 1831, travelling in Khorassann, Dr. Wolff was taken prisoner, and made a slave by Izhak Khan Kerahe, chief of Torbad, and was subsequently released by order of Abbas Mirza. This Izshak Khan, who had sold at least 60,000 Persians to the Turkomans, the doctor now found a prisoner at Tabreez, and being desirous of seeing his former *master*, he obtained permission of the Prince-Governor, and went accompanied by Mr. Bonham, to his prison. They found a guard at his door, and an officer in the room. The prisoner immediately recollected his former *slave*, and the doctor remained two hours with him.

The only passage in this portion of Dr. Wolff's journal relating to the Bokhara captives is the following:—"This afternoon a Persian merchant trading into Bokhara, called at the British consulate. He was at Bokhara 12 months ago, and saw Samet Khan, in whose house Stoddart formely lodged. Mr. Bonham and myself examined him, and all he knew was, that both are in prison. He was told by Samet Khan that when once a person is imprisoned in the *Ark* (castle), *one does not know whether they are* dead or alive. All these reports are so far favourable, as they unanimously contradict the account of Seleh Mahomed, which was believed by Col. Shiel, sent over to government, and believed by government at home."

CANADA COMPANY.

On Wednesday the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of shares in this corporation was held at the Company's House, St. Helen's place, London, pursuant to the terms of the charter, Mr. C. Franks in the chair. It was resolved unanimously, that Mr. C. Franks should be re-elected as governor, and that Sir J. Easthope, Mr. A. Humphreys, and Mr. Stokes should be reappointed as Directors.—Mr. Wilson was again appointed as auditor. The governor then proceeded to state the operations for the past year. The sales of land in the crown reserves had been 12,838 acres, at an average of 13s. 7d. per acre, and in the Huron tract there has been disposed of 8,705 acres, at an average of 12s. 1d. pr acre, making a total of 21,543 acres, the produce of which had been £13,804 currency. This was independently of the town lots that had been purchased. There had been leased of Crown reserves 8,805 acres, producing an annual rent of £2,769, or equal to 10s. 5d. per acre, and the leases granted in the Huron tract, for the year ending on the 31st December last were 63,907½ acres. The leases were granted for twelve years, at a rental by which, if regularly paid, the land would become the property of the occupier, and, consequently, alienated from the company. The total quantity of land leased and sold was 194,255 acres. The governor then read a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the corporation from its commencement, which was considered satisfactory. The company had 1,378,129 acres of land paid for, but still unsold. The quantity purchased from the Government was 2,484,413 acres; of this there had been 992,941 acres sold, and 123,313 acres had yet to be paid for, the company having the option of taking the latter.—Since the commencement of the year there had been sold in the Crown reserves 1,500 acres, and in the Huron tract 800 acres. There had been leased in the former 3,800 acres, and in the latter 7,290 acres, an increase over the operations of the same period of 1842 of 3,753 acres. In the receipts there had been an increase this year of £2,842. The plan of leasing the land had been most beneficial, and the rents, hitherto had been punctually paid. The passing of the Canadian Corn Bill, which had come into operation both October last, had been productive already of the most beneficial effects, and no doubt could be entertained that it would continue to be so. Through the exertions of the company's commissioners, Mr. Jones and Mr. Widder, the sales of the company's lands had been greatly increased, whilst those on the part of the Government had been but few. The governor read extracts from the correspondence received from the commissioners, in which the rising prosperity of the settlers is spoken most highly of. Markets for their produce were most easily found, and for cash. They believed that emigration, this year, would be considerably increased, as many from Scotland, as well as Protestant families from Ireland, were coming to join their relatives who had already settled in Upper Canada. An extensive shipment of flour was expected to take place from Montreal. The colonists on the company's lands were improving, as was shown by the remittances made to their poorer relatives in the United Kingdom, which, upon an average, had in the last year, been £9 for each individual who had sent home money to fathers, mothers, &c., through the company's agency, and which was done gratuitously. The total amount so remitted from Canada to the company last year was £2,900; and by the last letters, £600 in addition, similarly destined, were advised. This showed that the settlers upon the company's lands were prosperous.—(Hear, hear!) and that the position in which the colony was placed was improving.—The accounts were ordered to be printed, thanks were returned to the directors, and the meeting adjourned.—*Charles Willmer's News Letter.*

The assizes which have for the last fortnight been going on in Ireland, have disclosed many startling details of the atrocious system of ribaudism.

The consumption of spirits in Ireland has been reduced one-half in four years:—1837, 11,235,635 gallons; 1838—12,296 342 gals.; 1839—10,815,709 gals.; 1840—8,401,054 gals.; 1841—6,485,443 gals.

Irish Statistics.—There are in Ireland 8,175,124 persons inhabiting 1,328,839 houses; of these persons 2,385,000 are absolute paupers, and of their dwellings 1,024,275 are mud cabins. Out of this population 625,536 families, numbering 3,470,725 persons, live in 491,278 mud cabins or hovels consisting of one room only, where the door serves also for chimney and window, affording an outlet to the smoke and to the families, and an entrance to light, pigs, and children. Out of the eight millions of inhabitants, seven millions belong to the agricultural population, and the wages of the labouring portion of this vast majority vary from fourpence to tenpence per day in the west and south, and from eight pence to a shilling per day in the north. According to the third Report of the Commissioners' Inquiry into the condition of the Poor, the average wages of an agricultural labourer in Ireland are from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per week. Out of the total resident population, after deducting children under five years of age, the commissioners return 3,766,066 as unable to read or write. There are about twenty millions of acres in Ireland, of which fourteen millions are planted or cultivated, and the rest left waste, and five out of these six millions are reclaimable. The entire rental of Ireland is estimated at twenty-one millions annually, to which may be added half a million for the annual dividends on the capital of the joint-stock companies. The aggregate value of Irish exports to England has been estimated by the Railway Commissioners at rather more than sixteen millions annually, almost exclusively raw produce; there are not accurate data for determining the imports. In December, 1843, the number of military in Ireland was 21,201, the naval force 2,350, and the constabulary 9,043. The cost of the military force is estimated at £802,441, of the naval armament at £108,500, and of the police, £512,505; the charge of the civil establishments is £2,137,253, and as the revenue of Ireland averages about £4,500,000 the surplus is not sufficient to pay the interest of that portion of the national debt for which Ireland was made responsible by the Act of Union.

A man was employed the other day in gilding the ball and cross of St. Paul's. He was scarcely perceptible—marked only as a moving object, which the brightness of the cross reflecting the sun served to make visible.

The way things are done in an English Police Court.—At the close of an assault case, at the Police court, on Saturday, a strange sort of scene occurred which occasioned much laughter and gossip. A remarkably tall brown-visaged lady was the complainant, who spoke at the outset with great ease and gentleness, but who assumed a haughty, supercilious air before she quitted the box. She stated that Mr. James Hamill, of Richmond-row, had wounded her feelings, outraged her delicacy, and perpetrated a score of other enormities against her by having called her "a faggot." Mr. Hamill, in reply, proved that the complainant had opened her room door and thrown a basin of water over his child; and he was proceeding, as we presume, to show that "flesh and blood" could not be expected to endure such an insult, when Mr. Rushton ordered the case to be dismissed. The moment "the lady" heard the order she appeared to be thunderstuck, and with a volubility perfectly astonishing, she exclaimed, "I'll take it elsewhere, so I will. I pay my rent and taxes, so I do, and I'll see the end of it." "You have been guilty," rejoined Mr. Rushton, "of a most inhuman act, that of throwing water over an inoffensive child, and if you do not keep yourself quiet in the court I shall make you pay a fine of 20s." The "lady" hereupon looked the worthy magistrate full in the face, and said emphatically, "You're very unjust." "Take her into custody," was Mr. Rushton's order, and the words had scarcely passed his lips when the officer of the court took her by the shoulder, the door of the dock was opened, and she was ushered inside, where she remained for a short time. She then drew forth a sovereign from her purse, paid it to the Bridewell-keeper as the penalty of her loquacionsness, and left the court without uttering another word.—*Liverpool Mail.*

Mr. Carte's Sea Rocket.—We had the pleasure of witnessing, on Wednesday, a most interesting and successful experiment with the sea rocket of Mr. Carte, the inventor of the life buoy and other means of rescuing humanity from the dreadful sufferings of shipwreck and other casualties on the water. Mr. Carte was passing through the town, en route to Hull, where, we believe, he holds an office under government in the ordnance department, from Glasgow, near which port he has been exhibiting to the shipping interest the various apparatus which he has constructed or improved; and at the request of Messrs. Mac Iver, who had heard a favourable report of the sea rocket, consented to test its merits in the presence of the commanders of the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Line who are now in Liverpool, and who often pass vessels at sea water-logged, with which they have no safe means of communicating. Mr. Carte and his party, consisting of Captains Judkins, Hewitt, and Ryrie, Mr. Court of the underwriters' rooms, Mr. Cooke, the superintendent of pilots, and several other gentlemen were conveyed by Mr. Seymour Willoughby, in one of the Birkenhead boats, to the Irish mail steam-packet, lying at her moorings in the Sloyne, and on board that vessel, by permission of Captain Emerson, who entered very cordially into the interest of the scene, the experiment was performed. The day was admirably suited to the project, a strong breeze prevailing from the North East, and the tide was ebbing very rapidly, so as to make it difficult for even a steamer to avoid drifting to leeward. Mr. Carte carried the whole of the apparatus which he designed to use, in two small boxes the compactness of it exciting no little degree of surprise, and courteously explained its character. The rocket is intended to carry a line from the shore to a stranded vessel, or from a vessel to the shore, or from one vessel to another, whereby a communication with assistance or a point of safety, may be opened up with a wreck, which cannot be approached by a life-boat or other means. The simplicity of the apparatus is one of the its principal recommendations; it requires no engineering skill to bring it into use, and after being thrown by Mr. Carte there was not perhaps, a single individual on board the Urgent who did not feel that he could project the line as well as the inventor. The stick, to which an immense length of strong line is attached, is screwed into the end of a cast metal tube, containing the chemical preparation of the Congreve, which when ignited, gives the explosive and projecting power, and carries along with it the rope to the object over which it is intended to be thrown. Round the flat end of the tube, into which the rocket stick is screwed, are five small holes, into any one of which a match is inserted, and being ignited at the other end by the mere pulling of a string (which produces effects similar to the striking of a percussion cap, and fires the explosive preparation within), the tube with the stick and line attached are instantly thrown forward with the whizzing sound and fiery tail which usually attend the projection of a rocket, and fall on the other side of the object aimed at, leaving of course, the communicating line lying over it. The only adjunct necessary to the firing is a grooved stick, on which the rocket apparatus is laid, and which subserves the same purpose as a stock to a fowling piece, for as a vessel is a large object, there is no difficulty in throwing the line over it, if ordinary care be employed in taking the aim. The line lies at hand, which, by the progress of the rocket is uncoiled with the rapidity of lightning. Imperfect though this description may be, the fact is that a glance at the apparatus itself makes any one acquainted with its properties, and the mode of using it, after half a minute's explanation. It took very little more time to arrange it for operation, and the steam tender, the Redwing, which had been placed at Mr. Carte's disposal, by Captain Bevis, her commander being on board, and taking also a warm interest in the matter, being about a hundred and eighty yards to windward; the rocket was fired exactly in the wind's eye, and the line fell with unerring precision over her mainstay, the heavy end containing the tube and stick, and weighing about three pounds, dropping into the water on the other side. One experiment, as Mr. Carte observed, was as good as a thousand, to prove the utility of the invention, and its excellence and importance was indeed instantly a conviction in the breasts of all present. Had it been in use during the great storm of 1839, it would have been instrumental in saving an immense amount of property and many lives.—No vessel should be without it; but especially should the lifeboat stations be supplied with it, and we have no doubt that Messrs. M'Iver will promptly introduce it on board these ships, if, as we feel satisfied will be the case, it be favourably reported of by the gentlemen whom they deputed to examine its merits. We understand that it has been permanently adopted on the Yorkshire coast. So late as the 17th October last, it was the means of effecting a communication with the wreck of the Margaret of Whitby, which had been driven ashore at Scarbro'. After the experiment, Mr. Carte and his friends were very handsomely entertained by Captain Judkins and Mr. Cooke, at the Birkenhead Hotel.—*Liverpool Mail.*

Her Majesty's accouchment may be expected about the beginning of July next.

The British government, it is said, intend to reduce the duty on tea.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 3, 1844.

The steamer *Herald* arrived this morning from Windsor, bringing accounts from Halifax up to yesterday morning, at which time the Mail steamer from England of 19th April had not arrived.

Arrival of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.—On Wednesday evening, His Excellency arrived in the City, by the steamer New Brunswick from Fredericton, accompanied by Mr. Reade, Private Secretary, Lieut. Col. Hayne, Provincial A. D. C., and Master George Colebrooke. A Guard of Honour, and the Band of the 33rd Regt. received his Excellency at the St. John Hotel, with the usual honours.—His Excellency will return to Fredericton on Saturday, in the steamer New-Brunswick. Mr. Reade left in the steamer Herald for Windsor on Wednesday evening, on his way to Halifax, thence to proceed to England in the first May steamer.

Steamer Nova Scotia.—It will be seen by advertisement that this steamer will in future leave St. John for Digby and Annapolis on Monday and Wednesday mornings at 7 o'clock. Several changes have recently been made in the time of her departure from this place, in consequence of arrangements having been in progress and unfinished to connect her running with a line of Stages to Halifax, which we are happy to say is now accomplished, and the vessel will start as above, thus affording travellers a sure, safe, and expeditious means of conveyance between this city and the capital of the sister Province, as also to any of the intermediate places.

Texas.—It seems now beyond a doubt that the President of the United States has actually signed a Treaty for the annexation of Texas to the American territory, and that he has ordered a detachment of United States troops to march to the frontier preparatory to operations in the Texian country. This is a move on the political chess board from which President Tyler may not easily extricate himself; It is believed that Mexico will again declare war against Texas, with the promise of foreign support. If this be the case, the result cannot easily be foretold.

Libel.—Mr. J. Crooksill, Editor of the Halifax *Morning Post*, was convicted on Tuesday last, before the Supreme Court in that city, for libel, and a verdict of £100 damages and costs found against him. The libel was published in the Morning Post nearly three years ago.

"*Provincial Secretary's Office,*
Halifax, 20th April, 1844.

"His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in "Council, has been pleased to make the following "appointment—Abraham Gesner, Esq., M. D., to "be a Justice of the Peace for the County King's."

We congratulate our former townsman upon his advancement to the above judicial situation. We congratulate him upon being now able to sit in judgment, as well on the *bores*, &c. of the present tenants of the earth, as on those of their *antediluvian* predecessors, and we sincerely hope that no meddling interloper, unknown to Lyell, "to print or story," may turn up to interfere with his *mammoth* decisions, and *Rob* our sister Province of *one of her incipient glories.*

Ensigns Wickham and Petchell, one Sergeant and 20 rank and file of the 33d Regt. from the depot in Ireland, which recently came out in H.M.S. Resistance, to Halifax, arrived in this city on Friday evening, via Windsor, in the steamer *Herald.*

Extraordinary Dispatch in Loading.—Notwithstanding that our Port is so far famed for giving quick dispatch to Shipping, it is seldom that we have it in our power to notice such an instance of extraordinary dispatch to ships as we have lately observed going on in our harbour, and as a peculiar instance of such, we would notice the ship *Renfrewshire*, Capt. John Burns, owned by Messrs. Pollock, Gilmour & Co. of Glasgow, and loaded by the branch of their firm in this place, viz: R. Rankin & Co.—This ship arrived the 19th inst., and after discharging fully 350 tons of ballast, is this day fully loaded with a cargo equal to 1300 tons of square timber, including the deckload, and all ready to sail to-morrow, being the first day on which she can clear with a deck load on. When we consider the size of this vessel (being nearly 850 tons) and the immense quantity she had to discharge, besides loading, it shews what astonishing exertions must have been used in getting her ready for sea, and when we state that all this work has been performed without any night work, it is a proof of what can be done in our Port in giving dispatch, and shews how much more energy is now insuilled into our business than when a few years ago it was customary to see ships of such a size laying in our harbour five or six weeks at a time, and then were that to be doing remarkably well.—*Observer, 30th.*

The Apollo.—H. M. Troop ship *Apollo*, an old 46 gun frigate, but as a troop ship only mounting 8 guns arrived on Wednesday in 20 days from Port Royal, Jamaica. This ship has on board the second battalion of the 60th Regt. (The King's Royal Rifle Corps.) According to the rotation system, this gallant corps have now come to North America to finish their period of foreign service previous to their return home. It is, we believe about twenty years since the 60th left this garrison. They will remain here until the navigation of the St. Lawrence is completely open, when both the *Apollo* and *Resistance*, (the latter with the drafts for Canada,) will take their departure for Quebec.—*Halifax Post.*

The 23d Regiment.—The latest accounts from Jamaica say that the 23d regiment were dying off with the fever. Eight men died in one day. Preparations were making to remove the regiment to the mountains.—*Herald.*

Montreal Election.—This election opened, continued, and ended in riot and bloodshed. The Drummond (rebel) party having taken possession of the Polls from the commencement, their candidate was consequently returned. The friends of Mr. Molson were shamefully maltreated by the opposite party, and it would appear that little pains were taken by the Returning Officer to secure free access to the Polls. The following, on this subject, is from the *Montreal Courier*:—

"We gave in our last paper a detailed account of the proceedings on the first day, appointed for the Poll in the different Wards of the City; they were sufficiently disgraceful, but were as nothing in comparison with the scenes that took place on Wednesday, the second day. In consequence of the riotous and infamous conduct of the Lachine Canallers on the first day, the Returning Officer of the Queen's Ward made an application to the Commandant of the Garrison for parties of troops to keep the peace at his polling place, which was granted; and accordingly, shortly before nine o'clock, parties of the 43rd and 89th Regiments marched, accompanied by Magistrates, to two of the Wards where there had had been rioting the day before. In consequence however of a notice issued the evening previous a large meeting of Mr. Molson's friends and electors took place at Tattersall's at eight o'clock in the morning, when Mr. Molson came forward and told his friends, that in consequence of the disgraceful proceedings of the day before, and the evident inability and indisposition of the Returning Officers and Magistrates to protect his voters, he felt it to be his duty to release them from their pledges; he did not retire from the contest, but he had caused formal protests to be served upon the Returning Officers, in which he solemnly protested against their proceedings.

Many however of Mr. Molson's voters did attempt to get to the Poll, but generally without success, and in many cases were maltreated in the most cowardly manner; eight or nine of the Canal ruffians falling upon one man, old or young made no difference, kicking them on the shins and in the stomach, tearing their clothes to tatters, in which operation they made use of long spike nails, which we are informed were served out to them for that purpose by Tully and O'Connor, and in addition throwing them down and trampling on them.

The violence was carried to its greatest height in the Queen's Ward, and that not only immediately adjoining the Poll Booth, but for some distance in the neighbouring streets, and the pavements being occupied by gangs of vagabonds, who insulted every respectably dressed person that passed by, and in many instances offered them personal violence. The Military were drawn up all around the Haymarket, but for any use they were of in protecting the Voters, they might just as well have been a hundred miles off. At last however, an attack of so desperate a character was made upon an old man of the name of Dier, residing in Griffin Town, that Mr. Dyde, J. P., who had been extremely active all the morning in endeavouring to preserve peace, and who had rescued several unfortunate persons from the brutality of these human savages, ordered the reserve of the 89th, stationed a little way up St. James' street, to charge them with the bayonet, which they did in great style, the cowardly rascals taking to their heels with suprising celerity, by which means the poor old man was rescued; but our readers will hardly credit us when we say that he was litterally naked, every fragment of clothing having been torn from his back, and his body covered with bruises—some of these ruffians had a taste of the bayonet; we saw three or four bleeding desperately from wounds in the body; and we trust it will have taught them a lesson which they will not forget. A trick was got up with great effect by the Drummondites which shows their powers of unscrupulous invention; it was thus done:—the Drummondites provided themselves with a parcel of old pistols, and whenever they could get an opportunity they thrust one of them into the pockets of some one whom they suspected to be a Molson man, and then crafully retiring to a little distance pointed him out to their brother savages, as a "man with a pistol", a rush was made on him instantly, he was seized, beaten, and his clothes torn off,—one manœuvre of this kind was witnessed by a by-stander, who has declared to the fact. After the charge of the 89th there was no more rioting—in fact, there was no occasion for any. Mr. Drummond's purpose had been quite answered, and Tully sent his emissaries among his scattered bullies saying that as the majority was now secured, they might go away, and allow Mr. Molson's voters to come forward."

* * * *

"The greatest responsibility in this business rests on the head of Mr. Delisle: in the first place for appointing Deputies who are nearly all notoriously partisans of one of the Candidates, and in the next place for not exercising the powers vested in him by the Law, and providing sufficient protection to the voters, and *seeing* that each and every man of them had free access to the poll. It was his imperative duty to have instantly put a stop to the election, and not suffered a single Drummond vote to be recorded until equal chances were given to Mr. Molson's voters, by procuring sufficient forces to aid him in keeping the peace and protecting the electors. When troops were brought out Mr. Delisle did not employ them, and we charge each of his deputies with the same dereliction from their duty. They should have instantly empowered the officers in charge of the detachments, to clear the poll and the streets around it of the non-voters. In every way that can be conceived of did Mr. Delisle err, Mr. Delisle and his deputies fail in their duties, had they erected a barrier even of a few feet high to seperate the two parties, it would have been easier to preserve the peace, and give fair play to both sides. We saw from the very first hour of the Poll that the leaning of the Returning Officers was to the Drummond party, with perhaps one exception—that every facility was given to their voters, while every obstacle that omission of proper performance of their duty could do, was placed in Mr. Molson's way. Conduct more grossly partial than that of these men we never heard of, and we should conceive that it must be enquired into by the proper authorities. We look on it as a monstrous violation of the liberties of the subject, that men appointed to execute a high and important office, should stand quietly by and see peaceable citizens half murdered, and grievously abused, besides deprived of their legal rights, without meeting with condign punishment for such conduct."

A Coroner's Inquest was held at Montreal on Monday on the body of Julien Champagne, said to be the captain of a barge, who received some bayonet wounds at the late Election on the 17th inst., and died on the morning of the 21st. It was adjourned till Tuesday at nine o'clock. The death of this individual has been used to continue the excitement in Montreal, and the movement of a number of Troops to guard the Lachine Canal, has added to the misfortunes of the City, which we are told is suffering from a growing apprehension of insecurity.

The country has already suffered from the disgrace of persons having lost their lives at no less than four or five Elections in the District of Montreal, since the "Responsible Government" was announced.

With the exception of the 21st May affair in 1832, when the "Elective Council" agitation gave rise to a serious Riot, Elections in Canada were conducted during forty years, generally in a peaceable manner, and certainly without the loss of life.

If we "go a head" in this manner we may expect shortly to come up with the South American Republics, the Texas or St. Domingo.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The ice in front of the town is fast breaking up, and there is a clear passage from the rapids above the town to the foot of the Island; so that canoes are used in passing to and from Laprairie. Parties still cross some distance below Longueuil, but the road cannot hold good much longer, and must even now be considered very dangerous. Yesterday afternoon the water was raising fast, and we may expect very soon to see the ice move off. The weather also since our last has been very favourable to this result. Yesterday towards the middle of the day it was quite sultry, and it was evident that the atmosphere was charged with electric fluid. Towards the evening accordingly there was a smart storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain.—*Montreal Transcript.*

The weather become cooler on Wednesday afternoon with a light clear north-east wind, and for the two nights past, there has been a little frost; more than half of the fields are now clear of snow. Carriages passed over the St. Lawrence, on the ice, opposite to the city, yesterday and this morning, but several horses fell in. One was taken over in a sleigh drawn by men, which is rather reversing the service. The opening on the Point Levi side reaches nearly to the lower landing. People are as anxious now to have the bridge gone, as they sometimes are that it should hold.

Letters from three Rivers, dated yesterday, state that the ice opposite to that place was gone, and that the channel was quite clear for a short distance above and below the town.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Unprecedented Snow Storm.—This section of country was visited on Saturday morning (March 30) by a snow storm unusual for the season of the year. The weather for a week previous had been warm and showery. On Friday it became uncomfortably cold, and on Saturday morning a regular north-easter was raging with great violence. The snow fell from 12 to 15 inches deep, and the drifts are worse than at any time during the past winter. The storm extended west to Lake Erie.—*Rochester Democrat.*

Cobourg, April 17.—Usury.—At the Toronto Assizes was tried a case which may yet act as a warning to many; a Mr. Thompson having money unemployed, loaned £1000 to the house of K. M. & Jas. B. Southerland; for this £1000 he took a bond for £1150 payable in a year, as collateral security a morigage on some property; before the year expired the Southerlands became involved in difficulties, and Mr. Thompson wished to obtain possession, of the property; from this ill-feeling arose, and Messrs. S. laid information against Thompson under the Usury Laws, which imposes a penalty of thrice the amount, one half to the informer and one half to the crown. Mr. Thompson was fined in £3000.

Toronto, April 18.—In another part of our columns, we have copied from the Niagra Chronicle, its able report of the recent trial of a vagabond "patriot sympathyzer," convicted of setting fire, some two or three years since, to Mr. McMicking's mill, at Chippewa.

Besides the offence for which he was tried and found guilty, the Chronicle say:—"It is beyond doubt that De Witt was a leading instrument in the execution, if not the actual planner, of most of the outrages which took place on the Niagara frontier a few years ago. From information, the accuracy of which is not questioned, it appears that he and a man named Wheeler, were the parties by whom Brock's Monument was blown up; by the same men was Dr. Newburn's barn burnt down: De Witt and a man named Caswell were the destroyers of Chippewa Church, and De Witt and Benjamin Lett were the persons who set fire to Mr. Henry Miller's barn.

During the Assizes, an active and intelligent Police Officer, from Buffalo, stated that De Witt was one of the gang by whom the Rev. Mr. Anderson's house at Niagara, was robbed.

Thus has justice after long years of delay, at last reached this abandoned miscreant, whose sentence, incarceration for life, is only so far an inadequate punishment, for dark and revolting deeds by which he has earned an infamous notoriety, as affording him an opportunity of repenting of the monstrous wrongs he has inflicted on society; and the while bidding the outward world farewell, prepare himself for that which is to come.—*Toronto Herald.*

(*From the Montreal Courier.*)

Pure Radicalism seems to be pretty much the same all the world over in its character and doings; but in one respect particularly it is possessed of a wonderful uniformity in its practice, and that is, in the systematical vilification of the powers that be.—We have been led to these remarks by seeing a notice in the English papers, of any enquiry made by one *Blewitt* who honours (?) the town of Monmouth by being its representative in the Imperial Parliament, as to a rumour that the Queen had exceeded her income, in other words, that she had run the Civil List into debt, and would have to apply to Parliament to vote a sum to cover the deficiency. That there are men to be found in every station of life, who will sometimes outrage common decency, no one will gainsay, but that a member of the Imperial Parliament, which, in the good old days, used to be styled the "finest assembly of gentlemen in the world," should have the tendency to avail himself of his Parliamentary privileges, to question the Prime Minister as to the truth of the report, which had only found currency in those low and scurrilous papers, which are the disgrace of the age that Her Majesty had so forgotten the dignity of her high station as to have exceeded her income, we could hardly have credited. Without disguising the matter, it is a gross and gratuitous insult,—such as if done by one man to another in private life, would have ensured a most exquisite kicking to the culprit. This wretched being received a castigation at the hands of the Premier, which, we will answer for it, he will not forget, during the term of his natural life. The Premier most indignantly denied the charge, referring this *Reginald Blewitt* to the whole tenor of her Majesty's life, as a living refutation of the slander, a slander which every individual in the Empire must have known to be untrue. It is true, indeed, and well for our country is it that her Majesty should set so glorious an example, that the charities of the Sovereign are munificent; that she has ever been foremost in rewarding industry and encouraging talent; but these very noble qualities themselves would teach every reflecting person, that she would be incapable of so losing that self-respect which ever accompanies distinguished virtue, as to incur debts, which she must know would have to be discharged by her people. It seems to be the especial delight of the Radical faction to vilify the person of the Sovereign, we suppose, with the ultimate design of rendering the Queenly office itself contemptible in the eyes of the people; we can conceive of no other motive, or that any man could be so base, so lost to all sense of manly honour, as to wish to defame the fair and spotless creature, who occupies the throne, in her own person, is beyond human credibility.

This vile faction is playing the same game in Canada, with the same motive; that of degrading the representative of the sovereign—no one can take up a journal in the Radical interest without being convinced that is particularly during the last two years. For a short time after the ministerial explosion they were pretty decent for them, but they have lately come out in their true colours, and betrayed the hidden baseness of their natures. If we could conceive of one man more than another, who, from his native kindness of heart, his princely liberality, and, above all, his justice, that is less the subject for attacks of the kind we see levelled at him, in the *Examiner, Globe*, and other prints of the same kidney, that man is Sir Charles Metcalfe. But as in all depths there is a deeper still, no man attains to the lowest profundity of baseness, until he becomes honest and a Radical; he has then attained the *ne plus ultra* of human vileness,

"Fit for treason's stratagems and spoils."

Neither the person of the Sovereign, or those in authority under her, the supremacy of the law, the sacredness of religion or private character, is safe against the bitter venom, the scurrilous jesting, and profane ribaldry of these newspaper writers, who *profess* extreme liberality, but practice freedom from all moral obligation. The severest of every tie that binds man to man in civilized society, is openly talked of by these demagogues, and supported by their degraded press; it is applauded by enthusiastic and deluded ignoramuses, as tho' anarchy and disorder, were to be admired for their intrinsic merits, and as much violence mentally perpetrated as ever physically marked the horrors of the French revolution.

These agitators are now busily employed in sowing the wind, when the deluded people will reap the whirlwind, and but that there is yet a faithful remnant of the loyal hearted and true, the country we live in would become

"A wilderness again,
"Peopled with wolves, her old inhabitants,"

and legislation taken from the hands of the wise and good, become the m

Chronicle say :—" It is beyond
was a leading instrument in the
e actual planner, of most of the
place on the Niagara frontier s
om information, the accuracy of
oned, it appears that De Witt and
ler, were the parties by whom
it was blown up; by the same
burn's barn burnt down: De
mmed Caswell were the destroy-
hurch, and De Witt and Benja-
persons who set fire to Mr. Hen-

es, an active and intelligent Po-
Buffalo, stated that De Witt was
whom the Rev. Mr. Anderson's
was robbed.
after long years of delay, at last
ned miscreant, whose sentence,
, is only so far an inadequate
rk and revolting deeds by which
infamous notoriety, as affording
of repenting of the monstrous
ted on society; and the while
world farewell, prepare himself
come.—*Toronto Herald.*

e Montreal Courier.)
r seems to be pretty much the
over in its character and doings;
particularly it is possessed of a
ty in its practice, and that is, in
fication of the powers that be.—
o these remarks by seeing a no-
papers, of any enquiry made by
nours(?) the town of Monmouth
entative in the Imperial Parlia-
r that the Queen had exceeded
words, that she had run the Ci-
nd would have to apply to Par-
m to cover the deficiency. That
e found in every station of life,
outrage common decency, no
t that a member of the Imperial
in the good old days, used to be
assembly of gentlemen in the
the tendency to avail himself of
privileges, to question the Prime
uth of the report, which had on-
in those low and calumnious pa-
disgrace of the age that Her
otten the dignity of her high sta-
ceeded her income, we could
d. Without disguising the mat-
d gratuitous insult,—such as if
another in private life, would
t exquisite kicking to the cul-
d being received a castigation at
emier, which, we will answer
get, during the term of his na-
emier most indignantly denied
g this *Reginald Blacitt* to the
Majesty's life, as a living refuta-
der, a slander which every
mpire must have known to be
indeed, and well for our coun-
ey should yet so grossly as glorious an
harities of the Sovereign are
s has ever been foremost in re-
and encouraging talent;
le qualities themselves would
ing person, that she would
losing that self-respect which
stinguished virtue, as to incur
st know would have to be dis-
le. It seems to be the especial
l faction to vilify the person of
pose, with the ultimate design
eenly office itself contemptible
eople; we can conceive of no
t any man could be so base, so
andy honour, as to wish to de-
ddess creature, who occupies
own person, is beyond human

playing the same game in Ca-
motive; that of degrading the
sovereign—no one can take up
cal interest without being con-
orly during the last two months,
the ministerial explosion they
for them, but they have lately
colours, and betrayed the hid-
natures. If we could conceive
n another, who from his na-
t, his princely liberality, and,
that is less the subject for at-
see levelled at him, in the Ex-
her prints of the same kidney,
rles Metcalfe. But as in all
por still, no man attains to the
baseness, until he becomes
dical; he has then attained the
n vileness,
's stratagems and spoils."
f the Sovereign, or those in au-
he supremacy of the law, the
n or private character, is safe
lev olence, the scurrilous jest-
ldry of these newspaper writ-
treme liberality, but practice
al obligation. The severance
s man to man in civilized so-
l of by these demagogues, and
egraded press; it is applauded
deluded ignoramuses, as tho'
, were to be admired for their
s much violence mentally per-
ically marked the horrors of the

now busily employed in sow-
deluded people will reap the
hat there is yet a faithful rem-
rted and true, the country we

"A wilderness again,
wolves, her old inhabitants."
from the hands of the wise and
mers ebullitions of popular

ll who have something to lose
by such a state should be
d fight while there is daylight,
tal anarchy comes upon us.

ch 30.—A gentleman who re-
dians, and who may be relied
with the following facts in re-
post disastrous Rail Road acci-
rred for many years.
noon, (the 28th inst.) at 4 P.
rer Car arrived at Madison, at
ned Plane, they had a Wood
with wood, attached. It is
the Plane, to detach the Wood
nd bring them at the head of
ll the Passengers have gone
ce the way was slippery, and
was brought to the head of the
nger Car descending, the for-
another head-way, and running
truck the passenger Car, and
—leaving *four persons* KILLED,
ndel!!!
he names of the persons kil-
:—
Madison, killed; Mr. Enochs,
ge, killed; Mr. Branson, of
d; Mr. Delner, of Browns-
r. Roberts, of Madison, limb
, of do. do.; Miss Craig, of
f Brownstown, do.; ———,

led instantly, and the others
ken. Miss Craig's was am-
mnion. Our informant states
d how any person escaped;
g them were two children,
t into fragments and a gentle-
nger, says he found himself
d hole, out of which he rose
wo of his fellow-passengers!
ling had a flat boat there in
down some Electrical Ma-
to the head of the Planes to
me in—and got in the car to

—After some d... of very
e greeted this morning with
the appearance of mid-win-
for the fro... Our cold nights

a sort time since, did not effect it very seriously.—On opening the buds of Peaches, it was found that nearly all had escaped. But as the flower is now about opening, we fear the effect will be more serious. The prospects of the country for grass and grain are very good.

Latest from Havana.—The New Orleans Bee contains Havana dates to the 10th inst

There was a verbal report that more than a hundred negroes had been shot at Matanzas, for having taken part in the late insurrection. A large number of prisoners were still in confinement at Havana. The subjoined letter from our correspondent furnishes the principal items of news:—

HAVANA, April 10th, 1844.—A man from the American brig Mary Pennell, from New York, was shot yesterday, by the sentinel at the wharf, for not obeying immediately his order to take away the boat from that place. The name of the murdered seaman was Michael Murphy, a naturalized citizen, aged 22 years. The Mary Pennell, Merryman, master, belonged to Portland, Maine, and arrived at Havana on the 7th inst. from New York. The outrage was committed in the presence of hundreds of spectators of all nations, who denounced it as the foulest deed they ever witnessed.

In less than half an hour after it was committed every foreign vessel in port had its colours at half mast, and the same mark of indignation was repeated the next day.

We are pleased to see that the Captain General promply arrested the authors of this outrage, and that upon the representations of the American Consul the whole affair would undergo a legal investigation.

HALIFAX, April 30.

From Newfoundland.—The steam packet North America, which sailed from hence on Friday the 19th inst. returned again on Saturday last, having made the voyage, including the stoppage at Newfoundland, in less than eight days. The North America was only 2½ days on her passage to St. John's, and made the passage back in 70 hours.

The business of the Legislature was drawing to a close. It was understood that the Bill for altering the Constitution of the Colony would not be passed during this Session.

The dwelling house of Mr. David Garland, at Harbour Grace was consumed by fire on Wednesday morning the 3rd April about 6 o'clock. Melancholy to relate, out of seven persons who retired to rest on the preceding night, three fell a prey to the flames.

ST. GEORGE'S FESTIVAL.—Nearly one hundred members of the St. George's Society and their guests, dined together at the Hotel on Tuesday evening last. The Banners of the Society, which had been carried in the morning's procession, were tastefully arranged in the Saloon, and a new and handsome transparency representing St. George and the Dragon, was placed over the entrance, and lit up during the evening. The Rifle Band was in attendance, and answered the Toasts by appropriate airs. Lockyer did his best for the occasion in furnishing the substantials and delicacies of the season. Toasts and songs wiled away the time until 12 o'clock, at which hour the President left the table, and soon after the company separated. The following are the Toasts given from the Chair, which were all drank with enthusiasm:

1. St. George and Merrie England.
2. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
3. The Queen Dowager, Prince Albert, Albert, Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family.
4. CHURCH AND STATE.
5. THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION—may its integrity ever be preserved, and may it be our happiness ever to enjoy its blessings and our Glory to defend it.
6. The Right Honorable SIR ROBERT PEEL and Her Majesty's Ministers.
7. His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General. May the firm stand he has taken in supporting the Royal Prerogative, secure the just rights of the People, the dignity of the Crown, and the Unity of the Mighty Empire of which the Provinces under His Government form so essential a part.
8. His Excellency the Right Honble. Viscount Falkland, Lieutenant Governor of Nova-Scotia. May he continue to assert the true interests of the Province.
9. His Grace the Duke of Wellington. No Eulogy can add lustre to his name.
10. The Army and Navy.
11. The Viscountess Falkland and the Ladies of our Land.
12. The Right Revd. and Honble. The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, and the Clergy of all denominations.
13. The Honble. The Chief Justice, the Bench and Bar of Nova Scotia.
14. Lieut. General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, and the Troops under his command.
15. Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adam, and the North American Squadron.
16. Our late worthy Lieut. Governor, His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell
17. The Mayor and Corporation of the City of Halifax.
18. The Charitable Societies of Nova Scotia, may harmony ever prevail amongst them.
19. The Land we live in, its Agriculture, Commerce, and Fisheries.
20. Englishmen and their Firesides, when they forget their hearth stones, may their Country forget them. [*Times.*

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—An Inquest was held on Wednesday upon the body of a young man found lying dead in the Tower Woods. The witness who discovered the body deposed that, on Tuesday afternoon he was walking up the road leading from the Five Gun Battery, towards the Tower and struck into the woods, on his left, for purpose of gathering Mayflowers, when he came upon the body of the deceased, and imagining it to be a person asleep he approached for the purpose of awakening him, and perceived that one end of a black neckerchief was fastened tightly round his neck, and that his countenance appeared to exhibit death produced from strangulation; he also noticed that the branch of a pine tree, which reclined immediately over the body, appeared to be borne down by some heavy weight. The witness then apprized several persons who were near the spot of the discovery of the body, and upon examination it was found that the deceased had come to his death from hanging, and that the end of the handkerchief, which had been fastened to the branch of the before mentioned tree had been undone by the weight of the body. Upon further testimony being produced, it appeared that the deceased was named Colin Lowrie; that he was a native of Dunfermline, in Scotland, and had arrived here a few months ago from the West Indies, suffering from severe illness; that shortly after his arrival he met with some friends, in this city, who formerly belonged to his native place, and who gave him a home, and did all in their power to restore his health; that he had been sometime anxiously expecting to hear from home, and upon ascertaining on Saturday last, after the opening of the mail from England, that there were no letters for him, he showed himself to be exceedingly low spirited and dejected, and after parting from his friends on that evening, was not seen again until his body was found. *Verdict.*—That the deceased hung himself whilst insane.—*Halifax Recorder.*

THE ARMY OF INDIA.—It is stated that Lord Ellenborough made his appearance in person on the field of Mahaijpore, Lady and Miss Gough were also present, and were frequently at the side of the General in the thickest of the fight.

We learn from good authority that the accommodations for the public offices in Montreal will be ready on the 15th May, for the Governor General on the 1st of June, and for the Legislature on the 1st of July. The Department will leave Kingston about the middle of May, and his Excellency will take his departure for the new metropolis at the beginning of June.

We believe that the arrangements for the formation of a new ministry are nearly completed. The cabinet will be composed of five, or at most six individuals, and there will be a reduction in the salaries of heads of departments, and other "reforms" which, no doubt, will be highly gratifying to the people at large. There is to be a Solicitor General for each section of the province—one to reside at Toronto, the other at Quebec. These gentlemen are not to have seats in the cabinet, but will go in and out with the ministry of the day.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

Their Worships the Printers.—Mr. Harper, one of the great New York publishers of that name, has been elected Mayor of New York. The Philadelphia Courier states that the Mayors of London, Edinburgh, Perth, Glasgow, New York and Washington, are Printers.

Major Bray, 39th, while leading the regiment at Gwalior, observed that his gallant son, an Ensign, who was carrying one of the colours, was struck down by a grape shot. The father paused for a moment, and that was to pick up the colour, and waving it over his head dashed on till relieved by Ensign Newport.

An idol was captured from a Chinese priest at the investment of Canton, while in the act of carrying it off, from the temple, by Lieut. Clerfeuvre Faunt, of Youghal, and several were sent home from the same country, by Lieut. M. Hayman, of the 18th Royal Irish.

Lieut. Warburton, 60th Rifles, ordered a detachment of his men out of Monaghan chapel, on Sunday last, when the Priest began to offer up prayers for Mr. O'Connell and the other Repeal traversers. —*Limerick Chronicle.*

PERSONAL ORNAMENT.—A highly interesting work might be composed on the various and dissimilar modes of Personal Embellishment practised among different nations, and the chapter devoted to the Teeth could not but prove one of the most attractive in the volume. Among many savage nations the practice is well known to prevail of dyeing the teeth black, which is esteemed a high degree of ornament; while, on the contrary, our Fair Beauties, relying on nature for their attractions, seek only to preserve the charms which she has so richly bestowed on them, and endeavour simply to preserve the white and pearly character of the Teeth. Among the various means suggested for this object, we would select the justly celebrated 'ODONTO' prepared by Messrs. Rowland, of London, as *the most admirable and perfect Dentifrice* yet submitted to the Public.

See Advertisement.

☞CHARITY SALE.—The Ladies and Gentlemen connected with the Episcopal Sunday school in this City, intend to have a Charity sale in September next, for the purpose of supplying articles of Clothing to poor children attending the school.—The following Ladies and Gentlemen have been appointed a Committee for managing the same, and those who approve of the laudable object in view, will serve the cause of benevolence by sending such articles for the sale, of all descriptions as may be suitable for the purpose, to either of the ladies, before the first of August.

MISS DESBLOIS, MR. HUGHES,
MISS KINNEAR, MR. HUBBARD.
MRS. HUBBARD.

Married.

At Liverpool, on the 17th March, by the Rev. T. Halton, Mr. James Dobson, whitesmith, to Diana Hughes, spinster, both of whom being deaf and dumb, the ceremony was performed by the clergyman tracing before the parties the different passages of the marriage rites, at the same time reading aloud in the usual manner. The interrogatories were answered in writing, the individuals having been educated in the Liverpool Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Died.

At Dorchester, on Tuesday the 23d inst., in the 20th year of her age, after a lingering illness, Caroline Clifford, daughter of the late Marmaduke L. Backhouse, Esq.

At Sheffield, on the 23d inst., Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Barker, of that place, in the 21st year of her age.

At Wilmot, N. S. on the 18th April, in the 80th year of her age, Hannah, wife of Mr. Philip Thorn, and daughter of the late Mr. Jonathan Woodbury, of Wilmot.

At Falmouth, England, March 5th, Mrs. Jane Hutchings, wife of Mr. Thomas Hutchings, of that place, aged 77 years: nearly 60 of which she had been a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society.

In New York, on the 11th ult., Rear Admiral Walton, of the British Navy. He was born in that city in 1757—entered the Royal Navy in 1780, and continued in active service till 1811. He came to United States with his family in 1821, and resided in N. York from that time until his death.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived, 27th—Brig Eliza, Wilson, Dundee, 50—R. Rankin & co. ballast.
Bello of Maitland, Lingley, Boston, 2—J. & T. Robinson, assorted cargo.
Leander, Davidson, New York, 11—order, assorted cargo.
John and Richard, Clark, Sunderland, 63—order, coals, &c.
28th—Brig Laurel, Copeland, Boston, 4—pork & chairs.
Barque Majestic, Row, Gibraltar—John Robertson, ballast.
29th—Schr. Boyne, Battle, Eastport, navy bread.
30th—Rebecca, Pickance, Jamaica, via Savannah, Merritt, ballast.
Brig Bluenose, Robinson, Cuba—N. S. Demill, molasses.
1st May—Brigt. Merchant, M'Lean, Philadelphia, 17—order, wheat & flour.
Schr. Fortbill, Grey, Philadelphia, 20—G. Thomas, wheat & flour.
2d—Brig Ann, Dewnie, Gibraltar, 36—Jas Alexander, ballast—Spoke on 23d April, at 8 a. m., in lat. 41 25 N., lon. 57 37 W., ship Albion, from Savannah, bound to Liverpool, out 13 days.
Schr. Pern, Calhoun, Norfolk, 11—order, tar, pitch, and flour.
Caroline, Studley, Philadelphia, 10—order, flour and wheat.
Eclipse, Crowell, Philadelphia, 20—Estey & Black, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

April 29.—schr. Charlotte, Vaughn, Boston, salt, W. Curry.
30th.—Brigt. Palestine, Sturtivant, Boston, lumber, Geo. Salter.
May 1st—ship Andromache, Hunter, Hull, timber & deals, J. Robertson; Mary Caroline, Brewer, London, timber and deals, Wm. Jarvis; Alexander Edmond, Strang, London, deals, John Wishart; Barque Houghton, Wilson, Hull, timber and deals, John Robertson; Renfrewshire, Burns, London, deals, R. Rankin & Co.; Odessa, Vasey, Dublin, deals, &c., Wm. Carvill; Lady Campbell, Power, Waterford, timber & deals, Wiggins & son, Lord Sandon, Fenerron, Belfast, timber, J. Robertson; Oberon, Addy, Lynn, timber, R. Rankin & Co.; Canton, Nichol, Liverpool, do. do.; Brig Velocity, M'Grath Waterford, deals, Rankin & co.; Harmony, Carrol, Waterford, deals, do.; Mary, Boddie, Belfast, deals & staves, N. Merritt; Mariner, Russell, Leith, timber & deals, Rankin & co.; Argent, Hardenbrook, Dublin, deals, W. Carvill; Cynthia Ann, Reed, Cork, deals, &c., J. Kirk; brig Albion, Vroom, Philadelphia, salt, Jas Robertson.
2d—Brig John Thompson, Babcock, Poole, timber & deals, R. Rankin & co.; ship Rimswell, Brown, Hull, timber, deals & battens, Jas. Barber.

The hull, materials, &c., of the bark 'Premier,' 515 tons burthen, coppered, and copper-fastened, which was stranded last fall at Cape Chat, on her way to the W. Indies, with the right wing of the 1st Royals on board, was sold yesterday for account of those interested. The hull and materials on board brought £250, and the stores, sails, anchors, &c. saved and on shore brought £568 15s. Total £818 15s.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Br. brig Halifax, of Halifax, previously reported abandoned at sea, was towed into Bermuda on the 20th ult., by a government steamer.

Boston, April 29.—The barque Bridget Timmis, of and for Caermarthen, Wales, before reported abandoned, was towed into Salem lower harbour this morning, by two Gloucester fishing vessels.—Her cargo consists of about 150 tons pine timber, 50 tons birch do.; 187,000 feet of plank, and 5 or 10,000 laths. The vessel appears not to be very much injured, her rudder is gone, and her cables and anchors have been taken away. The agent of the owners has compromised with the salvors to pay 75 per cent salvage.

REMOVAL.

E. E. LOCKHART has removed his cheap *Hat and Cap Store* to the corner of Prince William street and the Market square—late Victoria House. Entrance from Prince William street. *3d May.*

MISS TROUNCE has removed to the House late in possession of Dr. Van Buskirk, (immediately opposite her old residence.) Prince Wm. street. May 3.

A GARDENER wanted immediately.—Apply at the Office of this paper.
May 3, 1844.

May 3, 1844.

GEORGE CHADWICK

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

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

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

King square, St. John. 4t

More Paper Hangings!

Just Received per steamer Herald, from Boston:

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

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

French PAPER HANGINGS,

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

JOHN LEITCH.

May 3. [Cour. only. 2i]

TUITION.

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

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

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

The smallest favour will be thankfully received, and attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

3d May. 1844. 3m. M. FRANCIS.

MOULD CANDLES.—50 Boxes Mould *CANDLES*, (short 6's) Waxed Wicks,—warranted a superior article. For sale by
May 3. J. R. CRANE.

TOBACCO.—LANDING, ex brig *Leader* from New York—60 Boxes Cavendish TOBACCO. For sale by
3d May. J. R. CRANE.

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!

The subscribers have just received from *Clarke's SEED Establishment, London.* (via Boston):

A FRESH supply of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, (*Warranted the growth of 1843, and true to their sorts.*)

IN STORE—
1 cask RED CLOVER seed;
60 bushels TIMOTHY seed, the produce of New Brunswick and Nova scotia.
Daily expected—23 Bushels HEMP seed.
May 3. PETERS & TILLEY.

Steamer Nova-Scotia.

NEW ROUTE.

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

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

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

By order of the President,
E. D. W. GREENWOOD,
St. John, May 3. 1844. *Agent.*
[Courier only]

Mechanics' Institute.

THE Annual General Meeting for the Election of Officers for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the Hall of the Institute on the evening of Monday, the 13th May, at 8 o'clock.

Abstracts of the Accounts for the year ending 6th April, 1844, and lists of members eligible as Officers and entitled to vote, may be had at the Library any evening before the Annual Meeting.

May 3. H. J. CHUBB R. Sec'y.

Under the Patronage of the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute.

SINGING CLASS.

MR. BENNISON, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John that under the patronage of the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, he will open a Class for the instruction of Young Persons in the Rudiments of the Science of MUSIC (which will be taught on the Pestilozzian system) at the spacious Lecture Room of the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute.

The Class will be opened on Monday 6th May, at half past 4 p.m and will continue during the summer for a Term of four and a half months, on the afternoons of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from half past 4 to half past 6 o'clock.

Parents and Guardians desirous of sending Children will please leave their names at the store of S. K. Foster, Esq., or at the Victoria Book store, as early as convenient, as it will not be possible to admit pupils after the first week.

☞ Charge for the Term 7s. 6d. in advance.
April 26th, 1844.

LUMBER YARD.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at his LUMBER YARD, (Deveber's Wharf,) Northwest end of Nelson street, an assortment of Clear, Merchantable, and Refuse Boards, Scantling and Sawed Laths. The whole of which will be sold low for Cash.

N. B.—Builders are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOHN W. CRAIG.
St. John, January 26, 1844.

Health for All!!!

PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

MADAM,

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

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.
Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

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

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

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb 12, 1842.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

May 3, 1844.

Education.

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

Congo Tea.

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

Bright Sugar.

Landing ex brig Infanta, from Porto Rico:

50 Hhds. BRIGHT SUGAR.

Ex Emerald, from Trinidad:

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

Grass and Clover Seed.

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

DANCING ACADEMY.

Removal.

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

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

IRON, COPPER,

Chain Cables, Anchors, Spikes

&c. &c. &c.

1 CHAIN CABLE, 1⅛ inch, 90 Fathoms;
1 Ditto 1⅛ 90 Do.
1 Chain Cable, 1¼ 90 fathoms;
2 Ditto 1 1-16 75 & 90 fathoms;
3 Ditto 1 60, 75 and 90 Do;
4 Ditto 7-8 60 and 75 fathoms;
2 Ditto .. close link 50 Do.
4 Ditto 3-4 Do. 40, 50 & 60 fa.
6 Ditto 5-8 Do. 40, 50 & 60 fa.
16 Ditto 9 16, 1-2, and 3-8 in. in various lengths.
30 Anchors—viz. 27, 26 22 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 14, 13, 12, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6½, 5, 4½ Cwts,
10 Anchors, 4 cwt and under;
14 Kedge Anchors, from 1¼ cwt. up to 4 cwt.;
200 Bags SPIKES, 5½ to 12 inches;
100 Bags Composition Spikes, from 5 to 10 inch;
30 Bags Composition Sheathing NAILS, 3A, 3½in.
30 Cases SHEATHING COPPER, from 16 oz. to 30 oz.;
1¼ and 1 1-8 composition NAILS for Ditto;
30 Rolls SHEET LEAD, from 3 to 10 lb pr foot;
BOLT COPPER, 5-8 to 1¼ inches;
IRON—of all sizes.

The above Goods are now landing and will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to

JOHN ROBERTSON.
April 25, 1844.

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

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

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

April 19. *JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.*

Warranted equal to anything ever Manufactured.

JOHN A. MACE,

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

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

Saint John, N. B. February 23d, 1844.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE,

Valuable Business Stand for Sale,

BY AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY the 8th day of May next, on the PREMISES at 12 o'clock, precisely, will be sold by John V. Thurgar:—

THAT Valuable and very Eligible FREEHOLD PROPERTY, situate and fronting on the Eastern side of John, commonly called Water street, having a front on said street of 20 feet, with a three story DWELLING HOUSE thereon, and having a large commodious SHOP with good Cellars underneath, at present in the occupation of Mr. James Finn, being a most desirable stand for Business.

The Terms and conditions of payment with further particulars made known at the time of sale, or on application at the Counting Room of J. V. Thurgar, or to the subscriber.

JAMES NETHERY.
St. John, April 26, 1844. [Cour. Obs.]

—FOR SALE—

To Close Consignments.

50 COILS Europe and Manilla CORDAGE, 1¼, 1½, 2, 3, 3½, 4 and 7 inches.
5 do. *SPUNYARN;*
10 *HAWSERS*, 3½, 4, 5½ and 6 ins.
50 bolts best Coker CANVAS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
30 Herring Netts, 2½, and 2¾;
30 doz. St. Peters, Fishing Lines, 9, 12, 15 and 18 threads;
10 do. long and short Mackerel Lines,
200 kegs London white LEAD,
100 do. Red and Black PAINT,
20 cask Anti-Corrosion Paint,
20 cans Prepared Oil for ditto,
10 casks *BLACKING*; 1 bale *SLOPS.*
30 chests Fine Congo TEA,
20 boxes white and brown sugar Candy,
40 barrels best Roman CEMENT,
10,000 Manilla CHEROOTS,
20,000 Chinsurah do.
10 boxes *SPERM CANDLES.*
5 do. Patent do. do.
200 casks, ex 4 doz., London PORTER and BROWN STOUT,
10 Butts } Fine Pale SHERRY,
10 Hhds. }
20 qr. casks }
1 Pipe superior PORT,
1 do. } superior MADEIRA.
1 Hhd. }

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
April 19. Prince William street.

Wanted Immediately,

A MAN who understands working a Garden, Planting Trees and Shubbery, laying out Grounds, &c.—Apply at this Office.
5th March.

REMOVAL.

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

City

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 1. King street,

BASEMENT STORY—ST. JOHN HOTEL.

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

A large supply of BOOTS AND SHOES constantly on hand.

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

A general assortment of Shoemakers findings constantly on hand.

NATHANIEL ADAMS.
St. John, March 25, 1844.

Garden and Grass Seeds.

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

Fresh Garden & Flower SEEDS.

Also, Red and White Clover, Herds Grass and Timothy. For sale at No 1, North side Market square. April 12

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

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

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

CHEAP NAILS,

Cut Nails, Brads and Tacks, &c.,

OF PROVINCIAL MANUFACTURE.

ONE HUNDRED TONS CUT NAILS, assg'd. from 3dy. to 30dy.

Now on hand and are offered at the very low price of 2¼d. per lb. by the Keg:

Cut, Finishing, and Floor BRADS of all sizes
Cut TACKS and BRADS—in 1M. papers;
—ALSO—
Cut *Iron* and *Zinc* Sheathing NAILS, of any size, furnished at short notice.

WM. H. SCOVIL.
March 1. *South Market Wharf.*

Valuable Real Estate

in the City of Saint John,

FOR SALE.

THAT handsome and commodious STONE BUILDING and Premises, belonging to the Estate of the late Henry Wright, Esq., comprising four Lots, forming together a front of 200 feet on Prince William Street, and extending back the same width 200 feet, with a perpetual right of way in rear, 20 feet wide, to Germain street. In the centre of this block stands the Dwelling House, containing twelve large, and three small, rooms, on the first and second stories; with Kitchen, Pantry, Laundry, and Offices; besides a spacious Hall, and other passages. Nine cellar apartments, well finished and lighted; a large Root house, and Pump room, with a never failing well of excellent water; the Kitchen is fitted with Range, Hot Hearths, Oven, and other conveniences. The house is so constructed as to admit of its being occupied either by one or two families; and has for several years been held as two distinct tenements, but may with ease be restored to its original plan as one Dwelling. The space in front on Prince Wm. street is need as a Lawn, and in rear is a commodious yard, with a large wood shed, and other out buildings.

In addition to the above property, the following Lots, which have hitherto been held with it, and used as a Garden and Stables, &c., will be offered for sale, viz.:—Two Lots, No. 1111 and 1112 front, ing 50 feet on St. James' street, and thence extending back the same width 100 feet, together with a Lot 50 by 40 feet in extent, connecting those Lots with the Block on which the Dwelling House stands.

Should the above properties not be disposed of by private sale before the 15th day of May next, they will then be sold at Public Auction, either in one Block, or in separate Lots.

The Premises may be viewed at any time, and further information obtained, by application to the Subscriber.

March 22. WM. WRIGHT.

Cheap Room Papers.

THE Subscriber has on hand upwards a *Five Thousand Pieces of ROOM and HALL PAPERS and BORDERINGS*, which he offers for sale at lower prices than the same qualities can be purchased for at any other place in the City.

S. K. FOSTER.
March 22. *Corner of King and Germain Streets.*

Consigned GOODS.

ON HAND,

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

FINE wrought NAILS, 4d'y, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 20d'y.
Ditto Horse do. 5d'y, 8, 9, and 10d'y,
Ditto spikes, 6, 6½, and 7 inch,
Quarter inch close linked Chain,
⅜ ½ 9-16, ⅝, 11 16, and ¾ do.
English sheet and Crown Glass, 28 sizes,
Hhds Tumblers, Wine Decanters,
Assorted sizes Liquid and Paste BLACKING,
Fine Congo TEA, } by Chest and retail,
Do. Bohea do. }
Do. Hyson do. }
Superior INDIGO,
No. 20, 21, 22, and 24 sheet IRON,
IC and DC. Tin *PLATES*,
No. 2 and 4 Gourock *CANVAS*,
Liverpool Cordage, 9 thread to 4 inch,
Liverpool Soap, in 20 and 40 lb. boxes,
Wrapping Paper; Percussion Guns,
Polished plate Glass; Boiled and raw linseed Oil,
No. 3, 4 and 5 *SHOT*

Poetry.

The Beggar's Opera.

Patrick's Day being the day appointed, according to the Radical press, for the closing of the Tribute accounts for 1843, the following is respectfully dedicated to the twenty-sixth grandchild of the King of the Beggars, on that joyous occasion:—

Air—"Gaily the Troubadour."

Gaily the Beggarman trudges content,
When he is hastening home with the rent,
Singing "to Darrynane, hither I come,
Ribbonmen! Ribbonmen! welcome me home."

Silent the Ribbonmen watchfully crept,
Meeting and marshalling while others slept,
Singing, "in aid of thee nightly we roam,
Beggarman! Beggarman! come to thy home."

Hark! 'twas the Beggarman trampling along,
Chanting the 'Spirit of National' song,
Singing, 'to Darrynane, hither I come,
Ribbonmen! Ribbonmen! welcome me home.'

Quickly the Beggarman passed them 'the word',
Echoed immediately there was 'the sword';
All right, my jolly boys, true sons of Rome—
"Ribbonmen! Ribbonmen! here I'm at home."

Bending, the Beggarman stopped with his pack,
Like a potato-bag over his back,
Singing, 'my jolly boys, cheer and hurra,
Shout awsy Ribbonmen! Erin go bragh'!

Here, says the Beggarman, here is my store—
Some gave me less of it, some gave me more,
Some paid in sixpences, some paid in sous;
Ribbonmen! Ribbonmen! pay what you choose.

Some from America, some came from France;
Rebels may sing and Repealers may dance!
Some made at Mullaghmast, some made at Cork,
Cheer away! cheer away! this is my 'work.'

Cautious, the Beggarman show'd them his pouch
Told how it came, but he told not how much,
Then tied it up again, winking so sly,
"Now, boys, for Darrynane—there—put it by!

"Cheer, then, my Ribbonmen! cheer for the Queen—
Down with the Orangemen, up with the green!
Shoulder your blunderbuss—'ready'—'present'—
Then, my boys, 'fire' away—lifting the rent."

Up to the abbey-door goes Father Dan—
Out run the little ones—lord! such a clan—
Crying, 'dear grandpapa, help us—we fast,
Welcome home, grandpapa, welcome at last.'

All round the Beggarman grouped in a ring,
See how the little things caper and sing,
Some far above his knee, some far below,
Twenty six beggar-brats all in a row.

Hear how the busy tongues chatter and wag—
"Let's see the wallet now, let's see the bag,
Oh, here's a little drum, look, Danny look,
Oh, here's a little gun, I'll kill 'the Duke.'"

Each, till he came, was as meek as a mouse,
Now see the stir-about all through the house,
Now see the merriment—see how they run,
Lots of toys, girls and boys, all full of fun.

All full of devilment—hark, what a din,
Kettle-drums, pikes and guns, swords made of tin.
Some play the 'wardens' now—some play the men—
March away, march away"—now, hal't, again.

One sucks a penny piece—one spins a crown—
Some play at 'pitch and toss'—up, boys, and down,'
Here sits a merry batch acting a scene—
"Pa, see the baby-house—here's College green.'

Oh, what a beautiful picture is here,
Hunger and misery soon disappear;
Live, then, ye little ones—live while ye may,
Grandpapa, grandpapa, plunder away!

[Cork Constitution.]

"Ne plus ultra"

ORNAMENTAL HAIR CUTTING & CURLING SALOON.

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

W. F. BROOKS

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

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

Attention paid to the cutting of Children's Hair

WIGS made in a fashionable and superior manner.

Ladie's CURLS and FRIZETTES on hand.

N. B. Razors put in complete order.

Always on hand an assortment of PERFUMERY and Fancy Goods in his line.

January 26, 1844.

27th October, 1843.

No. 2. North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have just received per ship "Wolfeille," from Liverpool:—

18 CASKS HARDWARE—consisting of cardenter's patent, improved and common RIM LOCKS; Mortice Locks with and without ebony furniture; stock Locks; patent and common BELL HINGES, SCREWS; chest, cupboard, Desk, Till, Pad, and Trunk Locks, H. HL. T. Table, strap, Plate, Hook & Eye and Venetian shutter HINGES; Norfolk, Run, and Lancashire Latches; French Latches; French Latches, 2, 3, and 4 keys; Brass and Iron Night Latches; japan'd and brass Door Bolts; Coffin Furniture; Percussion Caps; brass, copper and iron SPARROW BILLS; Heel Plates, cut and wrought Brads & Tacks; Bed screws, Wove Wire; Paint, Dust, scrubbing, shoe, Hearth and Black Lead BRUSHES; Skates, Joiner's Tools; counter weighing Machines, with copper and tin scoops; Riddles; Seives; brass, japan'd and Iron Candlestick's; Japan'd LAMPS; Brass blind roller Ends and Rack Pullies; pierced Iron and Green wire FENDERS; silver plated Candlesticks and Snuffers; tin'd, untin'd and enamelled Tea Kettles, Saucepans and Basins; spittoons, Perry's Inkstands, Thrums, Gimblets, Steelyards, Fire Pans, Hat pins, Gun Flints, Tea Trays, Bread knife and snuffer Trays; trout and cod Hooks, spring, rat and fox Traps, House and Horse Bells, &c.

1 cask Harness Mounting, assorted, &c.
25 tons "Banks' best" Refined IRON.
2 Packages Pocket and Table CUTLERY, SAWS, &c.

TO LET.

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

Feb. 16. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

FOR SALE,

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

Terms and further particulars made known on application to the subscriber.

Feb. 2. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

NOTICE.

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

NEW FALL GOODS,
at the St. John Clothing mart.

F. NEILL,

Has just received his Fall Supply —consisting of—

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

READY MADE CLOTHING.

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

SEAMEN'S OUTFITS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMES—*consisting of*—

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

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

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

November 17.

Spruce Saw Logs.

The subscriber will contract with parties for—

8,000,000 Superficial feet Spruce SAW LOGS.

To be delivered in the spring.

10th Nov. W. CARVILL.

PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c.

Per Lady Caroline, from London:

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of TOYS, consisting of Drums, Guns, Pistols, swords, Tops, Marbles, Whistles, Trumpets; leather, wax jointed, and Alabaster DOLLS in great variety; Horsemen; Ladies's Rosewood Work Boxes and Reel stands; transparent slates; Battledore and Shuttlecocks; Gendemen's Oak, Cherry, Holly, Crab and Black Thorn WALKING STICKS; 1 case white and brown Windsor SOAPS; shaving and fancy Soaps; Hair, tooth, nail, cloth, and shaving Brushes; Dressing and fine tooth Combs; Pocket Combs; Perfumes; Rose Oils; Ambrosial shaving Cream; 1 case containing 56 dozen Highlander, Mogul, and Hatty the Eighth PLAYING CARDS.

Toys at Wholesale or Retail.

October 20. WM. MAJOR.

Port, Sherry, Marsalla, Claret, Brandy,

Geneva, London, Brown Stout and Pale Ale.

Now landing ex' Alexander Edmond' from London:

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

Oct. 20 RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

SEARS PICTORIAL WORKS

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THESE Works can be procured at the Hat and Fur store of Messrs. G. & E. Sears, King treet. An allowance made to Booksellers.

COAL! COAL!!

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

Oct. 20. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

25 CHALDRONS Sydney, 100do. Pemberton; 50 do. Smith's;
100 very superior Grand Lake, suitable for house use. For sale low, apply to

December 8. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

OAKUM.—Just received per ship *Charlotte* from Liverpool—1 Ton OAKUM, for sale by

Dec. 22. J. R. CRANE.

Pickles, Sauces, Spices, &c.

Just received per Mayflower, from London:—

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

—ALSO—

Candied Citron, Lemon, & Orange Peel, Jordan Almonds, Butter do., Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, &c.

JOHN. G. SHARP.

Dec. 22. *Chemist, Corner N. Market Wharf*

Flowering Bulbs.

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

The above Roots are in fine order, and will be sold low. JOHN G. SHARP.

Dec. 15. Corner of North M. Wharf.

Brandy, Dublin Stout, Cherry Brandy, Sperm Candles and Vinegar.

Now landing ex Portland, from London:

10 HDS. finest COGNAC BRANDY; [*Martell's.*]
6 ditto Guinness' Dublin Brown Stout;
10 cases (ea. 2 doz. pints) sup'r. Cherry Brandy;
10 boxes London Sperm Candles;
2 hhds. London VINEGAR; for sale by

October 20. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

PORK, BEEF, & HAY.

150 BARRELS PORK, 50 do. BEEF,
15 Tons Screwed *HAY*,
for sale by

Jan. 5. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

FLOUR, PORK, &c. &c.

By the Brigantine "Baltimore," from Philadelphia:

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

From New-York:

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

In the Store:

1,000 Bushels Round YELLOW CORN.

March 29. JARDINE & CO.

Letter Foundry.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS and BOOKBINDERS.—Woods and Sharwoods, of 120, Aldersgate-street, London respectfully inform Gentlemen connected with the business of Letter-Press and Copper-Plate Printing, and Book-binding, that they publish a Printed Specimen Book of the Types cast at the Austin Letter Foundry, and also a Priced List of the Columbian and Albion Printing Presses (*which are now manufactured by them*), and of *every article* connected with the business. The Types and Presses and every article supplied by Wood & Sharwoods are warranted of the very best description, *and at a considerable reduction in price.* Priced Lists and Specimens of the Austin Types, and of Bookbinders' Brass Tools, will be forwarded through Mr. P. L. Simmonds, Colonial Agent, 18 Cornhill London, who will be happy to receive Orders, accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment to London or Liverpool Merchants upon shipment.

The Austin Letter Foundry, Columbian and Albion Press Manufactory, 120 Aldersgate street London, Feb. 16.

Simmonds'

COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

ON the 1st of January was published, to be continued monthly, Price 2s 6d—No I, of *Simmonds' Colonial Magazine and Foreign Miscellany.*

CONTENTS:—

1. Our Colonies, which and where are they.
2. The Navies of the World.
3. Schomburgk's Discoveries in British Guiana.
4. Lord Elgin's Prize Essay on West Indian Agriculture.
5. Van Dieman's Land in 1842 3.
6. Recollections of Algeria.
7. The Oregon Territory.
8. Our Note Book.
9. Reviews, Colonial, Home and Foreign Intelligence.

London:—Published by P. L. SIMMONDS, 18 Cornhill, where Communications and Colonial Newspapers are requested to be addressed to the Editor. Agent for New-Brunswick—Mr. W. Till February 16.

Sugar, Tea, &c.

Landing this day, from the schr. *Eliza Ann*, at the North Market Wharf:

39 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
25 Chests Hon. East India Company's Fine Congou TEA (a superior article.)
20 Bbls. Prime BEEF.

In the 'Prince Albert' arrived this day.

200 Bolts Bleached Greenock CANVAS;
12 Coils BOLT ROPE, 2 to 4 inch.

For sale by JAMES R. CRANE.

September 15.

Pork, Cordage, Canvas, Chains.

Just received, per recent arrivals:

50 BBLS. Prime and Clear PORK;
30 cases TOBACCO;
50 Tons IRON, assorted;
200 Bolts best Navy British CANVAS;
50 ditto Brown do;
30 Pieces Osnaburgs;
8 tons cordage, spunyarn, hamberline, houseline;
1 chain Cable, 1½ in.; 20 do. from ½ to 1¼ in.;
A quantity of short link CHAIN.

The above will be sold low, on application to

22d sept. JOHN ROBERTSON.

SHARP'S COMPOUND

Concentrated Alkaline

Infusion of Sarsaparilla.

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

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

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

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

October 28, 1842. *Chemist.*

CORDAGE, CANVASS, &c.

EX "PERUVIAN," FROM LIVERPOOL.

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

March 8. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Farm and Stock for sale,

And immediate possession given—

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

There is sufficient provender in the barns for the cattle this winter. Please apply at the *Hibernian Hotel*, to

Dec. 1. JAMES NETHERY.

Received per Prince Albert,

[LAST WEEK.]

Corner of Dock-street and Market-square:

FRY Pans; Sieves; IRON WIRE; Flint and Percussion GUNS; Percussion Pistols; Gun Nipples; Nipple Wrenches; setts of Gun Furniture; Bullet Moulds; sword Canes;
Smith hammers; sash Weights; sad Irons; Iron Weights; Traces; shovels; 1 bundle shoe Thread, Waggon Boxes; Nails; Tea Kettles; shot; codlines and Twines; shoe bills; ships' scrubbing Brushes; spiders; Griddles, with
4 large casks of assorted useful articles.

22d sept. G. T. WILEY.

NEW

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 Dittc, high and chamber Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, &c. &c.

IMPERIAL WARE—Tea and Coffee Pots; Beats' 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 haft, Table and Dessert, Buck, Bone, Horn and other haft; Table, Desk, Pocket, Pen, &c., Knives; Carvers and Steels Butchers, Farriers, and Shoe ditto; Razors, Scissors, &c. &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gen'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.

September 22, 1843.

FALL GOODS.

Just arrived per *Rotshchild, Evergreen*, and *New Zealand*, from Liverpool, the following Articles—

PLAIN and Figured ORLEANS;
Printed Saxony and Plaid Camlets;
Woollen SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs;
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Grey and White shirting Cottons;
Checks, stripes, and homespuns;
Blankets and Counterpanes; Flannels, serges, and Baizes; Printed Saxony Flannel;
Twilled striped shirtings;
Cotton Warps; Woollen Tweeds; Moleskins; satinetts and Drills;
Knitting Worsteds and Yarns;
Linens, Lawn, Diaper, Hollands, sheetings, Canvas and Osnaburgh;
Muslins of all kinds.

—ALSO—

Per ship "British Queen" from London:

A large assortment of MUFFS, Boas, & Capes;
Black and coloured VELVETS;
Silks, satins, sarsnetts and Crapes;
Ribbons, Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Orleans, Saxony and Parisians;
Netts, Laces, Blonds and Quillings;
Lambs Wool and Worsted Hosiery;
GLOVES—of every description;
Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes;
Gents' Hats, Scarfs, Hand'kfs, stocks, Gloves,
Braces, Lambs Wool Vests and Drawers;
Valencia, satin, Valencia Toilenette, and Cashmere Vestings;
Pilot, Beaver, Diamond Beaver, Kersey, Cassimere, Buckskin, Doeskin, Tweeds, Broad Cloths and Fancy Cloakings.

Which together with a large stock of sundry small wares, are offered at very reduced prices for Cash only.

W. G. LAWTON.

PER BARQUE PURSUIT,

100 BOLTS of the very best quality of NAVY CANVAS—bleached—
Nos. 1 and 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Nov. 24.

MEN'S STRONG BOOTS,

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

300 PAIRS of Men's, Youth, and Boys' Strong BOOTS and BOOTTEES —For sale Cheap.

Dec. 1 S. K. FOSTER.

CORDAGE, CANDLES, &c.

Now landing ex schr. Emily, from Halifax:

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

Dec. 8. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

Pork, Beef, and Navy Bread.

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

January 26. Nelson street.

Just Received.

10 BARRELS Mess PORK; 40 do. prime do.; 80 brls. superfine FLOUR;
12 Do. OATMEAL;
100 Barrels Pilot and Navy BREAD.

November 24. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Dancing Academy.

MR. GOODWIN, respectfully informs the Public of St. John, that his DANCING Academy is now open at Bragg's Long Room, corner of King and Cross Streets, where that desirable accomplishment is taught in all its various BRANCHES.

The LADIES CLASSES are now formed, Tuesday and Thursday, afternoon's from 3 to 5 P. M. Parents are requested to call.

Mr. G. may be consulted at the Academy on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

Feb. 2.

COAL AND HERRINGS.

THE subscriber offers for sale at York Point,—100 chaldrons Pemberton COAL, at 22s 6d, *cash.* Also, 50 Barrels Herrings.

February 23. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

FURNISHED LODGINGS—may be obtained in a finely situated house, a few minutes walk from the Market square. Application at the office of this paper. *January 12.*

Phœnix Building,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

HORSFALL & SHERATON

Have just received per "BELMONT," and other recent Arrivals, a supply of **Goods** for the **Fall Trade**—consisting of—

BLACK & col'd superfine BROAD CLOTHS,
Pilot and Beaver ditto,
Buckskins, Doeskins, and Tweeds,
Valencia, Satin and Velvet Vestings,
Orleans, Parisians, and Britannia Cloths,
Lastings Camlets, and Paramatta do.
French Merinos, silk Orleans, Lustre Cloths, Chenie Chusans, and Crape de Anoys,
Brown and White Cottons,
Printed and Furniture do.
Shirtings, Stripes and Regattas,
Tickings, Osnaburgs, Canvas,
Duck, Table Linen, and Cloths,
Irish Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, Towelling, Huckabacks, & Muslins of all kinds.
Lot cheap Scarlet Stuffs, for Cloak and Fur Linings,
Blankets, Red and white Flannels,
Kerseys, Plaidings, and Baizes,
Damasks, and Watered Moreens,
Dioramic and Gothic Blinds,
Black and col'd Silk Velvets,
Printed and Black Cotton do.
Black and col'd Ducapes, Sarsnets and Parisians,
Rich striped, Fig'd and Chenie Silks,
Satin and Ducape Handkerchiefs,
Col'd Bandannas, Stocks, &c.,
Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs,
Rich French and English Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Figured Satins, &c. for Bonnets,
Blonds, Laces, &c.,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c.,
FURS and Fur Trimmings,
Carpetings, Druggets, and Padding,
Hassocks for Pews,
Haberdashery, Tailors' Trimmings,
Small Wares, &c.

Daily expected, a supply of silk Fringes, Gimp, Trimmings, &c.

October 6. 1843.

CUT NAILS

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

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

34 November, 1843. T. R. GORDON.

GORDON'S

Hardware Store, Dock-St.

Per "Lady Sale," from Glasgow:

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

Per "Wolfeille," from Liverpool:

3 casks of best Sheffield GOODS viz:—SAWS of every description; Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, with Sugar Basin and Cream Ewer to match; Hot Water Jugs; URNS, Candlesticks, SPOONS, RAZORS, RAZOR CASES AND STROPS; *Cheap* Pocket, Jack and Pen Knives; Table CUTLERY in great variety, with and without Forks; German silver FORKS and SPOONS; a few RAZORS and KNIVES of *Rodgers'* best make; *Cams'* best Cast Steel Edge TOOLS.

12 casks assorted **Hardware**—consisting of Carpenters' patent and Scotch Rim Locks, from 5 to 12 inches; Mortice Locks; dead and circular Bolt Locks; Butt, chest, T, strap, HL, H, hook & eye table, back, flap, dove tailed lath HINGES; Norfolk rim, French, patent and Night LATCHES; Brass, Brass head and Iron SCREWS; SKATES; silver Plate and Block Tin Goods, and a variety of other articles.

1 crate Coal Scoops and Hods, Dust Pans, &c.
1 bale Shoe Thread; 1 case SLATES;
1 cask Cart and Pipe BOXES;
1 cask Horse TRACES Back and Breeching Chains, &c.; Plough share Moulds;
69 bags and 5 kegs cut and wrought NAILS.

Which, with a general assortment of HARDWARE, Cutlery, Shoemakers' Findings, Carpenters' Tools, Fancy Goods, &c. will be sold at very low prices for *Cash.*

Nov. 3. T. R. GORDON.

Iron, Tin Plates, Sheet Iron, &c. &c.

The subscriber has just received per ship Agnes & Ann:

TWO THOUSAND Bars and 100 Bundles common IRON; 1500 bars "Banks" best Refined IRON;
200 Bundles Sheet Iron, assorted, Nos. 16 to 26
100 Bags SPIKES—5 to 9 inches;
40 boxes Tin Plates—CW. IC. DC. DX.
80 Dozen Farmer's SPADES;
3 Casks steel pointed Miner's Shovels;
100 bundles best OAKUM, 1 Iron Plough;
200 bolts best Navy CANVAS, ass'd 1 a 6;

Also—100 chaldrons Steam COAL, which will be sold very low while landing.

February 9 WM. CARVILL.

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

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

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

—ALSO—

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

Paris's original Brown WINDSOR SOAP; Regg's military SOAP, sultana SOAP, &c.

JOHN G. SHARP.

Dec. 22. *corner of North Market Wharf*

Just Received,

Per the Ship "Charlotte," from Liverpool:

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

Smiths' BELLOWS, hammers, Vices, &c. Cut and wrought NAILS, Boat nails, Horse traces, spring STEEL, Rolls lead and lead Pipe, Saddler's Tools, Harness Mounting, Whips, spurs, Patent Leather &c. CURLED HAIR, Gurthwell, &c. Footbaths, Italian Irons, Writing SLATES, Shoethread, Hearth and scrubbing Brushes, counter Balances, and *VARIOUS OTHER MERCHANDISE.*

December 27. G. T. WILEY.

Oranges, Figs, &c.

Received ex "Charlotte" from Boston:

ORANGES, LEMONS, Figs, Almonds, &c.

—CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

FRESH GROUND CORN MEAL

(*Domestic Manufacture.*)

March 22. JARDINE & CO.

TO LET.

(And possession given on the 1st of May.)

THE subscribers 4 story house in church street. The Premises are in good repair, and will be rented to one or more persons to suit Tennants, and for a term of one or more years, as a business stand either for a Tavern or Boarding House; the premises are too well known to need description.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the spot.

Feb. 16. JOHN HOOPER.

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. ROLLES, *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 March, 1844.

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

The Minerva Life Assurance Company,

34, 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 31 per Cent. on the Premiums paid during the last five years, or, to give* an equvalent reduction of premium of *nearly 17 per Cent. on the premiums payable during the next five years.*

Tables and every Information can be obtained at the Office.

W. T. ROBINSON, *Actuary and Secretary.*

RANNEY STURDEE & CO.

St. John N. B. 22d July, 1842. *Agents.*

General Agency and Commission Office,

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

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

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

P. L. Simonds will receive consignments of any description of Merchandize to be sold on commission, and accept bills for two thirds of the amount, on receipt of the bills of lading. Consignments entrusted to his care will meet with every possible dispatch in their disposal, and sales be conducted with the greatest attention to the interests of the proposer. 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.

Cash Only.

M. O'DONELLY, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

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

June 2. 1843.

J. B. White & Sons,

MILLBANK STREET, WESTMINSTER,

Patentees of

Keene's Marble Cement.

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

The *fine* quality is delicately white, and is susceptible when properly worked, of as high a polish, as Statuary Marble. Incoporated with colours to form Scagliola, the imitation of variegatied marble is effected with greater certainty, and less cost, than in any other material; and from the facility with