McKibbin's

proved Sheathing, Dry Hair Roofing, and other Felt.

PROVED SHEATHING FELT,
For covering Ship's Bottoms, &c.

e advantage this Sheathing Felt possesses over ther materials hitherto offered to the public, ich important improvements, as will recom- themselves, on inspection, to those ship-build- ho have been in the habit of using Felt.

n all the oldest Vessels discovered, the Hair erfectly fresh, although the timber was in a f decay. " " " The worm never pene through an inner sheathing of Hair. " " trong and adhesive inner sheathing has prov- inly instrumental in preserving vessels from ng, when the outer sheathing or caulking have or been destroyed." [Treatise of the Institute f Civil Engineers.

IMPROVED DRY HAIR FELT,
For Steam Boilers, &c.

y hair felt is justly considered indispensible for xposed parts of Boilers, Cylinders and Steam , by those who study economy in fuel, and is becoming in general use in all large Establish- s, and on board steamers.

THE IMPROVED ROOFING FELT
eculiarly applicable as a substitute for Slate, Tiles, and other materials used for roofing, economy, lightness, and durability.

N IMPROVED IMPERVIOUS FELT,
ch, for the inside of walls, will be found an ef- ons remedy for dampness, etc.

Orders will meet with prompt attention if essed to SAMUEL STEPHENSON.
ne 1. St. John, N. B.

IRON,
ain Cables, Anchors, Tin Plates, &c.

subscriber is now landing ex the Barque *Wave*, from Liverpool—

000 Bars of Common ENGLISH IRON, well assorted, 150 Tons;
Do best E V Ditto Ditto, 52 Ditto
Do Banks' best Refined Do Do 90 Ditto
Bundles ½ in ROUND REFINED Do 5 Ditto
Ditto 7-16 in Ditto Ditto Do 3 Ditto
Ditto 3-8 in Ditto Ditto Do 5 Ditto
Ditto 5-16 in Ditto Ditto Do 3 Ditto
Ditto 1-4 in Ditto Ditto Do 3 Ditto
Ditto 1-2 in SQUARE Ditto Do 5 Ditto
Do HOOP IRON, ass'd 5-8 to 1½ in 10 Ditto
Do Best Scrap BOILER PLATE, 10 Ditto
Bars best Low-Moor IRON, 4½ in square,
Do Do Ditto Ditto, 5 in square,
Boxes TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, DXX.
CHAIN CABLES, 5-8 to 1 5-8 inch,
ANCHORS, from 1 cwt to 25 cwt each,
Fathoms Best Proved Close-linked ¾ in Chain
Ditto Ditto Ditto ½ in Do
Ditto Ditto Ditto ¼ in Do

Ex Brig 'Sarah Maria:'
cwt. 1 14x1-2 CAST STEEL, 'Naylor and Sanderson:'
Do. 1½x5-8 ditto, ditto;
Do. German ditto, ditto;
Do. (L) Blistered STEEL; ditto;
Do. C.C.N.D Blister do. ditto;

—ALSO IN STORE—
Tons HOLLOW WARE, assorted;
Pots, ½ to 12 gallons, OVEN COVERS;
Scale Weights 7 to 56 lb.;
Tons SHEET IRON, No. 16 to 26;
Tons STRAKE, assorted,
Doz. square Pointed SHOVELS,
do. Ballast Shovels,
do. OAKUM;
Full and half Register GRATES,
Franklin ditto;
Ships WINCHES,
Canvas and Sail Twine,
Bbls. NAVY BREAD,
Superfine FLOUR, in barrels and bags.
e 21. WM. CARVILL.

By Recent Arrivals.
The subscriber has received for Sale:—

00 BOLTS CANVAS, Bleached and Brown, of the *first quality* in point of material and manufacture;
boxes Stockdale & Son's SOAP,—*nearly equal in quality to Glenfield's;*
barrels Byass' London BROWN STOUT, four dozen in each barrel;
barrels best LONDON PORTER, four dozen in each barrel;
crates Soda or Ginger Beer POWDERS;
casks of NAILS and SPIKES, from 1¼ into 5 in. *These nails are of the best Iron, and every Nail of the Respective lengths of the same size and pattern;*
tons Cordage, assorted;
tons BOLT ROPE;
tons two and three yarn *SPUNYARN;*
ton seizing STUFF;
dozen of the best three thread *Pure* FLAX SAIL TWINE;
dozen Roping TWINE;

—IN STORE—
puns. prime Retailing MOLASSES;
tons IRON, assorted; 100 barrels PEAS;
barrels Mess P. Mess and Prime PORK,
barrels P. Mess and Prime BEEF;
do. best Navy BREAD;
do. do. Pilot do.;
barrels s'fine, fine and Middlings FLOUR;
&c. &c. &c.
ne 14. JOHN ROBERTSON.

To Retailers.

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

Scotch Ale!
received ex "George Gordon," from Grangemouth:
00 CASKS, each 4 dozen, very superior *Falkirk ALE,*
For sale by
une 7. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Bright Porto Rico Sugar.
0 HHDS very Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, Landing this day, ex schr. *Emily*, Halifax, for sale from the Wharf in Lots to Purchasers.
une 21. J. R. CRANE.

Salt, Boards, Staves, &c.
00 M. feet PINE BOARDS,
80 M. Ash & Oak Hhd STAVES
5 Cords LATHWOOD,
0 Bags Liverpool SALT,
une 21. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Cordage & Grey Cottons.
TONS CORDAGE, assorted;
450 pieces Grey COTTONS, from 27 to 40 inch,
brigs *Gratitude* and *Princess Victoria* from Liverpool. For sale by
e 14. J. R. CRANE.

Earthenware, Corks, etc.
Consignment, by the brig 'Mars,' from Liverpool:—
RATES of well assorted EARTHENWARE;
Bags of CORKS; casks assorted NAILS;
to SPIKES; ditto 5-16, 3-8, and 3-16 CHAIN;
nk BOOKS; QUILLS, &c.—For sale by
une 21. JOHN KINNEAR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1844.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 8. *"Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque."* Number 50.

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.

AUGUST		H. Sun.	s. Moon	H. W.
17	Saturday,	5 13	6 47	8 24 1 10
18	Sunday,	5 14	6 46	8 57 1 50
19	Monday,	5 15	6 45	9 31 2 37
20	Tuesday,	5 16	6 44	10 12 3 36
21	Wednesday,	5 18	6 42	11 12 4 53
22	Thursday,	5 19	6 41	morn 6 24
23	Friday,	5 20	6 40	0 11 7 51

First Quarter 20th, 9h. 36m. evening.

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

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 assurances, 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.

THE HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

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

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

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

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

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

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

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of Miss MARY REBECCA CLARKE, late of Gage Town, in the County of Queen's deceased, are hereby requested to present the same, duly attested, within *Six Calender Months* from the date hereof, and all those who may be indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to
NATHANIAL HUBBARD,
Queens, 18th March, 1844. Sole Executor.

☞ **Notice.**

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of E. L. JARVIS & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers, or to G. R. JARVIS, Esq. their Attorney, at whose Office the Books and Accounts are left for adjustment.
R. M. JARVIS,
EDWARD L. JARVIS.
St. John, June 27, 1844.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR CUTTING, **and 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.
June 21.

CHEAP NAILS.

CUT NAILS OF NEW-BRUNSWICK MANUFACTURE.

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

Health for All!!!

PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF POWELLAND *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 FORTLAND.
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,
Costipation 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 by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King st St. John N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. R. Smith, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Carney, Canning; and James E. White, Belleisle.

In Boxes at 1s 9d, 4s 6d and 7s each.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder, are affixed to each Box.
May 3, 1844.

"PROTECTION"
Insurance Company of Hartford.
SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

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

July 5th, 1844.

Per *Envoy*, from Londonderry:

2 and a quarter Tons first quality Irish OATMEAL, which will be found equal to any imported from Scotland, and will be sold cheap for Cash.
A. HEGAN.

NEW AND CHEAP
Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

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

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

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

N. B.—Country dealers supplied on Favourable Terms. S. K. FOSTER.
March 22. *King & Germain Streets.*

PORK, BEEF, &c.

200 BARRELS Mess PORK:
20 do. Clear do.; 60 do. Prime do.
80 Barrels Prime BEEF;
100 Barrels TAR; 10 casks SEAL OIL:
Just received and for sale by
JOHN ROBERTSON.
200 Hogsheads Prime Retailing MOLASSES.
Apply as above. July 5.

Miscellany.

(From the Knickerbocker, Magazine.)

THE PLAGUE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

In 1837 I was resident in Galata, one of the fauxbourgs of Constantinople, sufficiently near the scenes of death caused by the ravages of the plague to be thoroughly acquainted with them, and yet to be separated from the Turkish part of the population of that immense city. It is not material to the present sketch to dwell upon the subject of my previous life, or the causes which had induced me to visit the capital of the East at such a period of mortality: and I will therefore only add, that circumstances of a peculiarly painful nature obliged me to locate myself in Galata, where there were none to sympathize in my feelings, or any one with whom I could even exchange more than a word of conversation. I saw none but the widowed owner of the house in which I had a chamber, her daughter Aleuka, and Petraki, her little son.

While the epidemic raged, we four endeavoured to keep up a rigid quarantine. Each recommended to the other the strictest observance of our mutual agreement not to receive any thing from without doors, except the necessaries of life; and whenever we left the house, which was but as seldom as possible, not to come in contact with any one. Whenever I went out I invariably wore an old cloth cloak, and by the aid of my cane prevented the dogs of the streets, which are there so numerous, from rubbing against me. If I visited any one, which I seldom did, I always set on a bench or chair to prevent conveying or receiving contagion; and before even entering the house, I always underwent the preparation of being smoked in a box, which during the prevalence of the plague is placed near its entrance for that purpose. These boxes were some eight feet high by three square, the platform on which the feet rested elevated about a foot above the earth, so as to admit under it a dish containing the ingredients of the prophylactic, and a hole in the door to let the face out during the smoking of the clothes and body. We procured our daily supply of provisions from a *Black kal*, a retail grocer, whose shop was directly under our front window; an itinerant *Ekmejer*, or bread man, brought our bread to the door; our vegetables were procured from a gardner close by, and our water we drew from a cistern under the house: in fine, our food was either smoked or saturated before we touched it, and every possible precaution observed to cut our little family off from the dreadful scourge, "the pestilence which walketh in darkness and the destruction which wasteth at noon day." The mother and daughter throughout the day spun silk, knitted woollen suits, or embroidered 'kerchiefs for head dresses, called in Romaic *fakiolos*, and even to a late hour in the night, they frequently continued the same employment, until the plague prevented the sale of their handiwork, and their materials were all used up.—All day long they would sit upon a sofa of their little apartment, facing the street, and while their hands toiled for a subsistence, the widow's only daughter hummed a plaintive air, or occasionally broke the silence by conversing with her mother. The son was yet too young to be of assistance to his desolate mother and sister, and except when he said his letters to them, spent the day in idleness. As to my own employment, the dull period of time passed with them was a blank in my existence; and yet, such is the influence of past penury and pain, that I now recall them with pleasure.

The weather was generally very warm, and south west breezes over the sea of Marmora prevailed.—From our highest windows we could observe sluggish seamen lounging on the decks of their vessels in the port, afraid to land amid the pestilence.—Here and there a vessel strove against the current of the Bosphorus to gain an anchorage, or would slowly float down that stream into the open sea, on its way to healthier and happier Europe. The starving dogs at nightfall would howl dismally, bewailing the loss of the benevolent hands from which they usually received their food; the gulls and cormorants floated languidly over our dwelling overpowered by the heat; and the dead silence, which in the afternoon and evening prevailed, made a most melancholy and affecting impression on my mind.

The plague that summer, (I may limit the period to three months) carried off more than fifty thousand persons. For some time the mortality amounted to a thousand *per diem*. The number of corpses which passed the limited range of my window daily increased; and after witnessing the spectacle for some time, I always insensibly avoided the sight of the dead and felt a cold shudder run over my frame whenever the voice of the priest accompanying the corpse struck my ear. So dreadful is the malady, so surely contagious, and so mortal, that so soon as attacked, the unfortunate being is deserted by relatives and friends, and when dead, two or four porters beside a priest were generally the only persons who attended the body to the grave. When the deceased is a Mussulman, he is more frequently attended during his illness, and after death to his tomb, than if a Christian. With the former the plague is a visitation of Providence, from which it is both useless and a sin to escape, while with the latter not only is it deemed necessary to provide for one's own life, but to do so at the sacrifice of the dearest friend. Often I noticed a dead body tied on a plank which a single porter carried on his back; at other times the object would be concealed within a bag, and then the grave was a ditch common to all, into which the porter would shake off his load and return for another. No priest or Imam there presided over the funeral scene; few or none were the prayers that were said over the remains; he who but a short week before had been proud of his strength or condition, or she who in the same short time previous excelled in beauty and grace, there lay confounded in one neglected, unhonoured, and putrified mass. The air became impregnated with the effluvia; the houses around the Turkish cemeteries, which are mostly in the heart of the city, where the dead are interred, but some three feet beneath the surface, were soon deserted, their owners dead. The evergreen cypress trees under whose umbrageous quiet the beautiful children once played, now moaned over their little graves; and in fine, every one in the deserted city walked with measured steps, apprehensive of threatning death: awe and consternation filled the minds of all.

The Sultan's own household was not free from the scourge. By some means it found access to his servants and carried off about fifty of them. Their bodies were cast into the Bosphorus, and the Sultan fled to another palace. The ministers of the Sublime Porte suffered severely in their families; their wives and slaves died off in numbers; and even the minister of foreign affairs is said to have taken it and narrowly escaped. Few survived when once attacked, and the chances of recovery were scarcely worth calculating. And yet among the Mussulmans little or no precaution was taken: for although by a government order all the principal offices were provided with fumigatory boxes, they were seldom used. The mussulman Sheika declared that the contagion came from Heaven, and could only be averted by Almighty power. Yet it was a well-known fact that cleanliness of habits went far toward preserving against the disease; and frequent change of apparel, with ordinary precautions, sufficed to preserve many who otherwise would doubtless have taken it.

But I think the reader will be able, from the proceeding sketch, to form some idea of the nature and extent of the mortality of the plague in 1837. While it raged, every feeling approaching to a similarity with what is known to denote an attack, excites apprehension. A pimple, through the medium of the imagination, is transformed into a horrid *buba*; a cold, or a simple head ache, however trifling, are attributed to the dreadful malady; and even the firmest mind at such time quails under trifling appearances. In some cases the scene of agony closes in a few hours, even minutes; they fall down and almost immediately expire. Others linger for twenty-four or forty-eight hours, or several days elapse before death puts an end to their sufferings. Some again bear it in their systems for several days, and attend to their usual occupations; at length it appears, they fall ill and expire, or recover. Few account for their being attacked; they do not remember having touched any one suspected or exposed; and again, the porters, whose duty it is to convey the attacked to the hospitals and the corpses to their graves, escape. The mother attends upon her dying child—sacrifices every apprehension to her affection, and yet escapes, or the child brings it to its parent, who dies, while the innocent cause survives. No cure has yet been found for it, and Nature must be left to take her course. Extreme heat or cold have a favorable effect on it; but the temperate clime of Constantinople, with the frequent dearth of water, the dust, and other impurities, tend greatly to its dissemination.

It was therefore during this painful period that I resided in Galata; free, as I had hoped, from the contagion; and yet it found its way into our little family, accompanied by all its horrors.

One morning in the latter part of the month of October, invited by the clearness of the air and a fresh breeze which had scarcely strength sufficient to ruffle the water of the harbour, I left my humble apartment and ascended the steep hill of Pera. The view, from the small tuft of graves near the Galata tower, some of which were fresh; of the surrounding villages and the great city itself, where, although devastation had been and still was being carried on with horror, there seemed to reign the most perfect tranquillity, resembling the calm bosom of the treacherous sea, quiet over the lifeless bodies of its victims and the noble vessels which had furrowed its surface—relieved the monotony of my existence. I gazed longingly upon the many ships lying before me at anchor in the stream, which could in a few days bear me far away from the scenes of death and desolation that surrounded me; or I exchanged a word with any passing acquaintance who ventured from Pera to his counting house in Galata. A longer walk gave rise to too many sad reflections. Farther on was the *Petit Champ des Morts*, a small Turkish cemetry, here and there spotted with new made graves, over which more than one aged female mourned the loss of her life's companion, or perhaps it would be one of fewer years, who wept the fatal destiny of her young husband, brother, sister, or child.

After spending the best part of the day in walking about, I returned to the house of my residence. As usual, I found the door fastened. I knocked, but no one answered me. Again I knocked, and called repeatedly before my voice was heard. At length a low moan, and then a scream, issued from within. Petraki, the widow's son, opened the door, and with a pale and frightened countenance told me his mother had suddenly been taken very ill. There was no alternative. I entered her sitting room, where in the company of the family I had spent many quiet hours. Now how changed! The mother lay upon the sofa, pale and breathing with difficulty. Alenka, the daughter, knelt by her side on the floor, though greatly agitated herself, and endeavouring to calm her mother's apprehensions. Without once reflecting on the possible consequences, I sat down on a chair beside the sufferer, felt her pulse, and, as well as I could, made inquiries after her health. Her pulse was quick, her tongue white and thickly furred, and extreme lassitude was thrown by her dejected countenance.—Uncertain as to the nature of her disease, and unable to offer any alleviation of her sufferings, I retired to my apartment.—There I *did* reflect on the danger which I incurred, and the possibility of the widow having caught the plague.

Every hour she became worse; her sufferings were intensely painful; and to shorten the recital of the sad scene of that night, I will only add, that the horrid disease showed itself on her person before midnight, and at break of day her spirit fled. Of course my mind now prepared for death. I felt confident that I also should soon be a victim to the plague.—Early in the morning I called a passing priest and had the widow's remains conveyed to their last abode—I knew not where. I had no place to fly to; every door would be closed against me; and I retired to my apartment, feeling that I was stepping into the tomb while yet alive.—There I was not long kept in suspense, for soon the plague attacked first Petraki then myself. When giddiness, the first symptom of the plague, siezed me, and I could not longer stand, but fell despairingly on my bed, what were my feelings! But let me not recall them *now*; the mental agony which I suffered it is impossible to describe, and I shudder at the recollection. Alenka attended upon me and her brother with all the tenderness and care and forgetfulness of self which is so characteristic of the female character. I begged her to leave me die alone, to place water by my side and depart, but she would not hear of it.

The first night after his attack Petraki expired, and on the following morning was born away; and I have an indistinct recollection of being visited on the evening of the same day by the priest and porters. They endeavoured to prevail upon Alenka to desert me, saying that in a few hours I would cease to exist. But she constantly refused, determined she replied, to remain by my side until my sufferings were ended.

* * * * * * * *

For several days I was delirious. I remember I knew of nothing; nothing but water passing my lips. Sores broke out over my body, and those on my groins and arm pits were not closed for some months. My neck, however, was free, and this no doubt saved my life. On the seventh day I regained my senses, and found myself in my apartment, the wasted figure of my guardian angel still watching over me. I remember, on perceiving in me a favourable change, how her countenance lit up with joy! Oh, Friendship! how seldom are ye found with the sincerity which I then beheld in an humble and uneducated girl! Just when I thought all my prospects in life were blighted; when I had keenly felt the unkindness of mankind, and despaired of ever again finding anything in this world worth living for; when I had already bidden it farewell, and the other world was full in view, I found what alone can make life delightful even in poverty and misfortune—friendship and love. Soon the violence of the disease abated, and I was saved.

I must hastily pass over my long and painful convalescence. A month elapsed before I could venture to go beyond doors. Aleuka attended upon me, and through her economy my purse yet held out. The plague had greatly subsided; the month of December set in with uncommon severity of cold, and checked its progress. Oh! the exquisite delight with which I left my hard and burning bed and close apartment, the scenes of all my sufferings, for the first time! With a prayer of thankfulness on my lips, I crossed the threshold of the humble dwelling, and once more slowly mounted the steep hill of Pera.

It was a bright, sunny, clear morning; the fresh, cool breeze from the Black Sea blew over me, infusing new strength and life into my shattered frame. The streets were again re-peopled, and business renewed. No one recognized me in my pale, haggard, and swollen countenance; and when I presented myself at the door of a countryman in Pera, he drew back with an exclamation of surprise, as if he had beheld a spirit.

My short story is told. I have comprised in a few words the tale of many long days of agony and suffering, both mental and corporeal. I first regained my strength and vigour; the hollow furrows of my forehead and cheeks soon gave way to the effects of a generous diet; and I once more stood forth in health and full powers.

But you will ask, "And where is she who watched over you during your moments of suffering!—whom you called your guardian angel, and of whose friendship and love you spoke in such feeling terms?" I reply, that she sits even now at my side; her handsome and intelligent countenance reading in my face the varied emotions to which the tracing of these lines give rise. Devoted Aleuka is my loving and much loved wife.

THE DISTINCTIVE PRINCIPLES OF ORTHODOXY:—*A Discourse delivered in Trinity Church, the fifth Sunday after Easter. By W. J. Bakewell, Assistant Minister. Published by request.* Pittsburgh: Printed by Geo. Larkin, Fourth st. 1844

We could wish that this discourse might be widely circulated. The author has before given a calm and humble statement of the grounds on which he was led to renounce the errors in which he had been unhappily educated and to seek admission in the Church of *Christ*. The theme is continued in the present discourse, which gives additional proof of the candid temper and patient study with which Mr. Bakewell has conducted his investigation. Our readers will be pleased with the introductory:—

It is, my Christian brethern, with no inconsiderable emotion that I rise to preach that Gospel to you which you have always believed; but which I have, until a late period, presumptuously denounced as irrational and unscriptural. A deep conviction and painful sense of the errors and heresies which I have for many years inculcated as divine truth, may well on this occasion, oppress me with a sense of my unworthyness. I can indeed, appeal to the Searcher of hearts as a witness of my sincerity; but yet, in many instances, as in my own case, sincerity is no adequate apology: for had I with due meekness and reverence, studied the Scriptures as the oracles of divine truth, from which there must be no appeal, I never could have adopted that dangerous fatal system of religion, which I have, with unseemly confidence, and almost unabated zeal, enforced from the pulpit and the press. The Church of which I now esteem it a peculiar privilege to be a member, and which I regard as the great bulwark of Christian truth, I have from my earliest years, blindly considered as one of the great obstacles to the progress of pure religion; and, on sailing from the land of my birth, I reflected with peculiar satisfaction, that I was leaving behind me its venerable cathedrals, which appeared to my distorted vision the temples of superstition and idolatry. The magnificent structure which towers with sublime grandeur over the city in which I received my collegiate education, was seldom passed without the painful feeling that its solemn aisles were desecrated by the antichristian worship; but with sanguine enthusiasm, I indulged the hope, that the period would arrive when the doctrines of Unitarianism would be proclaimed within its sacred walls as the truth of God.—Little did I imagine that the time would come when a complete revolution would take place in my religious sentiments, and that I should solicit to be received by baptism into the communion of this Church, should partake of its consecrated elements, and be ordained to read its inimitably beautiful services, and preach its saving truths. But no words can express the gratitude which I feel, that the veil of ignorance and prejudice has been removed from my understanding, that the light of divine truth has beamed into my mind, and that He whom I once regarded, I now almost tremble to utter the words, as to nature, a mere man, I now acknowledge to be my Lord and my God—that the third person of the Holy and ever blessed Trinity, whose personality I denied, I confess to be the Divine Comforter and Sanctifier, the eternal and all gracious Spirit the Lord and Giver of spiritual life, who is ever ready to assist the devout and humble supplicant in applying to himself and sprinkling on his heart that precious blood, without which there can be no redemption, no justification, no salvation.

The Lord's Prayer.—I remember, on one occasion, travelling in this country with a companion who possessed some knowledge of medicine: we had arrived at a door, near which we were about to pitch our tents, when a crowd of Arabs surrounded us, cursing and swearing at the 'rebellers against God." My friend, who spoke a little Arabic, turning round to an elderly man, whose garb bespoke him to be a priest, said—"Who taught you that we are disbelievers! Hear my daily prayer, and judge for yourselves." He then repeated the Lord's Prayer. All stood amazed and silent, till the priest exclaimed—"May God curse *me* if ever I curse again those who hold such belief; nay more, that prayer shall be my prayer till my hour be come. I pray thee, O Nazarene, repeat the prayer, that it may be remembered and written among us in letters of gold.—*Hay's Western Barbary.*

THE MOLE.—So far from the mole being an injurious, it is a most useful animal to the farmer. The little hillocks it casts up are generally composed of a rich and fine mould, extremely beneficial to the land when spread, and this should be done daily, or as often as the mould-casts are observed. A little boy may thus be profitably employed at a trifling expense.—Young wheats, for instance, this sort of top-dressing invigorates, and besides, the runs of the mole beneath the surface are either so many channels to convey water to the roots, or they serve as drains to prevent too great an accumulation of it in one spot. There can be no doubt that if the mole-casts are suffered to remain too long unspread, the young grain or grasses must suffer from suffocation, but this is the fault of the farmer. There are also other benefits to be derived from the mole. It devours not only immense quantities of the larvæ of the cockchaffer and of various flies and beetles, but also destroys the wire worm, and that so effectually, that few are to be found in localities frequented by this useful animal.—*Scenes and tales of Country Life.*

AN AFFIRMATIVE AND A NEGATIVE.—A priest of my acquaintance told me a *bon mot* the other day, which is worth relating, albeit the good taste which occasioned it may be questioned. In the seminary of St. Sulpice, where a number of young men are pursuing their studies preparatory to ordination, there is one who has made himself remarkable among his companions for his skill in affirming both a negative and an affirmative answer in any question that may be put to him. He had been tried with a great number of questions, but to all he contrived, without violating probability, to return two answers, yes and no. At length the Archbishop of Paris heard of him. "He answers all questions affirmatively and negatively, does he?" said the Archbishop. "Well then, I'll put a question to him which I defy him to answer except in the negative." On the Archbishop's next visit to the seminary, the youth was presented to him. "Tell me," said the prelate, "if supposing it were impossible to find any water, a priest might be permitted to baptize an infant with soup?" The persons who heard the question thought there could be but one answer to it; but the young Jesuit after a moment's hesitation, replied "With the soup of the seminary a child might certainly be baptized—it is so like water: but with the soup of Monseigneur decidely not!"—*Paris Correspondent of the John Bull.*

Curious Locality for a Nest.—A small steamer the Clarence, lies at Annan Waterfoot, and plies between it and Port Carlisle in the way of lugging vessels. A pair of swallows built their nest last year under the sponsons of one of the paddle wheels, not more than three feet above the water, and succeeded in bringing forth their young. There they are this summer again. During neap tides the Clarence plies every other day, and often every day.—When she leaves the Waterfoot, the birds leave her, and keep on the Scotch side; and then when she returns, and nearing Annan, the swallows invariably meet her and accompany her to her berth.

It is by the pulse of the patient and not by his cries, that the physician decides: an able statesman will act in like manner.

British News.

THE KING OF SAXONY AT WOOLWICH.

His Majesty the King of Saxony, accompanied by General the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, G. C. B. & G. C. H., Master General of the Ordnance; Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Charles Wellesley, Equery in Waiting on his Majesty, and several members of the suite of the King of Saxony, arrived at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, at 11 o'clock, a. m. today, in two of the Royal carriages and four horses. The Royal party on alighting, were received by Major General Sir How D. Ross, Colonel Cockburn, Colonel Lacy, and Colonel Turner, C. B., of the Royal Artillery; Colonel Sir George Hoste, C. B. of the Royal Engineers; Lieut. Colonel Dansey, C. B., Lieutenant Colonel Dundas, C. B., Lieutenant Colonel Chalmer, Major Sandilands, Brigade Major Cuppage, Captain Palliser, Captain Fraser, Captain and Adjutant Taylor, Captain and Adjutant Cockburn, of the Royal Artillery; and Lieutenant (the Hon. R. C. H. Spencer of the Royal Horse Artillery.

His Majesty was received at the foundry by Lieutenant Colonel Dundas, who conducted the King over the whole of the department, including the buildings for boring and polishing large pieces of ordnance by powerful machinery constructed by Napier. On leaving the foundry department, His Majesty was received at the private entrance of the laboratory department by Colonel Cockburn and Lieutenant Colonel Dansey, and was first conducted to the rooms appropriated to the making of percussion caps, and His Majesty witnessed with apparent great interest, the whole of the process by which this invention is accomplished and perfected in great numbers in an incredibly short space of time, by beautiful and simple hand machinery worked by boys. The copper used for the making of percussion caps is rolled by one boy to the requisite thickness, and passed by him to another who cuts it out with astonishing rapidity into the shape of Maltese crosses. These are passed to other boys who form them into the shape of percussion caps, afterwards smoothed and polished by other boys, and then filled, by an ingenious contrivance, with the igniting composition, and when dry packed up in cases containing 750 in each, the number sent out for service with every 500 ball or blank cartridges. His Majesty on leaving the percussion cap branch of the department visited the making of musket balls by compression by a powerful hand working machine, invented by Napier, and producing a great number of perfect balls in the course of an hour. The King of Saxony then visited the model rooms, containing specimens of fire ships, chain and every other description of shot and shells used in the naval and military service of this country, and portions of every species of material used in making gunpowder, and specimens of the important combustible in all its various stages, with mills for mixing and granulating it, and a small piece of ordnance for testing its strength when finished.

After a short visit to the boys making ball and blank cartridges, the King of Saxony proceeded to the carriage department where his Majesty was received by Colonel Lacy, and conducted over the wheelwrights' shop, where the introduction of steam machinery for boring has saved a great amount of manual labour, and performs the work with far greater precision than it was ever possible to accomplish by the hands of the workmen. In one branch of the department His Majesty was evidently surprised to witness the correctness and the limited space of time required to form lance poles, ten feet long, and about one inch and a half to two inches in diameter, without a hair-breadths difference in the diameter throughout their whole length, effected by very simple and unerring machinery set in motion by steam power. His Majesty also witnessed the powerful planing machine invented by Bramah, for planing and reducing the hard and massive timbers used for gun carriages for the service of garrisons and on board vessels of war, and inventions for turning and boring the naves of carriage wheels of every description used in the ordnance department.

His Majesty walked across the large field of guns, mortars, carriages, shot and shells, arranged between the carriage department and the extensive range of storehouses for every description of naval and military equipments, where he was received by Mr. Joseph Cheetham, chief storekeeper, and conducted over the whole of that branch of the Royal Arsenal. His Majesty seemed to pay great attention to a light howitzer, 4⅔ inches in diameter of bore, and mounted on a saddle with the requisite appendages, and similar to those conveyed on the backs of mules across the mountains during the late Syrian war.

On leaving the storekeeper's department, His Majesty entered a private carriage with Major General Sir George Murray, who accompanied the King of Saxony over the Royal Arsenal, the carriage containing His Majesty proceeded to the garrison.

On arriving at the garrison the King of Saxony visited the splended mess room now nearly finished, having been greatly enlarged, and ornamented with very chaste designs, the ceiling with elegant scrolls, and below the figured cornices the royal arms, the ordnance arms, three large guns with two herculean figures the one with a sledge hammer and the other with pincers over their shoulders ready to forge thunderbolts for the destruction of the enemies of our country. Some idea may be formed of the large size of the mess-room of the ordnance corps from the following dimensions:—72 feet long by 40 feet broad without interruption, with the exception of two very handsome pillars about 20 feet from the end farthest from the entrance. The band of the Royal Artillery will occupy a portion behind the pillars when their services are required to enliven the officers during mess, or when distinguished visitors honour them with their company. There are numerous ante-rooms of spacious dimensions, and the new mess-room, will in every respect be worthy of the corps, and enable the officers to dispense their hospitality with a liberal hand and with every comfort to their guests. From the centre of the roof a splendid chandelier will depend, and a very handsome stove is in progress of construction at the tower, to diffuse warmth during the assemblages which may take place at an inclement period of the season.

His Majesty then visited the Royal Repository Grounds and Rotunda, and the various descriptions of arms and models of dockyards and fortifications and other objects of interest contained in it; and at half past one o'clock proceeded to Greenwich Hospital, where his Majesty was conducted over the whole of the establishment by Admiral sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B. & G.C.H.O., Governor of the Hospital, and the head of the various departments.—His Majesty left Greenwich about twenty minutes past 3 o'clock, passing through Deptford at half-past 3 o'clock on his return to Buckingham Palace. His Majesty, Lord Charles Wellesley, and his Majesty's suite were all dressed in plain clothes, and very few persons were aware of the rank of the visitor. None of the troops of the garrison at Woolwich turned out to be reviewed by his Majesty whose visit was to witness the establishments.—*Army and Navy Register.*

ADULTERATION OF BREAD.—The *Liverpool Mercury* of 12th ult. has the following:—"Another of the thousand ways in which our food is adulterated has been brought to light. So long ago as April last, the Commissioner of police in this town, Mr. Dowling, received an anonymous letter from Cumberland, stating that gypsum, that is, primative alabaster, was ground in large quantities, at a mill near Carlisle, [and forwarded to Liverpool, under such circumstances as rendered the suspicion reasonable that it was used in the adulteration of flour, which it strongly resembles in appearance. Due vigilance being exercised it was found that quantities of it arrived from Carlisle, consigned to a person here whose name is known, and who received it as gypsum, but afterwards shipped it to Runcorn as flour. It was consigned to a miller in that neighborhood. The authorities there were put on the alert by Mr. Dowling, and some rumours having transpired, it was observed that the sack of gypsum lay unclaimed for many weeks. At length, however, when the affair seemed to be lulled, it was called for, and immediately after Mr. Wm. Pattinson, of Coddington Mill, near Weaverham was fined £10, by the Cheshire magistrates, for having gypsum in his possession. The officers detected him in the act of mixing it, and flour which was purchased from him was found adulterated with gypsum. They found and seized twenty three bags of that article, and some further charges for mixing and selling it are to come on at another meeting of the magistrates. Thus is our 'daily bread' adulterated; thus is the craft of the mason carried on in our very stomachs, and mortar there produced which is of mortal effect; and thus a family wishing to purchase a stone of flour, is literally furnished with a flour of stone. Three years ago we recorded the dreadful sufferings of a gentleman who had eaten of bread adulterated with Plaster of Paris from a mill in Staffordshire, and we then said what we now repeat, that all parties engaged in such diabolical deeds—such deadly assaults on their fellow creatures, as those, we are exposing—ought to be condemned to live, or rather to die, on the food they prepare, and no other. Gypsum is solid rock; it is altogether indigestible, and the deterioration of health, and the destruction of life itself, must be the consequence of using it mixed with food."

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—At the monthly (July) meeting of this society letters were read from the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, Montreal, and Madras, containing applications for books and tracts in aid of various churches with their respective dioces s. The report of the Foreign Translation Committee was laid before the meeting, and adopted. Letters of acknowledgement were read, amongst which were communications from Archdeacon Coster, of New-Brunswick; and the Rev. Robert Allwood, Minister of St. James' Sydney. The latter Rev. Gentleman stated, in the course of his letter, that the Bishop of Australia was at present absent from Sydney, visiting the southern part of his diocese, and that his Lordship had drawn upon the Society for a grant of £3,000, which had been voted towards the erection of a college in Australia. In the Grammar school already established in that diocese, fifty boys were receiving education in the principles of the Established Church; that number would shortly be increased. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Right Rev. Dr. Connop Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's, for the anniversary sermon preached in St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 30th of May, at the meeting of the children of the schools in and about the metropolis. Books for the performance of divine service were granted to five new churches and chapels, and one licensed school room; thirty two grants of books and tracts were made for schools, lending libraries, and distribution. Donations to the amount of £235, and legacies to the amount of £101 1s. were announced; two new members were admitted. The Rev. Dr. Russell, Rector of St. Botelph's, Bishopsgate, presided.

Arrivals of Guano.—Two cargoes of this fertiliser the property of Messrs. Banks, Haddington, have arrived at the port of Berwick within the last few days; one per the Clifton, from Ichaboe, and the other per the Leo, from Chincha, or the Bug Islands. The captain of the latter states he loaded his vessel (about 450 tons) in 48 hours, the guano lying as thick as 300 feet; and that, had it not been for trouble of stowing, it might have been done in four or five hours. The guano was conveyed to the hold of the vessel by means of canvas hose.—The Bug Islands are three in number, about 15 miles off Pisco, in lat. 14 23 S., long. 76 13. There is a rock in the centre of the middle island, which is half a mile in diameter. The rock stands as a sort of landmark in the ocean. The rock appeared to be a kind of whitened boulder, so hard that the crew were unable to procure a fragment of it.—The captain visited only two of the Islands, and states that the air was strongly impregnant with ammonia. The coast of Peru abounds with the article. He describes labour in general to be plentiful, and to be had at about three shillings a day English money; but he had to wait a month for his turn, as there were thirty vessels there. The population is principally a mixed race of Spaniards and Peruvians, speaking Spanish, and, in the present undisturbed state of the country, fond of plunder. The captain of the Clifton says, that on his arrival at Ichaboe the vessels that were then loading had appointed a commodore, that the allotment of guano for each vessel was then at the rate of one foot per man, and that it took him two months to load. The island is only three quarters of a mile in circumference; and when the Clifton left, there were fifty vessels loading, the allotment for each being then reduced to four inches per man.—*Berwick Warder.*

THE DUKEDOM OF SUSSEX.

(From the Liverpool Mail.)

The judges have decided that the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este to the dukedom of Sussex ought not to be allowed, and the House of Lords, having concurred in this opinion, have finally disposed of the case. The reasons assigned by the learned authorities are, that the Royal Marriage Act is clear and precise—that there is no ambiguty about it, and that no marriage of any of the descendants of George II. is a valid marriage without the consent of the crown. The case, at the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor, turned upon this point:—Supposing the Duke of Sussex had possessed a land estate in England could Sir Augustus D'Este, as his son, have succeeded to it, or obtained possession by law? The judges say he could not; consequently, his legal illegitimacy is affirmed.

We use the term "*legal* illigitimacy" advisedly. The judges pronounce no opinion upon the validity of the marriage, as such, or as a sacrament in any foreign country. They were not called upon to do this; and, in point of fact, as English judges, they were not competent to pronounce any opinion.—Had the Duke of Sussex possessed himself of any property in Rome, in France, or in any of the states of Germany, and had preconcertedly died intestate, then the question of the validity of the marriage would have been tried and decided in those states. Had this been done or rather, we should say, had the late Duke of Sussex had the foresight and a sufficiently clear sense of his parental duty to have put the case in this position, and had the foreign tribunal been favourable to his son, in how much more favourable condition would Sir Augustus D'Este have been in his approach to the British house of Peers? The neglect on the part of the father was fatal to the pretensions of his unhappy offspring.

But here arises a very painful consideration.—Did the Duke of Sussex ever believe or intend that his select affiance with the Lady Augusta Murray was, or should be, a valid marriage? We pass by as mere rubbish all his letters of protestation and obtestation. The solemn injunctions he imposed upon the late Rev. Mr. Gunn, who performed the ceremony, look, to say the least of them, suspicious. A very superficial knowledge of the laws of Rome, of which we think it almost impossible the Prince could have been ignorant, would have taught him that no marriage in Rome could be valid, which was not contracted before two witnesses. Why were there not any witnesses? Why was Mr. Gunn pledged to secrecy? Why was he advised to shun all inquiries on the subject?—to refuse giving evidence?—to die with the particulars of the transaction unattested and unrevealed? These are questions which have never been answered, and which Sir Thomas Wilde, that obstretic lawyer in hopeless cases, cautiously abstained from explaining. There are some things that explanation defaces and often destroys.

We have touched the bone in this dissecting operation with as delicate a hand as possible; but it is necessary, to a full understanding of the case, that we probe the marrow. We are sorry to say, that we can discover no proof that the Duke of Sussex ever contemplated a valid marriage with the Lady Augusta Murray. If, in the absence of proof, we are bound to take his royal word, we must take it with reservation, and bring to the support of our unfavourable opinion, his own acts. His friends will say that his second marriage in London was a confirmation of his original probity and integrity—a proof of his strong affection, and his dutiful and loving regard for the supposed wife of his bosom and their child. We deny it. The Duke of Sussex knew that the ceremony at the church in Hanover-square was an empty farce—only calculated to give deeper umbrage to his royal father. He knew that, if the marriage at Rome could not be maintained, the mariage at St. George's was little better than the insult to the not guiltless lady. To suppose him ignorant of this is to question his mental responsibility—to admit his qualifications for repose and strict surveillance in a penitentiary or lunatic asylum. By his own premeditated act, the marriage in London conceded a doubt as to his marriage in Rome. The Prince could command advice—he had learned civilians at his nod—he had the wisdom of his party and whig councellors innumerable at his beck—and yet he performed a ceremony at Hanover square church, which was as unnecessary as it was ridiculous, and which, while it offered an insult to his father, only raised a smile on the countenances of his social companions.—The only one—the chosen one—the beloved one, whom this dramatic performance served to beguile, and who considered it a solemn renewal of sacred vows—was the heartsore victim whom it pleased him to call his wife. We have reason to know that the royal family, the brothers and sisters of the Duke of Sussex, always considered the transaction in this light; and one illustrious member of the family once told us that the expressed sentiments of his nearest connections drove the Duke into the whig ranks, a humiliating and desperate enterprise, as the result has proved. The Duke of Sussex under the imperial patronage of his whig friends, had sufficient influence to raise a lady of the felicitous name of Buggins to the rank of Duchess of Inverness, as if the heather of that land could afford a low shade to the title. It was a repulsive act, to which our gentle and pure Queen was made the responsible inductor. Buggins, Sussex, and the company of grocers, were all made happy by this peculiar union. But where were the children of his early love—the dear offspring of the beloved, the sainted, the dear, dear, dear Lady Murray? Outcasts in a certain sense. The Bugginses did not recognise or tolerate them. The husband of Buggins loved Buggins far more than Lady Augusta's children. The whigs made Buggins a duchess, but did they, under parental importunity or anxious desire, ever make Sir Augustus D'Este either a duke, an earl, or a baron? Buggins carried the day, and the D'Estes were Bugginised.

In conclusion, we have one question to ask, and we shall esteem it a peculiar favour if Sir Thomas Wilde, a man of lofty descent, of strong natural parts derived from his ancestry, or any other friend of the Duke of Sussex, will answer it. It is this.—What relation did the Lady Augusta Murray stand with the late Lord Archibald Hamilton? The Duke of Sussex called her his wife. When did he cease considering her to be *not* his wife? Of course these are matters with which Sir Augustus D'Este has nothing to do. In tenderness to him, and his amiable and exemplary sister, we shall say not another word on the subject.

We perceive that Lord Brougham proposes that some provision should be made for these illegitimate children of the Duke of Sussex. Lord Brougham speaks from the heart—from a blighted one—like a penitent sinner thinking of his omissionary deficiencies. Why did not the noble lord interpose sooner? The reason is best known to himself. The D'Este had no parliamentary influence: their father had whistled them off as he did their mother—his whole mind was devoted to the Bugginses—and his noble and dear friends, the whigs, made the Duke their tool, and his children their victims.

We close this painful article. There is matter in it for a novel of three volumes. If written in honesty, it will not exalt the character of the Duke of Sussex. Lord Brougham says that the Royal Marriage Act is an unnatural and repulsive one. On grounds of state policy we differ from the noble and eccentric baron. State elevation must be buttressed by state restrictions, otherwise, domestic and family feuds would be engendered to an extent that would disturb the national security and welfare. At the same time we think that a pension of a moderate amount should be granted to Sir Augustus D'Este and his amiable sister, if for no other purpose than to show the generous disposition of the nation, and mark the infidelity and gross neglect of the Duke of Sussex.

"THE REPEAL AGITATION.

"DUBLIN, JUNE 28.—I believe it may now be stated as more than mere rumour, that Government are silently taken measures for the prompt suppression of the Repeal Agitation, which it is felt and admitted has not been laid either by the suspension of the monster meetings or the proceedings subsequently adopted, ending, although they did, in the conviction and incarceration of the leading conspirators."—*Correspondent of the Times.*

We take it that this is no better than "*mere rumour*" after all. If "Government are silently taking measures," how has it crept out? Silence, be it recollected, has no tongue. But *what* measure of this kind can be silently taken?—what measures, indeed are requisite? If the Association is outside the law, a single Proclamation and down it goes. Aye, let but a proclamation issue, and Mr. Smith O'Brien and his brother brawlers will be as mute as mice. We protest, however, against any suppression of the Association without a seizure of the funds. If the former be unlawful or dangerous, so must be the latter, and we should be glad to see the thousands of Pounds so sillily subscribed appropriated either to the service of the state, or to some purpose (digging or draining) beneficial to the poor people from whom so large a portion of it has been unrelentingly wrung by the Wardens and the Priests. *That* would indeed be "Justice to Ireland."—*Cork Constitution.*

NEW ZEALAND.—The *Journal des Debats* gives the following story, communicated by a correspondent at Akaroa, New Zealand, dated January 28:—"Probably before my letter arrives in France, you will have learnt that the Mahouris, a tribe of Zealanders, have killed thirty English of this colony; but you perhaps will not know that the bodies of these unfortunate men were eaten. This is too true. We had been out on a hunting party for a week, when one evening we arrived among the friendly tribe of the Teraupara, or Mahouris, and found them regaling themselves with human flesh. We all conceived that they were eating some captives or slaves of their own nation. As I understood the language, I could not resist expressing my indignation, and threatened them with chastisement from the crew of the corvette. The savages were alarmed, and endeavoured to appease me by saying 'They are not men of Mahouri that we are eating, but some *Yes, yes*,' for it is thus they call the English. They then showed us the heads of their victims, and among them I recognised that of Captain Wakefield, one of the distinguished inhabitants of Port Nicholas, who had entertained us at his own house, when we went to the town to procure some provisions. I was seized with horror at this sight. My companions blamed me for having risked irritating the cannibals, as we were only five against two hundred.—But they give us confidence by saying, 'Oh, the *Oui, oui* (for so they distinguish us) are good people, but the *Yes, yes* are very wicked.' They then related that they had killed the English because they wished to establish themselves in a bay which they had not purchased, and which the Mahouris are unwilling to give up.—We then retired with hearts full of horror and disgust."

AUSTRALIA.—Arrivals from Australia bring news to the 20th March from Van Dieman's Land, where trade was rather improving, though for a long time to come the utmost caution will be necessary in making shipments to the Australian colonies. Sydney is evidently suffering the most, as up to the latest dates insolvencies continued there.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, July 10, 1844.

The following interesting document is published by authority of the Mexican Diario del Dobierno of the 8th ultimo, from which paper we translate it.—It is an appeal or protest, by Mexico, from the acts of the United States, to certain European powers.

Circular to their Excellencies the French, Spanish English and Prussian Ministers.

NATIONAL PALACE,
MEXICO, May 31, 1844.

It is a long time since the Government of the undersigned, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Government of the Mexican Republic, was convinced that the Government of the United States of America would employ and put in execution all the means conducive to that end, to make themselves masters of the department of Texas. The question has been started and urged at different times; but from circumstances well known, without effecting the contemplated incorporation. The same circumstances, and the idea that a Government, which so frequently announces that its principles of action *are noble, generous, and founded in justice, and its indisposition to appear before the world, in a transaction the accomplishment of which would brand it as an usurper*, induced Mexico to congratulate herself that at no time could be completed an act unparalleled in the history of civilized nations, and which would belie the protestations of friendship and benevolence received from the United states, and which were responded to with earnest demonstrations of good faith and loyalty.

But this confidence, which was truly illusory, could not induce Mexico to neglect the duty of repeating on every proper occasion, the right of the republic to the territory in question, and to urge on the United states to cease to foment and encourage the robbery committed by the ungrateful colonists whom Mexico had admitted into her border, and which kindness they repaid with such perfidy. It was for these reasons that the provisional administration, in accordance with its duty, addressed the Government of the United states, the notes which the undersigned had the honor to remit to the respectable diplomatic corps of friendly nations, protesting against every kind of assistance which the Texans might receive from them, well knowing that such protection would tend to embarrass the position of Mexico towards that territory, and and the United states to consummate their scheme of acquisition. For the same cause, I protested anew and with all solemnity, as soon as I learned that the agitation of the subject of the annexation of Texas to the American Union had been renewed, declaring that if that act were ratified, it would be considered as a declaration of war between the two nations.

The government of the undersigned could not do less than hope, that after a due reflection on the consequences of such a step, after appreciating the just rights of Mexico, and the respect due to the principles the most sacred between enlightened nations, the government of the United states, considering the position in which it would be placed before the whole world, would abandon a project which must necessarily cause such serious evils to its own country, as well as to Mexico, which with much constancy and sincerity strove to be a faithful ally of hers. But the contrary has been the case. The President of the United states has at last signed a treaty with the intruded authorities of Texas for the annexation of that Mexican department to that Republic, and the treaty has been transmitted to the Senate for their assent. That government has consummated, on its part, the injustice which it contemplated for so long a time, and it now only lacks the assent of the Senate to be a law.

Even yet, the government of the undersigned, flatters itself that the treaty cannot become a law. It has faith in the wisdom, the sense and good judgment of the members of that Congress, and in their regard for the sound principles which ought to guide one nation in its conduct towards another, and trusts that the United states will not be found wanting in duty. But if such should not be the case, Mexico will act in accordance with what is demanded by the honour of the nation and its indisputable rights to its dearest interest.

In advance of any decision of the Senate of that Republic, the Charge des Affaires *ad interim* of the same, addressed a note to the undersigned, informing him of the signing of the treaty, and the motives for so doing. The undersigned has the honour to enclose a copy of that document (in this circular) abstaining from any remarks on its contents, because itself so abundantly shews its absurdity, and calls attention to the foundation on which peace and the integrity of all nations rest, if acknowledgment is given to the principle of acquisition, that each has a right to seize on what is convenient for its own security and prosperity.

The undersigned, notwithstanding, could not refrain from making in his reply to the said note, the observations naturally called for on the occasion and which your Excellencies will see in the copy enclosed, which is sent for your information as well as that of your government, that it may be well informed as to the state of an important question, which attracted and continues to attract more than usual attention, and which shows that it was not for nought, that the previous remonstrances were made to the United states, of which the foreign diplomatic corps were informed, since they have realized with scandal (*escandalo*) and surprise the fears that those States intended to despoil the Mexican Government of an integral part of its territory.

The supreme goveryment of the Mexican Republic trust in the justice of its cause, and hopes for complete triumph, against a proceeding the most unheard of and daring possible to occur, especially in an age, in which the spirit of usurpation and conquest is so solemnly condemned. The undersigned in addressing this note to your Excellencies, with all the documents cited, has the honor to renew the assurance of his highest consideration.

[Signed] J. M. DeBOCANEGRA.

SANTA ANNA.—Annexed is a free translation of Santa Anna's address at his inauguration as President of Mexico.—

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives and Senate.—You have just witnessed the solemn act with which I have bound myself to the fundamental laws of the nation; and in complying with this duty, I have ratified the convictions and sentiments entertained when I sanctioned these organic bases of the Republic on the 13th of June, 1843. The march of the most cultivated nations has given us useful lessons, and indeed, we have learned them from our political career. The nations which at present exceed others in the splendor of their power and prosperity, had to pass through the path of misfortunes, and to learn that prudence in the organization of their governments would alone afford them the advantage of civilization and knowledge, and the inestimable blessings of order and peace.—This you will observe, is the way that must lead the Mexican nation to establish constitutions which will afford liberty and justice, and consolidate a government that can be the foundation of permanent tranquility.

With organic bases, the excesses of party will disappear: fundamental laws will be established which will guarantee that order so much needed by the nation; under a bright prospective, an end will be put to our unhappy discords; and finally, under the shade of those laws, we can advance to an equality with the most distinguished nations of the world.—My expectations are not deceived; the nation has joyfully adopted the organic basis; constitutional order is established, and all look on the observance of the fundamental laws as the happiness of the country. I congratulate myself in having laboured for its establishment which, so far as my endeavours go, I promise shall be perpetual; and that the power trusted to me will be employed for its defence and that my zeal and constant loyalty to sacrifice myself in the service of the Republic will be the best guarantee for the fulfilment of my promises.—The bases, as the work of men, may possibly need some reform, but they define the mode in which the necessary modifications are to be made without the violence of revolutions, by the pacific means of deliberation and reason.

This great and generous nation, which so many thousand times has distinguished me with its confidence, and showered on me much honors and distinctions, calls me to-day again to take possession of power. I have not words to express the sentiments which pass through my soul, but leave the matter to those who can feel and know the value of a country—to those who have a heart to comprehend what is grand and elevated. I will never lose sight of the station which Mexico is called on to represent in the world, and which is due to her dignity and her security, both for her internal prosperity and foreign respect. I am deeply sensible of the important cooperation which the wise legislators will afford me in my endeavours, and I doubt not, but that it will be the co-operation of patriotism to insure the independence of the nation to make its peace lasting, and to elevate it to the height of its glory. To such great objects, I will, as a zealous magistrate, dedicate the powers confided to me, the love and devotion of a good citizen, and the sword and blood of a soldier.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 16, 1844.

The Windsor steamer arrived just at the time of our going to press, but, contrary to our expectations she brings no intelligence of the arrival of the English Mail at Halifax.

SUPREME COURT.—The business of this Court which opened on the 6th instant, it is expected will be brought to a close early next week. On Tuesday Judge Carter arrived in town for the purpose of trying several causes in which the city and some public institutions were interested, and of consequence could not come before the other Judges: this has tended much to expedite the business; altho' at a sacrifice of much valuable time on the part of many business men who have been compelled to attend as jurors—there having been no less than three courts sitting at the same time, viz: Judge Botsford at the Supreme Court in the large Court Room; Judge Carter in the Council chamber; and the Court of Quarter Sessions in the city Court Room. Over seventy causes were entered for trial.

EXCURSION.—The Agent of the fine steamer *Nova Scotia* has this week offered a "bill of fare" which perhaps may not be presented again to the public this season—it is the delightful Pleasure Excursion across the Bay of Fundy to Digby, thence up the Annapolis River to the old town of Port Royal!—thus giving those in pursuit of health, pleasure, or business, not only the benefit of a fine sea breeze, but a view of the splendid scenery of Digby Basin and the fertile banks of the Annapolis River. No pleasure trip could be more inviting: the fare is low—the accommodations of the boat are excellent, and her commander attentive and affable to all.—We have no doubt a large party and a pleasant time will be made of this excursion. ☞ See Advertisement.

CONCERT.—The Saint John Sacred Music Society, which meets every week in the Mechanics' Institute, gave a Public Concert on Wednesday evening, which was honoured by the presence of one of the most full and brilliant audiences ever there assembled.

The *first* part of the performance consisted of judicious extracts from HAYDEN'S beautiful work "The Creation," which since its composition, has ever formed a part of every attractive performance of Sacred Music in Europe.—It may not be out of place to remark that when Hayden was engaged in preparing that Oratorio, he used to say "I felt my "self so penetrated with religious feeling, that before I sat down to write I earnestly prayed to God "that he would enable me to praise him worthily." Such too was the frame of mind in which Handel applied himself to his immortal labour, and such was the source from which he drew his compositions.

The *Second* part, in accordance with the programme, was from an Oratorio of the great HANDEL himself, "Judas Maccabeus": the third part, miscellaneous.

We were much pleased to observe at his post (as he is ever found upon various duties,) the President of the Society, Dr. BOYD, who has been so many years an able and beneficial Patron of different Musical associations in this city.—Among the performers, Mrs. UNDERWOOD and Mrs. LAWTON, in their respective Solos (the former especially in "With verdure clad," the latter in "Kedron's Vale," and in their Duett together, and also Messrs. FOSTER and HATHEWAY in their Recitatives and Solos, were admirable. The same ladies and gentlemen in the Quartett "Onward Men of Heaven" were very good. Mr. Foster, as an amateur, has evinced considerable ability in his office of Conductor of the society.

The Choruses, with the instrumental accompaniments were well sustained, Mr. CRAIGKS presiding at the Organ. Mr. STEVENS, who accompanied the recitatives and solos with the Piano Forte is a correct and chaste performer.

In conclusion, we would respectfully suggest (judging of the capabilities of the Society,) that their next subject of study should be Handel's "Messiah"—an excellent edition of which, with parts to be had separate, has been recently published in London.—During the first performance of the "Hallelujah Chorus" in that grand Oratorio, the audience were exceedingly affected, and when the words "For the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth" were arrived at, they were so transported that they all, as our good King George the Third, who happened to be present, started up and remained standing till the Chorus was ended; and hence it became the fashion in England for the audience to stand up while that part of the music is performing.

WOODSTOCK, August 10.—A boy of about 9 years of age, son of Mr. Thomas Cluff, of this place, was found drowned in the Creek on Thursday afternoon. It appears that the child was subject to fits, and required the utmost watchfulness of his parents. It is supposed that he left the yard, where he had been seen but a short time before the accident occurred, and went to the creek, only a few steps from his father's residence, where he was discovered by his mother with his head and shoulders immersed in the water, which was afterwards ascertained to be about six inches deep.

MORMONISM.—It would appear that the Christian World is not sufficiently cut up into sects and parties to please the taste of some persons, and that some new system is still necessary to enlighten us in these "latter days." A preacher of the Mormon sect has been holding forth for the last four weeks in this town, and endeavouring to impose upon the public his scheme of humbug, imposture and delusion. We have not heard of any converts, nor is he likely to gain any, since his Prophet has become immortal, and as his meetings are interrupted by songs, noises, smoking, &c., we think he had better quietly clear out, and try the effect of his logic on some folks *farther West*. We do not, however, concede to those young men who take the trouble of annoying and interrupting the preacher, their right to do so—they are, doubtless, wrong, and should, if they attend his lectures, abstain from insult and uproar.—*P. E. Island Royal Gazette.*

MIRAMICHI, August 10.—The weather during the week has presented a striking contrast to that which we experienced the six preceding ones. Instead of the firmament being overcast, and the rain descending at short intervals, the sky has been clear, with a bright warm sun constantly shining out.—The farmers are busily employed in the fields, and a large quantity of hay, preserved in the best condition, has been housed.

(From the Halifax Times.)

The following is the copy of a letter addressed by Carr, one of the seamen on board the *Saladin*, during his imprisonment at Halifax, to a female friend in Tynemouth:—

Halifax, June 16, 1844.

DEAR E.—I write to you to let you know that I am in good health at present, thanks be to God for it, hoping these will find you in the same. I thought once that the first letter would have been one of mirth, but now it will be one of mourning. I left Valparaiso on the 8th of February, bound for London, with a precious cargo on board; there were six men on board who agreed to kill all on board—they were all called on deck one at a time and killed them, but the Lord prevented them from killing me. I was asleep, and I knew nothing about it till I went on deck for to commence my work. The ship ran ashore about five weeks after, ninety miles off Halifax. We were taken prisoners, and now in Halifax gaol waiting for our trial, and if it be the will of the Lord for me to get clear I will return to England; but I would be very thankful to you if you would go to Mr. J. Trotter with these lines, and see if he would do me the kindness of going to Mr. Witherstone for a certificate; it will be of great service to me. Give my best respects to your friends. Dear E. I am innocent of all that was done; what I do, I had to do or die myself: therefore, my dear, if we trust in the Lord, he will protect us in this world and that which is to come.—Keep up your spirits, my dear, I hope we will live in happiness in a word not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. Delay no time in sending the certificate, and be so kind as, writing to me, direct to the care of the Hon. Mr. Tobin, agent to Lloyd's Insurance, Halifax. I have no more to say at present. I remain, your loving friend,

(Signed) WM. CARR.

The Mutiny Case.—The mate of the Leo, lately arrived at Berwick, with a cargo of guano, mentions some desperate adventures of Captain Fielding, who figures in the case of mutiny and murder in the high seas, and whom the mate had met at Callipo. Fielding, it seems had adventured on taking a cargo of guano from the Peruvian coasts without the knowledge of the authorities, or, at least without discharging the dues claimed by them in such instances, and had his ship confiscated, and sold in consequence, and himself thrown into prison.—Having escaped from prison, he associated himself with a number of Spaniards, and made an attempt to re-capture the vessel, in which, however, he was again defeated, taken prisoner, along with his son, and each of them sentenced to ten years imprisonment. He afterwards made his escape, and was on board the Leo, now lying in the harbour, and lunched with the master then in command (not the present commander) before joining M'Kenzie. It may be deemed fortunate, therefore, for the master and crew of the Leo that Fielding did not obtain a passage home in the vessel, which might, perhaps, have become the scene of this horrible crime.—*Berwick Warder.*

Captain M'Kenzie, who commanded the Saladin was a son of Bailie M'Kenzie, Nairn, and was much respected as an active and able commander. He was married to Miss Clark, daughter of the late Mr. Donald Clark, merchant, Inverness. His wife died about 2 years ago, without leaving any family. In reference to Fielding the *Perthshire Advertiser* gives the following particulars:—"The vessel commanded by the villian, Fielding, previous to its condemnation for having a contraband cargo of guano on board, and the accompanying imprisonment of himself and crew, was partly owned by a merchant here, and by a brother (resident in Liverpool) of one of our principle civic functionaries, to whom the scoundrel wrote that he had purchased a cargo at a certain price, and drew for the amount accordingly, which his deceived employers will thus have to pay besides being possibly subjected in the loss of the ship, in consequence of his attempt at smuggling. The owners had, indeed, come to have their suspicions grievously excited respecting the character of their servant, and had determined, we believe, to dismiss him on the moment of his arrival in this country. Fielding appears to have been of a singularly savage and ferocious character. A young man belonging to this city (who cherished a fancy for sailor life, of which Fielding speedily *cured* him) sailed under the command of the miscreant for about a twelvemonth, and had ultimately great difficulty in escaping from the painful and perilous servitude to which he was thus exposed.—The treatment to which Fielding subjected his crew and his own son, especially, is described by this young man to have been almost incredibly ferocious, alternating from the wildest fury to the coolest and most deliberate cruelty. The fellow who made a desperate resistance previous to his capture by the Peruvian authorities, subsequently effected his escape, and after making his to Valparaiso, first endeavoured to procure a passage to England in the Belfast, also partly belonging to individuals in Perth, but the master, seemingly knowing the man, refused to permit him even to set his foot in his ship. Subsequently, he obtained a passage by the Saladin, and then followed the fearful scenes already so well known.

Worth looking after.—We understand that two young men, John Morris and Roderick Chisholm, natives of Nova Scotia, stationed in Gun Boats in the attack on Hong Kong, were killed, and that some four or five hundred pounds belonging to them, can be recovered by their friends, on application at the Admiralty office. An officer in the Navy who was in command of the boat, and who knew the young men, is now in this city.—*Recorder.*

Suicide.—William More, a Corporal in the Royals, shot himself on Thursday morning last, at the Camp on George's Island, in front of his own tent. The deceased bore an excellent character, had been recently promoted from good conduct, and all that could be ascertained as likely to induce such a catastrophe was the recent loss a child who was buried on Wednesday evening. This occurrence had manifestly affected the spirits of the deceased, who appeared very melancholy, so much so as to excite the attention and call for the remonstrance of his comrades. The Jury found a verdict of temporary insanity.—*Chronicle.*

The application of the council for the claimants of property on board the Saladin, to the amount of £14000 has been entertained by the Admiralty Court during the past week; and the Registrar and Marshal were ordered to indentify the property claimed, by comparing with the bills of lading, and bonds are to be given for £2200 to answer all claims for salvage and costs; and the Marshal has to pay to Lieut. Bolman of the Fair Rosamond £103 18s. 3d., which is at the rate of one per cent for freight on the dollars and bullion brought to Halifax in the vessel under his command. It is understood that the expenses of the late trial will be paid from the proceeds of the cargo.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The Army.—The 52d Regiment are under orders to proceed to Canada, to relieve the 74th, which will take place of the former Regt. in this garrison. The detachments of the 52d which have lately preceded to Annapolis, Sydney, and P. E. Island, to relieve the Rifle Brigade, will be recalled.

JUVENILE PIC-NIC.—Wednesday was a gay day for a very large party of youngsters, of both sexes, who compose the St. John's Church Sabbath school. They assembled to the number of about 100, at the School Room, at 10, and the Rev. Mr. Robb commenced the business of the day with prayer. A psalm was then sung, and the young folks marched forth in procession, with appropriate banners, and under the guidance of their teachers, to the Grove. Here they lunched, and amused themselves swinging, playing ball, and with other juvenile pastimes, until 3; when dinner was spread, and dispatched with appetites sharpened by air and exercise.

The sports were then resumed, and kept up till six, when they returned in procession to the School House where Tea and Coffee were served, after which Mr. Robb addressed them briefly, and singing and prayer closed the day's proceedings. The young people seemed particularly fond of their Banners—one bore the inscription 'St. John Free Church Sunday school,' 'Youth is the time to serve the Lord,' was on another, and all were striking and app

went on deck for to commence my work. The ip ran ashore about five weeks after, ninety miles f Halifax. We were taken prisoners, and now Halifax gaol waiting for our trial, and if it We the ill of the Lord for me to get clear I will return to ngland; but I would be very thankful to you if u would go to Mr. J. Trotter with these lines, d see if he would do me the kindness of going to r. Witherstone for a certificate; it will be of great rvice to me. Give my best respects to your ends. Dear E. I am innocent of all that was ne; what I do, I had to do or die myself: therefore, my dear, if we trust in the Lord, he will protect us in this world and that which is to come.—eep up your spirits, my dear, I hope we will live happiness in a word not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. Delay no time in sending the rtificate, and be so kind as, writing to me, direct the care of the Hon. Mr. Tobin, agent to Lloyd's surance, Halifax. I have no more to say at present. I remain, your loving friend.

(Signed) WM. CARR.

The Mutiny Case.—The mate of the *Leo*, lately rived at Berwick, with a cargo of guano, mentions me desperate adventures of Captain Fielding, o figures in the case of mutiny and murder in high seas, and whom the mate had met at Callao. Fielding, it seems had adventured on taking a rgo of guano from the Peruvian coasts without knowledge of the authorities, or, at least without discharging the dues claimed by them in such tances, and had his ship confiscated, and sold in bsequence, and himself thrown into prison.—ving escaped from prison, he associated himself th a number of Spaniards, and made an attempt re-capture the vessel, in which, however, he was in defeated, taken prisoner, along with his son, d each of them sentenced to ten years imprisonnt. He afterwards made his escape, and was on rd the *Leo*, now lying in the harbour, and ched with the master then in command (not the sent commander) before joining M'Kenzie. It y be deemed fortunate, therefore, for the master crew of the *Leo* that Fielding did not obtain a sage home in the vessel, which might, perhaps, e become the scene of this horrible crime.—*Berk Warder.*

Captain M'Kenzie, who commanded the Saladin a son of Bailie M'Kenzie, Nairn, and was ch respected as an active and able commander. was married to Miss Clark, daughter of the Mr. Donald Clark, merchant, Inverness. His died about 2 years ago, without leaving any fa-. In reference to Fielding the *Perthshire Advriser* gives the following particulars:—"The el commanded by the villian, Fielding, previous s condemnation for having a contraband cargo guano on board, and the accompanying imprinment of himself and crew, was partly owned by erchant here, and by a brother (resident in Lipool) of one of our principle civic functionaries, hom the scoundrel wrote that he had purchased rgo at a certain price, and drew for the amount rdingly, which his deceived employers will have to pay besides being possibly subjected in loss of the ship, in consequence of his attempt nuggling. The owners had, indeed, come to their suspicions grievously excited respecting character of their servant, and had determined, believe, to dismiss him on the moment of his arl in this country. Fielding appears to have n of a singularly savage and ferocious character. oung man belonging to this city (who cherished ncy for sailor life, of which Fielding speedily d him) sailed under the command of the misnt for about a twelvemonth, and had ultimately t difficulty in escaping from the painful and lous servitude to which he was thus exposed.—treatment to which Fielding subjected his crew his own son, especially, is described by this g man to have been almost incredibly ferocious alternating from the wildest fury to the coolest most deliberate cruelty. The fellow who made perate resistance previous to his capture by the vian authorities, subsequently effected his es, and after making his to Valparaiso, first enoured to procure a passage to England in the st, also partly belonging to individuals in h, but the master, seemingly knowing the man, ed to permit him even to set his foot in his Subsequently, he obtained a passage by the din, and then followed the fearful scenes already well known.

nth looking after.—We understand that two g men, John Morris and Roderick Chisholm, ss of Nova Scotia, stationed in Gun Beat in ttack on Hong Kong, were killed, and that four or five hundred pounds belonging to , can be recovered by their friends, on applin at the Admiralty office. An officer in the who was in command of the boat, and who the young men, is now in this city.—*Recorder.*

cide.—William More, a Corporal in the Royhot himself on Thursday morning last, at the on George's Island, in front of his own tent. deceased bore an excellent character, had been ly promoted from good conduct, and all that be ascertained as likely to induce such a caphe was the recent loss a child who was d on Wednesday evening. This occurrence anifestly affected the spirits of the deceased, appeared very melancholy, so much so as to the attention and call for the remonstrance of mrades. The Jury found a verdict of temposanity.—*Chronicle.*

application of the council for the claimants of rty on board the Saladin, to the amount of 00 has been entertained by the Admiralty during the past week; and the Registrar and nal were ordered to indentify the property ed, by comparing with the bills of lading, and are to be given for £2200 to answer all for salvage and costs; and the Marshal has to Lieut. Bolman of the Fair Rosamond 15s. 3d., which is at the rate of one per cent ight on the dollars and bullion brought to Han n the vessel under his command. It is underthat the expenses of the late trial will be paid the proceeds of the cargo.—*Morning Gazette.*

Army.—The 52d Regiment are under orders ceed to Canada, to relieve the 74th, which ke place of the former Regt. in this garrison. etachments of the 52d which have lately proed to Annapolis, Sydney, and P. E. Island, to e the Rifle Brigade, will be recalled.

ENILE PIC-NIC.—Wednesday was a gay day ery large party of youngsters, of both sexes, mpose the St. John's Church Sabbath school, nsembled to the number of about 100, at the l Room, at 10, and the Rev. Mr. Robb comed the business of the day with prayer. A was then sung, and the young folks marched n procession, with appropriate banners, and the guidance of their teachers, to the Grove. they lunched, and amused themselves swing, aying ball, and with other juvenile pastimes, ; when dinner was spread, and dispatched ppetites sharpened by air and exercise. sports were then resumed, and kept up till hen they returned in procession to the School where Tea and Coffee were served, after Mr. Robb addressed them briefly, and sing d prayer closed the day's proceedings. The people seemed particularly fond of their ra—one bore the inscription 'St. John Free n Sunday school,' 'Youth is the time to serve rd,' was on another, and all were striking propriate. These gatherings do much good romote emulation in well doing and harmony, ited action, and one flock thus trained up in y they should go, furnishes abundant resourton which to draw for training those that are s after.—*Chronicle.*

TS FOR NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.—f our correspondents would save us a vast trouble, and themselves much disappointccasionally, if they would only attend to the g rules: As your copy must often be cut ny pieces, a sheet written on both sides is a and sorrow, often delaying the article or its write therefore only on one side of the paper. *Always keep a copy* of your article unless ry long. It will be apt to get lost or mislaid the haystack of an editor's manuscripts if d immediately, and it is better and safer for keep a copy than to rely on the editor to the original. III. Never send an article to r unfinished. When he hears or reads that re scrawled it off hastily, left it full of imperfections, &c., he mentally resolves to put it quietly in the fire the moment you are out of the way. IV. Never carry in an article, other than an advertisement, and demand that the editor read it *at once*, and say whether he will publish it or not. He cannot always spare the time at that moment, and he does not, at any rate, want to tell you that you are incapable of handling your subject, should such be the fact. But send in your manuscript, and give him a reasonable time to consider it. V. Never fall into the serious mistake of imagining that, because a man writes a sorry hand himself, he is partial to that sort of Chirography. Remember that he is always writing, and generally at hand to correct any errors in his proofs, while you will not be.—Write plainly, if possible; write decipherably, any how, or don't write at all."—*Liverpool paper.*

MONTREAL, Aug. 5th.—*Counterfeit Trente Sous.*—We are informed that a considerable quantity of sterling shillings has been put in circulation within a short time past. They are easily detected. The execution is bad, and the sound has not the ring of silver. People who take them at night ought to be on their guard. The coiners had their mint in the parish of St. Laurent, five or six miles from town. One of them has been apprehended.—Counterfeiting the Queen's coin is a very different offence from counterfeiting foreign coin, or bills of foreign banks. The latter is only a misdemeanor, the former we believe, is felony.—*Herald.*

An Apple without Seed or Core.—W. Jewet, Esq. in a letter to the Boston Cultivator, says he has this year received some "slips" of a kind of apple that has neither "core nor seeds." The fruit, he says, is only propagated near Ticonderaga, N. Y. The origin of the variety is given in the following words: The top of a young tree was bent over and covered with earth, which took root; the tree was cut asunder, which stopped all connexion with the natural roots of the tree, and by sprouts which sprung from the top portion of the body, a regular top was formed, which produces this fine fruit, said to be a beautiful red, good size, very pleasant table apple, to be used in the fall.

The patriarch of trees, the emblem of age in the forest, is the Cypress which stands near Santa Maria del Tule, in the Province of Oaxaca, Republic of Mexico. This tree was measured by Baron Humboldt, and found to be one hundred and eighteen feet in circumference! This makes forty feet in diameter. This tree has no signs of decay, and though the foliage is less lively than that of smaller trees, calculated by all the data applied to the age of trees, this patriarch of the forest has lived four thousand years: perhaps from the creation! Who can tell?

Railroad across the Isthmus of Panama.—The St Augustine News says "By an arrival at Key West a few days since, of a vessel from the Spanish Main, we learn that the French Government have been actively engaged for the last two months in laying rails, grading, and otherwise making preparation for a steam conveyance from Porto Bello to Panama, thus connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and doing away for the present any intent to cut a canal at the Isthmus."

LATER FROM HAYTI.—Capt. Catts, of the Brig Hayti, at New York, from Port au Prince, in 11 days, states that the Island was perfectly tranquil, business rather dull, owing to the effect of the late revolution. General Accaw, the leader of the late revolution in the Aux Cayes district, was at Port au Prince, having been decoyed there by President Gurrier, under pretence of receiving the appointment of General of one of the departments, but in reality to bring him to trial for high misdemeanors against the state. On his arrival he was immediately put in close confinement, there to await his trial. He is considered to be a very bad man, and it is thought he will be shot or banished.

THE PROSPECTS OF SHIPPING.—The prospects of British shipping are at present more favourable than they have been for some time. The recent accounts of freights from India are very favourable, and those from Canada are also very good, four and sixpence to five shillings per barrel being the price paid for flour, and about 35s. per load the price for timber. These improved freights are partly the result of large quantities of sugar, flour, and timber coming forward this season, and partly of the removal from the Indian and Canada, to the still more profitable guano trade, of many thousand tons of shipping.—*Liverpool Times.*

DEMERARA.—We are sorry to observe that the most prominent feature in the Demerara papers, brought by last mail, are execution sales; the colonists appear to be in a deplorable state of insolvency while they still cling to the hope of obtaining relief through immigration. We trust they may not be disappointed; the ruin of this fine colony, comprising, according to Schomburgh 75,000 square miles of the most fertile soil, would certainly be disgraceful to the policy of the mother country.—Demerara alone has natural capabilities for supplying the whole world with sugar, and, surely, we must think that if proper means were adopted, England could obtain a sufficiency from her own colonies, without going so far as Java and Manilla to seek it.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

From St. Helena and Ascension.—Capt. Codman, of the ship Sarah Parker, at this port from Batavia, touched at St. Helena June 25, and reports that 25,000 tons guano had passed St. Helena between Jan. 1 and June 25.

A drought, of the severest kind, was experienced at the island of Ascension, and many of the horses and cattle had been killed on account of the scarcity of water. H. B. M. steam frigate Penelope had towed up H. B. M. ship Tortoise from Ascension to St. Helena, on the 23d of June, and the two vessels would take 1000 tons of water to that island.—They reported that there was but 40 days supply at the time they left. The garrison had been on allowance for the three months.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

WELLAND CANAL.—In our last number we drew attention to the quantity of Wheat passing through the Welland Canal, and showed that out of a total of 865,084 bushels, 657,429 found their way to New York via the Hudson, and only 207,655 descended the st. Lawrence. Thus we see the very small proportion of trade secured for Canada, even after passing through the Welland Canal. But it is only by comparing the amount of toll collected at the entrance of the Welland, with that collected at the entrance of the Erie Canal, that we can fully understand the great disproportion existing between the trade of this Province and that of the state of New-York.

It appears that the increase of toll at Buffalo, to 1st July 1844, over that collected up to the same day in 1842, was $191,000; at Port Colborne for the same period, about $1200.

The *Boston Atlas* says—"Last year, Buffalo took over half a million in canal tolls, and this year will probably come up to 700,000, or over one third of the estimated total receipts on the whole of Erie canal. Its commerce has been computed, at the Treasury department at Washington, at $80,000,000 annually. Five thousand miles of lake coast concentrates it commerce at this point: a territory larger than the kingdom of France, and more uniformly fertile, with a present population of *three* millions, daily augmenting, must for ever look to it as its metropolis".

While our neighbours are thus deservedly reaping the reward of their enterprise, and indulging in anticipations of future increase, how few of our Quebec or Montreal merchants appear to realize the extent or importance of the trade at and above this point. We hear all classes gravely discussing the policy of opening the St, Lawrence Canal—fearing it will never pay; and had the Legislature of 1841 rested content with the Rideau Canal, the effect, as now proved, would be quietly to allow the trade of this immense country to continue in its present channel.

Happily this ignorance and supineness is being removed—the day is not far distant when we must enter into competition on equal terms—our canals below are proceeding steadily and rapidly—the Welland is in a state of forwardness, and the most active exertions are being made to couple the locks on an enlarged scale the present fall; we intend, hereafter, to keep the progress of this work before the public, that vessels of a larger dimention may be prepared to avail themselves of the facilities it will offer.—*St. Catherines Journal.*

The following changes will, we understand, take place in the distribution of the regiments in this command towards the month of September:—

14th Regiment from Kingston to Laprairie.
43rd Light Infantry from Laprairie to Quebec.
60th Rifle Corps from Quebec to Kingston.
52nd Light Infantry from Halifax to Quebec.
74th Regiment from Quebec to Halifax, and to proceed to England on being relieved at that station by the 46th Regiment from the West Indies.—*Toronto Colonist.*

FRAUD.—A new species of artifice has just come to our knowledge, against which we feel it our duty to put the public on their guard. The high reputation which "*Rowland's Macassar Oil*" has acquired throughout the world, has excited the cupidity of some *unprincipled* imitators who have endeavoured to introduce, into the *East* and *West Indies, America, &c. &c.*, their *highly noxious imitations*, for the real article—the wrappers and labels of which so closely resemble those of *Messrs. Rowland's*, as to require a somewhat careful observation to detect the imposition. The only mode for the purchaser to avoid the imposition, and escape the baneful effects of their vile counterfeits, is to inspect, with great care, the wrappers and labels, and follow the directions attached to the word "CAUTION" in Messrs. Rowland's Advertisement, which frequently appears in our paper. *See Advertisement.*

☞ We beg to inform the editor of the Halifax *Morning Post* that he will find a "*New Challenge*" in our paper of last Friday, also in the Courier of the following day. The publication of an old correspondence does not appear to us to be any answer to it.

Married.

At St. Ann's Church, Sackville, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. George Townshend, Rector of Amherst, M.A., Jasper Nugent Murphy, Esq., M. D., to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late George L. Wetmore, Esq.

At St. Stephen, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. N. Disbrow, Mr. William Ford, to Miss Elizabeth H. Robinson.—On the 6th inst. by the same, Mr. Chas. Dagget, to Miss Mary Ann Hanson.

On the 1st inst., at St. Dunstan's Church, by the Rev. W. Aylward, Mr. Martin Canavan, of Fredericton, to Miss Dorothea Cocoran, of Johnston, Queen's County.

On the 3rd inst., by the Rt. Rev. Wm. Dollard, Mr. James Killihor, to Miss Mary Breen, both of Fredericton.

At Campbelltown, Restigouche, on the 29th July, by the Rev. James Steven, Mr. A. McKendrick, to Miss Collins.

On the 30th, by the same, Mr. Alexander Cook, to Miss Ferguson.

At Richibucto, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Jas. Hannay, Mr. William Glencross, to Miss Eliza Bowness.

On the 30th, by the same, Mr. James Wilson, to Miss Agnes Morton.

Died.

At Sydney, New South Wales, of Cholera in March last, Charles Budd, fourth son of the late W. F. Bonnell, Esq., of Digby, N. S.

DROWNED.—A labouring man named M'Carty, while getting on board the ship New Zealand, on Wednesday last, slipped from the ladder and was drowned. His body has not yet been found.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, ARRIVED, 9th—ship St. Martins, Vaughan, Dublin, 37—Master, ballast.
William Ward, Dady, Liverpool, via New York, 7 J. Smith, salt, &c.
Schr. Flora, Wheaton, Boston, 4—A. B. Holder, merchandize.
James Fraser, Trasey, Halifax, 5—George Salter, sugar.
10th—ship New Zealand, Mackie, Liverpool, 37—Wm. Carvill, salt.
11th—ship Lord Maidstone, Taylor, New-York, 7—John Robertson, ballast.
Mozambique, Lawrence, Liverpool, 41—J. Kir's, ballast.
Brig Pearl, Rasbeck, Liverpool, 38—John Mackay, merchandize.
12th—Schr. Lion, Kean, Boston, 3—assorted cargo.
John Boynton, Galt, Philadelphia, flour, corn, &c.
steamer Saxe Gotha, Chisholm, Halifax via Yarmouth, J. Whitney, passengers.
14th—ship James White, Price, Philadelphia, 10—John Haws, flour, &c.
Brig Amelia, Crosby, Yarmouth; C. McLauchlan, ballast.
schr. Addruannah, Crosby, Halifax, 9; G. Sutherland sugar.
15th—Brig Jane Alice, Sunderland, 62; order, ballast.
16th—Brig Mohican, Smally, New York, 8; order, assorted cargo.
Brig Eliza Ann, Hill, Halifax, 6; N. S. Demill, sugar.
ship Frederick, Grant, Liverpool, 45; Wiggins & son, ballast.

CLEARED.

10th—ship Albion, Moran, London, timber and deals, J. Hammond; Odessa, Vassey, Dublin, deals, W. Carvill; Brig susan, Campbell, Liverpool, do., G. Thomas; Thomas, Price, Ballyshannon, do, J. Mackay: schr. Britannia, Smith, Halifax, assorted cargo, G. Salter; Eliza Jane, Evans, Boston fish & iron.
12th—Brig Algonquin, Williams, Philadelphia, plaster, I. D. Andrews.
13th—Brig Belle of Maitland, Lingley, Barbadoes, fish and lumber, J. & T. Robinson.
August 13.—Barque Regalia, Goldie, Glasgow, timber and deals; S. Wiggins & son; Brig Itinerant, Carling, Hull, deals, &c.; James Barber.
14.—Brig sarah, Atcheson, Liverpool, deals; J. Wishart: Wanderer, Kinney, Antigua, boards, &c.; T. E. Millidge; sher. Flora, Wheaton, Bangor, Me. pig iron: W. Carvill;
15th—Brig Ann Emma, Kearsley, Hull, timber & deals; John Mackay.

LAUNCH.—A fine ship of 700 tons, named the *Siren*, was launched yesterday, from the ship yard of Mr James Smith, Courtenay Bay.

Whale ship Mechanic, of this port was at Talcahuana, on the 3rd May last, with 1100 bbls. oil, (400 sperm.)

Loading at Liverpool, 18th July, ship st. Andrew, Leitch, of this port, for Bombay and Ichaboe.

Sheet Iron and Tin.

250 BUNDLES *sheet IRON*, No. 20, 21, 22 & 24—best quality;
8 Boxes Polished Plate GLASS.

Also,

No. 9, 10, 12, and 15, IRON WIRE, and assorted tin'd Rivets and Pot Ears. For sale by
9th August. JOHN KINNEAR.

MILITIA NOTICE.

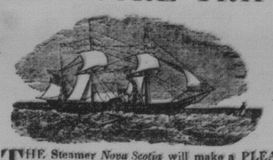
ALL Persons between sixteen and sixty years of age, residing in the City of Saint John, on the Eastern side of the harbour, who are liable to do duty in the Militia, and are not at present enrolled, according to Law, are hereby notified that the subscriber will attend in front of the Court House, in King's Square, on Monday the 26th day of August instant, between the hours of 10, a. m., and 3, p. m.; and they are required then and there to come forward and enrol themselves, or send a written notification of their names, occupations, and places of residence, that they may be enrolled for duty as the law directs.

N. B.—Persons neglecting to enrol, or send a written notice, as above, will be subject to a penalty of *Twenty shillings*, as also a fine of *Ten shillings* per day, if absent when ordered out for Militia duty; and they are further notified that in all cases the law will be strictly enforced.

GEO. W. BUSTEED,
2d Lieutenant,
and Enrolling Officer City Militia.

St. John, N. B. August 5, 1844.

PLEASURE TRIP.



THE Steamer *Nova Scotia* will make a PLEASURE TRIP to DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS on FRIDAY next, 23d inst., (should the weather be fine,) leaving St. John at 7 o'clock in the morning and returning next day.

☞ *Fare for the Trip, 7s. 6d.*

E. W. GREENWOOD,
August 16. (Conr.) *Agent.*

Flour, Corn, &c.

Landing ex schr. John Boynton, from Philadelphia:

213 BBLS. Superfine FLOUR—from new wheat;
25 Half Barrels Do.
300 Barrels CORN MEAL;
332 Do. RYE FLOUR;
720 Bushels Round YELLOW CORN;
3 Crates, 1000 Ropes ONIONS.

In Store,—60 Barrels Calcined PLASTER.

For sale by JARDINE & CO.
August 16.

Canvas, Spades, Pig Iron, &c.

THE subscriber has just received, ex Bristol,—100 Tons No. 1 Scotch PIG IRON, 10 pair Forge Bellows, 60 dozen Spades, 20 cwt. best OAKUM, 200 bolts best Navy CANVAS, from No. 1 to 7—*warranted equal to Cowrack's*; 6,000 Fire BRICKS, 25 cwt. Ploughshare Moulds.

August 16. WM. CARVILL.

☞NOTICE.

THE CHARITY SALE, for the purpose of CLOTHING the destitute Children attending the EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL, in this City, will take place on Wednesday the 11th of September, in the *Saint John Mechanics' Institute.* Persons who have not sent their contributions, and intend doing so, are particularly requested to send them the preceding week, at the latest.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock—admission 3d.

MISS DEBLOIS, } Committee
MISS KINNEAR, }
MRS. HUBBARD, }
MR. HUYGHUE, }
MR. HUBBARD. }

August 16, 1844.

NOW LANDING.

Ex "Pearl" from Liverpool:

86 BAGS SPIKES, 4 to 8 inch,
90 Fathoms 1¼ inch Chain CABLE.
1 Wood Stock ANCHOR,
22 Dead EYES, Chain Plates and LINKS,
200 Pair Horse TRACES,
250 Cannisters Table SALT,
2 Pipes Superior Old Port WINE.

S. STEPHENSON,
August 16. Nelson street.

Tea, Spikes, and Oakum.

The subscriber is now landing ex *New Zealand* from Liverpool—

50 CHESTS best Congou TEA: 3 Tons best Parish picked OAKUM:
260 Bags SPIKE NAILS, 4 to 10 inches.

August 16 WM. CARVILL.

The Ladies

BELONGING to the Congregation of SAINT GEORGE'S CHURCH, Carleton, purpose having a BAZAAR for the benefit of their Church, in the month of October next; and respectfully solicit the contribution of such articles as may be suitable to that object. The Committee are—

Mrs. COSTER, Mrs. JOHNSTON,
Mrs. TILTON, Mrs. JENKINS,
Mrs. STRANGE, Mrs. LITTLEHALE.

Carleton, August 9, 1844.

AUGUST 9, 1844.

PER brig *Mary*, from Belfast:—25 Boxes Glenfield's best White SOAP; 25 do. Brown ditto.

August 9. ARCH'BD. HEGAN.

☞NOTICE.☜

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Thomas Sandall & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the said Firm are requested to make payment to Thomas Sandall.

THOMAS SANDALL.
CATHARINE SANDALL.

St. John, August 3, 1844.

Hats! Hats!

Per "Alexander Edmond":

5 CASES Fashionable Hats.—For sale by
E. E. LOCKHART,
Aug. 9. No. 1. Prince Wm. street.

Hare's PATENT FLOOR CLOTH.

Received by the Oromocto, and for sale—

6 BOXES containing 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 wide FLOOR CLOTHS,—Handsome Patterns.

A Pattern Book is sent out from the Manufacturers of the above beautiful and necessary article of Household Furniture for persons wishing to order to suit Halls or Floors, to any size or dimension, *without seam.* Please apply to

JOHN KINNEAR,
Sands' brick building, Prince Wm. street.

August 2. 8i.

Anchors, Chains, Copper, &c.

2 CHAIN CABLES, 1 1-4 inch,
2 2 ANCHORS, (wood stock,) 2 Patent PUMPS, A CAPSTAN; a few bars large COPPER. For sale low by

Aug. 2. J. DE WOLFE SPURR.

Flour, Pork, &c.

50 BARRELS very fine *fresh ground* FAMILY FLOUR superfine.
50 Barrels heavy MESS PORK;—per schooner Active.

Aug. 2. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Fine Wrought Rose Head NAILS, &c.

CASKS of 4d'y, 6d'y, 8d'y, 10d'y, 12d'y, 14d'y, 16d'y, and 20d'y;
Ditto 5d'dy, 8d'y, 9d'y, and 16d'y HORSE NAILS;
Ditto 5, 6, 6 1-2 and 7 inch SPIKES;
Ditto ¼, 5-16, ⅜, and 7-16 close linked and warranted CHAINS;
constantly on hand, and can be supplied in any quantity required, at equally low prices, if not lower than Cut Nails, allowing the difference in quality.

JOHN KINNEAR,
July 5. 6i. Sands' Brick Building.

By the "Woodstock," from Liverpool.

3rd July, 1844.

BOAT, Board, and Horse NAILS, Block Rivets, Pump TACKS, Tea Kettles, Waggon Boxes, Horse *TRACES*, square Shovels and Ditching SPADES.
Curled Hair, Hair Shathing, Patent SKINS, Shoe Thread, London GLUE.
Hinges, Locks, Wood SCREWS, Brushes, Iron Weights—3 only, Garden sheers; Lamp Hemispheres and Chimnies.
Carriage Lace, Coffin Mounting, Shot, Guns, and Pistols, spring Steel, Cast Steel—(Sanderson's). Putty.
Refined and Common IRON, and various other Merchandise.

July 3. G. T. WILEY.

CHEAP CLOTHING,

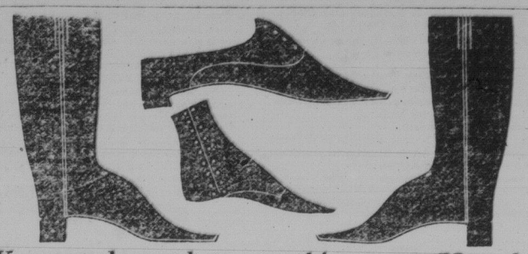
AT THE ST. JOHN CLOTHING MART.

The Subscriber has received per ships *Portland*, and *British American*, his supply of SPRING GOODS, consisting of

SUPERFINE blue, black, olive, and invisible green Cloths and Cassimeres, Buck and Doe Skins;
Tweed and Moleskin of a superior description;
200 superfine Frock and Dress COATS, of various colours and textures;
200 Sporting COATS, in tweed, velveteen and moleskin, valentia, orleans, & gambroon;
500 Pairs PANTALOONS—of every description, fine and superfine, all of the latest fashion and newest patterns;
300 VESTS, in silk, satin, velvet, cassimere, cloth, tweed, valentia, of the most fashionable shapes and newest patterns, well selected for the present season;
4 Bales of SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, of every description, fine and superfine, suitable for all climates, by land and sea;
Also, Blankets, Hammocks, Mattresses & Rugs;
White Cotton Shirts with linen bosoms; striped and Regatta do.;
Red, Blue, and white FLANNEL and Lambswool Ditto; satin Stocks, plain and figured;
Silk and Cotton Neck Ties and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
BRACES—silk, India Rubber, worsted & cotton;
5 Cases Silk and Beaver HATS;
Cloth and glazed CAPS of every description; blue and Glengary Bonnets;
A great variety of HOSIERY; Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES;
A few double barrelled Guns and Pistols; and an assortment of Silver Watches;
All which will be sold cheap for cash.

F. NEILL.

St. John, June 14, 1844.



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.

Bankrupt Sale.

BY order of the Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Charlotte, will be sold at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the third day of September next, at the Market Square in Carleton, All the right and title which Justus Wetmore, of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, merchant, a Bankrupt, had on the 20th day of March last, of and in the undermentioned Real Estate, namely: Lots Number 903, 904, 906, 907, 908, 915, 917, 920, and 921, in Carleton, in the City of Saint John; half of a Lot of LAND in the Parish of Lancaster, formerly granted to one Thos. Griffis, and the undivided Three Eighths of Mill property on the Western beach of the Musquash River, &c. &c. HARRIS H. HATCH,

August 9, 1844. *Assignee.*

JULY 19, 1844.

Watches, Jewellery, SILVER PLATE, &c.

The Subscriber has received per last trip of Royal Mail Steamer *Acadia*, (via Halifax,) part of his spring supply of **Watches, Jewellery, Plate, Hardware, &c.** consisting of—

GOLD and silver cased Detached Patent Lever WATCHES, containing late Continental improvements, which for style of finish and good performance, are superior to any hitherto imported.
Jewelled and plain Vertical Ditto, superior finish, from £3: 10 up—warranted; Ladies' and Gents Gold Finger **Rings**, in various settings; Gold Vinegrette; Lockets; a large assortment of fine Gold BROOCHES; Rich Gilt ditto; Gents. fine Gold Bosom Pins; Gold and silver Watch Guards, in various patterns; Hair do. ditto, Gold mounted; Gold and silver Pencil Cases; Gold Snaps and Ends; sterling Silver **Thimbles**; Steel Ditto, lined with silver; Gold Seals and Keys; Ladies' Gold Watch Hooks and Head Ornaments; Purse slides; Silver Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers, and Trays, with silver edges to match; Fine silver Table, dessert, tea, salt, and mustard **Spoons**; Bone ditto; *ALBATA TEA SPOONS*, quite a new article in this market, warranted to keep their colour; Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles of every description; ships' CHRONOMETERS; Quadrants; Day and Night Telescopes; Fancy Brass and Wooden *Clocks*, in great variety and very cheap; Fancy Pocket Pistols.

All of which, together with the remainder of his former stock, is now offered at lower prices than any other establishment in the city.

N. B.—From arrangements lately entered into with respectable English manufacturers, the subscriber will not only be enabled, but the Public will find, that his goods are offered at such low prices as to secure their patronage and defy competition.

☞ Ships' Chronometers, Clocks and Watches of every description, carefully repaired and rated.

JAMES AGNEW,
Corner of King and Cross street.

Steamer Nova-Scotia.

THE steamboat NOVA-SCOTIA, will leave St. John for Digby and Annapolis, on Monday and on Friday mornings at 7 o'clock; returning on Monday evenings immediately after the arrival of the Stage at Annapolis, and on Friday evenings or Saturday mornings as the tide will admit.

This Boat continues the communication between St. John and Halifax direct.

EDWARD W. GREENWOOD,
July 5, 1844. *Agent.*

W. G. LAWTON

Has received per 'Belize,' 'Princess Victoria,' and 'Mars' from Liverpool:

100 PACKAGES, containing Printed COTTONS & Furnitures;
Grey, White, and Striped Cottons;
Muslins, Linings, Ticks, and Dowlas;
White and Colored *COUNTERPANES;*
White, Grey and Colored Damask Table Cloths;
Linens, Lawn, Diaper, Duck and Hollands;
Osnaburgh, Canvas and Huckaback;
Black, Colored and Fancy VELVETS;
A large lot of Fancy TROUSERING, *Vestings* and Buttons;
Sattinet, Tweeds and Gambroons;
Red, Yellow and White FLANNELS;
ORLEANS, SAXONY and Parisians;
Brown, White and Fancy Drills;
Printed JEANS and SATEENS;
Handkerchiefs and Shawls,—of every kind;
Hemp, Venetian, Scotch and Kidderminster CARPETINGS;
Stair Carpeting, Rugs and Mats;
Also—A lot of FLOOR CLOTHS, in 5-8, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4.
Which, together with a lot of Sundries, are offered at the lowest Market prices for CASH ONLY. June 14.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Saint John, N. B., July 5, 1844.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That sealed Tenders, addressed to the Deputy Postmaster General, will be received at this Office until Wednesday the 28th of August, at noon, from such persons as may be willing to contract for the conveyance of the Letter portion of the English Mail and Six Bags of Newspapers for New Brunswick and Canada, from Amherst to Saint John and Fredericton, during the ensuing winter,—that is, from the 1st of November, 1844, until the 1st of May, 1845.

Tenders may be made for the whole service, or for certain parts, viz: from Amherst to Sussex Vale, and Sussex Vale to Fredericton and Saint John.

Tenders will also be received at the same time, for the conveyance of any Express Mails which have to be forwarded during the winter, from 1st November, 1844, to 1st May, 1845, from Fredericton to Amherst, either for the whole route, or for parts of it, viz. from Fredericton to Sussex Vale, and Sussex Vale to Amherst.

The above Mails must be conveyed at the rate of six miles per hour. Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract. The tenders to express the rate in currency, and to be marked on the cover, "Tender for Express Mail."

J. HOWE, D. P. M. G.

☞NOTICE.

THE following Persons have been Assessed for County and Parish Rates, in the sums annexed:—

Peter Burns,	4	3	3
Benjamin Bingay,	1	5	8
William Barnett,	0	5	1
Thomas Furness,	8	9	7
Estate of Hubert Flaherty,	1	14	7
Leacy Hayward,	1	2	10
Morris Harrison,	1	8	10
Richard P. Knox,	3	14	5
Patrick Murphy,	1	17	1
John Marshall,	0	14	8
James McKinney,	2	0	0
Allan Otty,	0	18	4
Daniel Pettingall,	0	10	2
Estate of Charles S. Putnam,	1	2	10
Richardson Ramsay & Co.	4	4	2
John McDougal,	0	17	3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That unless the said parties, or some one in their behalf, do pay to the Collector of Taxes the several amounts, together with charges for Advertising, within Three months from the date hereof, so much of their Real Estate as will satisfy the demand, will be sold agreeably to an Act 1st Vict. c. 7, sec. 8, entitled "An Act to provide for the better Assessment of County and Parish Rates."

JAMES GEROW, Jr.
St. John, July 12, 1844. *Collector of Taxes.*

Fredericton Hotel.

Corner of Regent and Brunswick Streets, near the Artillery Park.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public that the above ESTABLISHMENT is now open for the reception of Visitors, and he flatters himself that from his long experience in Business, together with the additional accommodation which can now afford; he will be able to accommodate visitors to Fredericton in a style inferior to none in the Province. The House has been built and fitted up for the purpose of an Hotel.—The out-door establishment is extensive, and when completed, will be superior to any in New Brunswick. A Coach will be in attendance to convey those who patronise the FREDERICTON HOTEL, from and to the steam-boat landing, for which no additional charge will be made. Charges at this Establishment will be found as moderate as any other in the country for the like accommodation

WILLIAM SEGEE.

Fredericton, July 11, 1844.

Brown Stout, Porter & Ale.

152 CASKS, each 4 dozen, best London PORTER;
206 Do. each 4 do. do Double Brown STOUT;
10 Do. each 8 do. Pints, do. do. do.
59 Do. each 4 do. Guiness's Dublin do. do.
20 Do. each 8 do. Pints, do. do. do.
111 Do. each 8 do. superior London Pale ALE;
59 Do. each 4 do. FALKIRK ALE;
10 Do. each 4 do. BURTON ALE;
15 Do. each 8 do. Pints superior Pale ALE,

The above are offered for sale by

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
July 12. *Prince Wm. street.*

THE FIRST PRODUCTIONS IN THE WORLD FOR

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

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

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

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

HOW SWEET IT IS AT TWILIGHT HOUR

How sweet it is at twilight hour,
Ere moonbeams silver lawn and bow'r,
When day's last glowing tints expire,
And night is kindling softer fire.
To roam with her we love.

How sweet it is at midnight hour,
When dew is kissing leaf and flower,
And zephyr sighs in trellised bower,
To stand beneath the moonlit tower,
And wake the maid above.

For, oh, 'tis Beauty's magic pow'r
That gives the charm to lawn and bow'r,
When twilight tempts the soul's desire,
Or midnight lends his silver fire
To light us on to love.

New Brunswick!
CLOTHING Store,
Water Street,
Third door from the South Market Wharf.

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

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

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

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

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

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

SAMUEL NEILL.

6th June, 1844.

NEW GOODS
Just Received by
HORSFALL & SHERATON,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

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

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

May 31, 1844.

Pale Cognac, Champagne, &c.

Now Landing, ex *Perthshire*, from London:
30 CASES, each 1 doz., Pale COGNAC BRANDY, of very superior quality;
2 Cases, each 3 doz., finest Champagne, in Pints;
Which with a choice stock of OLD WINES, &c. of every description, are offered for sale by
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Wine Merchants, Prince Wm. street.

July 19.

SPRING GOODS.
Received per "Lady ale," from Glasgow, and Panope, from Liverpool:

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

May 10. WM. H. SCOVIL.

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

CANVAS.—125 Bolts best quality CANVAS, from No. 1 to 7; for sale by
July 19. J. R. CRANE.

SUGR.

25 HHDS. *very bright* Cienfuegos SUGAR, landing this day ex schr. *Martha Brae*, from Halifax, for sale by
J. R. CRANE,
July 26. *North Market Wharf.*

GORDON'S
General Hardware Establishment.
Adjoining the LONDON HOUSE, Market square,

Just received per Lady Sale from Glasgow—

633 PIECES Hollow Ware—consisting of POTS from ½ to 35 Gallons; Bakepans and Covers, from 9 to 16 inches; Fry Pans, hooned and swivelled; Fire Dogs, Griddles, &c.; Cases Thompson's Augurs, from ⅝ to 2½ inch.

Per *Princess Victoria, Belize, Mars* and *Sarah Maria*, from Liverpool.

Smiths' Bellows, 22 to 36 inch Anvils; Vices; Cast, Blister and spring **Steel;** Plough Plating and Plough share Moulds; Pipe and Cart Boxes; No. 3 4 and 5 sheet LEAD; Lead Pipe, ass'd to 1⅝ inch; Sheet Block & ZINC; Block **Tin,** IC IX. BC. and DX. Tin of superior quality; Iron, Brass and Copper Wire; Wire Cloth and Riddles; sheet COPPER, ass'd; composition SPIKES, sheathing Nails, and clinch Rings; cut and wrought copper Boat Nails.

Long and short handled fry Pans,
1 crate Coal scoops; cinder sifters, Dust Pans, &c. 1 cask Hoes, Bright, Black, garden and Dutch;
1 Case Slates and Pencils,
1 case Curled hair, 17 to 26 Inch Hair Cloth;
1 bale Twine; 1 do. shoe THREAD,
54 Dozen Scythes; 53 doz. sickles & Hooks,
3 Baskets scythes and shoe STONES,
1 Cask Glass Ware,
1 do. Bright and Black Traces, Black Bands, Breeching, & Ox Chains—Halter and dog Chains:
120 Bags Nails ass'd from 47 to 407 Rose & clasp;
9 casks Ox and Horse Nails,
Spikes from 4 to 10 inch.
Boat Nails 1 1-4 to 3 inch; Boat Rivets & Burrs
1 cask Enameled Ware, Tea Kettles sauce and stew Pans, Preserving Kettles, &c.
2 cases Flint and Percussion Locks, Air and Walking stick Guns, Pistols, ball Moulds, wad cutters, Nipples and Punches, Percussion caps, Shot Pouches and Powder Flasks, &c.
22 casks shot, assorted to No. 9.
9 casks Cutlery, Ivory, Buck and common haft
1 case plated Candlesticks, Snuffers, cake Baskets, &c.; Castors' Toast Racks, Coasters;
2 casks New pattern Britannia Metal Ware, (best quality, ornamented with silver.)
Hot water Jugs, Bronze and Brass Urns;
1 cask Fancy Goods—Work Boxes, Dressing cases, Desks, Thermometers, Papier machie, Trays, &c.,
10 casks containing an excellent assortment of Brass and Iron till, chest, pad and trunk Locks; best quality Carpenters patent Locks, 5 to 12 inch.
Morticed, Dead and circular Bolt Locks, T H H strap, butt and hook and eye Hinges; Brass and Iron Screws; Curtain Bands, Pins, Pole Ends and Rings; Window Roller ends and Pullies; Hammers, Chisels, Planes, and Plane Irons; Heel plates, Nails and Balls, Bristles, Shoe tools, coffee and Pepper Mills, Italian and sad Irons, crimping Machines, cork Screws, Drawers and sprecders, Door scrapers, Hair, Floor Cloth; Paint, scrub, carriers and other Brushes, Curry Combs, Harness Mounting, Rivets, Block Bushes, Fox Traps, whip Lashes, Sheep sheers, Flints, scale Beams, Coffin Mounting.
3 casks Tea Kettles, Saucepans, Tin'd Pots and Fish Kettles; 17 dozen Spades and shovels.
1 casks Circular Saws, ass'd 20 to 26 inch, Edging and Trimming superior to any in the city.
4 cases Mills Saws, 4½ to 7 feet. Pit do. 7½ feet;
3 casks Files, assorted—Low for *Cash.*

June 21. T. R. GORDON.

No. 3, WATER STREET.
JUNE 15TH, 1844.

Just Received per '*Sarah Maria*' from Liverpool, and '*Charlotte*' and '*Meridian*' from Boston:

2 CASKS *CUTLERY*, containing KNIVES & FORKS, Carvers, Pen, Pocket and Jack Knives, Butcher and Shoe KNIVES;
1 cask Mill & Hand saw FILES, flat and half round Smiths' Files, Cabinet Files and Rasps, Horse Rasps, &c.
2 casks Britannia Metal and Plated WARE, containing Tea Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots; Table and chamber Candlesticks, revolving table Castors, Table and Chamber Lamps, hot water Jugs, German silver table and Desert Forks; silver plated, german silver do, tea and table spoons;
1 bale curled HAIR, and Hair Seating 18 to 26 inch.
3 cases Mill, Pit, and Cross Cut saws.
1 cask improved Circular Saws 18 to 26 inch.
2 cases leather and mahogany Desks and Dressing Cases, in great variety; Mahogany, Zebra, and Japan'd Draw Knobs.
10 *Casks containing a general assortment of Ironmongery*—Gerishes, carpenters, and lowell patent Rim and Mortise Locks, brass case and iron rim Locks, trunk and fill Locks, butt, chest, strap H. HL London, and hook and eye HINGES, ship's Compasses, chest handles, brass Nails, coffee Mills, wire cloth, roller blind Ends and Pulleys, Curtain bands and Pins, wood screws, chisels, Planes, coffin mounting, cut tacks and brads, Gimblets, Hammers, steel yards, counter balances, &c. &c.
60 Kegs Rose and clasp Nails from 4d'y to 60dy,
10 Do boat Nails from 1¼ inch to 2½ inch,
8 Do. Horse and Ox Nails;
60 Bags Spikes from 4 to 10 inch, 100 kegs London LEAD, smithe Bellows, Vices and Anvils, cast and blister STEEL, shovels and spades.

☞ The above Goods will be sold low for satisfactory payments.

THOS. SANDALL & CO.

LADIES'
FASHIONABLE and CHEAP
SHOE STORE.
FOSTER & CO.,
GERMAIN STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.,

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

ALSO—Per ship Portland, from London—
Ladies' Prunella BOOTS, (Bl'k and Col'd) from 3s 9d a pair,
" Seal SLIPPERS, from 1s 9d,
Girls' do. do. do. 1s,
Children's BOOTS and SHOES, 6d,
" Patent Leather Shoes, 1s.
Together with a great variety of other sorts of Boots & Shoes, which are consigned to him, with orders for immediate Sale.

May 24. S. K. FOSTER.

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

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

3d November, 1843. T. R. GORDON.

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

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

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

April 19. *JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.*

SALT AFLOAT.—5000 Bushels Liverpool SALT, just arrived, and for sale by
July 19. J. FAIRWEATHER.

Drugs and Medicines,
PAINTS, OILS, &c.

The subscriber has received ex ship '*Fortune*,' from London, and '*Belize*,' from Liverpool, his Spring supply of Drugs, Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, and Trusses.—ALSO—

300 KEGS No. 1 and No. 2 White Lead.
150 kegs Green, Red, Yellow, Brown and Black PAINTS,
18 hhds. Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL,
10 casks Venetian Red, Rose Pink, Red and Yellow OCHRE, 25 casks WHITING,
20 casks Epsom Salts, salt Petre, ALUM, Blue VITRIOL, Copperas, Borax, Cream of Tartar, Washing *SODA*, SULPHUR, Brimstone and GLUE.
2 cases Indigo, Vermillion, Crome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Sienna, Umber, GOLD & SILVER Leaf and BRONZES,
2 cases ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, KALYDOR, and ODONTO, *Eau de Colonge*, Double Lavender and Rose Water, Essences of Rose, Lavender, Bergamot and Lemon.—Old Brown Windsor Soap, Riggs' Military Shaving Cake, Cold Cream.
5 Cases Nutmegs, Aloes, Mace, Cinnamon, and Cassia.
6 Bags BLACK PEPPER.
1 cask Lozenby's assorted PICKLES;—Prince of Wales, John Bull, Harvey and other *Sauces* Essences of Anchovy, and Lobster, Mushroom Ketchup and Salad Oil.
1 cask White Wine VINEGAR.
2 casks Hemp and Canary SEED,
1 cask Ground Paint, Varnish; Nail Wash, Distemper, Hearth, Dosing, Hair, Cloth, Hat, Teeth, Nail, Lather and FLESH BRUSHES, Dressing Combs, Sash and Marking Tools, Camel and Badger Hair Brushes and Pencils, Horn, Bristle and Ivory Grainers, Gilders, Tips and Mettlers.
2 matts Arnotto or CHEESE COLORING.

—ON HAND—

10 brls. Spirits of TURPENTINE,
7 brls. Bright VARNISH,
7 brls. ROSIN,
3 brls. Copal and Japan VARNISH,
1 canister London CARRIAGE VARNISH,
20 brls. Pale Seal and Refined Whale OIL,
5 brls. Winter strained Sperm,
5 do do Porpoise,
8 tons REDWOOD, LOGWOOD and FUSTIC,
10 barrels ground do.
3 casks SALÆRATUS.

W. O. SMITH,
No. 1, North side Market Square.

June 21.

Drugs and Patent Medicines.

The subscriber has received from London a supply
of Drugs and Medicines.
—ALSO—

FINE Smyrna Sponges; Metcalfe's improved Tooth Brushes; Paris's original Windsor SOAP; Gattie's sultana or Ekemelek Do.;
Saponaceous Sand Balls—*a superior article;*
Military shaving SOAP, in squares;
Ambrosial shaving CREAM;
Shaving Powder;
Victoria Bouquet, a delightful perfume;
Prince Albert's Ditto.;
Hanny's Rondeletia;
Essence of sweet Briar, sweet Pea, and Honey Suckle, Essence of spring Flowers;
Extract of Verbena; Extract of Lavender:
Real Farina COLOGNE;
Court Plaster—black and flesh colored;
Goldbeater's Skin; Diamond Cement;
New Marking INK; Aromatic Pastiles.
In Store,
Blue Vitriol, Alum, Copperas, Logwood & Fustic.

JOHN G. SHARP.
Chemist and Druggist corner North Market Wharf.
June 14.

JUNE 6, 1844.

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

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

—IN STORE—

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

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

ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

More Paper Hangings!

Just received per ship *Margaret*, from Philadelphia.
3 CASES containing a splendid assortment of fine Glazed
PAPER HANGINGS.
Also, from Boston, per schooner 'Flora,'
8x10 to 11x14 WINDOW GLASS, Brooms: Clothes Pins, &c. &c.

J. LEITCH.
July 12. *Prince Wm street*

London Roman Cement.

Now Landing, ex *Lady Caroline*, Leadbeater, from London:
54 BARRELS best ROMAN CEMENT.
For sale by
May 31. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

CORDAGE.

Received per ship *George Gordon*, from Grangemouth:
5 TONS CORDAGE, assorted—2½ to 4½ inch Warps; 1½ to 3½ inch Cordage; Spunyarn, assorted.—For sale very low by
June 7. W. CARIVILL.

TOBACCO.

54 BOXES Cavendish TOBACCO, 16's, landing ex schooner *Albion*, from New York, for sale by
July 2, 1844. J. R. CRANE.

MAY 31st 1844.
PIPES, PIPES,
Per "Canmore" from Glasgow,
40 BOXES Assorted TOBACCO ***PIPES.***
ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

ST. JOHN, 17TH MAY, 1844.
South side of Market Square.

THE subscriber offers for sale, in the Brick store of Benjamin Smith, Esq.
American superfine FLOUR (fancy brand),
CORN MEAL, SUGAR, TEAS,
COFFEES, and a general assortment of best quality GROCERIES, at low prices.

GEORGE H. FORD.

MAY 31, 1844.

SPRING GOODS,
Per Portland, from London, comprising—

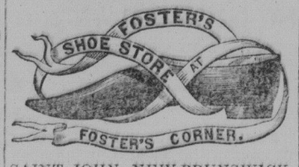
LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES;
Plain and Fancy PARASOLS;
Cashmere, Paisley, Indiana and satin SHAWLS;
Crape, Thibet, Indiana, Brussels, and Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS;
Plain and striped Silks; Black Satinetts;
Satins, Sarsnet, Paramatta,
Figured Parisians and Alpacas; Crapes;
Black Orleans Cloths; Plain & Fancy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

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

W. G. LAWTON.

NEW GOODS.

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



SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The subscriber has lately received from Great Britain, per *Peruvian, Wolf's Cove, Frederick,* and *Lady ale:*

AN extensive and general assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, Girls', Boys' and Children's
Boots and Shoes,
of every description that may be required.

He is also storing daily, from his Manufactory in Germain street:

Gentlemen's Morocco and Calf Skin Dress Boots, Boottees, Pumps, and Walking Shoes.

ALSO—Ladies' *Fashionable Walking lippers,* of a very beautiful description.—Ladies who wish any particular size, which may not be on hand when they call, can have them made at very short notice.

Gentlemen's Work of all kinds made to order.

May 17. S. K. FOSTER.

Cheap Hat and Cap STORE,
No. 1, Prince Wm. street, corner of Market square.

Per the Lady *Caroline* and *Panope*, and other late Arrivals:—

THE Subscriber has received, 32 Cases and Packages, containing a superior assortment of Gents. best London superfine Beaver, HATS, Paris Satin Beaver ditto, *some impressed rim,* Paris Gossamere, *very light,* Men's strong Gossamere & Waterproof & Plated; black and Drab Felt and Farmer's Beaver Hats, low crowns, Children's Beaver Hats, with tassels and bands, Gents and Youth's Navy cloth Caps; Infants and Youth Cloth and Velvet Caps and Turbans, with tassels; Men's Glazed Hats and Cap Covers; Scotch Plain Bonnets, Cap Peaks and straps; *Navy Gold Lace* a great variety of Albert's, Threshers Pilot and Halifax Glazed Hats.

—ALSO—

One Case superfine Madras INDIGO. The above are offered at Wholesale and Retail at a moderate advance for Cash.

May 24. E. E. LOCKHART.

SALT, &c.
Landing ex "Pursuit," from Liverpool:
3,800 Bags Common Salt.
Ex "Fortune," from London:
2 Chests Assam TEA.
Ex "Sarah Maria," from Liverpool:
1 Case SHOE THREAD;
50 Boxes Bunch RAISINS;
50 Boxes Turkey RAISINS;
50 Bags Black PEPPER;
5 Casks CURRANTS;
1 Cask NUTMEGS.

For sale by JARDINE & CO.
June 28 1844.

No. 4, DOCK STREET,
7th June, 8 .

Received per "Charlotte," from Boston:

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

—IN STORE—

30 Kegs Canada Rose NAILS, 4dy. to 6dy. ass'd;
20 ,, Canada Clasp ,, 4dy. to 20dy.
40 Bags SPIKES, ass'd. 4 to 10 inch;
10 Bbls Prime Nova scotia BEEF;
2 CHAINS ex 7-8 and 1 in.;

All of which are offered for sale at the lowest price, for Cash. THOMAS G. BARR.

FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERINGS, &c.

Just received from Paris, via London, per "Lady Caroline:"—

A SPLENDID assortment of French PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERINGS, &c., superior to any heretofore imported.

Also, from Philadelphia, per schr. Fame:

A beautiful assortment of Fine Glazed PAPER HANGINGS, and now opening and for sale by
May 25. JOHN LEITCH.

SOAP.

LANDING, ex brig *Mars:* 500 Boxes best Liverpool SOAP; for sale very low by
June 2. WM. CARVILL.

City
BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
No. 1. King street,
BASEMENT STORY—ST. JOHN HOTEL.

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

A large supply of BOOTS AND SHOES constantly on hand.

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

A general assortment of Shoemakers findings constantly on hand.

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

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

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

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

2d May, 1844. 3m. M. FRANCIS.

REMOVAL.

D. PATERSON,

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

Boots and Shoes,

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

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

Cordage, Canvas, &c. &c.

The subscriber is now landing ex *Rosebank* from Belfast, *Palmerston, Mars,* and *Sarah Maria,* from Liverpool, G. B.—

BRANDY—6 hogsheads, warranted of the vintage of 1840.
CANVAS, 15 bales best Navy, No. 1 to 7,
" 4 bales Gourack, No. 1 to 7,
" 1 bale TARPAULIN,
CORDAGE, 20 tons assorted from 1 to 4 inch, with a supply of Marline, Houseline, and spunyarn,
COD LINES, 1 bale Bridport,
DEAD LIGHTS, 1 case Ship's,
FELT, 7 bales patent, for Roofing and sheathing,
GENEVA, 1 puncheon superior quality,
GOLDEN SYRUP, 3 puncheons,
HOOKS, 1 box containing 3000 Cod Hooks,
HARDWARE, 1 box containing Hinges, Locks, &c.
LINENS, 1 case Irish Grass Bleached,
NETS, 1 case Bridport Herring,
OATS, 70 bushels prime Seed (Irish.)
OIL, 4 pipes Boiled and Raw Linseed,
PAINTS, 20 kegs assorted colours,
RUM, 2 puncheons East India (high proof),
SOAP, 150 boxes *Steele & Co's,* (56lb. boxes),
SALTS, 15 casks Epsom,
SLOPS, 1 box Ready-made Shirts,
SUGAR, 4 hogsheads Refined Lump,
SHIP CHANDLERY, 2 hogsheads assorted,
SPADES, 6 bundles Ballast,
TREACLE, 2 puncheons,
TAR, 10 barrels Archangel; 20 barrels Coal,
THREAD, 4 boxes Irish Linen,
VITRIOL, 2 cases blue Vitriol and Cream Tarter,
WARPS, 6 from 3 1-2 to 6 inch, (100 fathoms)
WHISKEY, 2 puncheons superior Irish,
WHITE LEAD, 2 tons best London.

Also—2 Ships WHEELS, with Boxes Chains, &c. complete. *The above will be sold on reasonable Terms, for Cash or approved payment.*

SAMUEL STEPHENSON.
June 14, 1844. *Nelson Street.*

—FOR SALE—
To Close Consignments.

50 COILS Europa and Manilla CORDAGE, 1¼, 1½, 2, 3, 3¼, 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, 2¼, and 2½;
30 doz. St. Peters, Fishing Lines, 9, 12, 15 and 18 threads;
10 do. long and short Mackerel Lines,
200 kegs London white LEAD,
100 do. Red and Black PAINT,
20 cwt. Anti-Corrosion Paint,
20 cans Prepared Oil for ditto,
10 casks *BLACKING;* 1 bale *SLOPS,*
30 chests Fine Congo **TEA,**
20 boxes white and brown sugar Candy,
40 barrels best Roman CEMENT,
10,000 Manilla CHEROOTS,
20,000 Chinsurah do.
10 boxes *SPERM CANDLES,*
5 do. Patent do. do.
200 casks, *en* 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.

CHEAP NAILS,
Cut Nails, Brads and Tacks, &c.,
OF PROVINCIAL MANUFACTURE.

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

Now on hand and are offered at the very low price of 2½d. 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.

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 hand-some cut glass toilet bottles—Ess. of HONEY SUCKLE, SWEET BRIAR, Sweet Pea, Spring Flowers, Lavender, Verbina, &c. &c.

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

JOHN G. SHARP,
Dec. 22. *corner of North Market Wharf*

McKibbin's
Improved Sheathing, Dry Hair, Roofing, and other Felt.

IMPROVED SHEATHING FELT,
For covering Ship's Bottoms, &c.

The advantage this Sheathing Felt possesses over any other materials hitherto offered to the public, are such important improvements, as will recommend themselves, on inspection, to those ship-builders who have been in the habit of using Felt.

"In all the oldest Vessels discovered, the Hair was perfectly fresh, although the timber was in a state of decay. * * * The worm never penetrates through an inner sheathing of Hair. * * The strong and adhesive inner sheathing has proved mainly instrumental in preserving vessels from sinking, when the outer sheathing or caulking have failed or been destroyed." [Teatise of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

IMPROVED DRY HAIR FELT,
For Steam Boilers, &c.

Dry hair felt is justly considered indispensible for the exposed parts of Boilers, Cylinders and Steam Pipes, by those who study economy in fuel, and is now becoming in general use in all large Establishments, and on board steamers.

THE IMPROVED ROOFING FELT

Is peculiarly applicable as a substitute for Slate, Zinc, Tiles, and other materials used for roofing, for its economy, lightness, and durability.

AN IMPROVED IMPERVIOUS FELT,

Which, for the inside of walls, will be found an efficacious remedy for dampness, etc.

☞ Orders will meet with prompt attention if addressed to

SAMUEL STEPHENSON.
June 1. St. John, N. B.

IRON,
Chain Cables, Anchors, Tin Plates, &c.

The subscriber is now landing ex the Barque *Wave,* from Liverpool—

10,000 Bars of Common ENGLISH IRON, well assorted, 150 Tons;
4200 Do best E V Ditto Ditto, 52 Ditto
5000 Do Banks' best Refined Do Do 90 Ditto
100 Bundles ½ in ROUND REFINED Do 5 Ditto
100 Ditto 7-16 in Ditto Ditto Do 3 Ditto
200 Ditto 3-8 in Ditto Ditto Do 5 Ditto
100 Ditto 5-16 in Ditto Ditto Do 3 Ditto
100 Ditto 1-4 in Ditto Ditto Do 3 Ditto
100 Ditto 1-2 in SQUARE Ditto Do 5 Ditto
300 Do HOOP IRON, ass'd 5 8 to 1½ in 10 Ditto
188 Do Best Scrap BOILER PLATE, 10 Ditto
6 Bars best Low-Moor IRON, 4½ in square,
6 Do Do Ditto Ditto, 5 in square.
155 Boxes TIN PLATES, assorted, ICW, IC, IX. IXX. DC. DX. DXX.
15 CHAIN CABLES, 5-8 to 1 5-8 inch,
30 ANCHORS, from 1 cwt to 25 cwt each,
200 Fathoms Best Proved Close-linked ¾ in Chain
200 Ditto Ditto Ditto ½ in Do
100 Ditto Ditto Ditto ¼ in Do

Ex Brig 'Sarah Maria:'

12 cwt. 1 14x12 CAST STEEL, 'Naylor and Sanderson:'
24 Do. 14x8 ditto, ditto;
10 Do. German ditto, ditto;
22 Do. (L) Blistered STEEL; ditto;
25 Do. C.C.N.D Blister do. ditto;

—ALSO IN STORE—

4 Tons HOLLOW WARE, assorted;
Pots, ½ to 12 gallons, OVEN COVERS;
Scale Weights 7 to 56 lb.;
7 Tons SHEET IRON, No. 16 to 26;
2 Tons SPIKES, assorted,
15 Doz square Pointed SHOVELS,
6 do. Ballast Shovels,
20 do. OAKUM;
20 Full and half Register GRATES,
10 Franklin ditto;
2 Ships WINCHES,
Canvas and Sail Twine,
60 Bbls. NAVY BREAD,
Superfine FLOUR, in barrels and bags.

June 21. WM. CARVILL.

By Recent Arrivals.
The subscriber has received for Sale:—

600 BOLTS CANVAS, Bleached and Brown, of the *first quality* in point of material and manufacture;
500 boxes Stockdale & Son's SOAP,—*nearly equal in quality to Glenfield's;*
100 barrels Byass' London BROWN STOUT, four dozen in each barrel;
100 barrels best LONDON PORTER, four dozen in each barrel;
6 crates Soda or Ginger Beer POWDERS;
150 casks of NAILS and SPIKES, from 1¼ ints 5 in. *These nails are of the best Iron, and every Nail of the Respective lengths of the same size and pattern;*
20 tons Cordage, assorted;
2 tons BOLT ROPE;
2 tons