SAINT JOHN, N. B. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1844.

THE Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 9. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 13.

THE CHRONICLE

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DONALD & 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.

Nov.		s. Sun.	s. Moon	r. w.
30	Saturday,	7 30	4 40	9 43	1 53
1	Sunday,	7 31	4 39	10 46	2 39
2	Monday,	7 32	4 38	11 51	3 25
3	Tuesday,	7 32	4 38	morn	4 18
4	Wednesday,	7 33	4 37	0 59	5 28
5	Thursday,	7 33	4 37	2 8	6 47
6	Friday,	7 34	4 36	3 32	8 3

Last Quarter 24 day. 9h. 28m. evening.

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, jun.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.

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

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

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

Insurance & Assurance

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

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

Life Assurance.

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

Blanks furnished gratis, and every information given as respects either department, by application at the Insurance Agency, Dunn's Brick Building, Prince William street.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.
St. John, November 3, 1843.

"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.

☞ **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.

☞ 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.

Coffee, Candles, Oil, &c.

The subscribers are now receiving from Boston by schr. Tom Cringle:—

TWENTY BAGS Government Java COFFEE,
10 bbls. PEAS and BEANS;
20 Boxes Sperm CANDLES;
10 Barrels Winter Sperm OIL.
—FROM HALIFAX—
200 quintals large Shore CODFISH;
50 boxes Muscatel RAISINS.
Oct. 18, 1844. JARDINE & CO.

Linseed OIL.

TWELVE Casks Raw LINSEED OIL; 17 ditto Boiled ditto. Received per ship *Royalist* from Liverpool, for sale by J. R. CRANE.
27th sept.

Anchors Chains, Copper &c

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

NEW GOODS,
Per *Lady Caroline*, from London.

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of **TOYS, &c.** consisting of—drums, tops, balls, swords, guns, pistols, horsemen, and large Pole Horses fit for boys to ride on; India rubber, ivory and gum rings, ball corals, kid dolls dressed and undressed; jointed dolls; wax dolls all sizes, with and without moving eyes; Ladies companions and Work Boxes; Reel stands of all patterns; loaded Pincushions; hair, tooth, nail, and shaving Brushes; Tortoise shell and Buffalo dressing, pocket, and ladies' side Combs.

Also—Vine, holly, oak, cherry, crab, black thorn, fancy pimento, spanish, cane, and lance wood *Walking Sticks*; one case Highlander, Harry Sir Mogul and Gift back Playing Cards.

On hand, a good assortment of Ladies' Frizzetts and Ringlets. ☞ Toys wholesale and retail.
4th oct. WILLIAM MAJOR.

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 strips, Shoe Thread, London GLUE.
Hinges, Locks, Wood Screws, Brushes, Iron Weights—5 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.

60 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA, (Prince George's Importation,) now landing ex *Emily* from Halifax, and for sale by
Oct. 25. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

Sugar, Brandy, &c.

20 HHDS. Bright SUGAR; 50 bbls prime PORK; 5 hhds. BRANDY;
3 chain CABLES, 2 1-4 and 1 1-2 ins;
3 Large ANCHORS—For sale by
Oct. 25. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

Health for All!!!
PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

MELISH,
If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to Cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete, I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.
(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.
Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

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

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 quaities cleanse 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,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery,	Stone and Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Dolourenx,
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. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, 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.

THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

PARR'S *Life Pills*, are now established as the only certain cure of disease in the human frame. Sufficient has already been advertised in the public prints to convince any reasonable person that the efficacy of this medicine is unfounded, and that every disease will soon vanish from the effects of this popular remedy. Already the proprietors have received and published twenty-six different sheets of Testimonials; and, having received some thousand letters confirming all the statements published, and proving the immense benefit derived by all classes by taking *Parr's Life Pills*. Testimonials are received daily, and it would be impossible in a newspaper to publish one half received and the following are selected as people well known in their respective neighbourhoods, and whose testimony is unquestionable. Further sheets of testimonials may be had *gratis*, of all Agents.

The fame and efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in America.

From the New York Sunday Mercury, Jan. 10, 1844.

We call the attention of the invalid to the Testimonials of cures performed by Parr's Life Pills.—The testimony of such respectable names is a certain guarantee for the truth of the efficacy of this truly excellent medicine.

The number of testimonials of cures by Parr's Life Pills, are crowding upon the proprietors daily, and their unsolicited testimony witnessed by gentlemen of high reputation.

The following testimonial is from one of the most talented and respectable members of the theatrical profession, Mr. T. D. RICE, the original Jim Crow—a gentleman whose high character for worth and integrity as a citizen, places his unsolicited and voluntary attestation of the excellence of the Medicine beyond the shadow of suspicion. This (worth thousands of similar grateful acknowledgments) can be seen at the principal depot, 304 Broadway.

From Mr. T. D. Rice, (the original Jim Crow.)
To Messrs. T. Roberts & co. 304 Broadway, N.Y.

Gentlemen—Having in the course of a long and arduous practice of my profession, contracted a tightness across the chest, with great prostration of strength, and suffering much from the effects of the labour attached to my peculiar pursuits, while in England, I had recourse to your popular Medicine, Parr's Life Pills, from which I received great benefit. Finding a branch of your house in this city, I procured a few boxes of the Medicine, and can now sincerely testify to their value & great efficacy, and also to the great character they bear in the old country. Your obedient servant,
T. D. RICE, 20 Vestry street.

The following Testimonials in favour of Parr's Life Pills, from highly respectable parties, are confidently submitted to the public. This singularly efficacious medicine is now being introduced into every family, and rests its claims for patronage on the most credible authority.

Cure of an old confirmed stomach and liver complaint.—Mr. John Howarth affirms that he has been for many years suffering from a deranged stomach and liver complaint, and although he has had recourse to various remedies, and has been under one of the most popular surgeons in Manchester, nothing afforded him the desired relief until he met with Parr's Life Pills, which have already afforded him more benefit than all the other advice and medicine he has been taking for years, and therefore can with the greatest confidence urge any one suffering from the same complaint to give them a trial.

Witness to the truth of the above, Mr. George Dean, Market street, Manchester. Feb. 7, 1843.

80, Medlock street, Hulme, Manchester, January, 1843.

To the proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

Gentlemen—For the benefit of the afflicted public I hand you the particulars of a case of cure from the use of your benign medicine. I had for many years been out of health, and suffered much from internal pains in various parts of my body. I tried nearly all kinds of medicines without relief, and consulted the most eminent medical practitioners in Manchester, but my complaint defied their best efforts; at length I despaired of ever recovering, and life became to me burdensome; providentially my attention was directed by my nephew Mr. Hodgeson, of Salford, to make trial of Parr's Life Pills, which I consented to do, and found considerable relief when I had taken only one box, and I continued their use until this time, and have had about six boxes altogether, and have the happiness to say that I am now restored to perfect health. I have, therefore, the best of reasons for placing implicit faith in the invigorating efficacy of your Parr's Pills, which have of a truth been Life Pills to me. This testimony is at your service, hoping it will tend to cause their use to become even yet more universal, as such a medicine ought to be kept in every family.

I am your grateful servant,
[Witnessed by G. Vaughan.] W. Higginson.

Chronic Rheumatism of three years' standing.—Christopher Sanders, 43 Bengal street, Oldham road, hereby testifies that he has for three years been grievously afflicted with Rheumatism, and for the last fourteen weeks was unable to follow his employment; hearing from Mr. Wainwright, butcher, that Parr's Pills had cured him of the same complaint, I began to take them, and having done so for three weeks, I am so much better as to be able to resume my work again next Monday, and will persevere in their use a short time longer, to complete my restoration to health. Any one doubting the truth of this case, is invited to call upon me or write (post paid) and I will immediately bear testimony.

Bengal street, Oldham road, Manchester, Feb. 3.

JAMES HILL, of No. 8, Ford lane, Charlestown, Pendleton, near Manchester, who is upwards of 60 years of age, says he was attacked with Inflammation of the chest, which confined him to his bed for a long time in a very debilitated state, with a most distressing cough and spitting; after taking various kinds of medicine without the least relief, he at last commenced taking Parr's Life Pills, and having taken three boxes was completely restored to health, and is now much stronger than he has been for some years, and has recommended them to many persons who have taken them and received the greatest benefit from their use, and is ready at any time to attest the above. Witness, John Hatton.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ Beware of Spurious Imitations of the above Medicine. None are genuine unless the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are in *White Letters* on a *Red Ground*, engraved in the Government stamp, passed round each box: also the facsimile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane Court, Fleet-street, London," is now *appointed Mr. JOHN G. SHARP, Chemist, Saint John, Wholesale and Retail Agent for New Brunswick.* Sept. 27.

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

ONE HUNDRED TONS CUT NAILS, assd. from 3dy. to 30dy.
Now on hand and are offered at the very low price of 2¼d. per lb. by the Keg:
Cut, Finishing, and Floor BRADS of all sizes.
Cut TACKS and BRADS—in 1M. papers;
—ALSO—
Cut *Iron* and *Zinc* Sheathing NAILS, of any size, furnished at short notice.
WM. H. SCOVIL.
March 1. *South Market Wharf.*

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'y, 8d'y, 9d'y, and 16d'y HORSE NAILS;
Ditto 5, 5, 6 1-2 and 7 inch SPIKES;
Ditto ½, 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.

Miscellany.

(From Arthur's Ladies Magazine for October.)

THE YOUNG MUSIC TEACHER.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Mr. Wells was a widower with two daughters—Jane and Mary. He had been accounted a man in easy circumstances, from the fact that he lived in a very comfortable style, and gave his children the best education that money could procure. But, in doing this, he lived fully up to his income. Death suddenly removed him, and left his two daughters without fortune or home. An uncle, Mr. Hendee, was the only relative they had. He was what is called well off in the world; possessing a very handsome property. But, as he had a young and expensive family, his regular income was never much beyond his wants. As soon as Mr. Hendee, who administered on Mr. Well's estate, ascertained that nothing would be left after paying off the debts, he informed Jane and Mary of the fact, and, at the same time, offered them a home.

For some weeks after their father's death, the two young ladies remained in the house where they had been living, all the domestic arrangements continuing the same as during his life time. They had no suspicion of the real state of their father's affairs, and were only affected with almost inconsolable grief at his loss. When their uncle unfolded to them the true position in which they stood, they were at first overwhelmed with alarm. His prompt and kind offer of a home, soothed their anxious feelings, and left their minds in a calmer frame.

'How kind and generous our uncle,' Jane remarked, on the day after he had proposed to the sisters to consider his house their future dwelling place.

'Truly so.' Mary replied with warmth while a glow of genuine gratitude lit up her sober face.

'We shall feel almost as much at home with uncle Hendee, as we did in our own father's house.'

'Do you think it right for us to go there?' asked Mary, looking at her sister with a serious expression of countenance.

'Right! What can you mean, sister?'

'We have no claims upon him.'

'He is our father's brother.'

'But not our father, Jane.'

Mary's sister looked at her for some moments, utterly at a loss to comprehend the drift of her remarks.

'He is our uncle, and has offered us a home,' she at length said. 'It would be a strange act in us to refuse to accept of it because we have no claims upon him; especially when there is no other threshhold over which we can pass.'

'But he has a large family of his own to support.'

'And is able enough to support them and us.'

'Perhaps so. But that does not alter our position in the least. While our father lived, his house was our home by natural right. Now he is taken from us, will it be right for us to lean upon any other arm?'

'Why, what strange notions some strike, now that we have his no longer,' exclaimed her sister, with apparently little real feeling.

'Yes—but should not each of us lean upon her own arm? It is not a mere state of dependence upon a relation a wrong position for a young lady to hold?'

'Lean upon our own arms! How are we to do that, Mary?'

'There are many young women who support themselves genteelly. Why may not we?' The truth is, I have been thinking about this ever since uncle Hendee was here yesterday, and the more I turn it over in my mind the more reluctant am I to accept of his generous offer. I do feel as if it would be just for me to do so. I have a good education, and could readily support myself as a French teacher; or by giving lessons in music.'

'A French teacher! Lessons in Music! Mary you cannot be in earnest.'

'Indeed, sister, I am sure that I can never go into Uncle Hendee's house, and accept the home he has so kindly offered, without feeling self-condemned, and losing my self-respect. A state of mere dependence, would be deeply galling to me. As a music or French teacher, I should be far happier.'

'Mary you must not think of it. Do not, on any account, breathe such a thing to Uncle Hendee.—It would wound severely the generous feeling he has so nobly expressed.'

Thus opposed, Mary said no more. But she thought over the matter constantly; and the more she thought about it, the more dissatisfied was she at the idea of becoming a dependant upon her Uncle's bounty.

A few days afterwards, Mr. Hendee informed his two nieces, that he must give up the house in which they lived, and sell off their father's furniture.—Their aunt came in her carriage, and, with many kind assurances of love for them, took them to her own home, and bade them, henceforth, consider it as theirs. Tears of natural regret at leaving the place where they had spent so many pleasant seasons, mingled with heart-drops of sorrow, as they remembered the kind father they should see no more in this world. For the first few days after they had entered the hospitable mansion of their uncle and aunt, the sisters felt much depressed in spirits. After that, Jane gradually became more cheerful. But Mary continued thoughtful, and, evidently, troubled in mind.

'Try, my dear child,' said her aunt to her, a few weeks after she had come into her house, 'to feel more cheerful. Do not look back with grief, but forward with hope. Let us be to you all that you have lost. We love you and Jane, and desire to think of you, and feel towards you, as if you were our own children.'

Mary was affected to tears. She drew her arms around the neck of her aunt; kissed her cheek, and wept upon her bosom.

'Your generous kindness I shall never forget,' she said, as soon as her motion would permit her to speak. 'But my good aunt, it is my position here that troubles me more than any thing else.'

'My dear child! what do you mean?' asked Mrs Hendee, in surprise.

'I have no right to burden you.'

'Mary!' Her aunt seemed hurt by the tone of her voice.

'Do you misunderstand me, aunt,' Mary quickly said. 'I mean not to insinuate, that I feel that you think I am a burden to you. Oh, no. Your noble conduct towards us fills my bosom with a glow of grateful emotions. It is not that. But now my father is dead, up to whom I had a natural right to look, I do not feel that I can, with justice, become dependant upon any one but myself. Do you understand me, aunt?'

'I believe I do, Mary. But dismiss such thoughts. If your father's brother is willing to take your father's place, you have no need to make any nice distinctions between his relation and that of your father. He is both able and willing to do all we have proposed.'

'I have thought all that over very carefully, aunt,' Mary said. 'But it does not unburden my mind. Every day, it becomes with me more and more a matter of conscience not to remain dependant. I have the ability to maintain myself; and I believe I ought to do it.'

Mrs. Hendee was silent with surprise and admiration of the noble minded girl, whose true feelings she began to perceive clearly.

'You seem to be really in earnest,' was her smiling reply, after the lapse of nearly a minute.

The changed manner of Mrs. Hendee made the heart of Mary bound.

'Indeed I am, aunt,' she said, her countenance lighting up, yet still retaining its serious look. 'I do not mean to wound you, by declining your generous offer; for I know that it is made in good faith, and my heart blesses you for it. But, to accept of your bounty, would be to violence to what I think right principles.'

'What do you propose to do?' asked Mrs. Hendee, gravely, her manner having again changed.

'I think, as a French teacher in some seminary. I might easily support myself; or, I could give lessons in music.'

'True. But, think, Mary, how your doing so would affect your station. As a teacher you could expect to occupy, in all respects, your present position in society.'

'I should be as worthy of confidence and regard, aunt.'

'True. But something more than mere personal excellence is required. It is not worth alone that gives either a man or woman a place in good society. As a member of our family, you will occupy the same position you have ever held; but, as a mere teacher of French or music, you will not be able to maintain your present place.

'Ought that consideration to govern me?'

'I think, it should have its due weight.'

'So do I. But a consideration of what is right, should have the first influence upon my actions.—Now, I do not think it would be right for me to become a dependent on my uncle's generosity. I believe that I am in duty bound to support myself.—Ought I for a moment to weigh this clear consciousness against any fears of losing social standing?'

Mrs. Hendee did not reply for some moments.—She felt a glow of admiration for the honest, independent spirit of her niece, and yet, could not bring her mind to think for an instant of letting the high minded girl act as she proposed.

'You must talk with your uncle,' she said after puzzling with her own thoughts for a time. 'I am sure, however, that he will never hear to your doing what you suggest.'

'I wish you would speak to him about it aunt.—I cannot.'

'Oh! certainly. But you must not be surprised at his decided opposition.'

'I am sure Uncle Hendee will not oppose me in an act that he must see to be clearly right.'

'But I am not so sure that he will be able to see it exactly as you do,' replied the aunt.

This conversation took place without the knowledge of Jane Wells, who was quietly enjoying the pleasant home that had been offered them. She did not appreciate either her sister's motives or feelings, and, therefore, since the first conversation Mary had held with her upon the subject, she had not made to it any allusion.

When Mrs. Hendee mentioned it to her husband what [illegible] surprised to see in Jane, [illegible] and [illegible] actuated his niece. But this soon became apparent to his mind.

'Noble girl!' he could not help exclaiming,—'She has her father's independant spirit, and I honour it in her.

'But you will not, I am sure, honour her strange desire to become a teacher instead of an inmate of our family.'

'We must not do violence to such high and true principles of action as she evinces. It was our duty to both her and her sister a home. This we have done cheerfully. But, if Mary feels that it would be right for her to depend upon herself, we ought not to oppose her too strongly.

'As early as possible, Mr. Hendee sought an interview with his niece. He found that her ideas were clear, and based upon abstract principles of right.

'There is a view of the subject,' he said, while conversing with her, 'that I hardly think you have taken, Mary, and one that you should weigh well.'

'What is that, Uncle?' she asked.

'It is this. By education, habits, and association, your mind has been formed for a social sphere above what you will be able to occupy, if you become a teacher of music or any thing else. By remaining where you are, as one of my family, all that is congenial to your taste and character will be secured to you. You will marry, of course, when of a proper age, should one you can approve, claim your hand. But if you place yourself out of the circle of those who are of like tastes and feelings with yourself, you cannot hope to form such an alliance as will most fully secure your happiness in after life. Forgive the seeming indelicacy of an allusion like this, my dear niece. I have to make it, in order to let you see all the consequences of the act you propose. Remain where you are—keep your present position in the circle in which you are worthy to move, and in a few years, as the wife of a man of wealth and standing, you will be placed far above the feeling of dependence that now seems so galling to you.'

Mary did not reply to her uncle immediately.—She sat in deep thought, with her eyes upon the floor. At length, breathing heavily, she looked up, and replied in a voice that was at first tremulous, but soon became firm.

'I have cheerfully weighed all this. But it does not change my views. It is for me to *act right in the present*, and leave all else to be arranged for my good by Him who suffers not, unnoted, a sparrow to fall to the ground. I cannot, with a clear conscience, sit down here in mere dependence. It would be wrong.'

'But, my dear child, I have enough and to spare. I do not feel your support a burden. To provide a home for my brother's child I look upon as a sacred privilege. Do not deprive me of the sweet delight it affords me.'

This appeal touched the heart of Mary, and bro't from her eyes pure drops of feeling.

'I know, my dear uncle,' she said, 'that it will give you pleasure to have me stay with you, and pain to depart. But can I secure a good conscience life's best blessing, if I do not follow the clear dictates of right.'

'You cannot certainly.'

'Then I must leave my present position of dependence, and provide, by my own labor, the means of support. It is, I can plainly see the duty of every one to engage in some useful employment. While our father lived, my sister and I kept his house, and made up for him a home circle. We were necessary to his happiness; and he was our mutual provider and protector. Our sphere of action was at home—our duties lay there. But it is different now. Upon you we have no mutual claim. Your home circle is formed. We are not necessary to your happiness, and only remain here as partakers of your bounty. This is the plain light in which I view it—and you must acknowledge it to be the true light.'

Mr. Hendee used various arguments to convince Mary that she was wrong to throw herself as she proposed, upon her own resources; but his arguments were weak when opposed to her common sense convictions, and clear perceptions of what was right. Jane, when she found that Mary had been declaring to her uncle and aunt the views she had previously expressed to her; and not only that, but was bent on acting them out, was much incensed, and strove hard to divert her from what seemed to her mind a most insane act. But, as might well be supposed, her opposition had no effect. Mary was not governed by and impulse, or whim, but by deeply fixed principles. When Mr. and Mrs. Hendee found that neither argument nor persuasion could move the honest-hearted girl from her purpose, they begged that she would, at least, make their house her home, if she did not solely depend upon them.

'I will, on one consideration,' was her half smiling, yet earnest reply.

'Name it,' said Mr. Hendee.

'That I be allowed to become my cousins' instructor in music, so long as you think me competent to give them lessons.'

'It shall be as you desire.'

The prompt acceptance of this proposition bro't the tears to Mary's eyes.

'From my heart, I thank you,' she said, with emotion. 'I do not want to go from under your protection. Here I will be happier than any where else, for I shall be with those I love most and prize highest in the world.'

Just about this time an advertisement appeared in the newspapers for a lady to take a situation of music teacher in a well known seminary. At Mary's earnest request, Mr. Hendee made application for, and was successful in obtaining the place for her. She entered cheerfully upon the duties of this new position, and discharged them with energy and ability. It required the devotion of four hours each day in order to do justice to the classes placed under her care. At home, she gave two or three hours every day to the music of her cousins, and with marked evidences of success. Besides this, many hours were spent in practice and study, in order to increase her ability for the duties she had voluntarily assumed.

Mary's choice did not fail to have the effect which her uncle and aunt had predicted. It quickly became known that she was only teacher in Madame Lacroix' seminary. The young ladies, who had before been on terms of intimacy with her, finding that she was the instructress of their younger sisters, began to grow cold towards her, and numbers failed to recognise her in the street. This was a severe trial to her young spirit, but conscious rectitude of purpose sustained her. She had put her hands to the plough, and could not look back.—What grieved her most, was the unkindness of Jane. Mary's conduct affected her sister in two ways. In the first place, it detracted from her standing in the eyes of many, and, in the second place, it was a daily rebuke of her want of the same honest independence. In her uncle and aunt, however, the heroic girl found unchanging friends.—They not only admired her for her excellence of character, but loved her for the sweetness of her disposition. Not without pain did they perceive Mary's first impulse was to retire, but this she felt that it would not be polite to do. She therefore remained but did not feel free to make any remarks. This she had no need to do, for Mr. Cleveland readily introduced subjects of conversation, and drew her forth to speak. At first she did so with a reluctant timidity; but what she said inspired the young man with a wish to penetrate deeper into her mind. Unconsciously to herself, he led her out and induced her to give her views on many subjects, which she did with a beauty of expression and a clearness of thought that charmed him. In the midst of this Jane came in all ready to walk, and Mary glided from the room, with a strange warmth and tremulousness in her bosom. It was nearly two years since she had spent ten minutes in conversation with a young man of intelligence and winning manners. The sensation was to her new and pleasing. A new chord was awakened in her heart, that was not inclined to sleep again.

She retired to her room, and took up a favorite volume. But she could not comprehend the words of the author. Her thoughts returned to the parlour, and to the interesting young stranger with whom she had passed a quarter of an hour of most delightful conversation. At length she became conscious of the folly she was committing in thus allowing this little incident to make so deep an impression upon her. She strove to shut out from her mind the image of Mr. Cleveland, but in vain. She still saw his fine animated face: his voice still sounded in her ears, and the sentiments he had uttered still lived in her recollection.

'What young lady is that with whom I was conversing when you came down?' young Cleveland asked of Jane, as soon as they had left the house.

'She gives lessons in music to my cousins,' was answered after a moment's hesitation.

'Ah!' was Cleveland's only reply, there was disappointment in the tone of his voice.

Three weeks elapsed, during which the young man and Mary found it very difficult to keep from thinking about each other. He had called several times to see Jane, with the secret hope in his mind of again meeting the interesting young music teacher. But she did not happen to be present. At last, however, he could not conceal from himself the pleasure he felt on being shown into the parlour, and finding no one there but Mary. Instinctively, she arose, and made a movement to leave the room. Jane had spoken rather sharply to her for her former indiscreet act as she called it.

'You will not leave me here alone,' Cleveland said in a respectful, half familiar voice.

Mary paused, and resuming her seat, her heart beating with a quick irregular motion. The conversation which the young man had previously held with her, gave him some idea of the character of her mind, and guided him at once into the selection of suitable themes. He soon succeeded in again drawing her out into an expression of her opinions upon the topics under review, which she did with a soundness of thought and a beauty of expression that again charmed him. 'Can this be only a music teacher?' he could not help asking himself. It so happened that the servant who admitted Mr. Cleveland, mistook Mary, who was in the parlour, for Jane, and therefore did not go up to the room of the latter to notify her that there was a visitor below. On this account Cleveland and Mary spent full half an hour together, when the latter, recollecting herself, said,

'The servant must have omitted to inform Jane that you were here.'

As she spoke, she arose quickly and left the room. In a few moments Jane entered the parlour, and apologized for having kept him waiting, on the ground that she had not been informed of his presence.

'As some compensation,' he replied, 'I have been quite agreeably entertained by this young music teacher you have in the family. She seems as shy as a fawn, and I had almost to compel her to remain in the parlour. But when she had forgotten herself, she proved to be a most interesting conversa[illegible]. She cannot certainly be moving in that [illegible]'

To this Jane made some evasive reply. Her manner of doing so was noticed by Mr. Cleveland, but not altogether like it. It implied contempt for the interesting girl, who, as he supposed, held in the family the subordinate position of an instructor of music. From that moment, the charm that had been thrown around Jane Wells, gradually passed away. As it did so, the image of the quiet, intelligent, refined, and delicate stranger he had met at Mr. Hendee's, took a more distinct and permanent place in his mind. 'Who is she?' 'What is she?' were the questions often asked. Though he called nearly as often as before, upon Jane, it was really with the hope of again falling in with the music teacher. But this fortunate occurrence did not again happen.

One evening he met Mr. Hendee in the parlour, alone. The ardent desire he felt to learn something certain about the individual who had interested him, caused him to say, during a pause in the conversation,

'Pardon me, Mr. Hendee, for the seeming intrusiveness of the question I am about to ask. You have a young lady in your family, employed as a music teach——?'

'Excuse me, Mr. Cleveland,' Mr Hendee said interrupting him—'you are under some mistake.—There is no such person in my family as you allude.'

Cleveland looked confounded.

'I certainly must be under some mistake then,' he replied. 'But I have twice met in the parlour a very interesting young lady, who is, as I have understood, an instructor of music to your children.'

'Oh! you mean my niece, Mr Hendee said, with a smile.

'Your neice?'

'Yes. Mary Wells, the sister of Jane. I thought you knew her.'

'No sir,' was the grave reply. 'I have twice fallen in with her by accident. Then as soon as she was entered the parlour, she glided away. No one introduced her to me.'

'Not even her sister?'

'No.'

Mr. Hendee looked upon the floor thoughtfully.

'Why does she keep herself so secluded?' at length asked young Cleveland. 'She is certainly fitted to shine in any circle.'

'That she is. A lovelier girl I have never seen. But it is her real worth that excludes her. Society, as it is now constituted, is not worthy of so noble-minded a creature.'

'Your words puzzle me,' the young man said.

'I will then give you fully her history, and let you judge by the best and truest standard—her own life as it stands forth in Doric beauty.'

Mr Hendee then related, with the warmth his deep admiration of her virtues, gave to his words and manner, the noble conduct of Mary Wells.—Mr. Cleveland listened with intense admiration.

'Noble girl!' he exclaimed as soon as the narrative had been finished.

'Yes, she is nobleness itself,' was the earnest response of the uncle.

'May I beg to be introduced to one for whom I now feel a respect amounting almost to reverence?' asked the young man.

The bell was rung, and a servant entered.

'Tell Mary that I wish to see her in the parlour.'

The servant left the room, and in a few moments Mary entered, dressed in simple but neat attire.

'Come my dear, let me introduce you to my excellent young friend Mr. Cleveland,' Mr. Hendee said, taking her hand and leading her forward.

The color deepened on Mary's cheek when she met the steady, admiring gaze of the young man, but her self-possession remained.

'My niece excludes herself far too much.—She is "over modest, worth a neighbar faith," as Goldsmith I believe, has it,' Mr. Hendee added as Mary took a seat on the sofa.

At that moment Jane entered and came forward. Mr. Cleveland met her with a manner much more formal than usual. She was no longer beautiful or interesting in his eyes. The superior loveliness of Mary had altogether eclipsed her. The surprise and displeasure she felt at seeing Mary in the par-

lour, and in conversation with Mr. Cleveland, tended in no way to give additional charms to those already surrounding her. He saw clearly her state of mind; and it took away all the admiration, and even warmer feelings, he had ever felt for her.

Encouraged by her uncle, and led on to converse by the admiring young man, Mary shone through the evening with a lustre that surprised, while it delighted, Mr. Hendive.

From that time Cleveland became a lover. He would not listen to Mary's remaining any longer in seclusion, and much against her will, almost compelled her to accompany him to a large ball, gotten up by the exclusives. She dressed herself in pure white, and presented a sweet contrast with the gaudily attired belles who flaunted about, and sought the admiration she unconsciously won.

'What lovely creature is that on the arm of Cleveland?' asked a young man, coming up to his sister, who was among a bevy of half a dozen young girls.

'Where? Who?'

'Look! Don't you see—near the pillar.'

'Oh yes. That? Why, as I live, that is Mary Wells, my old music teacher! What in the world is she doing here, and with Hartley Cleveland?—He cannot know the company he is keeping.'

This little bit of news quickly spread through the company, and Cleveland soon found both himself and Mary subject to observation and remark. And not only so; but actually proscribed—for, in endeavouring to make up a cotillion in which he proposed to dance with Mary, the attempt failed, only two or three couples consented to take the floor.

Deeply incensed at this, he withdrew from the room with Mary Wells and left the house. Jane was also at the ball, and saw all this—not without a feeling of pleasure, for she now hoped to regain the attention she had lost. But she was in error. On the way home Cleveland offered Mary his hand; which, after reflection and consultation with her uncle and aunt she accepted.

The wedding party was the largest and most brilliant that had been given for two or three years.—The young ladies who had refused to dance a cotillion with a music teacher, some how or other, forgot the circumstance, and caressed the bride most affectionately. Even Jane could begin to see her error, now that it was perceived and acknowledged by others.

The true history of Mary became a subject of general conversation, and those who had looked down upon her as an humble music teacher, now that her real character was seen, landed her to the skies. We can admire and love virtuous self-denial in others, though we have not the moral courage to go through the trying ordeal ourselves.

British News.

(From the Liverpool Mail, Oct. 26.)

PUBLIC MEETING TO ESTABLISH A SAILORS' HOME.

Yesterday, at one o'clock, a numerously attended public meeting, convened by the Mayor, was held in the Sessions Hall, his worship in the chair. The assembly comprised most of principal merchants and shipowners of the port, and many captains and sailors were present. The proceedings were opened by the Town Clerk, reading the requisition to the Mayor, asking him to call the meeting, at which his worship briefly expressed the satisfaction he felt in complying with the request.

A number of resolutions (which will be found advertised in another column), by which the necessity existing for such an establishment was acknowledged, the leading details of the proposed plan stated, and subscription lists opened, were passed in the most unanimous manner.

We much regret the crowded state of our columns prevents our giving the proceedings of this interesting meeting at length; we can only find room for the following condensed report of the speech of the Rev. H. M Noble.

The rev. gentleman, in proposing the third resolution spoke as follows:—Sir, at an early date of your official year, as chief magistrate, I had the privilege of addressing a large and public meeting, on the necessity that existed for—and I received a copy of a printed circular, stating that a preliminary meeting had been held, the fundamental details of a plan had been agreed to, and a provisional committee appointed to frame laws and to receive donations. To the central committee the thanks of all the friends of seamen are due for the progress already made, and to the corporation for the manner in which they have taken up the matter. The Town-Council has granted a suitable site for the erection of a building, and the chairman of the town Council is now the chairman of our meeting.—(Cheers.) We have heard from one of the former speakers (Mr. Edward Rushton, the stipendiary magistrate, who seconded the first resolution), such an account of the frauds, exactions, and temptations, to which the sailor, on entering the port is exposed to, as to excite the warmest feelings of sympathy and regret. We have congratulated in the first resolution the duty of aiming at some remedy of these evils, and is now proposed for that purpose to establish a house for the reception of sailors, a savings' bank, and a register of conduct. The particulars are here embodied. (The rev. gentleman here read the resolution.) It will not be expected, nor indeed would it be tolerated nor is it necessary that I should enlarge upon all the topics mentioned. I will, therefore, only make a few general remarks on the whole. We are unwilling to excite hostility in any class of persons against our Sailors' Home, but as the provision of board and lodging is a specific part of the plan, great opposition is expected from the keepers of board and lodging houses. But, however capacious the building we propose to erect may be, (and I trust it will be large enough to accommodate several hundreds,) the number of residents must be very small, compared with the number visiting this port; and the committee had no desire to withdraw men from respectable lodgings; where they are honestly treated. It is no part of the plan that the benefits of the Savings' Bank and the registry should be confined to the inmates of the house. They will be open to all. (Cheers.) There is no reason to expect hostility from the respectable part of the lodging house keepers; on the contrary, they will be our allies, and co-operate with us, because a list of respectable houses will be kept in the institution to whom sailors will be recommended, and it will be to their interest to support us. (Cheers.) There is a class upon whose hate we must calculate, because it is impossible for the institution to be efficient without its every step being in direct antagonism to the interests of that class. I allude to those designing men and abandoned women who lie in wait for the unfortunate seamen at the landing of every vessel, and, by exciting the animal passions, plunge them into a paroxysms of vice, destroy their senses by drunkenness, induce them to squander their money with a prodigality akin to robbery, and when their money is all gone, and their clothes at the pawnbrokers, cast them out to the tender mercies of the shipping clerks, who take care to secure a large portion of the Jack's next voyage before they introduce him to a skipper and set him afloat again. When I used the term *abandoned Women*, I used it as descriptive of their state and not as a reproach. Poor unhappy ones! they too are cast out. (Loud cheers.) Rifled of a treasure dearer than gold or silver and then abandoned by the heartless, wicked, and detestable seducer! It is the seducer who degrades these wretched beings to their state of infamy—particularly the rich—(cheers)—who can afford to pay a high price for his loathsome indulgence, and then turns away with disgust from his helpless victim. He is the manufacturer of harlots; he degrades to the condition of the harpies which infest the streets, she who as the head of a respectable family might have been the ornament and blessing of a happy home. (Cheers.) He prepares the pitfall, or in the language of the scriptures, the 'deep ditch,' for the destruction of the sailor. He spreads the rocks reefs and shoals on which the mariner is shipwrecked, after he has escaped unharmed from the fiercest gales and the most tempestuous seas. (Cheers.) The fate of the sailor, thus foundering on the perils of the deep, is shadowed out in the pages of history. The sable armies of Hannibal, amid the desolation of Alpine solitudes, found every toil an exercise, and in every hardship an incentive to virtue. Rocks were to be cut through, precipices to be scaled, ravines to be crossed and, a thousand difficulties to be surmounted; but here their courage and address were confirmed, their perseverance stimulated, and their well trimmed limbs rendered more hardy and capable of sustaining fatigue. But it was at Capua where they were conquered; in the soft siren lap of sensual indulgence their bravery and hardihood were annihilated, and they became an easy prey to their wily and formidable adversary. (Loud cheers.) It is to save the seamen from dangers, and teach him to husband his hard earned wages; to have in himself the elements of prosperity; to cultivate his intellectual faculties; and to supply him with religious instruction, that the Sailors' Home is projected. (Loud cheers.) For his intellectual cultivation a reading-room, supplied with every work calculated to please and interest the sailor, is to be established; to improve his character and condition, a register of conduct is to be kept and a savings' bank opened; and for his religious instruction a visiting clergyman of the Church of England, will be attached to the institution. Much good will be effected by the savings' bank. From the moment a man begins to deposit his savings, you have a hold upon him; he has something at stake; he has something to keep—and something to give away. (Cheers.) It may be thought that we shall make Jack sordid and selfish, instead of the generous and simple-hearted being he now is, but I can answer that doubt upon incontestible evidence. I hold in my hand a report of the seamen's Home instituted in London. By that I find that out of the sum of £4,800 deposited by sailors, £2,000 was paid, at the men's own request, to sailors who lived out of the institution, and to widows and orphans of sailors. (Loud cheers.) The rev. gentleman eloquently expatiated, and at some length, upon other points mentioned in the resolution, and with regard to the funds which would be required to erect a building for the institution, and which it was stated would be from £7,000 to £10,000. He suggested that ten of the most wealthy merchants should each give £100, and undertake to find four friends who would give a like sum. This would produce £5,000 and with what was already subscribed would leave but a small balance to be raised. He then made an eloquent appeal on behalf of that class of men, who, while they conveyed to every foreign strand matchless specimens of England's handicraft, were themselves looked upon as specimens of England's Christians, instead of which many of them were profane, dissolute, and drunken, and stumbling blocks in the path of the heathen. The gallant tars, who manned our wooden walls—our best defence from the horrors of desolating war, and who had never struck their flag to the foe—had surely a right to be protected from robbery and imposition when on shore. It was only on Monday last (said the reverend gentleman), the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, the ship Victory was decorated with flags in commemoration of the day. (hear, hear.) when our dearly beloved Queen, whom God preserve to be a blessing to the moment of her death, shown the place where Nelson fell, and after tho'fully gazing for some space of time upon the hallowed spot, she took a leaf from the wreath of laurel which o'ershadowed the deck, and clasped it to her heart. (Great sensation.) Her attention was then directed to the place which was preserved the ever memorable signal, 'England expects every seaman to do his duty,' which her Majesty read in a tone of voice befitting so solemn a tribute to departed bravery. And shall not we do our duty to our brave defenders—men who have so noble, so irresistable a claim to our substantial gratitude? But I will urge a safer plea. Consider the multitude of youths, the sons of seamen belonging to our town, and the anxious hearts and affectionate mothers who watch over their welfare with prayers and tears. The poor have tender feeling as well as pressing wants; and those who deny it betray gross ignorance. Who that is not a mother can adequately describe the feelings of a mother for her sailor boy. She dreads the sea, it is true; but she deals the land more.—She can fancy him having his term of duty on the deck or in the rigging, and then betaking himself to the berth, and in her heart she lingers around him and shelters him with her prayers. But on shore when she attempts to trace his progress, her heart rather clenches him from her thoughts altogether than imagine him with such revolting associations. What a boon to mothers will be the sailors' Home. The poor mother's heart can again linger around the object of its solicitude; she sees him at night again retiring to a bed of soberness and chastity, and she prays that God may bless the benefactors who have provided such a refuge. This one feeling is enough to more than recompense us; for if there be one spot of Paradise left upon earth unstained by the fall—one lone lonely, lingering trait of God's image in our nature—some shrine untouched by selfishness, where disinterested affection sits enthroned: one string of heaven yet unrelaxed, and turned to celestial harmony; it is the tender, ardent, patient, enduring, unconquerable yearnings of a mother's heart towards her absent and endangered son. (Tremendous and renewed cheering.)

The Chairman announced that he had received a note from Mr. Tinne, apologizing for his absence, and enclosing a cheque for £100. (Applause.)

The meeting broke up at half-past three.

Now that the King of the French has returned to his family and to France, pleased with the hospitalities which he received, and the felicitations, which he experienced, and which he evidently enjoyed, and moreover when the asperities and misrepresentations of the French press have greatly abated, it may not be uninstructive to offer a few remarks on what might be called a powerful motive for his Majesty's visit to the court of Queen Victoria.

It is not denied that the interchange of courtesies originated with Louis Philippe in inviting the British Queen to his chateau of Eu. Take it, if you please, to have been merely an act of civility to the most illustrious lady of the age, and that no political object whatever had presented itself to the mind of either Sovereign. Still it is no uncommon occurrence that a simple incident leads to important results, which were neither contemplated nor foreseen at the time. If this often happens in common life, why not in the case of crowned heads? *The Limerick Chronicle.*

DR. WOLFF.—Lady Georgiana Wolff has acquainted the president of the committee of the Stoddart and Conolly fund, that she received letters dynasties—a look has saved a life—a word has lost a kingdom—a smile has led to fame and fortune.

Let us carry out this idea a little farther. The claim of Louis Phillipe to the crown of France is a doubtful one—at least it is a disputed one. The Emperor of Russia, although in a rather curious position himself, is not overwhelmed with regard for the political conduct and consistency of the present King of the French; this is notorious all over Europe. The later sovereign is an old man. The heir of his house and his throne, and whom no doubt he wishes to be his successor in the honours of both, is his grandchild, a mere infant. It is a prevalent opinion in France that a new crisis shall arise at the death of King Louis Philippe. This is, indeed extremely probable. The lax and restless minds of the people of Paris are at present and have been for years, agitated with the hope of this coming event, which we sincerely pray may be long deferred. Nevertheless it would be unwise, if not fatal policy, to neglect the necessary safeguards and be totally unprepared.

May it not, then, treating the matter speculatively have occurred to Louis Philippe that his recent visit afforded him a rare and admirable opportunity of entreating and gaining the sympathies of the young Queen Victoria, in favour of the much younger prince, the heir of the French crown? We do not venture to say that such has been the case. We are only dealing with probabilities. The King of the French, so far from being blamed for this solicitude is justly entitled to commendation for such an effort of natural and parental affection. King Louis Philippe could with truth have said to Queen Victoria—"The peace of Europe can never be seriously disturbed while England and France are at peace and amity with one another. The peace and prosperity of both countries rest upon the cordiality of their mutual respect. The isolated position of England removes her from the first effects of a European convulsion. She may not stand in much awe of another French revolution, for she has survived the violence and the tempest of many; but it is still possible that she might be exposed to serious difficulties and vast disasters, in a new conflict with counteracting principles, which she might avoid by upholding the constitutional succession in France, by opposing despotism on one hand, and the devastations of wild republicanism on the other. Your Majesty can do much to facilitate the succession of my poor grandchild, by being, without appearing to be, his guardian among the princes of Europe, by making this succession a constitutional and peace question, and by teaching neighbouring sovereigns, by your high example, the expediency and the justice, and the necessity, on Christian grounds, of preserving the peace of Europe."

We trust that we have employed no words in this imaginary colloquy which might not, with propriety, have been addressed by the King of the French to Queen Victoria. And we can easily, and upon reasonable grounds too, conceive how the heart of our beloved Queen would warm and expand into the purest feelings of benevolence, under the affectionate impressions of such an appeal. We shall not be so presuming, or so indutiful, as to draw upon our imagination for the terms of her Majesty's reply. But we should be doing Queen Victoria injustice if we were to evince the slightest doubt that her answer was a cordial echo of the King's appeal. It is impossible that it could be otherwise. The vast importance of maintaining peace with France, not merely for our own sakes as a commercial people, but for the sake of the performance of those sacred duties which England owes to God and to Christianity; and in addition to this, the duty she owes to other nations less favoured than ourselves, is so obvious, so manifest, that no good and intelligent man can possibly dispute it.

But let us not be misunderstood. We would not counsel the maintenance of peace with France for a single hour, if, by so loving peace, we jeopardised or sacrificed the slightest particle of honour. The grace of a good office is destroyed whenever there is reason to apprehend that it is compulsory. Necessity is not friendship. England offering her hand, and her pecuniary aid, in support of a foreign nation oppressed, or a principle violated, is one thing; but appearing to volunteer this aid, when she cannot resist doing so, however repugnant it may be to her notions of justice, would be a humiliating spectacle, the certain forerunner of her speedy downfall. All that we contend is, if England can secure France *with honour*, in preserving the peace of Europe, under the circumstances which we have related in an imaginary dialogue, she is bound to do, and we are sure she will do.—*Ib.*

SECRET ORDERS.—Besides the wide-spreading brotherhood of "Odd Fellows" now exercising a powerful influence upon society, the following "secret orders" are known to be established and flourishing in Great Britain:—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; United Ancient order of Druids; Ancient Order of Foresters, (various companies;) Lo's Order of Ancient Shepherds; Ancient Order of Free Gardeners, (various companies;) Ancient Order of Druids; Ancient Druids; United Order of the Ark, (various companies;) Ancient Order of Britons; Loyal Order of Free Mechanics, (various companies;) British Mariners, (various companies;) Ancient Order of Romans; Honourable Order of the Peaceful Dove; Independent Order of the Rechabites; United Order of the Golden Fleece (various companies;) Royal Order of Jephthas; Independent Order of United Brothers; United Order of Ancient Greeks; Knights Templars; Most Noble Order of the Knights of Malta; Loyal Order of Orangemen; Grand Protestant Confederacy.—Some of the above bodies are very numerous. The generality of the above societies adopt the mode of assembling in taverns throughout the kingdom, to transact business of receiving subscriptions, to elect members, and relieve necessitous claimants.

Prince Albert's (Prize) Ox, for the Smithfield Cattle Show.—A splendid Scotch beast, which bids fair, from its present appearance, to carry off one of the principal prizes at the Christmas cattle-show, at Smithfield is now being fattened on the Flemish farm in the occupation of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Windsor. The beast at the present time weighs 210 stone, and as two months will elapse before the show takes place, its weight at that time before the Smithfield judges who have all pronounced it to be not only most beautifully proportioned, but for its symmetry and size perfectly unrivalled. Major General Wemyss has been offered 60 guineas for the beast, which have been refused, the General stating that after the show, the gentleman who made the offer should have it for 70.

Annual Sale of Prince Albert's Lies Farming Stock.—The annual sale of His Royal Highness Prince Albert's live stock, selected from the Norfolk and Flemish farms, at Windsor, in the occupation of the Prince, will take place in a few days, at Norfolk Farm, in the Great Park. The options which have been selected for this annual sale consist of between 70 and 80 Scotch galloways, Welsh short-horned cows, heifers, and Shetlands, in fine condition for stall feeding; nearly 500 South Down ewes and wethers, a beautiful Suffolk ear stallion, and a very extraordinary and well-fed Suffolk boar.

The *Citizen* announces that Mr. George Tickell, a member of the University of Oxford, was received into the Roman Catholic church, on the 7th instant, at Bruges. This gentleman had passed some time in Belgium, whither he had gone to study the principles of the Roman Catholic religion.—*London Times.*

A FAMILY LADY!—A few days ago, the wife of Mr. Mancock, of the Dock yard Police, Devonport, was safely brought to bed with four children, making six with which she has presented her loving spouse in 11 months!

The banks of the Shannon are inexhaustible in providing sustenance and nutriment, not only for the natives but our constant customer, John Bull. Salmon has recently become an article of profitable export to the English market; but what will the public think of that cheaper and more abundant dainty, Eels? There are ten tons of this prolific fish now in tanks at Killaloe, awaiting a conveyance to London, and a vessel adapted for the trade will take on board from this port in the ensuing week *forty tons of Eels* for the London market!—*Limerick Chronicle.*

DR. WOLFF.—Lady Georgiana Wolff has acquainted the president of the committee of the Stoddart and Conolly fund, that she received letters dated July 29 and August (no day being specified), states that he expected to leave Bokhara in a few days, and had received a present from the Amear of a horse, a silver bridle, a robe of honour and 30 ducats; but had not yet had his audience of leave. The Persian ambassador, in a letter dated July 23, stated that he expected to bring Dr. Wolff away in about eight days. As the second of Dr. Wolff's letters published a few days ago, and dated Aug. 1, or some days after the date specified above, contained no mention of these encouraging circumstances, but, on the contrary, indicated considerable anxiety, there seems no way of accounting for the inconsistency but by supposing that there is some mistake in the date of the letter of August 1, and which, as no reports whatever could claim any credence in opposition to the statements in Dr. Wolff's own letters, led to a misconception of his real position at that time.

DR. WOLFF.—The German papers contain a letter, dated Constantinople, Sept. 25, relative to this enterprising traveller. The following is a translation:—"Constantinople, Sept. 25.—The most recent accounts from Teheran speak again somewhat more favourably for our countryman, Dr. Wolff. The Emir, after his return from Samarcand, sent for Dr. Wolff gave him a very good reception presented him with 100 pieces of gold, a horse, a kaftan of honour, and gave him permission to commence his return journey. Nevertheless, people in Teheran had little confidence in the affair and strongly suspected that the Emir would cause the missionary to be overtaken and murdered on his journey. Of his actual departure we have yet no intelligence. It seems he was waiting until the Persian embassy, then in Bokhara, should set out. Should he succeed in joining it, his safety may be regarded as secured."

ROMISH SUPERSTITION.—The railroads and steamboats render travelling very rapid to what it used to be on the Continent; but we were sadly detained on our way from Brussels to Coblentz, in consequence of a grand religious exhibition at Treeves. The priests have been displaying to the people for the last six weeks a garment, which they assert is the one worn by our Saviour, and for which the soldiers cast lots. It was lately discovered in the walls of the cathedral of Treeves, where it is said to have been placed by the Empress Helena; and the people are still flocking from all parts of the continent to see it. One princess is said to have been most miraculously cured by the sight of it. More than three millions have already been on this pilgrimage; and the day we were at Treeves the city was crowded with poor deluded persons, many expecting to be cured of their diseases by a sight of the garment. We attempted to see it, but the crowd was so great that after remaining an hour in the church we were obliged to give it up. The people went up in procession with flags; and some who joined it were eight hours in getting up to the precious relic. A great sum of money has been collected by the priests of the cathedral, as every pilgrim gave something.—*London Morning Herald.*

ADEN.—The *Courrier Francais* publishes the following letter from Aden:—

"You ask me for some details relative to Aden, which may be denominated the Gibraltar of the Red Sea. I wish that this information may be useful to my country, and for that reason I send it. Aden, which was formerly called 'Portus Romanus,' is a town of the Yemen, which form its position and on account of its recent occupation by the English, promises to become an important commercial and military station, particularly now that Egypt is advancing towards the period when she will become a British colony. The town is built in the crater of an exhausted volcano, and is situate at the extremity of a small peninsula formed of volcanic matter, and attached to the continent solely by a low neck of land from 500 to 600 yards wide and which might easily be isolated by a canal. The harbour is a magnificent basin, capable of maintaining an immense fleet, and is entered by a narrow passage between two other craters. It would be easy to establish defensive works on the rocks surrounding the craters, which would place the port in safety against any attack. One redoubt has been already raised as a sentry against the Arabs, who are ready to attack the English in their position. From the point in the gate of the town has been recently traced a road of about 3 league in length, by which the defile is reached which forms the entrance to Aden. This defile, which is being fortified at the moment with a gate evidently constructed to resist other attacks than those of the Arabs, is about 100 yards long and for a few yards wide. It is cut out of a rock which stands 150 yards above the level of the sea. A formidable battery, commanding the entrance of the town, is in process of being erected above the rock on the left of the defile. A covered way with an arch thrown from one rock to another unites the system of defence which the batteries commenced by the French and the Egyptians (if they be) complete. The other side is absolutely unassailable. For the most remote period these heights have been more or less fortified by the different nations who have had possession of Arabia. I ascended these heights and I confess I was astonished to find the harbour so easily defended, and this impregnable position environed by a natural circle of bastions, which only wait to be armed to be capable of annihilating the most formidable fleets. I experienced the most painful emotions at the idea of the consequences of these preparations. I cannot comprehend how France and Europe regard with indifference England preparing a new Gibraltar on this road, fruitful in riches, which extends from the European Ocean to the Mediterranean through Egypt.—We must not deceive ourselves, it is a new Gibraltar which is already erected at Aden."

Communications.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

INTER-COLONIAL TRADE.

Mr. Editor,—This question has for some time past, occupied the minds, and exercised the pens of many of our fellow-citizens who have taken an interest in it, and have been adduced to show the benefits of either position. Without entering deeply into polemics, I think it can be easily shown that the more we pursue Domestic Manufactures, the greater will be the balance of trade in our favour, and that the only method by which we can secure to this country its own, its legitimate manufactures, is by 'PROTECTION': by permitting all raw material duty free and by taxing all Foreign Manufactured goods at the same rates as our productions are taxed in the United States. This method, and this alone will secure to this country a wealthy, an industrious, and a numerous population of operatives. There is no problem in all this. It is a truism co-existant with Commerce itself; it is the great mystery, it is the charm, that has made England what she is,—the mistress of the world,—the storehouse of all precious and valuable things. But how, it may be asked, has all this been achieved? Not by a set of self-elected, and interested individuals, who snail-like, live within their own shells, and imagining they are the world, but by a set of men whose views extend beyond their own immediate interests, and whose pole star is liberalism and patriotism. No, those gentlemen who are pleased to style themselves the Chamber of Commerce, and who have taken so erroneous and so prominent a part in this question, must be told that the 'three tailors' of 'Rag Fair' are not the people of England, neither are they the people of New Brunswick; and if those gentlemen choose to play at Chamber of Commerce, let their game be at least devoid of injury to the public.—This self-styled chamber, in the plenitude of their *wisdom and patriotism*, for I cannot discover the two things, have *sagely* suggested that 5 per cent shall be the duty on *all* imports indiscriminately, whether from our Sister Colonies,—from Great Britain,—or from the United States. Here then we have a direful sweep made, not only at the Commerce of the country, but at its Inhabitants also: all must go by the board; for when the raw material pays the same duty as the manufactured article, it follows that our Mechanics' must migrate, as they will be undersold by foreign establishments which are both older and more wealthy. Again, in a patriotic point of view, are the United States so near and dear to us as the Parent Isle, or our own Colonies? I should hope not myself, whatever the Chamber of Commerce may think on the subject, and we sincerely hope and trust that our House of Assembly will never entertain such views as those stated by the Chamber: and here I cannot but remark, that I conceive it both a high handed and uncalled for measure in the chamber of commerce, to arrogate to themselves those prerogatives which belong exclusively to the Legislature of the country,—that of recommending to the Colonial Secretary, what duties shall, and what shall not be levied on our Imports. The Editorials of the Courier, which I take to be an echo of the Chamber's voice, very cunningly mixes up the question of Inter-colonial with that of Foreign trade, and thereby hope to sustain their position. Now I confess myself at a loss to discover how that body, even aided by the Courier, can reconcile to any lover of his country, that Yankee Lumberers shall be allowed to eat duty-free Provisions, while the Natives of this country pay a tax on the same commodities to the tune of per cent. This or what is worse, a contraband system must be resorted to by the Provincial lumberer, in order to place himself on a footing with his more favoured (Foreign) competitor. The Legislature as the voice of the people, and when starvation was staring our Operatives in the face, did, I was pleased to observe, put on such protecting duties as enabled many of them to resume their honest callings, and from that period, up to the present time, not only did the times commence to improve, but the Revenue of the country also; and it is truly cheering to find that the receipts at the Treasury for the last Quarter amounted to £26,000, (more than one half of the whole of last years revenue,) and have so much exceeded all expectation as to put the province again in a prosperous way. That the recommendation sent by the Chamber of Commerce to Lord Stanley is not the voice of the people, nor the true interest of the Country does not admit of a doubt; it therefore behoves those who really own the Country, and are alone interested in its permanent prosperity, to counteract the mischief, before it is too late, by calling a Public Meeting and getting up a counter petition, setting forth the true state of the case, and calling upon him (the Secretary of the Colonies) to aid us in establishing such a Tariff, as shall instead of subserving the interests of a selfish few, lay the foundation for that permanent greatness to which this Colony under judicious management is so admirably adapted, both by its locality and natural resources.

Yours,
W.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Parish of Johnston, (Q. C.) Nov. 6, 1844.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to inform you that the celebration of the Anniversary of Gunpowder Plot was duly celebrated at this place on the 5th inst. by the members of the Loyal Orange Association, at their Lodge Room, English Settlement. The proceedings of the evening commenced at 3 o'clock p. m. when Lodge No. 22, was formally opened.—After its close, and under the direction of Mr. Jonas Hoyt, a sumptuous repast was served by the assembled company, and a number of appropriate tunes played by the Band of the Lodge.—In the evening, the members met at a sumptuous repast; after the cloth was removed, "Church and State" was given from the Chair, and the Deputy Master, Mr. Richard Pearson then gave "the glorious, pious, and immortal memory of King William Third;" the Secretary, Mr. James Boyd, then proposed "the Duke of Wellington and our gallant countrymen who fought under him." The toasts were accompanied with proper Music by the Band, and the evening was spent in the most pleasing and satisfactory manner to all present. Much credit is due to the Master, Mr. John Hall; Mr. R. Pearson, and Mr. James Boyd, for the becoming manner in which they sustained the duties of their respective offices, and for their untiring exertions to bring together so numerous and respectable a band of truly loyal subjects. I am sir your obedient servant,

A FRIEND TO THE CAUSE.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOV. 29, 1844.

SAILOR'S HOME.—In our columns will be found an abridged Report of a most interesting Public Meeting, held at Liverpool on the 25th ult., for the purpose of establishing a "Sailor's Home," which will, we have no doubt, be read with attention by every inhabitant of this commercial city. The temptations to which they are exposed, and the numerous frauds practiced upon this easy-natured class of persons, are precisely the same in this city as Liverpool, but of course less extended; and we could wish that *our* Merchants would likewise come forward and rescue the poor sailor not only from a life of profanity and dissolution, but from the daily impositions practised upon him by the same class of individuals as are so aptly described by the Rev. Mr. M'NEILE in his fervid and impassioned address, which is of itself a master-piece of oratory—it goes directly to the heart, and could not have failed to arouse generous feelings in every one of his hearers. The meeting was numerously attended, and among the leading supporters of the project were many of the first merchants and shipowners of Liverpool.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Lecture season was commenced on Monday evening by a very excellent Address from Doctor ROBERT BAYARD, President of the Institute, before a very large audience. At the close of his lecture the Doctor gave notice of his determination to retire from his office as President, in consequence of a decision given by the Board of Directors in which he could not acquiesce. It is much to be regretted that any such difference should have occurred between the Directors and Dr. B., that the talents of that gentleman should be lost to the Institution.

The Rev. Mr. STEWART, will lecture this evening on History.

We have received the first number of the *New Brunswick Reporter*, published at Fredericton by Mr. James Hogg. It makes a very good appearance, and we cannot but wish the proprietor success.

The municipal elections at Montreal are about taking place, and it seems to be regretted by all the Editors that the election is made a political one.—The Montreal *Herald* says:—We beg to remind the Conservative Electors of the different Wards of the City, that it is necessary for them to see that their assessments are paid up, before the day of election, else they must lose their votes. No one is permitted to vote, who is not clear on the books of the Corporation, and there is no doubt the enemy will take advantage of any delinquency in this respect. Pay your taxes,—it is not only honest, but, at present, patriotic.

Melancholy Accident.—On Saturday night, while a young man named Forester, while attempting to go on board the ship St. John, lying in the harbour, fell from the vessel's side into the water, and before assistance could be rendered, he disappeared. It appears that he was taking a bell on board, which he had fastened around his neck, while ascending the ship's side, the weight of which caused him to sink more rapidly. He was a young man who was esteemed by all who knew him.—*New Brunswicker.*

BODY FOUND.—Picked up and interred in the Grave Yard at Grand Manan, on the 31st of October, the body of a man, about six feet long, stout built, and entirely naked, excepting a wrist band of blue cotton drilling, apparently belonging to a shirt or frock of that material. The body was but slightly bruised or disfigured.

NEW SHIP.—The *Premier Herald*, which arrived on Saturday from Halifax, brought in tow from Little Passage, a new ship of 314 tons, built by Messrs. Jones & Ruggles, for Mr. Thos Walker of this city.—*Courier.*

MESMERISM.—Last evening Mr. ADDISON gave a lecture on this subject to a crowded house. At the conclusion the lecturer performed numerous experiments on two boys. These, with the lecture, gave more general satisfaction than any hitherto given in St. John on this subject. Mr. A. was loudly applauded by the audience, who left the building apparently well satisfied both with the lecturer and the result of the experiments. The subject will be resumed on Thursday evening next, when new patients and experiments will be brought forward, which no doubt will prove highly interesting.

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"The works to be executed under this act are of a magnitude wholly unparalleled, I believe, in works of a similar description. They will comprise, in the first instance, a small tidal harbor of about *forty* acres, with sufficient water to admit vessels at all times of the tide at which they can cross the Victoria Bar—(hear.) Then there will be a harbour of refuge of 10 acres, with beaching ground of four or five acres extent devoted to the use of the trading craft of the river. Also a dock applied to the present uses and purposes of the town of Birkenhead. If these were the only objects in view, they would be most valuable and important. But there is to be an opening out of the tidal harbour by gates a vast extent, into a floating pool of one hundred and thirty acres, throughout the whole of which the water will be of such level, that the banks comprehending nearly 8,000 lineal yards, will be applicable to the purposes of wharfs and yards, landing-places, graving docks, warehouses, and all other accommodations necessary for a great mercantile harbour. When I contemplate the extent of these works—when I consider the important ulterior consequences which may result from this first initiatory measure—above all when I look at the extent of building which now clothes the banks of this pool around me and compare them with what the state of Birkenhead formerly was, I can scarcely believe myself to be in the land of reality. I have been told that about a century ago, at the time my worthy ancestor occupied the mansion now so worthily occupied by Sir Edward Cust, it was proved in a court of law that Birkenhead was not entitled to the name of village, town, or even hamlet, as it did not contain three inhabited houses. Whether this be true or not, this I know from the census presented to parliament, that in 1801, the number of houses only amounted to 16—that at the next census, in 1811, the number was increased by only one—that in 1821, that number was increased by three, only by three—that in the next ten years, to 1831, the increase was 409—that in 1841, the number of houses was 1500, and now I am informed, they amount to 2000—(hear, hear)—occupying an extent of street exceeding thirty miles. (Hear and cheers.) This I look upon as a case wholly unparalled in the annals of this country; and if among the number of persons whom I now address I see a citizen of the United States of America—that country so famous for raising rapid towns—I might even challenge him to bring any analogous instance from her annals."

TORONTO, Nov. 12.—"The most awful thunder storm we have ever experienced here, occurred on Monday morning about one o'clock. It was really terrific, and the citizens were greatly disturbed and alarmed by the suddenness and violence of the visitation. The rain fell in torrents, and considerable damage has been done by the lightning. The Pheasant Inn, on Queen street, kept by Mr. McCallum, was struck by the lightning and consumed, along with one or two other houses adjoining. We shall probably hear of further damage having been done on this occasion, in other parts of the country.

WELLAND CANAL.—This work has been continued with the usual vigour, and it may now be pronounced out of danger—the hollow coins are laid on every lock, ready for the reception of the gates, which will be hung this winter, and the navigation opened in the spring for the passage of all vessels from lake to lake of 26 feet beam and 224 in length from tafrail to knightheads.

We are happy to record another act of liberality in his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who has authorised the sale of his stock in the Welland canal, with the proceeds of which he intends to found a scholarship in King's college, Toronto.—*St. Catharine's Journal.*

The Millerites.—We learn that a body of Millerites encamped on Monday, in the vicinity of Phœnixville, and remained there during the nights of Monday and Tuesday, exposed to all the inclemency of the weather. The scenes at time was frightful. The shouts and screams of the women and children, together with the groans, lamentations and exclamations of the men—were calculated to excite feelings of deep commiseration for the wretched objects of delusion. Yesterday morning, two little children were found in the encampment, perfectly cold, stiff and dead. Many grown persons were also suffering severely, and the persons who reside in the neighbourhood, absolutely forced some of the females into their houses, with the object of saving their lives. Much misery and poverty will no doubt be the result of this delusion.

We learn also that large parties of these insane people were, during Monday and Tuesday, encam

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...NOTICE.

...) Nov. 6, 1844.

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The last *Liverpool Mail* contains a "Grand Illustrated Supplement" comprising the proposed suspension Bridge across the River Mersey, connecting Liverpool with the Cheshire shore, which if ever accomplished will be a stupendous work of art, of 1350 yards in length; and plates of the Birkenhead Festivities, commemorative of the laying the foundation stone of Docks to be built at that place.—The ceremonies were of the most extensive and imposing description. A Grand Banquet was given after the business of the morning, at which over 500 gentlemen were present, and the speeches on the occasion were of the most animating description. To close the festive scene, a ball was given at night, where all the fashionables both of Birkenhead and the neighbourhood assembled to celebrate the undertaking, which is got up on a most magnificent scale, and is correspondingly creditable to the people of the place.—The vastness of the work, and the rapid rise of the town, may be gathered from a part of Sir PHILIP EGERTON's speech on laying the first stone:—

"The works to be executed under this act are of a magnitude wholly unparalleled, I believe, in works of a similar description. They will comprise, in the first instance, a small tidal harbor of about forty acres, with sufficient water to admit vessels at all times of the tide at which they can cross the Victoria Bar—(hear.) Then there will be a harbour of refuge of 10 acres, with beaching ground of four or five acres extent devoted to the use of the trading craft of the river. Also a dock applied to the present uses and purposes of the town of Birkenhead. If these were the only objects in view, they would be most valuable and important. But there is to be an opening out of the tidal harbour by gates of vast extent, into a floating pool of one hundred and thirty acres, throughout the whole of which the water will be of such level, that the banks comprehending nearly 8,000 lineal yards, will be applicable to the purposes of wharfs and yards, landing-places, graving docks, warehouses, and all other accommodations necessary for a great mercantile harbour. When I contemplate the extent of these works—when I consider the important ulterior consequences which may result from this first initiatory measure—above all when I look at the extent of building which now clothes the banks of this pool around me and compare them with what the state of Birkenhead formerly was, I can scarcely believe myself to be in the land of reality. I have been told that about a century ago, at the time my worthy ancestor occupied the mansion now so worthily occupied by Sir Edward Cust, it was proved in a court of law that Birkenhead was not entitled to the name of village, town, or even hamlet, as it did not contain three inhabited houses. Whether this be true or not, this I know from the census presented to parliament, that in 1801, the number of houses only amounted to 16—that at the next census, in 1811, the number was increased by only one—that in 1821, that number was increased by three, only by three—that in the next ten years, to 1831, the increase was 409—that in 1841, the number of houses was 1500, and now, I am informed, they amount to 2000—(hear, hear)—occupying an extent of street exceeding thirty miles. (Hear and cheers.) This I look upon as a case wholly unparalled in the annals of this country; and if among the number of persons whom I now address I see a citizen of the United States of America—that country so famous for raising rapid towns—I might even challenge him to bring any analogous instance from her annals."

TORONTO, Nov. 12.—The most awful thunder storm we have ever experienced here, occurred on Monday morning about one o'clock. It was really terrific, and the citizens were greatly disturbed and alarmed by the suddenness and violence of the visitation. The rain fell in torrents, and considerable damage has been done by the lightning. The Pleasant Inn, on Queen street, kept by Mr. McCallum, was struck by the lightning and consumed, along with one or two other houses adjoining. We shall probably hear of further damage having been done on this occasion, in other parts of the country.

WELLAND CANAL.—This work has been continued with the usual vigour, and it may now be pronounced out of danger—the hollow coins are laid on every lock, ready for the reception of the gates, which will be hung this winter, and the navigation opened in the spring for the passage of all vessels from lake to lake of 26 feet beam and 224 in length from tuffrail to knightheads.

We are happy to record another act of liberality in his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who has authorised the sale of his stock in the Welland canal, with the proceeds of which he intends to found a scholarship in King's college, Toronto.—*St. Catharine's Journal.*

The Millerites.—We learn that a body of Millerites encamped on Monday, in the vicinity of Phœnixville, and remained there during the nights of Monday and Tuesday, exposed to all the inclemency of the weather. The scenes at time was frightful. The shouts and screams of the women and children, together with the groans, lamentations and exclamations of the men—were calculated to excite feelings of deep commiseration for the wretched objects of delusion. Yesterday morning, two little children were found in the encampment, perfectly cold, stiff and dead. Many grown persons were also suffering severely, and the persons who reside in the neighbourhood, absolutely forced some of the females into their houses, with the object of saving their lives. Much misery and poverty will no doubt be the result of this delusion.

We learn also that large parties of these insane people were, during Monday and Tuesday, encamped in a field on the Darby Road—at several points on the shores of the Schuylkill, on the banks of the Wissahiccon, and at other places near the city. In some cases they were without adequate provisions, while in most, they were without sufficient clothing. We are glad to learn, however, that in a number of instances, the delusion has partially subsided, and that the misguided victims have returned to their homes and places of business. It is hoped that any new attempt to mislead and deceive them, will be promptly checked by the authorities. The great body are no doubt sincere—but is it impossible that some rogues may have been among them, taking advantage of their weakness.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

John LaBontillier, Esq., of Peru, was declared on the 2nd inst. duly elected for Bonaventure.—The opposition majority in his favor was 11 over his opponent Mr. Hamilton, but the real majority is said to be 103, deducting Indians and other bad votes that had been polled.—*Quebec Gazette.*

HONEST SIGNS.—The Christian Witness (Boston) gives some interesting facts, in illustration of the silent but progressive influence of the Church upon surrounding sects in New England, as seen in the remarkable changes within the last few years in their mode of conducting public worship.

"It is now no uncommon thing," it says, "to see forms of prayer put forth by Presbyterians; while many Orthodox Congregational ministers are in the habit of occasionally incorporating some of the prayers from the Prayer Book into their public devotional exercises. Several societies of Unitarians now use a Liturgy; and we understand that one society of Congregationalists have signified to their minister their willingness that he should make use of such a Liturgy as he may think proper. We have been told, moreover, that an eminent Baptist clergyman has recently preached a sermon, wherein he recommended a responsive service. Now all this marvellous change is taking place in *New England*; the last place in our whole country where we should naturally expect to see such an evident inclination towards the services of the Episcopal Church."

Our contemporary mentions some other points in which the change has become even more general and not less striking. Thus, "clerical vestments are now worn by multitudes of non-Episcopal ministers;"—a better change still is, that "it is by no means uncommon to hear portions of both Old and New Testaments read each morning and noon;"—that "the Psalms of David are chanted by some of the denominations around us, with all precision and taste that distinguished the music in the Episcopal service." But what would most of all have checked their pious forefathers, is the information that these sons of the Pilgrims are introducing "the largest and most extensive organs!"

We unite in the hope expressed by the Witness, that these changes so recently and so suspiciously commenced, may continue until all 'meeting houses' become *Churches*; all the services of public worship become liturgical; all ministers become episcopalic in doctrine, and practice, and in authority; and all the people to whom they minister, good Christians and good churchmen."—*Banner of the Cross.*

Great Foot Race at New York.—There was much excitement in New York last week, in consequence of the great foot race, in which two celebrated English runners were to take part. About two o'clock the men who had entered for the three miles race, ranged themselves in front of the judges' stand.—They were four in number: Edwin Brown, Ambrose Jackson, [an English runner,] Fowl and Myers. The race was won by Jackson, in 16m. 16s. The purse in this race was $200—$50 to be given to the second man. Fowl received the $50.

At the expiration of half an hour, preparations were made for the grand race. The distance to be run was ten miles—$1200, thus divided: $750 to the first man in; $250 to the second; $150 to the third; $75 to the fourth, and 25 to the fifth.

Twelve runners started. Barlow, one of the English pedestrains came in first, receiving the first prize: Steeprock, the Indian, second; Greenhalgh, another of the English pedestrains, third; Gilderslieve, fourth. Barlow ran the ten miles in 54 minutes and 21 seconds, which is said to be the shortest time in which distance has ever been accomplished by the limbs of man. The Indian, Steeprock, ran most gallantly and was not more than 80 or 100 yards behind Barlow when the latter reached the winning post. During the running of the last three miles, the Indian gained at least 150 yards upon Barlow, and had the race been extended another mile would probably have been the winner. Greenhalgh ran in about 60 yards behind the Indian and about the same distance ahead of Gilderslieve.

Lord Normandy's Gun.—A correspondent 'down east,' has promised us a communication, for next week's publication, describing the *great secret* of Lord Normandy's *Pneumatic and spring non-recoil Gun*,—exhibited, experimented with, and of which a drawing and a few particulars are given in the "Illustrated London News" of the 26th Oct. last.

☞ The MAIL for England, to meet the sailing of the steamer *Britannia* from Halifax on the 3d of December, will be closed at the Post office in this city to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Married.

On the 15th instant, by the Rev. the Rector of this Parish, Mr. William Williamson, of this city, to Miss Ann Patterson of the Parish of Portland.

On the 28th instant, by the same, Mr. Aaron Jordan, of the parish of Carleton, to Miss Christie Ann Leighey, of the same place.

At Carleton, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. M. Pickles, Mr. William Suther, to Miss Isabella Stewart, both of the Parish of Westfield, King's County.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Abner Mercereau, Mr. James W. Peters, to Rebecca, second daughter of Mr. Munson H. Trecarton, all of the Parish of Kingston, (K.C.).

At Upham, (N.C.) on the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. Banning, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Mr. Hiram Stevens of Salisbury, to Miss Mary Johnson, of the former place.

At Sussex Vale, on Thursday, the 7th inst., by the Rev. G. M. Barrett, Dr. Daniel McLellan, of Shepody Westmoreland County, to Miss Isabella, youngest daughter of Mr. George G. Hayward, of Sussex Vale. On the same day, at the same place, by the same, Mr. Thomas Storey, to Miss Mary Ann Everghly, all of that place.

At Eastport, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. John Farley, Mr. Daniel Bryant, of the Parish of Saint Andrews, to Miss A. Kay, eldest daughter of Mr. Jacob Kay, formerly of St. John.

Died.

On Monday morning, Frances, aged 5 months, infant daughter of Mr. G. Morrisey.

Yesterday, at 2 o'clock, after a short illness, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Samuel Jordan, in the 45th year of her age, leaving a husband and 4 children to mourn their loss.—Mrs. J. was for many years a firm and consistent member of the Methodist Society, and was ever ready with her heart and hand to contribute to the alleviation of the distresses of the poor; an affectionate wife and tender mother; she will be long remembered by her relations and friends. Funeral will take place on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence in Carleton street.

This morning, at half past 7 o'clock, with a humble trust in the merits of her Saviour, Maria, wife of Mr. Theodore S. Harding, aged 33 years.—Her remains will be taken to Annapolis, N.S., for interment.

In London, on the 25th of Oct., Henry Seymour, Esq., of this city, Barrister at Law, and Surrogate Judge of Probate for the city and county of St. John.

On the 4th inst., at the residence of her son, Wilfred Fisher, Esq., at Grand Manan, Mrs. Esther Fisher, aged 87 years—proving, as she had long professed and believed, that death would be a victory to the faithful in Jesus, Lord of all.

At Newport, N. S., on the 22d inst., Mr. George Mosher, in the 74th year of his age.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, NOVEMBER, 23d—Barque Bristol, Maxwell, Waterford 35—Eaton & Kay, ballast. Perthshire, Drake, Hull, 42—John Robertson, ballast.

Brig Samuel, McLean, Whitehaven, 56—J. MacKay, ballast.

Steamer Herald, Brown, Halifax, passengers and merchandize.

24th—Barque John Boynton, McLean, Boston, ass'd cargo.

25th—ship Rose Wolfe, Hall, 74—J. Kirk, ballast.

Spoke, 15th Nov. lat. 42, 10 N. lon. 63, 20 W. Barque Lexington, from this port, for Liverpool, Lennahagow, Perry, London, 56—W. Hammond, ballast.

Brig British Queen, Walsh, Londonderry—order, ballast.

25th—schr. Mary Elizabeth, Melvin, Boston—ass'd cargo.

27th—schr. Olive, Jeffrey, New York, 5—L. H. Waterhouse, assorted cargo.

Ship Gilmour, Drysdale, Leith, 45—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Brigt. LeGrange, Fanning, Boston, 7—I. D. Andrews, apples.

CLEARED.

24—schr. Margaret, Stanwood, Halifax, fish—J. M. Hamilton.

25th—Brig Belle of Maitland, Lingley, Barbadoes, fish—J. & T. Robinson.

26th—Ship Margaret, Codner, Torquay, timber & deals—R. Rankin & Co; Brig Alexander, Gregory, Cork, timber & deals—J. Barber; schr. Charlotte, Vaughan, Boston, assorting.

27th—schr. Eliza Jane, Scott, Boston, assorted cargo—Master.

28th—ship Lady Falkland, Smith, Port Glasgow, timber—R. Rankin & co.

The New York shipping list is of opinion that the topmast, yards, blocks, &c. fallen in with by the Yojiomi, at Bermuda, supposed to have belonged to an American vessel, and marked on one of the blocks, "Aunt," belonged to the brig Ann, of Whitehaven, England, from St. Thomas, for St. John N. B., before reported abandoned 16th Sept.

The barque Bytown, Pye, from Liverpool, for Miramichi, laden with salt, 35 days out, was cast away on the Magdalen Islands, on the 8th inst.—Sixteen of the crew have arrived at Pictou.

The brig Agnes, Lines, from Miramichi, for New York, is missing. She left Arichat, N.S. on the 21st Sept., since which time she has not been heard of.

The barque Cyrus, Rose, from Quebec, for London, was lost at Portland, on the 4th inst., and the master and two of the crew were drowned.

CORK, Oct. 20—The Severn, Driscoll, of and from St. John, N.B., for Liverpool, with loss of rudder and sails. From the disabled state of the ship it would but for the zeal and exertions of the crew, have been necessary to abandon her: she was brought from 16 W., steered by the sails.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the President and Directors of the steamer *Nova Scotia*, are required to pay their respective amounts to the Agent, duly authorised to receive the same, without delay; and parties having demands against the said steamer, are requested to furnish their accounts for settlement to Mr. EDWARD W. GREENWOOD, Agent.

Nov. 18. JOSEPH SHAW, *President.*

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIE'S GIRL'S AND CHILDREN'S

Cheap Black Cloth Boots.

The subscriber has lately received per ship *Portland*, a splendid assortment of

LADIES' Misses,' and Children's Cheap Black CLOTH BOOTS;
Black and Drab Snow BOOTS;
Ladies', Misses' and Children's stout walking SHOES, etc.

☞ Further supplies daily expected.

Nov. 22. S. K. FOSTER.

Boards, Deals and Staves.

400M. Shipping PINE BOARDS, 100M. SPRUCE DEALS: Ash, Oak and Hardwood STAVES. For sale low for approved payment by JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

November 15, 1844.

Hollow Ware, Hardware, &c.

Just received per "St. Lawrence" and "Pearl" from Liverpool:

1,000 POTS, Ovens, Spiders, Griddles & steak Pans. 1 bale chalk Lines, 2 cases Augers, 20 casks Hardware, Tools, Hair-seating, Slates, Lamps and Lamp Glasses, Plated Candlesticks, Castors, &c. Rat and Fox Traps, Kettles Saucepans, Coal scuttles and Dust Pans, Tacks & Brads, Chair Web, Harness and Coffin Mounting, Coffin, Window and Sash Cords, 6 doz. long handled Frypans, 11 cwt. Wire assorted, 6 doz. shovels, 1 case best cast Steel 1¼ x 5-8; 1 cask Borax, 20 bags and casks Ox and Horse Nails. 823 Rolls sheet Iron to be manufactured into CUT NAILS. A further supply of Birmingham Goods daily expected.

Nov. 15. THOS. R. GORDON.

TO LET,

THE unexpired Lease of Eight Years from the 1st May next, of those pleasantly situated Premises known as the ***Tea Gardens,*** with about Five Acres of LAND attached, being about one mile from the City of Saint John. The scenery is very fine, commanding a view of the harbour and city. The above premises would suit a Merchant, or a man of business as a country residence, being but a few minutes drive from the Ferry Landing.—Please apply to R. AVERY,

Oct. 11. *on the Premises.*

Sugar.

12 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.—Received ex schr. 'Lavinia Clarke,' from Halifax.—For sale by.

Oct. 18. J. R. CRANE.

Block Tin.

JUST Received 6 Cwt. BLOCK TIN.

Oct. 11. THOS R. GORDON.

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

August 9. ARCH'BD. HEGAN.

29th November, 1844.

The subscriber has received per schr. *Eliza Jane, John Boynton*, and other recent arrivals, the following Goods, viz:

50 DOZEN CORN BROOMS—a superior article; 20 do. Brushes;
40 Bags Java and Cuba COFFEE;
10 Kegs Epsom SALTS;
5 Dis. Liquorice Ball; 12 dozen Jute Mats;
60 Packages Soda, Sugar and Butter Biscuit;
2 Tierces Saleratus; 5 do RICE;
Filberts, Hickory and Walnuts, soft shell Almonds and shelled ditto.; Beans, Peas, Bed Cords, &c.

In Store.—40 Boxes Tobacco PIPES.—all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

Livery Stable.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the Public that he still continues to keep on hand for Hire, Horses either for Saddle or Harness, with Sleighs, Waggons, Stages, &c., and will be prepared at all times to furnish his customers in the best style and on the lowest terms, by application at his establishment, corner of Leinster and Carmarthen street, rear of St. Malachi's Chapel.

Nov. 29. HENRY AUSTIN.

New-Brunswick Auxiliary

BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE subscribers to the Bible Society, and the Friends of Bible Circulation are respectfully informed that the ANNUAL MEETING of the New-Brunswick Auxiliary will take place (D. V.) on the Evening of 19th prox., at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute.

Nov. 29. JAMES PATERSON, *secretary*

A STEAMER

WILL leave every Saturday Evening for *Digby and Annapolis*, and for *Eastport* on Wednesdays—throughout the Winter.

Nov. 29, 1844. JAMES WHITNEY.

Evening Classes

OF THE

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Evening Classes at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute will be resumed on Monday Evening 2d December, and will continue for a term of Four Months, under the charge of the Rev. J. G. MACGREGOR, as Principal, and Mr. WM. ANDERSON, as Assistant Teacher.

Terms of Instruction for the Term will be as follows:—

Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	10s.
Ditto and, Geography, Grammar and Mathematics,	12s. 6d.
Ditto and the Classics,	15s.

A Lecture will be delivered to the school monthly by the Principal, on Mechanical Philosophy.

Tickets of admission to be had as usual at the Library of the Institute.

By order of the school committee.

J. W. LAWRENCE, *Rec. secy.*

Nov. 29, 1844.

Mechanics' Institute.

THE Members of the Institute and others are respectfully informed that the SEASON TICKETS for the course of Lectures to be delivered in the evening series now in progress, will have to be given up on Monday evening.

Nov. 22. J. W. LAWRENCE, *R. Sec'y.*

No. 2, King street.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, OILS, GLASS, &c. &c.

The subscribers have received per ships *Lady Caroline* and *Portland* from London, and *Grampian* from Liverpool, their Fall supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, STORES, and PERFUMERY.—Also—

108 CWT. Brandram's White Lead;
26 casks Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL;
15 bags black sifted PEPPER;
6 *cases Lescher & son's No. 1* STARCH;
2 casks Hemp and Canary SEED.

—IN STORE—

24 barrels LAMP BLACK;
13 M. feet Window Glass, assorted sizes;
Casks PUTTY and WHITING;
8 bbls. Bright Varnish and Spirits of Turpentine,
12 cwt. Saleratus;
29 barrels Winter strained, Refined Whale, Porpoise, Pale seal, and Olive OILS;
6 bbls. *Coburn's* EXTRA LARD OIL, for Winter use; 9 tons Logwood, Redwood, and Fustic.

Oct. 25. PETERS & TILLEY.

No. 4, Dock-Street,

November 8, 1844.

Received by the brig St. Lawrence, from Liverpool, an assortment of

HARDWARE, Ironmongery, &c., consisting of LOCKS, Hinges, Saws, Coffee Mills, enamelled Saucepans, Counter weighing Machines, Glue Kettles, Brass Stair Rods & Eyes, Socket & Plate Castors: Cut Tacks; Men's & Boys Skates; Bench Planes, Dog Chains, &c.

In Store:

5 rolls Sheet Lead; 30 casks Nails, assorted; 10 bags Spikes; 6 dozen Hay and Manure Forks; 150,000 Wrought Brads, ass'd sizes; 50,000 Pump Tacks 12 to 30 oz.

☞ *As the subscriber is about to change his present business, he offers the above Goods for sale at cost and charges, for Cash or approved paper.* 4i

THOMAS G. BARR

Axes! Axes!!

On Consignment per schooner Fame, from Philadelphia:

6 CASES superior Cast Steel AXES, ground and Polished.

Nov. 15. THOS. R. GORDON.

COALS.

THE Subscriber has Yarded Orrel COAL, which he offers at 30s. per chaldron, and common House and Grand Lake Blacksmith COALS, at equally low rate.

Nov. 15. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

OCTOBER 4, 1844.

WINTER GOODS.

Per *Canmore* from Glasgow, *Lady Caroline* from London, *Thetis, Samuel, Satellite* and *British American* from Liverpool, a general assortment of ***Seasonable Goods,*** comprising:

BROAD CLOTHS, Pilots, Beaver, Cassimeres, Doeskin, Buckskin, Kersey & Tweeds; Fancy COATINGS in every variety;
Orleans, Saxony, Parisians, and Lustre Cloths;
Blankets, Flannels, Serges and Kerseys;
Carpeting and Rugs; Worsted and Yarns;
Printed Cottons; Shirting Stripes;
Ticks; Velvets; Moleskins, and Linings;
Men's HATS; Ladies' Boots and SHOES;
MUFFS, BOAS, and CAPES;
Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Gimps & Fringes, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Shawls, Handkerchiefs; Stocks and Scarfs.

☞ The whole of which are offered at the very lowest market prices, for cash only.

W. G. Lawton.

ALMANACKS for 1845.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE *"Merchant's and Farmer's Almanack"* for 1845, containing besides the usual information, a choice selection of reading matter; an Equation of Time Table, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail.

11th oct. WM. L. AVERY.

The New London

Clothing Warehouse,

AND GENERAL OUTFITTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

Water-Street, No. 3.

Has received per 'Lady Caroline,' 'Portland,' and other late arrivals from London, part of their Fall Supply of *Fashionable CLOTHING*, consisting of—

BEAVER and Pilot COATS and PANTS;
Pants, of do. do. do.;
Superfine Black Dress and FROCK COATS;
A large Stock of Hosiery suitable for the season;
A General assortment of Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, HATS, Caps, Boots and Shoes, *Real* Mackintosh Garments, latest cut, and a large stock of Cloths and Trimmings, with One Thousand other small wares, too tedious to mention,—selling, of course, ***Cheap for Cash!***

☞ SAM. GARDNER feels thankful to his numerous friends for their past patronage, and begs for a further continuance of their support under the new Firm of

Sam. Gardner & co.

St. John, Nov. 8, 1844.

C. & WM. H. ADAMS

Have received per recent arrivals from Great Britain, part of their usual assortment of HARDWARE, &c. consisting of:—

550 BAGS Cut and Wrought NAILS;
200 Kegs SPIKES, 3½ to 10 inch, Diamond and Rose Head;
120 tons *Rock's* best and common IRON, well assorted; 83 bundles sheet IRON;
50 boxes TIN—IC, IC, IX, IXX,
200 kegs SHOT, assorted; 30 kegs & 10 kegs Horse and Ox NAILS; 1 cask London Borax;
2 cases *Hoole & Co's GANG MILL SAWS*, 5 and 5½ feet
1 case *Hoole & Co's* **Circular Saws**, 22 and 24 inch,
40 dozen *Hoole & Co's* MILL FILES,
20 bundles sleigh shoe STEEL,
BLISTER STEEL & SPRING STEEL,
3 casks TEA KETTLES and SAUCE PANS,
3 bales IRON WIRE, [Window,
21 pieces Wove Wire for Mills, sieves, and
2 cases Japanned Coal scoops and Hods,
144 doz Hair and wire Hollow & sieves, ass'd,
Hook and eye, Plate, Venetian, shutter, Butt, H. H.T., strap, Table and brass Butt Hinges; Iron and brass, Mortice and Rim LOCKS, Folding door Mortice Locks; Chest, cupboard, till, trunk and Pad Locks; Dog, letter and Jack CHAINS; brass Cabin Hooks; Table catches; Window blind Pulleys and Roller Ends; Socket and Trencher Castors; Door Bolts, Rappers, &c.; Brass and Pewter Cocks; coach Wrenches; screws; Lead and cooks' Ladles; sleigh Bells; Horse Brushes; Whip thongs; curry combs; brass Rabbit and other Wire; Hatches; Harness, &c. GRINDSTONES; hoe and short handled Frying Pans; Scrubbing, spoke, Deck, counter, White-wash and Hearth BRUSHES; counter SCALES and WEIGHTS; spittoons; sheet Lead; STOVES; Fox and Rat Traps; Augurs; Anvils; Vices, &c. &c. &c.

15 doz. Iron and steel SHOVELS, square point,
40 doz. Iron and steel point socket SHOVELS.

DAILY EXPECTED:—

Camp Ovens; Harness and Coffin MOUNTING; TOOLS; an assortment of Pocket and Table CUTLERY, &c. &c. &c.

November 22. 1844.

Hersfall & Sheraton

Have just received per schr. 'Aleda' from Boston:

60 BALES COTTON BATTING;
A large assortment of ***India Rubber Shoes***—in all sizes.

November 8.

Printing Paper, Cotton Batting, &c. &c.

"Ne Plus Ultra"

TWENTY Reams PRINTING PAPER; 30 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;
30 Reams WRAPPING PAPER;
4 Bales COTTON BATTING;
5 Chests SOUCHONG TEA.
BRUSHES, Clothes PINS, COMBS assorted, &c. &c. &c. Also—

3,000 Pieces Paper Hangings.

For sale Cheap, by JOHN LEITCH.

Oct 18. *Prince William street*

IRON, STEEL, &c.

E. L. JARVIS is now receiving a large and well assorted supply of IRON, STEEL, NAILS, SPIKES, &c. &c.

Also—A consignment of CAS'S **Tools** of various descriptions.

North Market Wharf. Nov. 1, 1841.

City Clothing Store,

SOUTH SIDE of the MARKET SQUARE.

The subscriber has received, per recent arrivals, from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, an extensive assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of—

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, *KERSEYS*, Buckskins and Doeskins;
Wool Blue and Drab CLOTHS, PILOTS;
Double and single width TWEEDS, Moleskins, Cantoons, &c.
Red, Blue, Yellow and White FLANNELS;
Velvet, Satin, silk, Valencia and Cashmere *VESTING*;
Superfine Dress and Frock **Coats**, different colours and most fashionable styles;
Superfine, fine, Beaver & Pilot Cloth JACKETS, all colours;
PANTALOONS, of Cassimere, Broad cloth, Doeskin, Buckskin, Tweed, satinett, Moleskin, Cantoon, Drill, Duck, canvas, &c.
VESTS, in Velvet, satin, silk, Valencia, Thibet, cassimere, Broad cloth, Beaver and Pilot cloth, of all shapes and sizes;
Beaver and Pilot cloth COATS, in Taglioni, Chesterfield, Down the Road, and Frock styles, all colours.—a most extensive and fashionable assortment;
White shirts, with Linen collars and Bosoms;
Shirt collars and Fronts, all Linen;
Regatta and heavy striped Shirts;
Lambswool shirts, Drawers, stockings, socks, &c.
Carpet Bags; Braces, Gloves and Hosiery;
Rose and Whitney Blankets, counterpanes, &c.
Black and coloured silk HANDKERCHIEFS;
Fur, cloth, sealet, and Glazed CAPS;
Glengarry and Scotch Bonnets;
HATS, in Beaver, Gossamer and Felt;
Ditto, Oil cloth covered, India Rubber varnished—guaranteed water proof;
Umbrellas; Trunks; Guns; Watches, Jewellery, &c. &c.

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING and OUTFITS;
Monkey, Pea, Reefing, Pilot and Beaver cloth JACKETS;
PANTS, Beaver and Pilot;
Red, Blue and White Serge and Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS;
OIL SUIT CLOTHING (a superior article).

With every other article in the Outfitting line suitable for all climates, and will be sold at the lowest possible price, for CASH ONLY.

JOHN ANDERSON.

N. B. As the principal part of the above mentioned *Clothing* are made by Workmen in the establishment (the Tailoring rooms being immediately over the store), and cut to the Latest Fashion by a Foreman of first rate abilities, Persons wishing to purchase, will find it to their advantage to call, and on inspection can see that they are much superior to the slop made clothing brought to this market: or they can select the cloth, and have any garment made to order in twelve hours' notice.

Nov. 1. J. A.

WANTED—An Apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Nov. 15.

Mens' Youths' and Boys' Strong

Boots, Bootees and SHOES.

THE Subscriber has lately received a very large assortment of *Mens' Youths' and Boys' Strong* BOOTS, BOOTTEES and SHOES Warranted of the very best qualities, which he is now selling off at a reduction of

TWENTY PER CENT.

from former prices, so that the whole LOT may be cleared off before the season is past which requires the use of strong BOOTS, &c.

FARMER'S & Families residing in the country are particularly requested to call and examine the *GOODS*, before making their purchase, as they may be certain of getting a good ARTICLE, at a very cheap rate.

S. K. FOSTER.

"Ne Plus Ultra"

ORNAMENTAL HAIR CUTTING

and Curling Saloon.

W. F. BROOKS respectfully informs the Public, that his establishment has lately undergone a thorough alteration and repair, and is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation and comfort of his customers.—Intending not to be surpassed by any of his profession, and a strict attention to business, hopes to merit a share of patronage.

WIGS on hand and made order in a fashionable and superior manner.

Ladie's Curls and Frizettes always on hand.

November 8.

NEW GOODS

Just Received by

HORSFALL & SHERATON,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

Per Thomis and Samuel, a part of their Fall supply of British and Foreign Dry Goods—the remainder of their extensive and well assorted stock daily expected:

TWILLD and Plain CASHMERES; Orleans, Britannia and Cobourg Cloths;
Black and coloured silk and cotton VELVETS;
400 pieces rich French and English Bonnet and Cap Ribbons;
Gloves and Hosiery;
Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers;
Laces, Edgings Blonde and Netts;
Thibet, Cashmere & silk Shawls & Handkerchfs
Woollen and Cloth, do. do.
Gala Plaid, Lambs Wool and saxony Cloaking;
Satin Turcs, fig'd and plain Silks;
French and English Stays;
Flannels, Kerseys and Baizes;
Carpetings, Druggetts, and Hearth Rugs;
White and coloured Counterpanes;
Black and coloured superfine CLOTHS;
Buckskins, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Fancy Trowserings;
Satin, Velvet, Valencia and Cashmere Vestings;
Linens, Lawns, Dispers and Hollands;
Table Cloths and Covers;
Toilet Covers and Towels;
Ginghams and Hemespuns;
Printed Grey and White Cottons and Cambrics;
Fringes, Gimps Cords and Tassels;
Small wares, Tailor's Trimmings, &c. &c.

September 20, 1844.

FALL GOODS.

Just received by **John Hastings,** at his store in Prince William street, per ships *Satellite, Grampian*, and *British American*, from Liverpool, a large and varied assortment of Goods, suitable for the season, which he offers for sale at the lowest

RESTORE THE COUNTRY—REVIVE THE ORANGEMEN.

"EXPERTI SUMUS DEBEMUS."

Cheer on, King Dan!—yell out, ye wolf'bred hounds!
Ye quibblers, ply your *cant!*—ye fools, your pen!
Your *cavings are to us but empty sounds*—
They cannot pierce the breasts of honest men;
For *such there are*—though few—yet doubly brave
To guard those blessings "Glorious William" gave!
Strive on ye, too, by some called, falsely, "friends,"
Ye *Protestants*, who *pander* to the Pope!
But rather do we stamp ye "subtle fiends!"
Whose anti-Christian madness must have scope
Till prophecy, fulfilled, shall bring your doom,
And Rome and you both share one common tomb!
Ye rotten sheep! who scorn that holy care
Which fain would save the yet untainted lambs!
Ye "hypocrites," who "strain at" Heav'nly fare,
And "swallow" all that human folly crams!
Go!—sell "your birthright" for the Popish "mess"
That fish-flesh "pottage" Priests alone can dress!
But think not that the Bible's hallowed page
Will lose one line by all your treacherous arts!
Twill triumph yet through every clime and age,
Though fritter'd now to fifty thousand parts,
Surviving, as we got it, pure, and proof
'Gainst Earth's rash hand, and Hell's destroying hoof!

From time to time, with jealous eyes we've seen
Our Church and State go tottering to decay—
The "Blow" was struck to hoist the flag of "Green"
Ten mitred heads denounced—and swept away—
And, yielding to the cry of self bound slaves,
One blow let loose "eight million" Jesuit knaves!
Ah, Peel—thy mischief-*manufacturing* brain
Did half contrive the woof that curtains truth!
Rank infidelity pollutes its grain—
Its tinsel dazzles age—its "Scarlet" youth;
But He who rent the temple's veil in twain,
Will raise him *arms* to do the like again:
Rouse "Arthur"—think on Dungan's Castle-hall,
And own the spot where dawned thy childhood's days!
The native shamrock from beneath its wall,
Would not disgrace thy wreath of foreign bays!
Then rouse! retrieve thy grievous errors past,
And stand thy country's real friend at last!

Or art thou too far gone on ruin's road
To stay thy march, and boldly "call a halt?"
We know thy charger feels another's goad;
But still thy bridle-hand is much in fault;
Then rein him in! sit fast! nor fear thy seat—
O! Ulster's *Guards* will cover thy retreat!
Alas! alas! we doubt this will not be—
To other leaders must "the Faithful" turn—
If Wellington refuse, there's Winchilsea!
Or, nearer home, try Roden! Farnham, Erne,
O'Neill, or Verner!—men whose priceless fame
Bear no such taint as Brownlow's titled name!
Then stand ye forth at once, "ye great and good!"
Unfurl that banner that affrighted James!
You'ves men who'll carry it through field and flood,
And move than lives grudge Bibles to the flames—
Unfurl it in "The Lodge"—if not the sky—
'Twill serve *at present there* to mister by.
There let it flaunt!—but not for that vile herd
Who wait like hirelings round about "*A Court*"
Not yet for those who barter God's own Word—
Nor those who chop and change as if for sport;
No, no, good Sirs! it need not waive for you—
To reach our "*Standard*," men must prove them true.

Of renegades Heav'n knows we've seen enough—
Lay, clerical, and lordly—low and high—
Yet still the land has souls of sterling stuff,
Whom fear can move not, or corruption buy—
Who smile—let lies and flattery work their worst—
And "Daniel" drink Boyne water till be burst!
Your "Tories" *now* are "Whigs" in all but name—
Your "Brunswickers" no sooner lived than died;
"*Conservatives*" have played "*a losing game*"—
For parties always yield whom foes divide;
The Orange' is the only true control
That e'er kept hands link'd up with heart and soul!
From the low cot it reached almost the throne!
From the stout yeoman to the Royal "York!"
Its proud parade has all been quite forgone;
But *safety needs* "the system" back to work;
Then, Roden! call your host, and see what aid
Will ran to join you in a new crusade!
But leave no longer to mere chance relief;
Those rights were pledged as "Brethren" to protect!
Oh! when was such a Band without a Chief!
Oh! when did virtue meet so much neglect!
Then rouse ye, one and all! our cause is just—
Our God defend us—and succeed we must!

*The will be news to those who don't know that Dungan Castle, county Meath, is the birthplace of Wellington.

Dublin Mail.

ENOUGH FOR ALL.—We have in these islands, at this moment more than forty-six millions of acres in cultivation, besides fifteen millions more, capable of yielding food, but not yet subjected to the plough. Now, even as ploughed land, merely, every acre will yield more than sufficient food for two persons; so that here ought to be sustenance for ninety millions of people; but on taking a closer view, we find that by the use of the spade, and allowing for the growth of luxuries, "on the most moderate calculation, Great Britain and Ireland are capable of maintaining in ease and affluence, one hundred and twenty millions of inhabitants" Said we not truly, then, that the land which God has given us "is a good land and a large?" and may we not be thankful (rather than alarmed) that, since 1801, our population has advanced from seventeen millions to more than twenty-six millions?—*Remedies for the Perils of the Nation.*

HARDWARE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Grateful for past favours under the firm of *Thomas Sandall & Co.*, would inform his friends and the public that the business will in future be carried on, on his own account, at the old stand, where he now offers for sale at exceeding low prices for satisfactory payments, the following Goods, viz:—

CUTLERY—in ivory, buck horn haft Knives and Forks; pen, pocket, and Jack Knives, Scissors, Razors; butcher, shoe, putty, and oyster Knives.

BRITANNIA METAL WARE—in four and six quart Urns, richly mounted with silver Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowls, Cream Jugs; do. do.; Lamps, Candlesticks, Castors, Egg Stands, &c. &c.

PLATED WARE—in Castors, Cake Baskets, Waiters, Toast Racks, Coasters, Snuffers, Trays, Candlesticks, Forks, Tea & Table Spoons, &c. &c.

FANCY GOODS—Writing & Dressing Cases, in leather, mahogany & rosewood; Ladies' Companions, Work Boxes, &c. &c.

IRONMONGERY—Brass and Iron chest, till, pad & trunk locks; iron rim, mortice, dead, circular, bolt, sash & stock Locks; Chest, T, strap, HL, butt, hook and eye, plate, London & Venetian Blind Hinges; Brass & Iron Wood screws; smiths' Bellows, Vices and Anvils; cast and Blister steel, Ploughshare Moulds and Plough Plating; Wire Cloth; Long and short-handled Fry Pans; Dust Pans, Cinder sifters. Curled Hair, Hair Cloth;

GUNS, PISTOLS, Percussion Caps, Nipples, Wad Cutters, shot pouches and Belts, Blasting and sportsmen's Powder; SHOT, Shoe Thread, Tea Trays and Waiters; Clasp and Rose Nails, from 3d'y to 6d'y; Boat Nails, Ox and Horse Nails, SPIKES, &c. Rowland's MILL SAWS, Eliptic Springs, &c.

Just received per "Pearl," from Liverpool:
1 Cask Circular Saws, from 13 to 30 inches, of the most approved American pattern;
1 Case MILL SAWS, from 5½ to 7 feet;
1 Cask Mill saw FILES, H saw ditto, Whip, Clock & Watchmaker's & Dentists' Files, &c.

THOMAS SANDALL.
Aug 30. *No. 3, Water Street.*

JUST PUBLISHED,

SELECT portions of the New Version of the PSALMS, *for every Sunday throughout the year, with the principal* FESTIVALS & FASTS *for the use of Parish Churches*—with Hymns for particular occasions. To which is added such parts of the CHURCH SERVICE as is usually chaunted.—Selected by the Rev. E. W. D. GRAY.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by
WM. L. AVERY

N. B. A liberal discount made to Clergymen who purchase for the use of Choirs.
September 13, 1844.

Temiscouta House.

CHARLOTTE STREET, SAINT JOHN.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the above mentioned commodious and well situated HOTEL, for the accommodation of permanent and transient company.

This HOTEL being situated in a pleasant and business part of the City—it not being five minutes walk to any of the Banks, the Post Office, or the principal places of business, that it renders it a desirable stopping place for travelling and commercial gentlemen. And having formerly carried on a similar business in a different part of the Province, and consequently understanding everything that pertains to the management of a first-rate HOTEL, he hopes a discerning public will give him a share of their patronage.

Every delicacy procurable in the market constantly on hand, and the most experienced cooks engaged.

Travelling gentlemen can also be accomodated with the *best* stabling the City can afford, the subscriber having lately erected stabling sufficient to accomodate thirty six horses. Steady hostlers are always in attendance.

Aug. 23. CHARLES YERXA.

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.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION OFFICE,

18, Cornhill, London,

(Opposite the Royal Exchange.)

P. L. SIMMONDS, *in returning thanks to his numerous Friends, and the Colonial Public in general, for the large share of patronage and support which he has received during the past six years; takes leave to inform them, that in consequence of the rapid influx of business from all parts of the world and the great portion of his time which has hitherto been occupied by the editing and publication of the Colonial Magazine, he has taken into partnership* Mr. FRANCIS CLOWES, *a gentleman of first rate talent and respectability, and that the business will be henceforward carried on under the Firm of Simmonds & Clowes; and he respectfully solicits for the Firm that continued share of patronage and support which it will be their earnest endeavour to merit by promptitude, untiring energy, continued zeal, and moderate charges.*

Simmonds & Clowes, as General Agents and Commission Merchants, *beg leave to acquaint the Colonial public, that they are now ready to receive Orders for supplies of any kind and quantity, and goods of every description, of first-rate quality, at the very lowest market prices of the day, and to transact business upon the most liberal terms, provided they are previously furnished with funds or drafts at either long or short dates, or a reference to some London or Liverpool house for payment.*

Simmonds & Clowes will continue to receive consignments of Merchandize, to be sold on commission, and upon the receipt of the bills of lading, will accept drafts at three months for two-thirds of the amount. Consignments entrusted to their care will meet with every possible dispatch in their disposal, and the Sales be conducted with the greatest attention to the interests of the Consigner.

An extensive knowledge of general business, and the experience of so many years as Colonial Agents *in London, coupled with promptitude, attention, and judgement, will, they trust, enable them to give satisfaction to those who may favour them with their commands.*

☞ *In consequence of the extensive correspondence of the Firm, they have to request that all Letters may be post paid.*

SPRING GOODS.

Received per "Lady Sale," from Glasgow, and Pawpe, from Liverpool:

BALES of Indigo Blue and White COTTON WARPS; Do. Grey & White Cottons;
Do. Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Do. Two blue Cottons;
Do. superior CLOTHS CASSIMERES, and Fancy Buck and DOE SKINS;
Do. Printed and Plain Moleskins; [plain;
Do. Red and White FLANNELS, twill'd and
CORDAGE—assorted, from 6 thread to 5 inch, tarred and white;
CANVAS, Osnaburgh, and Rugging,
Casks Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
Vitriol, Whiting, Red and Yellow Ochre;
Hhds. and Tierces LOAF SUGAR;
BOT. 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.

INDIA RUBBERS.

Just received at Foster's SHOE STORES—

1440 PAIRS Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's INDIA RUBBER Over Shoes, from the very best to the cheapest description; among which is a most excellent article in the form of a *Buskin*, intended to be worn next the foot. *Also, per steamer Herald.*

2000 Rolls PAPER HANGINGS, from 7½d. to 1s. 20th Sept., 1844—6i.

Pickles, Sauces, Ketchup, Mustard, Seidlitz Powders & Perfumery.

50 CASES assorted PICKLES, Mushroom KETCHUP, Durham Mustard, Patent Seidlitz Powders, PERFUMERY, &c. For sale by.
Sept. 20. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

September 13th.

The Subscriber has received per recent arrivals:—

50 BOXES and 30 qr. Boxes best Muscatel Raisins, Also, 25 Firkins prime Cumberland BUTTER. All which are offered for sale cheap for Cash.
Sept 13. ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

Campbelton Whiskey.

Now Lading Ex "Lady Sale" from Greenock:

3 PUNCHEONS very superior Campbelton WHISKEY, For sale by
Sept. 20. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

SAINT JOHN CLOTHING MART,

Water-street.

The subscriber has just received his FALL SUPPLY of WINTER CLOTHS and READY MADE CLOTHING—consisting of:

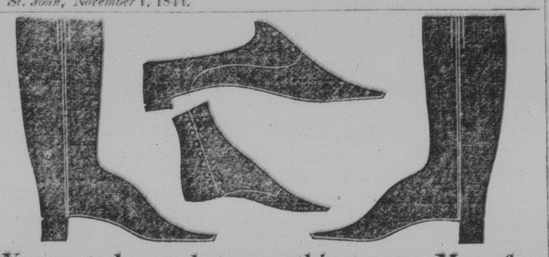
TWELVE Cases and Bales of West of England superfine, Diamond, and plain Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS—in blue, brown, olive, and London mixtures;
Superfine BROAD CLOTHS of various colours, textures and fabrics;
Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, Kersey, Tweeds, &c. &c.

10 Bales READY MADE CLOTHING—consisting of—
Superfine Frock and Dress COATS—various colours and latest styles;
Do. fine and superfine Beaver, Pilot, Kersey, Duffield and Flushing, in the most fashionable styles; Do. Reefing, Pea and Monkey JACKETS;
Do. superfine Dress JACKETS—in various colours;
400 Pairs of PANTALOONS—of fine and superfine Broad Cloth, Beaver, Pilot, Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweed, and Rifle Cloth;
300 VESTS—in silk, velvet, satin, valentia, cloth, cassimere, tweed, &c. &c.
Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers; Plain and Rib'd do.; blue, red, and white Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS;
White Shirts—with linen necks and breasts; Do. regatta and striped gents. fancy Neck Ties and Stocks; black and col'd Silk Handkerchiefs;
Water proof COATS and CAPES; Travelling Bags and Trunks;
Boy's Tunic Frocks and suit; blue, white, and red Flannel, plain & twil'd;
2 Cases of Fur and Cloth CAPS; 1 Do. Silk and Beaver HATS;
India Rubber, glazed and felt HATS! Pocket Knives and Combs;
Brushes, Razors, Shaving Boxes, and a great variety of Hosiery.
SEAMEN'S CLOTHING—of every description—suitable for all climates;
Blankets, Counterpanes, and Rugs, Mattrasses, Hammocks,
Oil Skin Suits; Watches, Jewellery, Guns, Pistols, &c. &c.
Selling off cheap for Cash.

☞ Gentlemen leaving their orders and selecting their Cloth, will have them executed at the shortest notice on reasonable terms.

F. NEILL.

St. John, November 1, 1844.



Warranted equal to anything ever Manufactured.

JOHN A. MAGEE,

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.

SPIKES, &c.

C. & W. H. Adams have received ex *New Zealand:—*

130 BAGS rose head Ceiling SPIKES, 4 to 10 inch:
130 Bags Diamond head Deck do. ditto;
12 superior Blacksmiths' ANVILS, well assorted;
12 Do. ditto VICES.
sept. 10, 1844.

Sugar, Tea, Canvas, &c.

Just received ex schr. *Emily*, from Halifax:

27 HHDS. Bright SUGAR;
10 Chests Congou TEA.
—ALSO—
120 Bolts Gourock CANVAS,—ex ship *Thetis*, from Liverpool—For sale by
Sept. 6. J. R. CRANE.

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 Hucksback;
Black, Colored and Fancy VELVETS;
A large lot of Fancy TROUSERING, *Vestings* and Buttons;
Satinet, 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.

To Retailers.

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

Please call and see.

JAMES NETHERY.
November 17.

Port and Madeira Wine, Cognac Brandy, Geneva, Corks, &c.

Ex "Lady Caroline" from London:

2 PIPES superior PORT WINE;
1 pipe
2 hhds. } "MADEIRA WINE."
4 qr.-casks
20 hhds. Cognac BRANDY, (Martell's)
4 do. Pale do do.; 4 casks wine corks, &c.
15 hhds Pale GENEVA, (*Schiedam.*)
For sale by
Sept. 20. RANNEY, STURDEE, & CO.

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.

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

Iron, Tin, and Spikes.

No. 2, North Market Wharf.

C. & W. H. ADAMS have just received per *ship Satellite*, from Liverpool:

91 TONS common IRON, bolt and bar, well assorted;
44 boxes best TIN, IC, DC, IX, IXX, DX;
86 bags Diamond SPIKES.

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 ¾ 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 18 inch; Sheet Block & ZIN; Block Tin, IC, IX CB, and DX. Tin of superior quality; Iron, Brass and Copper Wire; Wire bolt 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 caskep utilery, Ivory, Buck and common haft
1 case ;lated Candlesticks, Snuffers, cake Baskets, &c. Castors' Toast Racks, Coasters;
2 casks New pattern Britannia Metal Ware, (best quality, ornamented with silver.)
Hot vater 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 squeezers, Door scrapers, Hair, Floor Cloth; Paint, scrub, curriers 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.

STAVES, &c.

40 M. ASH Hhd. STAVES; 10 do. Oak do.; 20 Cords LATHWOOD;
100 Barrels PORK; 50 do. BEEF; For sale low by
Aug. 23. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

The Subscribers are now receiving the following

NEW GOODS,

From London by the ship Lady Caroline:

50 CHESTS FINE CONGO TEA,
3 Hogsheads of Lozenby's Pickles, Sauces and Fruits,
10 Hogsheads LOAF SUGAR,
21 Hogsheads Crushed Sugar,
100 Kegs Best WHITE LEAD, 1 Hhd. PUTTY,
2 cases Florence OIL,
1 case Orange, Lemon and Citron PEEL,
30 boxes Finest *SPERM CANDLES*,
1 case Wax Tapers and Candle Ornaments.

From Liverpool by the Ship Grampian:

30 kegs S. F. and D. S. F. Mustard,
20 kegs Ground Ginger, 1 case spanish Chocolate,
1 case Soluble COCOA,
5 chests Hall's Patent STARCH,
32 chests Blue Poland Starch,
100 boxes SOAP, 100 bags PEPPER
5 Hogsheads Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Sulphur, and Black Lead,
10 bales Cotton Warp, 2 bales Candlewick,
10 baskets Chedder and Cheshire Cheese,
10 boxes Jordan Almonds, 10 bags soft shell do.,
5 carotoels *CURRANTS*,
1 cask SCRUBBING BRUSHES.

From Philadelphia by the brig Germ:

323 barrels CORN MEAL,
292 barrels *Superfine and Fine FLOUR*,
157 barrels RYE FLOUR,
982 bushels Round Yellow CORN.

From New York by the Schr. Enterprize:

75 barrels Genessee Superfine FLOUR—from New Wheat,
20 Jars and Bladders Lorillard's SNUFF,
1 case Havana *CIGARS*.

In Store:

100 Puncheons Muscovado Molasses,
50 Hogsheads Porto Rico SUGAR,
300 Chests Assam, Souchong, Hyson and Congo *TEA*—(all of English importation.)

With a full STOCK OF GOODS suitable for a wholesale and Retail Grocery Trade—For sale at lowest market prices by

JARDINE & CO.
St John, Oct. 4, 1844.

Corner of

North Market Wharf & Dock Street

The subscriber has received per "Lady Caroline," from London, "Satellite," from Liverpool, and "Charlotte," from Boston:—

20 BARRELS Epsom SALTS,
2 do. finest cold drawn Castor OIL,
2 do Cream of Tartar, 1 bale SENNA,
1 barrel CAMPHOR, 2 cases Liquorice,
4 cases finest London GLUE,
1 case Russian do.,
2 casks canary and HEMP SEED,
4 do. Alum, Copperas, and Blue Vitriol,
2 casks Carbonate of Soda, Ammonia, Tartaric Acid, &c.; 2 casks SALERATUS,
1 barrel Potash, 1 barrel Pearl SAGO,
1 case Maccaroni, 1 do. Vermicelli,
2 cases double superfine Mustard, in 1, ½ and ¼ lb. bottles,
1 cask mixed Pickels and sauces,
1 case chilie VINEGAR,
1 do. Mushroom KETCHUP,
4 cases TOMATO do.
2 do. Nonpareil Capers,
2 do. French Sardines in Oil,
6 do. SALAD OIL, 1 case Anchovy Paste,
4 do. Preserved GINGER,
2 do. Red *CURRANT JELLY*,
1 case Treble Distilled Rose Water,
1 case Real Farina COLOGNE,
Hannay's Rondeletia; Queen Adelade's Perfume; Low's Italian Extract for the Hair, Rowland's Macassar OIL, Essence of sweet Briar, Essence of Flowers, 1 case Ambrosial shaving CREAM, Rigg's Military shaving SOAP, Ekmelak, or sultans soap, Sand Balls, &c.
1 case superior Hair, Cloth, and Nail Brushes, Tortise shell Dressing Combs, &c.,
1 case finest *Turkey Sponge*, 3 cases double refined Windsor SOAP,
1 case Lundy Foot, Prince's Mixture, Bolongaro, and other Fancy SNUFFS, 12 jars Macubs Snuff, 1 barrel scotch do., in small bladders,
23 barrels Ground Logwood and Redwood,
2 3 do, Spirits of TURPENTINE,
—ON HAND—
50 doz. Pepper sauce, 50 doz. Lemon SYRUP,
10 do. Genuine *Stoughton's ELIXIR*,

JOHN G. SHARP,
Chemist & Druggist.
Oct. 11—6i

NEW-BRUNSWICK

CLOTHING STORE,

Water Street,

Third store from the South Market Wharf.

The subscriber has just received his Fall and Winter *GOODS*, consisting of—

36 PIECES of Pilot and Beaver Cloths, in blue, brown, olive, and Oxford Grey;
3 pieces Diamond Beavers;
SUPERFINE Black, Blue, and Medley colored BROAD CLOTHS;
Superfine Cassimeres, in black, blue, drab, and other colours;
Double Mill'd Kerseys, Buckskins, Doeskins and Tweeds—of the newest patterns;
Superfine Frock and Dress COATS, various colors, and most fashionable styles;
Pilot and Beaver Coats—a large and varied assortment;
Superfine Jackets, in blue, black, brown, and invisible Broad Cloths; Pilot and Beaver do.;
Pantaloons of all shades and qualities;
Vests, in velvet, satin, silk, valentia and plaids;
do. in superfine broad cloth and cassimeres;
do. in pilot and beaver cloth;
Fur, cloth, sealett and glazed Caps in great variety;
Glengarry and Blue Bonnets;
HATS, in Beaver Gossamer and felt, newest styles;
do. Patent India Rubber Glazed;
White SHIRTS, with Linen necks and breasts;
Shirt Collars and Fronts;
Regatta and heavy striped Shirts;
Lambswool shirts and Drawers, plain and ribbed;
Gent's fancy scarfs, stocks and Mufflers;
Black and coloured silk Handkerchiefs;
Carpet Bags, Braces, Gloves, and Hosiery,
Rose and Whitney Blankets;
Blue, red, and White Flannels, plain and twilled;
Watches, JEWELLERY, Pistols, Razors, Pocket Knives, Combs, Brushes, Umbrellas, &c.

Seamen's Clothing and Outfits,

Red and Blue serge and Flannel shirts;
Monkey, Pea, and Reefing Pilot and Beaver cloth 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.

SAMUEL NEILL.

☞ Gentlemen wishing to select their Cloth and leave their orders, can have them executed on the shortest notice, and most fashionable styles.
Oct. 11, 1844. S. N.

CUMBERLAND BUTTER.

JUST RECEIVED, a few Firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER. For sale low by
13th sept. T. R. GORDON.

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.

THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

PARR'S *Life Pills*, are now established as the only *certain* cure of disease in the human frame. Sufficient has already been advertised in the public prints to convince any reasonable person that the efficacy of this medicine is unbounded, and that every disease will soon vanish from the effects of this popular remedy. Already the proprietors have received and published twenty-six different sheets of Testimonials; and, having received some thousand letters confirming all the statements published, and proving the immense benefit derived by all classes by taking *Parr's Life Pills*. Testimonials are received daily, and it would be impossible in a newspaper to publish one half received and the following are selected as people well known in their respective neighbourhoods, and whose testimony is unquestionable. Further sheets of testimonials may be had gratis, of all Agents.

The fame and efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in America.

From the New York Sunday Mercury, Jan. 10, 1844.

We call the attention of the invalid to the Testimonials of cures performed by Parr's Life Pills.—The testimony of such respectable names is a certain guarantee for the truth of the efficacy of this truly excellent medicine.

The number of testimonials of cures by Parr's Life Pills, are crowding upon the proprietors daily, and their unsolicited testimony witnessed by gentlemen of high reputation.

The following testimonial is from one of the most talented and respectable members of the theatrical profession, Mr. T. D. RICE, the original Jim Crow—a gentleman whose high character for worth and integrity as a citizen, places his unsolicited and voluntary attestation of the excellence of the Medicine beyond the shadow of suspicion. This (worth thousands of similar grateful acknowledgments) can be seen at the principal depot, 304 Broadway.

From Mr. T. D. Rice, (the original Jim Crow.)

To Messrs. T. Roberts & co. 304 Broadway, N.Y.

Gentlemen—Having in the course of a long and arduous practice of my profession, contracted a tightness across the chest, with great prostration of strength, and suffering much from the effects of the labour attached to my peculiar pursuits, while in England, I had recourse to your popular Medicine, Parr's Life Pills, from which I received great benefit. Finding a branch of your house in this city, I procured a few boxes of the Medicine, and can now sincerely testify to their value & great efficacy, and also to the great character they bear in the old country. Your obedient servant,

T. D. RICE, 20 Vestry street.

The following Testimonials in favour of Parr's Life Pills, from highly respectable parties, are confidently submitted to the public. This singularly efficacious medicine is now being introduced into every family, and rests its claims for patronage on the most credible authority.

Cure of an old confirmed stomach and liver complaint.—Mr. John Howarth affirms that he has been for many years suffering from a deranged stomach and liver complaint, and although he has had recourse to various remedies, and has been under one of the most popular surgeons in Manchester, nothing afforded him the desired relief until he met with Parr's Life Pills, which have already afforded him more benefit than all the other advice and medicine he has been taking for years, and therefore can with the greatest confidence urge any one suffering from the same complaint to give them a trial.

Witness to the truth of the above, Mr. George Dean, Market street, Manchester. Feb. 7, 1843.

80, Medlock street, Hulme, Manchester, January, 1843.

To the proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

Gentlemen—For the benefit of the afflicted public I hand you the particulars of a case of cure from the use of your benign medicine. I had for many years been out of health, and suffered much from internal pains in various parts of my body. I tried nearly all kinds of medicines without relief, and consulted the most eminent medical practitioners in Manchester, but my complaint defied their best efforts; at length I despaired of ever recovering, and life became to me burdensome; providentially my attention was directed by my nephew Mr. Higginson, of Salford, to make trial of Parr's Life Pills, which I consented to do, and found considerable relief when I had taken only one box, and I continued their use until this time, and have had about six boxes altogether, and have the happiness to say that I am now restored to perfect health. I have, therefore, the best of reasons for placing implicit faith in the invigorating efficacy of your Parr's Pills, which have of a truth been Life Pills to me. This testimony is at your service, hoping it will tend to cause their use to become ever yet more universal, as such a medicine ought to be kept in every family.

I am your grateful servant,
[Witnessed by G. Vaughan.] W. Higginson.

Chronic Rheumatism of three years' standing.—Christopher Sanders, 43 Bengal street, Oldham road, hereby testifies that he has for three years been grievously afflicted with Rheumatism, and for the last fourteen weeks was unable to follow his employment; hearing from Mr. Wainwright, butcher, that Parr's Pills had cured him of the same complaint, I began to take them, and having done so for three weeks, I am so much better as to be able to resume my work again next Monday, and will persevere in their use a short time longer, to complete my restoration to health. Any one doubting the truth of this case, is invited to call upon me or write (post paid) and I will immediately bear testimony.

Bengal street, Oldham road, Manchester, Feb. 3.

JAMES HILL, of No. 8, Ford-lane, Charlestown, Pendleton, near Manchester, who is upwards of 60 years of age, says he was attacked with Inflammation of the chest, which confined him to his bed for a long time in a very debilitated state, with a most distressing cough and spitting; after taking various kinds of medicine without the least relief, he at last commenced taking Parr's Life Pills, and having taken three boxes was completely restored to health, and is now much stronger than he has been for some years, and has recommended them to many persons who have taken them and received the greatest benefit from their use, and is ready at any time to attest the above. Witness, John Hatton.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ Beware of Spurious Imitations of the above Medicine. None are genuine unless the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are in *White Letters* on a *Red Ground*, engraved in the Government stamp, passed round each box: also the facsimile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane Court, Fleet-street, London," *who have appointed Mr. JOHN G. SHARP, Chemist, Saint John, Wholesale and Retail Agent for New Brunswick.* Sept. 27.

CHEAP NAILS,

Cut Nails, Brads and Tacks, &c.,

OF PROVINCIAL MANUFACTURE.

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

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

Cut, Finishing, and Floor BRAD