THE Weekly Chronicle

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

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THE CHRONICLE

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Papers sent out of the City must be paid for in advance.

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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.

Feb.	R. Sun.	S. mon.	H. W
4 Saturday,	6 35	5 50	9 37 0 52
5 Sunday,	6 33	5 51	10 40 1 25
6 Monday,	6 31	5 53	11 42 2 1
7 Tuesday,	6 29	5 54	mor'n 2 44
8 Wednesday,	6 29	5 55	0 44 3 33
9 Thursday,	6 26	5 56	1 41 4 50
10 Friday,	6 24	5 58	2 33 6 14

New Moon 1st day, 1h. 23m. morn.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Bank of New-Brunswick.—Thos. Leavitt, Esq., President.—Discount days, Tuesday and Friday. Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank before 1 o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days. Director next week: W. P. Ranney, Esq.

Commercial Bank.—John Duncan, Esq., President.—Discount Days, Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week: A. S. Perkins, Esq.

Bank of British North America.—(St. John Branch.)—A. Smithers, Esq., Manager.—Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.—Hours of Business, from 10 to 3.—Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days. Director next week: James Kirk.

New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.—John Boyd, Esquire, President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock.—[All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

Saving's Bank.—Hon. Ward Chipman, President.—Office hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock on Tuesday's. Cashier and Register, D. Jordan.

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

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

Vessel and Houses for Sale.

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

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

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

WILLIAM HAINES.
Bend Petticodiac.

County Westmorland, 14th July, 1842.

Houses to Let.

THE subscriber will Rent undermentioned Properties very low until the First of May next:

A House on the south side of Dorchester street, containing 4 Rooms and Kitchen, with a number o Bed Rooms, Pantry and Celler.

The upper Flat of a House on the corner of Dorchester and Carlton streets.

Also,—A Shop in King street, late in the occupation of Mr. James Burns.

July 1. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

Trans-Atlantic Newspaper & General Agency Office, Liverpool.

Charles Willmér,

Newspaper, Forwarding, and General Agent,

SUPPLIES to order, with greater promptitude and regularity than any other house, and on the most reasonable terms, (a London Daily Paper for £6 10s. Sterling per annum,) Newspapers, Price Currents, Shipping Lists, Magazines, and Books, to all parts of the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, by the Mail Steamers, sailing on the 4th and 19th of each month from Liverpool, as well as by those from Bristol and Southampton; and to all the West India Islands, Mexico, and Texas, by the Royal Mail Steamers, sailing every Fortnight from Falmouth.

C. W. will receive Consignments of Goods, or Small Parcels sent to his care shall be punctually forwarded to their destination. Any description of Goods purchased and forwarded to order.

Next of Kin, and all other description of Advertisements, received for insertion in all the European Publications.

N. B.—All orders should be addressed "Chas. Willmer" in full, and none will be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment on some Liverpool or London House.

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

Furnished Apartments.

PARLOUR, Drawing Room, Bed Rooms, and the use of the Kitchen together or separate, to let; Situation the first in the city. Enquire at this Office. *August 12.*

COALS.

100 CHALDRONS Hall Coals; 50 do. best Scotch do. in the Yard. For sale by JOHN ROBERTSON.
9th December.

W. H. STREET'S

WINE Establishment,

AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,

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

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

DOUBLE Diamond and full frinted PORTS—Vintage of 1834, and a part 3 years in bottle; East and West India Madeira;
London Particular Madeira, from the celebrated houses of 'Blackburn,' 'Newton Gordon & Co.' and 'Burnett Houghton & Co.'
London Market Madeira, East India Sherry;
Old Pale, Brown, and Golden Sherries;
Marsalla of first quality;
Bronti, Teneriffe, Dry Lisbon;
Pale Brandy, Vintage of 1835 and 1838;
Martell's best colored Brandy;
Cambleton Whiskey; superior OLD RUM;
Fine Schiedam GENEVA; Batavia Arrack;
All of which may also be had from the Wood.
Champagne & sparkling Hock of very first quality,
HERMITAGE and BURGUNDY;
HOCK of the vintage of 1825;
SAUTERNE; BUCELLAS;
La rose, Lafitte, and St. Julian Claret,

—*stores*—

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

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

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

FLOUR, &c.

Landing ex brig *Compeer*, from Philadelphia—

437 BBLS. RYE FLOUR; 100 Bbls superfine Flour; 100 bbls. fine ditto; 50 half barrels superfine Flour; 100 barrels CORN MEAL; 420 barrels, &c. Pilot and Navy Bread; Sugar and soda Biscuit.

Ex Charlotte, from Halifax—15 barrels Pale seal OIL; 1 Ton LOGWOOD. For sale by
30th Dec. JARDINE & CO.

Christmas Fruit,

FLOUR, &c.

Landing ex schr. *Conquest*, from Boston:

10 CASKS New RICE; 40 boxes half and quarters New RAISINS;
40 Bags Java and Porto Cabello COFFEE;
14 Bales Lampwick; 10 Bales Batting;
5 Drums Sultana Raisins;
2 Boxes Lemons; 10 Kegs Grapes;
1 Case PRUNES;
8M. CIGARS—*best brands*;
1 Case preserved GINGER;
25 Brls. silver skin Onions.

Ex "Fidelia," from New-York:

50 Barrels, 25 Half Bbls. } *New Gennesse FLOUR;*
40 Bbls. Newton Pippins, Baldwin and Spitzenburgh APPLES;
10 Kegs Fig TOBACCO;
15 Bushels best Hickory Nuts.

For sale by
December 23. JARDINE & CO

LUMBER.

The subscriber offers for sale at his Yard, for approved payments:

160 M. FEET Bright Pine BOARDS; 80M. Bright Deals;
60M. shipping Shingles;
30M. Laying do. No. 1;
150M. Laths; 800 Spars, assorted;
130 Chaldrons Grand Lake COALS;
Together with an assortment of *Clear Merchantable seasoned PINE PLANK, &c.*
Dec. 9. 3i A. M'AVITY.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

JUST received, a large assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's *INDIA RUBBER SHOES*, of the best quality; for sale cheap.
Dec. 23. S. K. FOSTER.

SALÆRATUS.

Ex *James Clark*, from Boston, a consignment of—
5 CASKS, 5 barrels SALÆRATUS, for sale low for cash by
30th sept. W. H. STREET.

Mock Turtle and Beef's Head

SOUPS.

MAY be had at the HIBERNIAN HOTEL every day through the week (hours of Divine service excepted:)—Also, Fresh Oysters, Mutton Pies, Pastry, &c.; comfortable Rooms for evening Parties. Every attention paid to customers.
JAMES NETHERY.
December 16, 1842.
N. B.—25 per cent off former prices for Cash.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

SUPERIOR CONGO TEA,

AND CHINSURAH CHEEROOTS.

Now landing, ex *Abeona*, from London;
78 CHESTS very superior Hon. East India Company's CONGO TEA;
3 cases Hon. East India Company's Chinsurah Cheroots. Which are offered for sale by
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Oct. 21. *Prince William street.*

FEATHERS.—2 Bales, received on consignment, and for sale by
Jan. 20. W. H. STREET.

THE DYING AND THE DEAD.

BY MRS. M. S. B. DANA.

Come to the bed of death!
Draw near—the dying hour has come;
The spirit now is going home!
Come, see the soul'ner almost free
From life and life's last agony—
Resign his breath!

Beautiful sight—but sad!
That cheek, so lately clad
In rosy bloom,
Now lays its roses by,
Preparing thus to die;
For roses must not lie
In the dark tomb!

It is a child who dies—
His lovely deep blue eyes
Are fixed in death;
Why should the sweet boy die?
Why should such beauty lie
The sod beneath?

'Tis ever, ever thus!
The loveliest blossoms we can find,
With numerous tender cords we bind,
And fasten firmly to the heart;
But Death comes to play *his* part,
And cuts the fibres loose!

Pale as a tenant of the tomb,
Who comes into that dying room,
Supported by his friend!
Why steals a tear down every face?
Why do all move to give him place?
Why springs the mother to his side?
Why seeks she thus her grief to hide,
As o'er him she doth bend!

It is the father, come to lie
Beside his boy—and see him die,
Ere his own life has fled;
'Tis a sad sight to see—
That mournful tragedy—
That dying bed!

There sits the mother—pale with woe;
There lies the father—faint and low;
There gasps the dying boy;
And friendly strangers gather'd there,
Breathe out the sigh, and drop the tear;
Mournful employ!
There too, unseen, is One,
God's well beloved Son,
Waiting, when all is o'er,
In every heart to pour
The oil of joy!

A kind physician standeth near,
And looks of grief his features wear;
He hears the mother say—
"O, doctor! must my darling die?
Though fixed and glazed his lovely eye,
Is there no hope that he may still
Revive, and live to bless thy skill?"
O, God! he answers—"Nay"—
And slowly turns away his head,
And wipes the tear that moment shed,
And leaves the room with silent tread.
For hope's last glimmering ray has fled!

"My husband! something must be done—
Resign not hope till life is gone"—
So plead the mother—but he took
Her hand, and gave her one sad look—
He knew that all was o'er;
And as he feels the boy's faint pulse,
Cold shudderings his frame convulse;
But silently for strength he prays,
And gently to the mother says,
"He'll breathe but few times more."

O! what a bursting tide of grief,
Has given that mother's heart relief!—
She's calmer now:
And while her boy lies motionless,
She looks to Heaven—then stoops to kiss
His pale—pale brow!

* * * * * *

But suddenly
The sick man rises—takes his boy
With all the strength he can employ,
And lays him on his own fond breast,
That dear that well known place of rest,
There, there to die!

Now fainter, fainter grows his breath—
Chill'd by the icy touch of Death,
His little heart grows cold:
O, hear the mother's parting word—
"Farewell—receive his spirit Lord!"
And see! O, see! she stoops to sip
The last cold dew from that pale lip—
Behold—behold!

Upon his father's noble breast,
The gentle boy has sunk to rest—
Th' immortal spirit fled!
And 'tis a mournful sight and rare,
To see them lie together there—
The dying and the dead!

[*From the Dublin Register.*]

STORMING A TEMPERANCE BALL-ROOM.—EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

The respectable inhabitants of Abbey street, Dublin, for some time past have been complaining of a serious annoyance to which they are subject from a parcel of people who congregate weekly at a large house kept by a man named Maguire, under the pretence of holding temperance balls. The persons who usually collect there are of the lowest description, and, under the mask of temperance, the greatest excesses were committed. It being intimated to the police that a gathering was to take place on Monday night—the price of admission being, for gentlemen, one shilling, and ninepence for ladies—the officers were on the alert, and shortly after twelve o'clock, Inspector M'Mahon, accompanied by Constable Farrell, (88 C.) both in coloured clothes, presented themselves at the door of the domicile, and demanded admittance. The door was cautiously opened, and the usual question of 'Who's there?' put to the applicants. 'Oh,' says Farrell, 'it's all right—open the door.' It appears that the officer hit on the password. 'All right,' and the door-keeper at once unbolted it, and admitted the officers, calling to a fellow who stood on the lobby—'All right,' echoed the man on the lobby—'All right,' cried a fellow at the drawing room door to the guard inside—'All right,' says the guard, opening the door, and marched the *incogs* to the centre of the ball room! Such a scene as presented itself to the eyes of the astonished officers never was looked on since *roats* first originated. Basket-girls from Coles's lane, and fisherwomen from Patrick street, bedecked with flounces, ribbons, and white garments, butchers' boys from Ball-alley, tinkers from Church street, and ass men from the fruit and potato markets, sporting white tights and real bandannas, graced the room; fiddlers and flute players were plenty, and farthing candles hung in great abundance round the walls and from the ceiling. 'Well gentlemen,' said the master of the ceremonies, stepping up to the officers, 'will you take *tay* or coffee?' 'No, thank you, sir,' replied they. 'Why,' responded the master; 'it's only *tuppence* a go.' 'Would a piece of pig's skull and a mealy dumper lie in your way?' says a coal porter. This was also declined, and a third fellow coming up at the instant, said, 'may be the gentlemen id prefer some oysters and cabbage, sir—it's mighty good entirely.' This tempting offer was also refused, and the master declared he had lost the power of prevailing; when a strapping basket girl from Coles's lane stepped up and remarked, 'Well, if you have lost the power of purvailin, I haven't;' at the same time taking a pipe from her mouth, she said, 'Come boys, this is the real Cavendish; take a *shough*!—it'll do you a powerfull sight of good this cowld and stormy night!' The pipe was also rejected. At this instant a noise was heard in the refreshment saloon (the back drawing-room) and all eyes were turned in the direction. The dancing ceased and a rush took place in the saloon. The cause of the uproar proceeded from a barber, who was just beginning to exercise his digits on the countenance of a big bellowsmaker, for having insulted his lady by offering her a cup of coffee, instead of an oyster, which she preferred. The *melee* was, however, soon put an end to; in a few minutes after a notorious pickpocket, named Murphy, cried out (having recognised Farrell), 'Cut and run for your lives, the *beaks* are in the room—that's Mr. Farrell, the policeman, in the brown coat, and that's Mr. M'Mahon, the inspector with him,' at the same time making a dart down stairs. In an instant all was confusion and uproar; 'Cut with the glimmers,' roared one; 'Bolt through the windy,' shouted another; 'Och, murder, my white frock is torn,' screamed a woman; 'Fire, fire,' cried several voices at once, and then the retreat commenced in real earnest. Cups, saucers, tea-kettles, and coffee-pots, bonnets, caps, and Carolina hats, together with bacon, cabbages, oysters, and fiddlers, were mixed up in one heterogenous mass on the floor! Such an awful destruction of ladies' dresses, coat-skirts, trowsers, seldom was witnessed. The better skelter down stairs was terrific, and the officers feared that some dreadful accident would ensue, as the assemblage, consisting of about 120 persons, all rushed headlong down regardless of consequences. The screams of the women, and the curses of the men was fearful; and when the parties got into the street such scampering away was never before looked on. A couple of baskets full of torn dresses, coat-skirts and odd shoes, were picked up after the retreat: and so ended this *fete*. The conductor of the ceremonies is to be summoned before the magistrates for a nuisance. The inhabitants of the street feel much indebted to the police for their conduct on this occasion.

The Late Mr. Abernethy.—I have heard my uncle, in adverting to his attendance at a medical debating society, mention a witty retort which occurred in a discussion at one of its meetings, between two young surgeons, one an Irishman, the other a Scotchman. The former maintained that cancer never occurred in women who had borne children. The young Scotchman vehemently opposed this doctrine, and mentioned the case of a lady who had twice had twins, and yet had cancer afterwards. To this apparently conclusive evidence the Irishman immediately replied, "Ah, by my soul, but don't you know that's an exception to the general rule—where's the wonder in Cancer following Gemini? It always does!"—*Memoirs of Abernethy.*

Provincial Legislature.

[*From the Provincial Reporter.*]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—February 20.

The house went into Committee of the whole, on the re-instatement of the Hon. Thomas Baillie, and to consider the Despatches and Communications relating thereto. A great reluctance was manifested as to who should open the Debate, when after some little quizzing Mr. Brown said, since all the hon. Members appeared to blink the question, he would open the ball. He would go back to the days of Sir Archibald Campbell. The Colonial Secretary then said he would take any recommendation from the Colonial Government, but the accounts came up in such a crude state, that that House could not avail themselves of the offer. The house then did make enquiry into the accounts, and appointed Commissioners to investigate them, they did so, and their report could now be found in the Journals of 1840, page 229; from 1831 to 1840, the land office fell in debt, for which the Commissioners held Mr. Baillie accountable. Mr. Baillie thereupon petitioned the house, it was not noticed in the Journals afterwards, therefore he could not discover what was meant. Page 224, shews the Report of the Commissioners to a Committee of the whole house, showing the deficiency to be £3219, for which service the Commissioners received £700, it was a long and tedious job. Mr. Baillie then resigned his office and Mr. Saunders was put in his place; the house did not at the time know how this was, until subsequently they found he had written to Sir John Harvey, requesting that he might be permitted to retire on an allowance of £300 per annum, alledging as the cause, his private embarrassment. The House then addressed sir John on the subject, and the information then came down in the shape of Despatches, which would be found in the Journals, page 172; Lord John Russell then speaks favourably of Mr. Baillie, but refers the decision of the question to the house, for which he would refer to the Journals 194 and page 202 in the Journals of 1841 will be found Mr. Baillie's letter. The house then went into a Committee of the whole, on that letter, the result of which will be found in page 203, wherein the house rejected his claim by passing a Resolution, as well as refusing to allow him a retired allowance. In page 207 of the same session will be found an Address to His Excellancy referring to the pension; this was the last step taken by the House in the business—it was then understood that Mr. Baillie was held accountable, and should be called upon for the balance due the Province; proceedings were then taken against him for the recovery of the same, but have been since discontinued. Now the question comes up, and he was determined to take a calm and dispassionate view, but from what he knew of the matter he had made up his mind that he would neither go for his holding the office nor receiving a pension, in which opinion he was borne out by the Commissioners, who had said that he was unfit to hold the office. The report of the Committee showed clearly that, from the confused state in which they found his Accounts he was a very unfit person to hold the office. The Treasurer of the Province keeps his Accounts correct, and his business is much more extensive. The very circumstance of his not knowning that there was a balance due the Province is a sufficient proof of his inability to fill the situation. There was another circumstance he would mention to the Committee—he referred to his connection with Duncan Barber, one of the greatest land jobbers in the Province, that was highly improper to say the least of it. He was also involved in a sum of money that should have been paid over to the Receiver General—that was another circumstance against him.

Mr. Bliss now dead, was it would appear indebted to the Province 700*l.*, it was true Mr. Baillie had produced documents signed by him for the receipt of the money, the Committee could not discover how it was this debt had been accumulated in the short space of 18 months, his accounts were all right up to that period, this looked very suspicious, it looked as though the documents had been surreptitiously obtained; he was sorry to be so plain on the subject, but he felt it a duty he owed to himself and his constituents.—(Mr. Partelow said some of the 7,000*l* had been paid over.)—Mr. B. contended that there was 3000*l.* yet unpaid which had cost the house 700*l.* to discover. In the aggregate the Province would lose fourteen or fifteen thousand pounds, owing to the way in which he had managed matters, that, he thought was quite sufficient to disqualify him from either office or pension; he had no ill feeling against Mr. Baillie; he was an amiable and a kind man, but he was notwithstanding incapable to fill the office, and her Majesty's Government should be told that circumstance. It does not follow that this Province must provide for him, because their may exist a fear that he cannot get along in the world. If the statements he had made could be contradicted he would feel most happy to be convinced.

Mr. End was quite sure the hon. gentleman who had just set down, was sorry, very sorry, it must have been painful in the extreme to him, if Mr. Baillie possessed those public and private virtues, which that gentleman has described, (and he was sure he had) he was a very proper person to fill that office. The hon. and learned gentleman from York, had said on a former occasion that there were two weights to keep the block of that office in motion, and that the head of the department was one of the weights, (Mr. Wilmot, yes, I said so.) he (Mr. End) did not think it right to grant pensions in this country, especially to a man in the prime of his life: had he been an old and a worthy public servant, that required superannuation from age, why it would alter the case. He, Mr. E., was not in that House as the advocate of Mr. Baillie, he had not spoken to him on the question, yet he knew he was well qualified to perform the duties of the office. The Commissioners were not the persons to judge of his abilities, they were the parties who took an active part in procuring his downfall. They have now be believed, some compunctions of conscience for what they did. There has been no improvement, no diminution of expences, since the office has been out of his hands, Mr. Wilmot said, the less said on that subject, the soonest mended. No, he (Mr. E.) would meet him on that question he would not slink away from it; he found he was quite right, when he said the Executive Cocillors had their guinea a day, that appeared to the public a great burden on the establishment. In Baillie's account, the Indian establishment cost 900*l.*, it costs all that in Mr. Saunders time, and a little more, in his (Mr. Saunder's accounts) the items of the contingencies are charged and a sum is set down for contingencies also; what are those contingencies? The most extravagant days of Mr. Baillie's administration, did not come up to what it was since: Resolutions formerly passed, were done very hastily, they were very spicy; it was true, difficulties and complaints existed in Mr. Baillie's time, so they did in Mr. Saunder's time, so they did in the time of the Council. He should never forget the speeches made in those days by the learned member for York, Mr. Wilmot, it was not in flesh to forget them. Many changes had occurred since, there had been a great deal of swinging from side to side. Members complained that things grew worse and worse, and expences greater and greater, the carpenter who made the table around which they sat in Council, could have told them better; charges had increased upon charges, and difficulty on difficulty, in the mode of obtaining land or timber berths. He would appeal to his hon. friend from Charlotte, whom he believed was honest in his intentions, if these things were not true? He would give him full credit for honesty of purpose, but he had that day done a very wrong thing, for which he will be sorry, he would repent of it hereafter; why, he would ask, should Mr. Baillie be mixed up with a land jobber, this was merely heresy. If it had been proved, he for one would resolve and re resolve against his holding any situation or receiving any pension. Mr. Baillie must not be mentioned in connection with land jobbers; attempts had been made to fix these things on him, but nothing had, nor could be proved. It was the height of impropriety, for hon. Members to mention such things: he would go alone on the truth of the case; great charges and grave imputations had been cast upon that gentleman, but he had produced documents which contradicted the assertions. Why should Mr. Bliss give receipts for what he did not receive, he was not connected in politics with Mr. Baillie, nor was he the man to be cheated out of such documents; it was preposterous to propose such a thing, the hon. Member had been exciting a feeling, which he gave him credit for not intending to do, yet he was doing so, and it was highly improper. With respect to the Commissioners, did they know it to be anything but a mere charge, Mr. Baillie had courted inquiry, he had sought for a trial but he did not get it. He was willing to go before a Jury of his country, but he was denied that opportunity of clearing himself of imputation. He was a British subject, in a British Colony, and would any one in that house attempt to justify such treatment? such conduct reminded him of the French drums in the days of terror, beating to drown the cries of the innocent victims of popular fury. Judge him without a trial! he hoped not, he trusted that house. He, Mr. E. would go any length to have the business sifted, and brought if possible to a trial, and if any thing be then proved, then condemn him, not now. If he was the meanest begger, he is entitled to this much justice. He was opposed to retired allowances, but he would go for cutting down salaries, the whole of them, if you please. It was not at the North shore the state of the country could be seen, it was in King's Squre, in the city of St. John, there respectable persons who never intended to be slaves, could be seen selling their country produce at a mere nominal price that was the thing that brought the conviction, and shewed him the necessity of cutting down salaries. The salaries are too high, it was cruel to take such salaries from this poor country. With respect to retired allowances, under this state of thing, it was really too absurd to be thought of, the House could pledge itself to no rate of salary, he, Mr. Baillie, had no espacial case let it go to the Government.

Mr. Hill said the question was, pension or no pension; here the hon. member offered a Resolution to the effect that the house would neither grant a pension nor continue Mr Baillie in office, yet he said if the house thought him a fit person to fill the situation, why then let him keep his office. As it now stood, the house stood convicted of being the persecutors of Mr. Baillie, he would have offered a Resolution on a former occasion, condemnatory of his [Mr. B's.] conduct, when he resigned office, but he was told on that occasion, that it was useless, that he never would attempt to come back to his situation. It was evident the Home Government were not satisfied with his conduct, he, [Mr. H.] had foretold what would happen, that he would seek the office again, the character given of him at home was a good one, given perhaps by his brother.

Mr. End then offered a Resolution as an amendment.

Mr. Fisher offered a Resolution going for the retired pension; he did this he said, to be consistant, he had made but one speech, and that corresponded with the present Resolution. If he thought there was any hope of getting the salary reduced he would go for that. When he first became a member of that house he found a feeling existing prejudical to Mr. Baillie, and with which he sympathised. Sir John Harvey made the arrangement with him—the government said he had no authority to do so; now how were they situated, why they had one day resolved that no salary should exceed 600*l.* and the next day consent to give 1200*l.* With respect to the land jobbing spoken of, he [Mr. F.] had examined the books of Duncan Barber & Co. and he could find nothing in them connecing Mr. Baillie with a land jobbing transaction; then the expences of the office he believed were pretty much the same in Mr. Saunders' time as in Mr. Baillie's. He was opposed, strongly opposed to retired allowances, and not less so to great salaries. Mr. Fisher offered his Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Wilmot.

Mr. Wilmot said that he found the hon. member for Gloucester, did not understand the question, it would be no wonder that if young members should go astray on it. If it could be shown to him that a reduction of salary was at all probable he would go for it, but he saw no possible hope of it, the sum required of the Province would be the same precisely if he remains in office as if he goes out, 1200*l.* will be the sum which ever way it is settled. He was of opinion that 600*l.* was a sufficient sum for any one. It would have a moral as well as a salutary effect to bring salaries down to a reasonable scale. Mr. Baillie may be an insolvent, if so that itself was a sufficient reason why he should not hold a high public office. This was his opinion, however others might differ with him. [Here the hon. gentleman read the Committee's report to Lord Glenelg against large salaries.) The Members of the former House (he said) would recollect that a reduction of Mr. Baillie's salary had taken place in consequence of the transfer of the Receiver Generalship; this might weigh upon his mind, but it would not do, if the House should consent to allow him £1200 they would do away with the principle they had established by giving 1200*l.*, when they had said that 600*l.* was enough. It was certainly giving a pension although it did not increase the civil list; he should like to see the salaries equalised, as he conceived that the sum of 600*l.* was the extent to which the Province would go. [Here the hon gentleman read the letter of Mr. Baillie, stating his reason for retiring from office;] he would ask if the office was vacant and Mr. Baillie was known to be an insolvent, would that house be inclined to give him the situation? He believed he understood the duty very well but would it be right to put such a man in office. [Mr. End said he had not at all despair of being able to have the salary cut down. All the salaries are liable to be reduced; he thought there would not be much to fear by and by that the large salaries would enable them to *ride* over people; he saw little difference whether the 1200*l.* was paid to one big man or 600*l.* each to two more humble ones. There was Mr. Saunders he got his salary and 200*l.* besides, and that too on the 5th of November, a sort of gunpowder plot, which he could not fathom. Put it was a simple truth, a plain fact, and one little truth was much better than a *great fable*. No man will do the business for 600*l.*, there will be a 200*l.* and another 200*l.* and so forth—he could not learn that the 200*l.* was to celebrate the day; he heard of no particular rejoicing on that occasion. No there was no fear, but so long as the incumbent had a friend of government in office; he would get his 200*l.* and another 200*l.* to the back of it, whenever it was necessary. It was known that Mr. Baillie was well qualified for the office, while it was well known that Mr. Saunders was not. The honble. Member for York, had carefully avoided saying a word about the qualifications of Mr. Saunders. The house had been tainted with prejudice. He admitted that the house was justified in appointing Commissioners to investigate the state of his affairs. The Country called for it, and after the reports that had gone abroad, Mr. Baillie himself wished it—it was wrong then to charge the house with bitterness. [Here the hon. gentleman read Mr. Baillie's Petition.] The country he said had gained by the investigation, so also had Mr. Baillie, he had risen in public estimation in consequence. The reason why the house did not follow up the prosecution of Mr. Baillie was, that they doubted whether he was not entitled to Commissions. There was no information before the Commissioners as to a retired allowance, nor did they recommend any. If the house could get clear of the retired allowance, why it was their duty to do so. Negotiations had been gone into between the home government and Mr. Baillie, but in this Province they had no authority to do so. The Attorney General was applied to, to recover

what was said to be due by Mr. Baillie to the Province, but he told the Government that unless they put money into his hands to subpœna evidences, &c. &c., he could not go on with the prosecution. It was also necessary to prove that all monies charged to him were actually paid into his hands, these were difficulties the country could not surmount, but what was Mr. Baillie's conduct on the occasion? Why he offered to waive all difficulty and meet the question voluntarily and fairly, did this, he would ask show guilt on the part of Mr. Baillie, or a disposition to blink the question; he had a strong objection to giving the pension, it would set a precedent and a very dangerous one, there was another thing that weighed with him, which was that he hoped to see the salary reduced, and felt that there was every chance of success in that respect if a proper application was made to the home government, in that case the Country would get over two difficulties. With respect to the land jobbing how did that stand? Why the hon. Member for York, (Fisher,) one of the trustees for settling the business of Duncan Barber & Co., what does he say? why, that after examining the books, nothing connecting Mr. Baillie with land jobbing transactions could be found; he (Mr. Baillie,) had been accused, aye! and condemned too, of such transactions, but the examination of the books, falsified public rumour. Now he thought in common fairness, he was entitled to the benefit of such results. Mr. Baillie comes before that house now in a new character, and free from imputation, and was entitled to a different consideration. Let him keep his situation, but let the house use every endeavour to have the salary reduced. He was opposed to all the Resolutions.

Mr. Wilmot said the hon. Member that had just sat down, had asked the question, when did the house recognize 1200*l.*, as a salary for the Surveyor General? here it was, here was Journal and page for him to that effect. (Here the hon. Member read from the Journals.) He could also show, that a reduction of the in-door establishment was proposed, which arrangement was met by the Executive; now if the house had done wrong in that instance, will it not do so in others. [Mr. End asked why did not the house question the expences in Mr. Saunder's time, it was enormous then.] The hon. Member said that the hon Executive Member, had in his observations, stated only one cause of Mr. Baillie's unfitness for office; now was he a fit person? that was the question; he, (Mr. Simonds) had not said he was fit, he was one of the Commissioners, and had said in his report he was not; perhaps the hon. Member from St. John, (Mr. Partelow) can speak to that question. If his opinion was not changed, he had said what he now said, the business of the department at that time was badly done; but the system is now changed. With respect to the deficit, he never said the money was due by Mr. Baillie, but he did say Mr. Baillie must account for it. He wished to condemn no man unheard; he knew, and was ready to acknowledge, that Mr. Baillie had asked, he had begged, he had petitioned the Government to have the business cleared up, to enable him to silence reports, that were spread abroad prejudical to him, he called on Mr. Simonds, as an Executive officer to answer the question.

Hon. C. Simonds said the Government did prosecute, but were told they had no jurisdiction for trying it in this Province, this was so formidable an objection, that he thought the Government acted wisely in abandoning it. If Mr. Baillie keeps his situation, there will be no reduction of salary, the 1200*l.* had been recommended by this Province.

Mr. Hill said if Mr. Baillie was insolvent, he was unfit to fill a public situation, yet if he did retain his office, it would save the principle of granting pensions, it would be giving the salary to one man instead of two. He thought the salary might be cut down; if Responsible Governments should be adopted, public officers as well as public salaries might be removed. No Resolution of that house, had ever recognised the 1200*l.*, as a salary, but on the contrary, have set 600*l.*, as the maximum. If the salary be divided between two persons it would do away with the moral effect of their Resolutions; old customs are fast giving away to a more enlightened policy and will continue to do so. (Here the hon. gentleman described the system of exclusiveism, as practiced in England.) where he said the powerful held all, while the poor suffered all. But this system could not stand, against public opinion, which was all powerful; that house he said, had been silent, and allowed themselves to be beaten out of every position they had taken in Mr. Baillie's business. He would send Address after Address to her Majesty's Government, until they consented to bring down the salaries of public officers, to correspond with the circumstance of the country.

Mr. Hannington said the house and Mr. Baillie were at issue as to the accounts; for his part he could not say he really was indebted to the Province. He thought it would be quite as well to let him retain the office. The office was as badly conducted in Saunders' time as in Baillie's; he would go for no pension, he would consent rather to leave the present incumbent enjoy the office than adopt the pension system—it was a bad thing to introduce in a new and young Colony. If as a public officer, his conduct is such as to justify it, why discharge him at once; he would go for the resolution condemnatory of giving a retired allowance.

Mr. Barbarie said the way he understood the question, as it now was before the House, was this—is he, or is he not capable of filling the office. The same question had been propounded and debated before in that house and Resolutions passed upon it and pretty spicy ones too. In the investigation of the business, the Commissioners found a large balance due, and hon. members thought him (Mr. Baillie,) a defaulter to a large amount. Some thought as a prosecution was instituted against him, it was hard to condemn him until it was fairly proved. He was among that number, who thought it very hard indeed to condemn any man on mere suspicion. [Here the hon. member read one of the former Resolutions.] That he thought a strong Resolution at the time: another was moved to the effect that he was unfit to hold office from the circumstance of his being a defaulter, this was the opinion of the house, but he should not have been so considered while the prosecution was pending—up to this time nothing had been proved against him, and he is therefore presumed to be innocent until the contrary is established, hence it follows that he is a fit person to fill the office. It is a matter, decide which way they might, that the Province was neither to gain nor lose by. He looked to the principle; as to the salary he hoped yet to see it reduced, what ever other hon. members might think of it, and he had little doubt, but her Majesty's Government would comply with the request, if properly asked for.

Mr. Jorden said the Commissioners had reported that he was unfit to hold the office, why if that was the case, he was unworthy of a pension also. Now he thought if the salary was split and 600*l.* given to one person and 600*l.* to another there would be no hope of getting a reduction, the Province was permanently fixed with the burden, while on the other hand if the 1200*l.* was paid to one, there would be fair chance of getting a reduction. He would give no pension to a man at his time of life. Formerly that office was not under the control of the House, now it was, and he could be called to an account when ever it was found necessary. The system too of doing the business had been improved, and he could hardly go wrong now if he was to try.

Mr. Brown said that the only one in that house that had taken a correct view of the matter was the hon. member from Restigouche, (Mr. Barbarie) other hon. members sheared round and did not touch the question, and he would divide the house on the question, shall he be either pensioned or kept in office. He thanks his hon friend (Mr. End) for the compliment he has paid him; he (Mr. End) said he Mr. B. would be sorry for what he had done and said, he would inform that hon. gentleman that he was sorry for it, extremely sorry, and nothing but an imperative duty could have put him on so disagreeable task; but it was a duty he owed his constituents, it was a duty he owed the Country, and he would not from any personal good will he might have towards that hon. gentleman flinch from that duty. He had said before that he was sorry. If that house thought Mr. Baillie unfit to fill the office, why it was their duty to come forward and say so, but if they thought him otherwise, why let that be said. He Mr. (Brown) had been found fault with for making him up with what appeared in the public records, but when that was the case, why not speak of it. Mr. Baillie may be fit to fill the office, but he feared it was rather a hope entertained by that house, than any guarantee the house had, all evidences were against him. He contended that whatever might be said by hon. members, he was not yet exhonerated from the charge of owing the debt; it was only the difficulty of coming at it that acquitted him. He thought that circumstance alone, if nothing else, was quite sufficient to disqualify him. His accounts were in such a chaotic state that it was impossible to get at proper information. If the house would now pass a vote of his fitness, then he would hold the situation and have the confidence of the Country also.

Mr. End said, first settle the question of pension; establish that as a general principle, not mix it up with other questions; go first for the question of pension or no pension; then divide the house if they pleased on the question of fitness, after that, Salary, and last of all as to the retired allowance, in any case, make it general; much had been said of the Report of the Commissioners, but the house was not bound by a Report full of absurdities. He would now urge the house to divide on his Amendment.

Mr. Speaker would object to saying anything about the finances of the country in the Resolution, he would move an Amendment to the Amendment.

Mr. Scoullar could perfectly agree with what had fallen from the hon. Speaker, but differed altogether with the hon. C. Simonds, as to the 1200*l.* salary being permanent, and thought her Majesty's Government might be induced to reduce it. The message Mr. Baillie had received, he thought extremely hard, he had been unfairly accused, and he thought it now only common justice to him in that house, to do all he could for him, to make amends for the treatment he had received. Let him retain his office, or settle the question of pension or no pension.

Mr. Partelow said it was a simple and plain question in the despatch, the thing had taken a much wider range than he had any idea of. After all that had or could be said on the question, the House must come to this, will they or will they not agree to give Baillie a pension, that was the thing, and they could not get away from it. There's where it hinged; he had proposed a Resolution to that effect but he had been forestalled. He would not go into detail, but he thought the money was due, but would not pretend to say that Mr. Baillie owed the money. (Here the hon. gentleman read the documents submitted to the Commissioners, which he explains.) He then moved to report progress.

Mr. Fisher said he had not been inconsistant in his conduct on the question. (He read a Resolution connected with the subject and passed on a former occasion)

Mr. Payne was opposed to pensions nor did he see any good reason why he should be put out of office.

Tuesday, Feb 21.—After the presentation of several local Petitions, and other routine business, the house in a Committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the Despatches relative to the reappointment of the Hon. Thomas Baillie, (Mr. Gilbert in the Chair.) After several members had spoken—Mr. End asked if Mr. Brown thought the resolution entire, would he not be sorry for what he had done? does he not now try to punish him? to have him removed from office dismissed opprobiously, and disgracefully? he says he may not be guilty, yet he would punish him. He, (Mr. End.) thought that hon. gentleman had told himself the tale of Mr. Baillie's guilt, that he was like a person who had told a lie so often, that he began at length to believe it himself. That hon. gentleman did not, it was true stand alone in the persecution of Mr. Baillie, that was true, but they saw things through a false medium and with a jaundiced eye, and long until all connected with the question had become jaundiced, and he Mr. Baillie was condemned accordingly. And how? why without evidence or oath, or witness; Oh! oh! was that a trial meant for a British subject, did it comport with the boasted privilege of every Briton, the trial by jury condemn a man before he was found guilty, no he hoped not. He Mr. Baillie had begged and prayed for a trial, but could get none, he was told there was no jurisdiciction in this Country, no tribunal to which he could be brought up. Let the Legislature then do the same, establish by law a tribunal for such purposes, then let the hon. gentleman make his position good if he could: no he could not, and before many more years past over hishead, he, Mr. Brown, would be sorry for what he now advanced. As to the salary he hoped, seriously hoped, that it would be reduced, but for a hope of this kind, hundreds of Agriculturists would leave the country. Schoolmasters Mistresses were now hawking their warrents round the Country to get them cashed. Bridges were delapidated, and roads out of repair, and it could not be expected, nor would it that house sanction it, that under these distressing circumstances such large salaries could be paid. No they must come down, it is not only wrong to sanction them but it is really cruel. The Resolution of the hon. member from Charlotte would have the effect of driving men away from the Province. The house was not pinned down to the 1200*l.*, per annum, he had repeated it fifty times over that the question was an open one, he would go for a reduction of the whole of the salaries of the Civil List, with the exception of the Governors.

Mr. Brown said he could not resist the evidence of his own eyes, he would acknowledge there was no positive proof that Mr. Baillie owed the debt but there was abundant proof of his unfitness to hold that office. His accounts were a confused mass, he had also acknowledged that their sums were to be accounted for; he should have passed over the balance and then charged the Province with what was due to him. He, (Mr. Baillie) pleads his case on this footing, he says he wants to be brought to trial, because he knows he cannot be tried in this country; yet if hon. members thought him a fit man to hold the office, he should be glad to see him hold it with the confidence of the country with it. He was not one of the Agitators, nor had he any ill will towards Mr. Baillie, he felt that in taking the position he had he had done his duty, and now came to the question honestly.

Mr. Payne said, the only question now to be disposed of, was he a fit person, and he could find nothing before the Committee to say he was not. His conduct is under the eye of the Council, it appeared to be acknowledged on all hands, that he was a competent surveyor, that was all he thought the house had to look for from him; the salary was certainly too large for this poor country; but Mr. Brown had not shewn the house that he was not qualified for the office.

Mr. Hazen said he could not take rumour for his guide, the charges brought against Mr. Baillie by Mr. Brown, were serious charges, and however true, or however satisfied Mr. Brown might be as to their correctness, he could not expect the House to go with him in the matter. He (Mr. H.) thought it a strange request to make to that house, to pass at vote of censure on any public officer, and without the shadow of a proof before them. If the hon. member, (Mr. Brown) was satisfied of the insufficiency of Mr. Baillie, the house was not, and therefore he thought the Resolution quite irregular; yesterday the hon. member for York, (Mr. Wilmot) said he, (Mr. B.) was insolvent, and that he was therefore disqualified; he, (Mr. H.) said no, that house did not know he was insolvent, nor would they take round assertions for proof. They could not upon constitutional or honest principles, adopt as truths, mere reports; proofs must be furnished, and the accused party has a right to be heard before that house could take any action on his conduct. A hearing and a chance to confront his accusers, is the privilege of the poorest beggar; and he would ask, should a person holding a high Government office, be deprived of that privilege? It was more than the hon. member had any right to expect, the house could not go with him; he remembered to have heard rumours derogatory of Mr. Baillie almost so long as he could remember, but they were only rumours, and as such would go for nothing. He would give no opinion on the matter, until a thorough investigation had taken place; he would vow offer a Resolution to the effect that, that Committee was not now called upon to express an opinion on the subject. He was not, he said, himself prepared to say he was, or was not, fit for the office, but would reserve his opinion for a proper time and place.

Mr. Hill thought a jury had nothing to do with the matter; the Commissioners report was a better guide to that house, than the verdict of a jury, and he thought having that Report, the house was called upon to give its opinion; he thought the Commissioners had a much better chance to sift the business, than a Jury possibly could. The history of that office says, that he is unfit to hold the situation, it was his intention to have gone into that history, but would not do so now. That house had addressed the Home Government before they could get the accounts from him, he would yield nothing but by force, this alone should disqualify him; he did not want him out of office, for any benefit it might be either to him or his friends. He did not want the office, but he wanted it filled with a proper person; when ever the question came before that house, there had been always a disposition evinced by some of the hon. members to starve it off. It was ridiculous to talk of Juries in this case, he had no unjust prejudice to any one, but he thought the Report of the Commissioners better than the verdict of a Jury. He hoped the house would express a faithful opinion, and if he received their approbation it was well and if the opinion was against him, why it would shew that he held the office contrary to the wishes of the house.

Hon. Speaker said he regretted that a Resolution had been brought in, as it would render other Resolutions necessary; he thought the house was not at all called upon to say whether he was a fit person or not, to hold the office. The home government had seen all the reports of the house, and have concluded to keep him in his office; he did not think his refusal to give the accounts to the house arose from any opposition of his own, but rather thinks it was in accordance with instructions received from home, and if there was any blame to be attached, it must be laid to the charge of the Colonial Office. The system on which the business was done in that department was a bad system, and from that sprang all the difficulty. A new system is introduced, and he did not doubt but under that system Mr. Baillie would give every satisfaction, his former difficulties had taught him a lesson, which no doubt would be useful to him. The Resolution if put must be negatived and that would be saying he was fully fit for the office, therefore, he would prefer that the house should pass no opinion at that time in the matter, he did not wish the house to commit itself, the house might then be well satisfied with him, and before the next meeting of the Legislature something might transpire to make them change that opinion; he would withdraw it, let nothing appear on the Journals relative to the business.

Mr. Brown would like to have the question tried. [Wherefore a Resolution to the effect, that no expression of the opinion of the house was at that time called for, was put and carried with a large majority.]

[*From Alexander's Philadelphia Messenger.*]

Full particulars of the recent Tragedy—Seduction—Abduction—Attempt to escape—Vengeance—Death of the Author of the Misery.

In the early part of last week we were in possession of many facts connected with the recent affair which has led to so tragical a result, but forebore giving them a place in our columns, thinking such a course would shock the moral sense of the community, and do infinitely more harm than good. It is not our aim to cater for the depraved appetite, nor publish statements that may afford food for the licentious, neither do we wish to wound the susceptible feelings of the innocent, by exposing the frailties of those with whom they are connected, but the death of Heberton has led our citizens to enquire concerning all that relates to the proceedings which led to such a result, we are induced to present to our readers what we have been enabled to learn, at the same time stating that what we publish may be depended upon for its accuracy:—

A few months since, Mahlon Hutchinson Heberton became acquainted with Miss Sarah Gardiner Mercer, a respectable young lady, daughter of Mr. Thomas Mercer, No. 33 Queen street, Southwark. Miss Mercer is quite young, being but 18 years of age, is very pretty and interesting, and hitherto has been highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances. Heberton was a dashing buck. Possessing a fine figure, dark eyes and hair, an ample *moustache*, and an easy assurance, he was the very person for a "woman killer."

There are various statements as to the origin of Heberton's intimacy with Miss Mercer. We are told that the first time he ever saw her was in Chestnut street: that she accosted him by the name of Mr. "Bastido," upon which Heberton joined her and walked with her to her father's house, and there left her, he having obtained her promise to meet him at future times, which she found opportunities to do, leading her mother to believe that she was visiting her married sister, Mrs. Quinn, in Prime street. Heberton proffered marriage, and after repeated protestations of love, the time was agreed upon, and her ruin effected. He continued to see her covertly until within the past few weeks, when emboldened by effrontery he became more open in his attentions, and was frequently seen walking with her in open day, in the suburbs of the city.

A physician, who was well acquainted with the young lady's father, seeing her on Monday last walking with Heberton, and knowing the reputation Heberton had required for libertinism, deemed it, very properly, his duty to acquaint the family, and put them on their guard. He accordingly made it known to Mr. Mercer, leaving him to take such measures as he thought proper.

Mr. Mercer, upon the same day that he received this intelligence, also received several anonymous notes, containing matter similar in import to that communicated by the physician. Sarah being absent, he immediately sent a servant to Mrs. Quinn's, with orders for her to return home, expecting, of course, that she would be found there, she having left word to that effect. The servant girl hastened to Mrs. Quinn's, and there found Sarah, to whom she communicated her orders, adding, woman like, "he's heard all about you and Heberton, and has got several letters telling about it. I don't know what he'll do." Sarah replied, "he won't do any thing. Heberton is going to marry me, and take me to New Orleans;" and after a few moment's reflection, she added, "You stay here with sister, and I will go home."

She left the house, but did not return to her father's residence. Upon the servant's going back and expressing surprise that Sarah had not returned, the family became alarmed, and every exertion was made to find her whereabouts, but without success. Her friends were searching for her until midnight, when they went to Alderman Mitchell, roused him from his bed, and took out a warrant against Mahlon Hutchinson Heberton, charging him with alluring and enticing away Sarah Gardiner Mercer. In the course of the forenoon of Tuesday, the officer arrested Heberton, and took him before the Alderman, where he was confronted with Singleton Mercer, his father, and brother, and James Hanna, Esq., counsel for the family. Singleton asked Heberton to take him where his sister was secreted, promising that if he did so, the matter should be hushed up. Heberton denied all knowledge of her privacy, and no evidence being adduced that the defendant was privy to her concealment, or had been concerned in the abduction, the case was adjourned over to Wednesday, when the parties again met, but, as before, without evidence. The father of the young lady then asked Heberton to marry his daughter, saying, "she is good enough for you," and offered him, as a dowry, fifty thousand dollars. Heberton refused with a taunting smile. The father then asked him to marry her, take the fifty thousand dollars, begging him to save the reputation of the girl, and the peace and quiet of the family, and promised him that he should have a divorce on the succeeding day. To this Heberton replied, "I'm not a marrying man; I don't want your money nor your daughter." The prosecutors were obliged to abandon the case, there not being sufficient evidence to warrant a binding over, and Heberton was again at large.

A friend of the family, finding that the proposition of Mr. Mercer had been so scornfully treated by Heberton, and being shocked at his conduct in thus refusing to restore the peace of an injured family, said, "If that was my sister, I'd have that man's heart's blood in less than 24 hours." This threat was made in the presence of Heberton, and put him upon his guard.

On Thursday, Miss Mercer was brought to her father's house by a female who keeps one of those brothels for which certain sections of our city are noted. This female gave her residence as being in the neighbourhood of Pine and Twelfth streets. Her story was, that late on Monday night, she opened her door, and saw the young lady walking up and down on the pavement, and as a matter of charity, the night being cold, and the pavement covered with snow, she took her into the house, and added "she has slept with me these last two nights." That this story was concocted for the occasion, and by the advice of Heberton, is fully apparent.

Singleton Mercer learning that Heberton had seduced Sarah, some three months previous, under the solemn pledge of marriage, and that his libertine practices had been subsequently indulged still under that pledge, resolved upon satisfaction.

On Thursday, he ascertained that Heberton had left his trunk and a fowling piece at a barber's shop, in Fifth street, and that he was making preparations to leave the city. Subsequently he learned that he was secreted in the office of James Vandyke, Esq., in Walnut between Fifth and Sixth streets. His plans were then made, and closely and assiduously did he apply himself to the task of their fulfilment. On the evening of the Thursday, (Heberton being without doubt in Mr. Vandyke's office,) Mr. V. sent his servant, a colored man, to engage a cab, and drive to the house of Mrs. Heberton, in Ninth street below Cherry, get Mr. H's. fowling piece, rifle, and trunk, and bring them to his office. These directions were carefully obeyed.

When the servant stepped from the cab, he saw two persons on the sidewalk on the opposite corner of the streets, evidently on the watch. On driving off, he was alarmed by a noise on the top of the cab, ordered the driver to stop, and, upon getting out, saw Mercer on the vehicle, where he had ensconced himself while the servant was in the house, by handing the driver some money. The servant had Mercer ejected from the cab, and, to elude pursuit, told the driver to take a circuitous route, and take him to his (the servant's) own house, which is in Middle Alley, between Sixth and Seventh, and Spruce and Pine streets. When arrived, the servant got out, did not remove the things, went into the house, where he stayed a few moments, came out, and, by a circuitous route, brought up at the barber's shop, as before stated, in Fifth street below Walnut. About 12 o'clock that night, Captain Bennett, of the night watch, seeing Mr. Mercer standing opposite the barber's shop, spoke to him, and, as a matter of duty, asked him his business. Mercer said he was watching some goods that had just been placed in the shop, and thought they would be carried off during the night, and wished, if such was the case, to know where they would be deposited. Capt. Bennett, seeing that he was much excited in mind, prevailed on him to go to Bloodgood's Hotel, at Walnut Street Ferry, promising that he would have the house carefully watched, and if the goods were removed, give him information. About 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, a coach driven by Mr. Vandyke's servant stopped in front of Mr. V's. office. The articles before described, and which had been removed from the barber's shop, were placed in the carriage, and Mr. V., stepping in the carriage was drove off.

The coach was driven in every direction, up one street and down another, for upwards of half an hour, until at length it entered the street back of Mr. V's office, where it stepped but an instant, and took in Mr. Heberton.

These movements were closely watched by young Mercer, for no sooner did the coach start from the front office, than Mercer, who was standing on the northwest corner of Fifth and Walnut sts., which is a stand for cabs, engaged a cab, saying to the driver "*follow that carriage—if you kill your horse, I'll pay for it*," and off he started. When Heberton had taken his seat in the coach, it was driven to Market Street Ferry. The cab containing young Mercer followed, and reached the wharf about the same time. Mercer got out, paid the driver, and went on board the steamboat John Fitch, on which was the carriage. Immediately after the boat left the wharf on its way to Camden, Mr. Vandyke got out of the carriage to reconnoitre. Seeing several gentlemen muffled up in cloaks, he approached and spoke to them, to ascertain if they were the friends of Mercer. He did not recognise them. The boat in going into the slip on the Camden side, came in contact with the ice, causing a noise, which frightened the horses, who commenced rearing and prancing. Mr. V. took hold of the bridles of one and his servant of the other. All this time Heberton was in the coach, perfectly quiet, with the leather curtains drawn close and the windows shut. Along side of, and close to the carriage stood a charcoal wagon, so close that all ingress or egress to or from the carriage on that side was improbable. The horses of the coal wagon and those of the carriage stood facing the same way the back of the wagon being a small distance in rear of that of the carriage.

As the steamboat neared the landing place, about half past six o'clock, Mr. Vandyke and the servant still holding the horses, four pistol reports were distinctly heard, and accompanying each report, the words "There"—"There"—"There"—"There." Suspecting that his fears had been realized, Mr. V. left the horses, and ran around the coal wagon, the reports and the ejaculations being in that direction. [By this time the boat had reached the pier.] When Mr. V. had passed around, he saw young Mercer standing on the back of the coal wagon, with both hands in the pockets of his pantaloons, Mercer accosted Mr. Vandyke, saying, "Here I am—I did it—it is done now," and then exclaimed, "Bring in the fiddles—let's have a dance;" and he immediately commenced dancing on the deck of the boat. Mr. Vandyke asked him for the pistol. Mercer made no reply, and then Mr. V. caught hold of his arm, and pulled his hand from his pocket. In his hand was one of Colt's six barrelled revolving pistols. The owner of the charcoal wagon said "That man," pointing to Mercer, "is a d——d fool, any how"—meaning that by his actions he had behaved foolishly, and not knowing what had transpired. Mr. V. then called to those around to aid and assist in securing Mercer, but they declined, saying, "We have nothing to do with him." "What has he done?" "For what do you want him arrested?"

Mr. V. then took hold of Mercer and conducted him towards the carriage—Mercer said "don't hurt me—don't hurt me," apparently fearful that his own life was in danger, and not being aware that Heberton was dead.

While Mr. V. was with Mercer, the driver opened the coach door, when the by-standers heard Heberton groan, and saw him drop his head towards his knees, he having received the shot while in a sitting position. The body of Heberton was taken from the coach and conveyed to Cake's tavern, near the landing. Mercer was taken into the bar room, and placed in custody. He had but barely entered the tavern, when he again exclaimed "bring the fiddles, let's have a dance," and immediately commenced dancing.

Caleb Roberts, Coroner, Gloucester county, N. J., was sent for, and upon his arrival a jury was summoned to hold an inquest upon the body. The jury sat until a late hour on Friday night, and adjourned to meet again on Saturday morning. During the night a post mortem examination of the body was made by Doctors Mulford and Fisler of Camden, and Dr. Rush Vandyke of Philadelphia, when it was ascertained that the ball which caused Heberton's death struck him below the back part of the left shoulder, shattered the lower part of the *scapula* and the sixth rib—passed through the *lobe* of the left lung, and the *pericardium*, and lodged in the fleshy part of the right ventricle of the heart. Early on Saturday morning the Coroner's Jury resumed the investigation. The result of the post mortem examination—substantially as above stated was laid before them, and they returned a verdict of wilful murder against Mercer.

Previous to the rendition of the verdict by the Coroner's Jury, Mercer was taken before Justice Harrison, of Camden, who, after hearing the testimony of several witnesses, committed him to Woodbury jail, to answer the charge of murder in the first degree. Ferdinand W. Hubbell, of Philadelphia, attended as counsel for Mercer during the examination.

About 11 o'clock Saturday morning, Mercer was ironed, and taken to the jail in a private vehicle, accompanied by an officer, a friend, and his counsel. The body of Heberton was taken in charge by Mr. Vandyke, and brought to this city.

About 12 o'clock on Friday night, while Mercer was in custody of the officers, Mr. Vandyke asked him if he was not hungry, and if he did not wish to eat. He said, "I have not eaten any thing save a half dozen raw oysters, the past 36 hours." A supper was ordered, when the officers who had charge of him, thinking the kindness of Mr. V. was indicative of an attempt at escape, placed heavy irons upon his limbs. After Mercer had eaten his supper he laid down and slept soundly for 4 hours.

The first ball fired was the one, undoubtedly, which caused Heberton's death. The whole four balls passed through the leather curtains of the carriage, three of them passing directly through the carriage, and out of the opposite side. That which proved fatal was found lodging in the centre of the heart and flattened. The two barrels that missed fire, contained each a ball.

The deceased was a son of the late Dr. Heberton, of Arch street, and resided with his widowed mother and an only sister, in Ninth street, near Cherry. He was 23 years of age.

At the time of the fatal occurrence, the deceased had about his person a knife and a pocket pistol, and in the carriage with him the rifle and the fowling pieces before mentioned.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 3, 1843.

House of Assembly.—We have copied into our paper this day a part of the debate on the question of Mr. Baillie's reinstatement to office. This subject appears to have been a standing dish in the House for the last seven years, served up during a goodly portion of each session, in order, as it turns out, to blind the eyes of the constituency to the iniquitous conduct of the late House of Assembly. After all the outcry against this gentleman we may now seriously ask, where do we find ourselves?—It is here. After all the time and money wasted by the House in abusing and persecuting Mr. Baillie, he is now, by those who were most loud in their condemnation, acquitted of all the *charges* they have so unceremoniously bandied about the house, and reinstated in his office. The fact is, we have been joggled by our own representatives; the agitation on this subject alone has cost the country nearly one thousand pounds each session; no small portion of which has gone into the pockets of members themselves in the shape of daily pay, portion of delegations; and one beautiful item alone is £700 pocketed by three members for specially reporting whether or not the Commissioner owed the country double that amount. And further, what has availed the boasted cry of retrenchment, that was to be carried into the Crown Land Department when Mr. Baillie was got rid of? It is now stated that the most lavish expenditure of Mr. Baillie's time is nothing in comparison to the late "extravagance:" witness a few items charged against the Casual Revenue:—Travelling expences of Executive Council, £231; Dr. Gesner, *on account* of survey of Tobique Valley, £75; £200 *additional* ex*lately a la Harvey* to the late Commissioner of Crown Lands; another £75 to Dr. Gesner *towards* exploring the Mechanic's settlement; £330, (including £517 4s. 10d. for His Excellency's postage,) for Provincial Secretary's and other public postages, &c. &c. &c. If these and the like *additionals*, are the *boons* responsible men would confer upon us, the less we have of them the better.

The Governor General.—By the last accounts direct from Canada, we are glad to perceive that a favourable change has taken place in His Excellency's health, though late American papers state his demise, which, it is to be hoped is incorrect. The *Kingston Whig* of 17th says—

"The almost miraculous rescue of his Excellency the Governor General from the jaws of death, is almost the only topic of conversation, in these dull test of dull times. It has thrown a little life into society. But although removed from immediate danger, his Excellency is far from being recovered. He still remains exceedingly unwell, and is consequently unable to transact any kind of public business.

The new Organ lately purchased by the Sacred Music Society has been temporarily erected in the Museum Room of the Mechanics' Institute, where it was performed on for the first time at the weekly practise of the Society on Wednesday evening. It is a splendid instrument, and good judges inform us that its melodious tones are not surpassed by any other in the city.

Appointment.—Captain W. F. Williams, R. A. of Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, who was sent ten years ago from England to Constantinople, to superintend the Sultan's Artillery, has been appointed by sir Stratford Canning, (English Ambassador,) British Commissioner at the Conferences to be held for settling the boundary between Turkey and Persia. For this purpose he was to embark with the Turkish Envoy at Constantinople on the 13th January, in the Austrian steamer *Stambol*, for Trebezonde, on the Black Sea, and thence to proceed to Erzerorem, the capital of ancient Armenia, at which place the Commissioners were to meet for conducting the negociations.

The friends and townsmen of Capt. Williams will be gratified to learn that he continues to receive such flattering marks of his country's confidence.

Fire.—On Friday evening last, a Grist and Oat Mill, belonging to Mr. Joseph Stewart, in the Parish of Norton, King's County, was consumed by fire, caused as is supposed, by a defect in the chimney or stove pipe. A large quantity of grain and flour, also four hogs in an adjoining building were consumed with the mill. This misfortune falls heavy upon Mr. Stewart, who is an industrious mechanic, universally esteemed in the neighbourhood;—his loss will not be less than £600.—The establishment was of superior construction, and its demolition will subject the surrounding settlements to considerable inconvenience.

Robbery.—On Saturday night last, the store of Messrs. D. & F. Leavitt, in Nelson street, was broken open, and ten bags of flour were carried away by the robbers, who entered through the window of the door, the shutter being forced in.—The thieves at first attempted to force open the door, but being unable to accomplish this, they broke through the shutter, demolishing the glass. It was reported that a considerable sum of money remained in the drawers entouched. Such "honor among thieves" however, is of rare occurrence, and very naturally excited some surprise; but we are informed that this was not the case, no money having been left in the store.—As the robbers did not effect their object wi hout some difficulty, and causing considerable noise, it is a matter of astonishment that they were not overheard by the watch, especially when we consider that they were almost within sight of the Watch-house.—*N. Brunswicker.*

The total length of the Northern Boundary Line between the British possessions in North America and those of the United States is said to be three thousand one hundred and thirty miles.

Her Majesty's brig *Victor*, which sailed from Mexico for Bermuda in October last, has not since been heard of, Fears are consequently entertained for her safety.

Declaration of Insolvency.—28th February, John Kinnear and Herrison G. Kinnear, both of the city of Saint John, Merchants.—*Royal Gazette.*

A slide of land from a hill to the Eastward of Troy, New York, occurred on the 17th ult. by which accident several houses were completely carried away, and eighteen persons lost their lives in the ruins. The earth came down the hill with such velocity, as to go more than 500 feet on a level after it had reached the bottom.

Revolution in St. Domingo.—A late arrival from this Island into the United States, gives intelligence of a Revolution having broken out there, and reports a large body of men to the number of 8000 being about to advance on Aux Cayes if their demand for a Republican Government was not complied with.

Arrangement of Circuit for 1843.

Mr. Justice Botsford—Restigouche, Tuesday 22d August; Gloucester, Tuesday 5th Sept.; Northumberland, Tuesday 12th do.

Mr. Justice Carter—Sunbury, Tuesday 28th February; Queen's, Tuesday 7th March; Charlotte, Tuesday 25th April; St. John, Tuesday 1st Aug.; Kent, Tuesday 29th August; Westmorland, Tuesday 5th September.

Mr. Justice Parker—King's, Tuesday 11th July; Carleton, Tuesday 26th september; Charlotte, Tuesday 31st October; Saint John, Tuesday 9th January, 1844.

Supreme Court—Hilary Term.—Colin Irvine Allan, B.C.L.; Horace H. Beardsley, Humphrey T. Gilbert, B. Boyd Kinnear, Thomas C. Chapman, William M. M'Lauchlan, A.B., George W. Ritchie, and John G. Campbell, Gents., having produced the requisite certificates, and having been examined as to their fitness and capacity, are admitted, sworn and enrolled Attornies of this Honorable Court.

James J. Kaye, Esq., one of the Attornies of this Court, is called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled a Barrister.

A private soldier of the 52d Regiment named Joseph Pearson, was accidentally drowned in the River at Woodstock, on the 22d ultimo, by falling through the ice, on which he had ventured too far. His body was found about an hour after the accident, when all attempts to resuscitate it proved ineffectual.

The following Circular, stated to have come from high authority, has recently been published in Fredericton:

A PLAN FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CHURCH LANDS IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

So many colonizing schemes have been put forth of late years, in which Capitalists have been allured to embark, with a view to profit, and Settlers, from experience, have found of advantage, in which both have eventually met with disappointment and loss, that those who have ardently desired that such undertakings should redound to the honour of England and her Colonies, are called on in proposing another Plan for the consideration of others who are able to give effect to it, to afford some explanation of the principles it involves.

The enterprize of Englishmen in these latter days, has carried them into every region of the Globe, and attached as they are to the Constitution of their Country, it may be matter of surprise that its permanent endowment has not usually and imperfectly developed in the Settlements they have formed. Unhappily the disturbing causes have been various. In the slavery of the West Indies and the penal Establishments of Australia, obstacles presented themselves which were for a long time insurmountable, and in the foreign possessions acquired during the late wars, a disposition to respect the usages of the people has retarded those ameliorations which an early adoption of the principles of the English Common Law would have been so well calculated to introduce.

In New-Brunswick none of these impediments have presented themselves, and assuredly there could be no fairer field in which to carry out these principles from which, under Providence, the glory, prosperity, and stability of England have mainly been derived.

The right of an Englishman to carry with him the privileges of his Constitution, may be familiar to many who have not considered all that it involves of responsibilities as well as of rights.

The recognition of christianity as a part and parcel of the Common Law, is the original basis on which the Constitution in Church and State has been founded, and although divisions in the Church and the rise of separate Communions have impaired that unity in the Colonies, yet the principle itself is inherent in the Constitution, and to separate the Common Law from its connection with and dependance on the Divine Law, would be to deprive it of its chief claims to our confidence and veneration. This will admit of easy illustration.

We value ourselves on the institution of our Jury trial, regulated as it is under guard of our rights and liberties, but in what would consist its efficacy, and what faith or trust could be reposed in it, unless composed of *Christian men*, holding themselves in their consciences responsible to God for the justice of their verdicts, and what awful corruption and tyranny must ensue wherever such powers should be exercised by men uninfluenced by a paramount sense of religious obligation.

The union of spiritual and secular interests thro' the claims of rival sects, having thus been disturbed in the Colonies, the Legislative authorities have been too prone to regard the former, as not within the range of their responsibilities. Except where land, as in Canada, may have been set apart for Clergy Reserves, the Religious Establishments have been left wholly dependant on voluntary and for the most part extraneous support, which has proved altogether inadequate to meet the pressure of increasing numbers, augmented by the influx of Emigrants from the United Kingdom who have arrived in a state of moral and physical destitution.

Two important considerations are here involved. The promiscuous settlement of people of various Denominations, intent only on acquiring a subsistence from the Land, and depending for spiritual instruction on the casual visits of Ministers of various Denominations; and secondly, the support of such Establishments as have been formed principally from funds raised in England for the conversion of the Heathen, to which a Christian Community should rather look forward to contribute.

When it is considered how small a part of the aggregate resources of Society are required to provide sufficiently for its spiritual interests, we are led to recur to that ancient principle which made the dedication of such portion a primary and indispensable obligation, and it might be easy to prove that the recognition of such a claim in the early settlement of the Colonies would have been productive of temporal as well as of spiritual advantages.

If credit and confidence are the offspring of industry and probity, these must every where depend on religious and moral sanctions; and to encourage a desire for temporal advantages, regardless of higher obligations, is an appeal to the selfish passions tending too often to injustice and vice, and the dissolution of such unholy compacts.

When we reflect on the solemn injunctions which attended the fulfilment of the Divine Covenant with the posterity of Abraham, there is perhaps nothing more impressive than the contrast exhibited in the modern speculations which are

which is subjoined, it is desired to secure the investment of the proceeds of the Land, to be acquired by free purchase in different parts of the Province, in settling and improving it, and to re-assign *at the same price* allotments varying in extent, with the immediate reservation of a *tythe* of the produce for the Church.

One tenth of the Lands to be set apart for a Church endowment, and the *tythe* to be redeemed, by the labour of the Settlers in clearing Land on the reserves, in the proportion of one twentieth of their allotments, or five acres for every hundred.—The increased value given to the whole Reserve by these clearances, constituting the equivalent to the Church in commuting the tythe on such favourable terms.

As it has been ascertained that Land can be completely cleared at £3 an acre, the value of the reclaimed Land may be moderately estimated at this rate. The average value in New-Brunswick of reclaimed Land is £4 per acre, and in certain situations near the margins of Rivers it has been sold at a higher rate than land in England. In the present year two hundred acres have been cleared in a new Settlement, by forty Settlers—or five acres average by each—besides the labour of opening and constructing a road, leading from the Settlement, of four or five miles in extent.

Assuming that half a million of acres should progressively be occupied on this plan by 5000 settlers, being in the proportion of one effective settler for a hundred acres, the reserves for the Church would amount to 50,000 acres, of which one half, or 25,000 acres, would be reclaimed for settlement in arable and pasture farms, which would be available for skilful tenants, by whom an improved tillage would be introduced.

The value of this cleared land at £3 an acre, would thus be moderately estimated at £75,000, being equivalent to the aggregate value of 500,000 acres of wilderness land purchased for settlement at 3s. per acre, and the remaining 25,000 acres of the reserve uncleared when thereby augmented in value to £1 an acre, would raise the endowment to £100,000.

The land being laid out in blocks or locations of 10,000 acres, onetenth or a thousand acres, would be centrically reserved in each location. On this reserve would be erected the Church, the Church School, and the residences of the Clergyman, Catechist and Teacher.

May it not be hoped that a blessing would rest upon the labours of a community organized on such a principle? A body of Trustees chosen from amongst the friends of the Church in this Province, corresponding with a similar body associated in England, would unite the advantages of local and general experience in carrying the plan into effect.

There would be no room for the speculator or the land jobber,—the funds raised from the sale of the land and secured upon it would be invested in substantial and reproductive works, on which the settlers would be employed,—these improvements would raise the value of the lands—an immediate contribution of *the tythe* for Churches and Church Schools in the locations would elevate and unite the communities growing up under English Laws and Institutions,—by the commutation of this tythe a permanent endowment would eventually and at no distant period be realized for the Church, and a full return under effective guarantees made to the public for the concession to be conditionally granted.

In the proposed application to the Legislature, no exclusive advantage is contemplated, nor such as may not be as freely open to other Communions.

NOTE.—In the anticipation of a permanent and independent provision for the Church, it may be hoped that for a time the Societies in England would contribute to the support of the Churches in the new settlements.

PETITION.

That the interests of the Church of England in this and in other parts of the British Dominions abroad, has required for the efficiency and completion of its Establishment, that resident Bishops should be appointed, and towards the endowment of these, liberal contributions have been raised in England and the Colonies.

That as soon as an adequate endowment may be provided, it is contemplated to raise New-Brunswick into a Bishop's see.

That in Canada an ample provision has been made for its religious establishments in the Clergy Reserves, being 'one tenth' set apart in the disposal of the Crown Lands, a large portion of which 'reserves' has been assigned to the Anglican church.

That in New-Brunswick, though still containing nearly fourteen millions of acres of Crown Reserves or two thirds of the ungranted lands in the British Provinces, the only provision made has been a reserve of Glebe Lands in Parishes, which under the present circumstances, has been made available but to a limited extent, where there are resident Clergymen. Effective guarantees for the settlement of the Lands acquired, would of course be given.

That the object is to obtain a remission of the purchase money on Crown Land, to the extent that may be required, contingent on the investment of an equal fund in Roads and other improvements, and the location in a term of years of effective Settlers, in the proportion at least of one settler for every hundred acres of Land. The re-assignment under certain reservations to such Settlers of allotments varying in extent, according to their resources, being the means relied on for realizing an endowment for the Church, co-incident with the formation within a definite time of prosperous settlements on the Lands, with provision for the establishment in them of Churches and Schools. The term proposed to be limited to ten years, within which period the prescribed Settlements are to be completed, but if any portion of Land should then remain unoccupied it would be paid for, or else revert to the Crown.

N. B.—It is further proposed on obtaining this concession, that application should be made for a Provincial Act to incorporate the Church, and to raise a terminable Loan of £50,000 on security of the Lands, to facilitate their early settlement.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, Feb. 24.—The hon. Mr. speaker reported to the house, that in the matter of the Petition of William Carvill and others, Freemen and Freeholders of the City of St. John, complaining of the illegality of the Election for the City of St. John, and praying that the same may be declared null and void; which Petition was presented to the house on the 13th instant, and an order made thereon for taking the same into consideration on this day, the Petitioners had not entered into Recognizance as required by the Fifteenth section of the Act to regulate the trials of controverted Elections or returns of members to serve in General Assembly; whereupon—on motion of Mr. Barbarie,—Ordered, that the Order for taking the said Petition into consideration be discharged.

The hon. Mr. speaker further reported to the house, that in the matter of the Petition of Isaac Woodward, Esquire, a Candidate at the late Election for the City of St. John, complaining of the illegality of the said Election, which Petition was presented to the house on the 13th instant, and an order made thereon for taking the same into consideration on this day, that the Petitioner had not entered into Recognizance as required by the Fifteenth section of the Act to regulate the trials of controverted Elections or returns of members to serve in General Assembly; whereupon—on motion of Mr. Barbarie.—Ordered, that the Order for taking the said Petition into consideration be discharged.

Mr. Payne by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the City of St. John, praying for certain amendments to the Charter of the said City; which he read.—Ordered That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table

Mr. Partelow, by leave presented a Petition from John Ward, Alexander Boyle, M. D., Robert W. Crookshank, John Hammond, Daniel Leavitt and 108 others, Freemen and Freeholders of the City of St. John, praying for certain alterations in the charter of the said City; which he read.—Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,—Resolved That the Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of St. John, as also that from John Ward and others Freemen and Freeholders of the said City, severally praying alterations in the City Charter, be referred to a select Committe to report thereon by Bill or otherwise,—Ordered, That Mr. Partelow, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Payne, Mr. End and Mr. Burns do compose the Committee.

Mr. End, by leave presented a Petition from James Green, praying aid towards running a stage on the Road between Fredericton and St. John, on the Nerepis line: which he read.—Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on internal communication to report thereon.

Mr. End, a Member for the County of Gloucester, made application that he be permitted to act as counsel to Lewis Burns, Esquire, in the matter of the Petition of William H. Street, Esquire, complaining of the election and return of the said Lewis Burns, Esquire, as member for the said City; which was granted.

Mr. Partelow by leave, presented a Petition from James Whitney, of the City of St. John, praying Legislative aid towards his Steam Navigation Establishment; as also for a grant to remunerate him in part for conveying the Mails by steam; which he read.—Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on internal communication to report thereon.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from John Winters, praying aid towards running a daily stage between St. John and Fredericton; which he read.—Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee on internal communication to report thereon.

It being the time appointed for taking into consideration the Petition of William H. Street, Esquire and others complaining of the undue election and return of Lewis Burns, Esquire, as a member for the City of St. John, and praying that the same may be enquired into:—The sergeant at arms was directed to call the Members to their places, and he being returned, the house was counted, when thirty Members were found to be in attendance.—Ordered, thereupon, that the parties be heard at the bar.

Whereupon the Petitioners appeared by the hon. George F. Street, and Alfred E. Street, Esquire, as their Counsel, and William End, Esquire, appeared as Counsel on behalf of the sitting member, and the doors being then locked—The orders of the Day for the hearing of the matters set forth in the said Petition were read, and the drawing of the Committee and appointment of the Nominees to try the matter as set forth in the said Petition, were proceeded in and perfected, as is directed, by the Act regulating controverted Elections and returns of Members to serve in the General Assembly.

The doors being then opened, the lists, as drawn were delivered to the Counsel for the respective parties, with the Nominees added thereto, and the same being struck, a reduced list of the members drawn, with the Nominees so added, was then handed in, when the following appeared as the members of the Committee:—

Samuel Freeze, Charles Perley, Charles Fisher, Joshua Alexandre, David Wark, Esquires.

Nominees:—John R. Partelow, Esquire, for the Petitioners; Lemuel Allan Wilmot, Esquire for the sitting Member; who, being called to the Clerk's Table, were there duly sworn well and truly to try the matter of the said Petition referred to them, and a true judgment give thereon according to the evidence.—The Counsel were then ordered to withdraw.

On motion of Mr. Hazen,—Ordered, That the said Committee do meet forthwith in the Committee Room leading into the Library, and proceed with the investigation of the matter alleged in the said Petition: and further—Ordered, That lists of the Committee sworn, together with copies of this Order, be delivered to the respective Counsel.

Saturday, 25th.—Mr. Hazen moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of St. John, to lay out and open a Street in the said city, in continuation of John or Water street, so called, southwardly to the prolongation of St. James' street. The said bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented a Petition from David Collins and 38 others, praying that such steps may be taken as will authorize the purchase money of certain lands purchased by them to be applied in opening Roads in the Mechanics' Settlement, in the counties of King's and Westmorland; which he read.—*Ordered*, that the said Petition be received and lie on the table.

Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented a Petition from John Walker, of the city of St. John, praying that protection may be extended to a Building erected by him for a Ware house in that place: which he read.—*Ordered*, that the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of St. John, praying the interposition of the house, in obtaining a loan of money, to be borrowed by them; which he read. And upon the question that the said Petition be received and lie on the table, the house divided—Yeas 15, Nays 7.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative; and On motion of Mr. *Hazen*,

Resolved, That the said Petition, with the documents accompanying it, be referred to a select committee to report thereon.

Ordered, that Mr. Rankin, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Botsford, Mr. Thomson and Mr. Payne do compose the committee.

Mr. Payne, by leave, presented a Petition from James Sorlie and 7 others, of the coloured population of the city of St. John, praying aid towards the establishment of a School for the instruction of that class of the population; which he read.

Ordered, that the said Petition be received and referred to the committee on School Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. *Hazen*, by leave, presented a Petition from Peter Bunting, of the city of St. John, praying aid towards the publication of a Veterinary Tablet; which he read. And upon the question, that the said Petition be received and refered to the committee of supply, the house divided—Yeas 10, Nays 6.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held on the 2d day of February last, at Blissfield, in the County of Northumberland, before Martin Cranney, Esq. Coroner, on view of the body of Hannah Weaver. Verdict, That the deceased came to her death from the effects of a pot of burning charcoal, which was placed in her bedroom.

It appears from the depositions taken upon the inquest, that the deceased retired to bed about the usual time, in good health, but had imprudently placed a pot of wood coals about three yards from her bed, in a small room where she slept, and was found in the morning a lifeless corpse.—*R. Gazette.*

INSOLVENCY IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—In Sydney and its neighbourhood, from February 1 to August 4, 1842, a period of six months and four days, 392 persons or firms have been publicly declared insolvent since the new act came into operation in the colony. The liabilities of some of the estates are very great, surprisingly so for any place, save the metropolis of the British empire. The following are the amounts for which some of the failures have taken place:—£13,636; 16,000; 50,058; 37,750; 20,113; 33,000; 14,000; 34,110; 28,669; 10,086; 11,721; 175,235; 7,143; 5,126; 6,335; 15,819; 112,697; 34,843; 5,608; 30,997; 5,759. The total of the liabilities of the 392 insolvents is, in round numbers, one million and a quarter of pounds sterling; many of them, however, shew good assets.

Mr. Slaney, of Shrewsbury, for many years a "liberal" member of Parliament, of some note, has declared his adherence to the government of sir Robert Peel.

The Lords of the Admiralty have it in contemplation to discontinue hiring merchant ships for the conveyance of troops, and intend to fit up ships of war to perform this duty.

One of the curiosities of the Marquesas Islands, (in the Pacific ocean, lately taken possession of by the French,) is said to be an enormous tree, in all its freshness and perfection, 108 feet in girth, and which was probably flourishing before the flood;—another is an intoxicating spring of water.

A pamphlet on the tea trade which has just been published, states the quantity of tea daily consumed in the United Kingdom to be about 1200 chests, or 100,000 lbs. The sum paid for it by the consumers is estimated at about nine millions sterling in the year; three and a half millions of which go to the government for duty.

Married.

In Studholm, King's County, on the 1st February, by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, Mr. John Blair, jr. to Miss Jane Haney, both of that Parish.

At Sussex Vale, on the 21st February, by the same, Mr. Thaddeus Bowser, to Miss Maria Ann Goddard, of the former place.

At Bridgetown, on the 14th ultimo, by the Rev. James Robertson, Samuel Leonard McCormick, Esq., to Felinda, eldest daughter of James Clarke, Esquire.

At Hampton Church, on Monday the 20th inst., by the Rev. the Rector of the Parish, Mr. Joshua Smith, of that place, to C. Eliza A., eldest daughter of William Frost, Esq.

At Halifax, on Wednesday last, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, of St. John, A. G. Fraser, Esq., to Frances, eldest daughter of W. N. Silver, Esq.

Died.

On Monday morning, at the advanced age of 87 years, Mr. Obadiah Ackerley, one of the Loyalists whose principles induced him to leave his home (New York) and at the conclusion of the American Revolutionary war landed in this City, in the year 1783. He died in faith, having received the promises, without apparently in the least feeling the sting of death, much to the comfort of his friends, who esteem their loss his gain.

On Thursday evening, Mrs. Jane Barns, in the 43d year of her age.

On Friday, Mr. John Lewis, aged 58 years, who for many years past has been a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

At Sussex Vale, after a lingering illness, Eliza, youngest daughter of Dr. Guimarin, in the 20th year of her age.

At St. Andrews, of measles, Shelton C., only son of R. M. Andrews, Esquire, aged 1 year and 6 months.

At New-York, on the 18th ult, Mr. Colin Sharp, a native of Alloa, (Scotland,) aged 39 years, leaving a wife and two children in this city to mourn their loss. Mr. S. was mate of the *William Botsford*, and sailed hence in July last; he was much respected by all who knew him.

At Halifax, on the 20th ult. Sophia, wife of Wm. T. B. Fiers, Esq. and daughter of the Hon. Wm. Carson, of St. John's, N. F., in her 33d year.

On the 24th, Martha Foster, in the 71st year of her age, daughter of the late Edward Foster.

At Saint Martins, January 9th, Charlotte, and Sarah Eliza, the former aged 5 years and 3 months, the latter 3 years and 5 months; and on the 14th, Jane, aged 11 years and 11 months, daughters of Daniel & Elizabeth Fritch.

At Bathurst, on the 4th instant, Jane, wife of Mr. John Willis, aged 61 years.

At Oldbolt, Bathurst, on the 6th instant, Helen, youngest daughter of F. Ferguson, Esq.

On the 23d inst, at Wickham, Queen's County, Rebecca, fourth and last surviving daughter of Mr. Charles Robinson, of that place, in the 21st year of her age.

At Digby, N. S., on the 7th instant, Mrs. Amelia Leonard, relict of the late Mr. Daniel Leonard, aged 83 years.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, Arrived, 25th—Brig Belle of Maitland, Lingley, Antigua, 33—J. & T. Robinson, ballast.

CLEARED.

Feb. 23.—Barque Lady Falkland, Baker, London, deals—Joseph Fairweather; Schr. Robin Hood, Brewster, Boston, laths—Master.

25th.—Schr. Flora, Holder, Boston, cordwood—Master.

March 1.—Brig Argent, Moran, New York, ballast—Master.

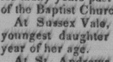
2d.—Schr. William Henry, Johnston, Eastport, wood—Master.

FARE REDUCED!!

WHEREAS some irregular Stage-drivers, through interested motives, have reported that my horses have all tired out, and are not able to perform their journey in due time, which report is as false as the persons from whom the words sprung, and some of whom never knew the pleasure of owning a good horse. I therefore inform my friends and the public in general, that the travelling by the River, between St. John and Fredericton, is beautiful, and that I will *continue to run*, three times a week between those places and convey passengers to either place for the moderate charge of TEN SHILLINGS; way passengers in proportion.

March 3. *JOHN WINTERS.*

STEAM! STEAM!!



THE subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of St. John and vicinity, that early in the month of April, the splendid steamer *TELEGRAPH* will commence her regular trips between this Port and Boston, for the accommodation of Passengers. This Boat is owned by the *American Steam Boat Company*, who are engaged building a new steamer of 525 tons burthen, to be called the *PENOBSCOT*, expressly for this Port:—she will be commanded by Captain THOMAS ROGERS, who, it is well known is a great favorite among passengers. C. M LAUCHLAN,

Agent for the American Steam Boat Company.

24th Feb. 1843.

REMOVAL.

H. S. SCRIBNER, Tailor, has removed to *Germain street*, in the house occupied by Mr. J. T. YOUNGHUSBAND. *Feb. 10.*

"ÆTNA"

Fire Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named Company, at Hartford, on the 31st January, 1843—

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

By order of the Board,

A. BALLOCH,

General Agent for New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Saint John Agency, 10th Feb. 1843. 4w

Bank of British North America.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice, that a half yearly Dividend of 24s. sterling per share will become payable to proprietors of Shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the 9th day of March, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties. The dividend is declared in Sterling Money, and will be payable at the rate of Exchange current on the 9th day of March, to be fixed by the Local Boards.

No transfer can be made between the 22d February and the 9th March, as the Books must be closed during that period.

(Signed) G. DeB. ATTWOOD, Sec'y.

London, 3d January, 1843.

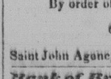
NOTICE.

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

Jan. 20. JAMES S. KNOWLES.

☞ Storage may be had for about 1500 barrels.

Wanted to Charter,



A Vessel of from 300 to 400 tons, to carry a cargo of Deals to Great-Britain. Apply to

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

February 3.

STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.

THE Fire Proof BRICK STORE in Prince William st., at present occupied by THOMPSON & WALLACE. Possession given 1st May.

ALSO—The Dwelling House in Charlotte street, adjoining the premises now occupied by Mr. David Paterson. Possession given immediately.—Enquire of L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

24th Feb.

TO LET.

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

February 24.

TO LET.

FOR one or more years, that pleasantly situated House in Dorchester Street, now in the occupation of Capt. W. P. Scott.

ALSO.—The upper flat of that pleasantly situated House, occupied by the subscriber.

Feb. 24th. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

TO LET,

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

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

February 24.

TO LET,

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

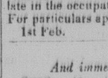
Feb. 17. STEPHEN HUMBERT.

TO LET, from the 1st May next—

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

February 17th, 1842.

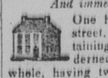
TO LET,



A STORE in the Brick Building in *Nelson street*, owned by the subscriber.—Possession can be given immediately.

February 10. JOHN ROBERTSON.

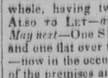
TO LET,



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

Feb. 10. JOHN G. SHARP.

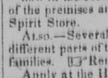
TO LET,



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

Feb. 10. E. DURANT.

TO LET,



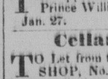
THE second flat of a house, with Wood house, frost proof cellar, &c.; also, a Work shop if required, situate about four minutes walk from the Market square. Apply at the Chronicle Office. *Feb. 10.*

OFFICES.

SEVERAL Offices to Let, in the Brick Building corner of Prince William and Church streets. Enquire of JARDINE & CO.

10th Feb.

To Let,

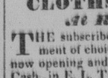


ON the 1st of May next: That desirable COTTAGE residence, situate on the South side of Princess street, nearly opposite the Dwelling House of JAMES CUDLIP, Esq. There are four rooms on the ground floor, and four on the first floor, with Pantry, Garrets, and Cellar Kitchen. Also, a large Yard, with Wood and Coal House. Enquire of

Feb. 3. 4i GEORGE WHEELER.

TO BE LET,

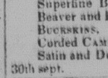
And possession given on the 1st of May next:—



THE SHOP in King-street, at present occupied by Messrs. PETERS & TILLEY as a Druggist store, being No. 4 from Barlow's corner. The shop is 50 feet deep, with two counters and two front windows, and is one of the best stands for a retail business in the city. Enquire of C. C. MACDONALD.

3d Feb.

TO LET,



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

1st Feb. W. P. RANNEY.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given:—

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

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

Apply at the HIBERNIAN HOTEL to

Jan 27. JAMES NETHERY.

To Let.

THE upper flat of the subscriber's HOUSE in Prince William Street, Apply to

Jan. 27. WM. MAJOR.

Cellar Shop to Let.

TO Let from the first of May next, the Cellar SHOP, No. 1, North Market Wharf. This is an excellent stand for a Retail Grocery or Spirit Business. Apply to J. G. SHARP.

Jan. 20. *Corner of North M. Wharf.*

CLOTHS, CLOTHS, &c.

At Reduced Prices.

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

Superfine BROAD CLOTHS,
Beaver and Pilot ditto,
BUCKSKINS, DOESKINS, &c.
Corded CAMBLETS and VESTINGS,
Satin and Ducape Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c.

30th sept. JAMES HORSFALL.

ROYAL MAIL LINE

TO FREDERICTON.

THE subscribers beg most respectfully to inform their friends and the Public generally, that they have commenced running a stage between this city and Fredericton via the Nerepis Road, in connection with the Royal Mail steamers and coaches from England to Canada, leaving this city on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, and Fredericton on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings at the same hour.

☞ Passengers can register their names in the books which are kept at the St. John Hotel, in this city, and at Mr. Segee's and Mrs. Jackson's, Fredericton, at either of which places any further information will be given.

*** All Baggage at the risk of the owners, and no credit allowed. JAMES BRADLEY,
JAMES HEWITT.

C. W. KETCHUM,

Sands' Buildings, Prince W'm. street.

Has just received per *Prince Albert* from London, and *South Esk* from Liverpool, his Winter supply of DRY GOODS, consisting of—

SATIN, Lute, Chine, Gauze, Crape, Velvet and Sarsnet RIBBONS;
White, black and col'd Rouches; Heavy Plaid and Thibet SHAWLS;
Silk and lace Shawls; Handkerchiefs of every description;
Chine, Plain and Watered Silks; Satins and Velvets, extra rich colors;
CHINE CHUSANS, CHINE ROYALS; Winter Gloves and Hosiery;
Laces, Muslin Collars, Chinelle and Bullion Tassals, Chinelle Fringe;
Sable, Fitch, Lynx, Squirrel, Chinchilla, Rollinsky and Standard MUFFS,
BOAS, CAPES and SHAWLS; Rabbit and Lamb Skins;
'Queen's,' 'Queen of Beauty,' 'Prince of Wales,' 'Gipsey,' and 'Peel's Sliding Scale' CLOAKINGS; Satin Cloaks;
Jaconett, Book, Mull, Check, Drawn and Fancy MUSLINS;
Lawns, Cambrics, Satin Vestings, Gents. Neck Scarfs, Gold and Silver BUTTONS,
Cloth Caps, Wire Ribbon, Cap Springs, Twist, Berlin Wools, Girdles,
Umbrellas; Twill'd white and grey Shirtings and Sheetings;
Calicoes, Regattas, Plain and figur'd de Laines; Merinos at very low prices;
French Froills, Orleans, Parisian Lustres, Lama Cloths, Dimity, Plaids,
Moleskins, Bedticks, Tweeds, Broad and Pilot CLOTHS, &c. &c.

ALSO:—French *Artificial Flowers*, Feathers, Parisian Velvet, Satin and Silk BONNETS, Blonde Caps, Bonnet and Cap Shapes, &c. &c.

☞ The above articles will be sold at the lowest prices, and the inspection of the Public is most respectfully requested.

Saint John, N. B., October 28, 1842.

FALL CLOTHING.

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

AT THE

ST. JOHN CLOTHING MART,

WATER STREET.

The Subscriber has received per recent arrivals from London and Liverpool, a large and varied assortment of West of England WOOLLEN GOODS, comprising—

DIAMOND and Plain BEAVER and PILOT CLOTHS; Fine and superfine ditto;
Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, Kerseys, Tweeds
Twilled and Plain FLANNELS, &c.
Six Bales & Cases of READY-MADE CLOTHING—a splendid assortment, which, for style, Quality and Cheapness, cannot be equalled by any establishment in the Province, consisting of COATS, made of Diamond and Plain Beaver and Pilot Cloths, in the Chesterfield, Waterford, and Down-the-road Styles; Tweed do.; fine and superfine Dress and Frock COATS;
Four Thousand Pairs PANTALOONS, of every description of texture and fabric;
Two Thousand VESTS—in satin, silk, Valencia, Cloth, Cassimere, &c. &c. &c.
Mattresses, Blankets, Rugs, White and Coloured COUNTERPANES; Oil Cloth Suits;
Southwesters, &c. &c.
Boys' Cloth and Moleskin SUITS;
Red, Blue and White Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS; Lambswool ditto;
Linen, Cotton, and Regatta SHIRTS;
Four Cases Beaver and silk HATS;
Military and Navy CAPS;
Fur, Plush, and Worsted ditto;
Glazed HATS and CAPS;
Umbrellas; Travelling Bags, and Trunks;
Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' and Children's ditto; Watches and Jewellery;
A few Double GUNS and PISTOLS, selling for cost and charges, for Cash only.

N. B.—Gentlemen, leaving their measures, will have their orders strictly attended to, and promptly executed.

☞ Six Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately.—None but good workmen need apply.

F. NEILL.

St. John, December 2, 1842.

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMES.

October 21, 1842.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Just arrived per ship *Brothers* from Liverpool, a large assortment of

PRINTED Cottons and Furnitures;
Grey, White, and striped Shirtings;
Checks and Homespuns; Knitting Worsteds and Yarns; Rose and Whitney Blankets;
Orleans and Saxony in every shade;
A large lot of Fancy CLOAKINGS;
Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Damask, Sheeting, Holands and Dowlas;
Linen and Cotton Cambrics;
Handkerchiefs of various kinds;
Plaid Woollen SHAWLS, all sizes;
Flannels, Surges, Baize and Druggets;
Plaid and Plaid Druggett;
Jaconet, Cambric, Checked, Book, Mull and Medium Muslins;
Moleskins, Duck, and Canvas;
A variety of Plaid Camlets;
An assortment of Gent's HATS, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Per "British Queen" from London:

An assortment of Black and Coloured Velvets; silks, satins, Volutes and sarsnets; Plain and fancy Ribbons; Muffs, Boas and Capes; Hosiery and Gloves of every kind; BROAD CLOTHS, Pilots and Beavers; Buckskins, Doeskins and Tweeds; Umbrellas, stocks and Braces; Orleans and Saxony in every shade; a lot of Merinos at half the usual prices; Nets, Laces, Blonds and Quillings; Ladies' Boots and Shoes of all kinds; Paramettas, Bombazines and Crapes; Gent's Lamb's wool Vests and Drawers; with a lot of small Wares of every description, which are offered at very reduced prices for cash.

W. G. LAWTON.

GORDON'S

HARDWARE STORE,

DOCK STREET.

FALL SUPPLY—Per Mabel and South Esk.

85 BAGS Nails, assorted, cut and wrought;
12 casks Ox and Horse Nails;
10 Bags countersunk and slate ditto;
An assortment of SPIKES, from 4½ to 10 inch;
1 cask sheet ZINC; 33 slabs ditto;
Ingots TIN; Tin Plates; Wire; Wire Riddles;
Sheet Copper and Brass; 1 cask SHOT;
1 cask best London Glue;
1 do. Hair seating, from 17 to 26 inches;
1 Bale Green and Yellow SHOE THREAD;
1 do. Chair and Boot WEB;
1 cask Lamp GLASSES;
1 do. Guns and Pistols, Air Canes, Walking Stick Guns, Wad Cutters, Moulds, &c.
1 Cask containing a handsome assortment of Bronzed and Britannia Metal, Urns, Coffee Pots, Percolators, Tea Pots, &c.
1 cask of handsome table and Shop LAMPS;
Hall do. Police Lanterns, Japd. Lamps;
1 Cask CUTLERY;
8 Casks—containing a general assortment of Carpenter's and shoemaker's Tools, Bell Mounting; Coffin Furniture; Counter Weighing Machines; scale Beams; Locks and Hinges of every description; Curtain Bands and Pins; Fire Irons; Brass, Bronzed and Wire Fenders; Toasting Forks and steak Tongs; patent enamel'd sauce Pans; Brass Kettles, &c.
Rosewood Tea Caddies, with glass sugar bowls;
Work Boxes, Desks, Dressing Cases, Japanned Dressing Cases, Spice Boxes, Sugar and Tea Cans, Cash Boxes, &c. &c., which, with former extensive stock will be sold very low.

Feb. 24. T. R. GORDON.

BOARDING,

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

Pork, Beef, and Flour.

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

Feb. 10. WILLIAM CARVILL.

SHARP'S COMPOUND

Concentrated Alkaline

Infusion of Sarsaparilla.

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

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

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

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

October 22, 1842. *Chemist.*

BUNTING'S VETERINARY TABLET;

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

By Peter Bunting, Veterinary Practitioner, St. John

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

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

November 18.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

T. S. HARDING,

Prince William street,

HAS received per ship *Prince Albert*, from London, *Mabel* and *South Esk* from Liverpool, and *Sophia* from the Clyde, a full and seasonable assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods—in SILKS, LINENS, WOOLLENS and COTTONS; among which are the latest materials for Ladies' DRESSES, of the most distinguished names and styles, together with a large variety of Orleans Cloths and Merinos; Broad and narrow CLOTHS in all colors; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloakings, Net and Tartan Lambs' wool SHAWLS,

FOSTER'S SHOE STORE.

New Boots and shoes.

—JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED—

LADIES' Black Cloth BOOTS, all qualities;
Ditto Double soled and Golosh'd Prunella do.
Ditto ditto Walking Shoes;
Ditto satin, Kid and Prunella Slippers;
Girl's Cloth and Prunella Boots, assorted;
Ditto stout Leather Walking Shoes;
Ditto SLIPPERS of every description;
Men's Cloth BOOTS—assorted patterns;
Do Cloth over ditto ditto;
Do Pumps, Shoes, and Slippers of all qualities;
Boys' and Children's strong Boots and Shoes of every description. S. K. FOSTER.

☞ English TRUNKS of all sizes for sale.
October 14.

London Soap, Genuine Sperm Candles, Patent Sperm & Mould Candles.

Ex Racer, from Loudon, via Halifax:—

10 BOXES London SOAP,
10 do. Genuine Sperm CANDLES.
5 Boxes Patent Sperm do.; 10 do. fine Mould and Dipt ditto.

Which are now landing ex Martha Brae, from Halifax, and for sale by
RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Aug. 19. *Prince William Street.*

Recieved per "South Esk" from LIVERPOOL:

COD, Pollock, and Mackarel LINES; Hamber Lines; Deep sea LINES;
Hand Lead Lines; Marline; Roping Twine;
Sail sewing Twine, &c. &c.

Per Challenge, from New York: A further supply of RYE FLOUR & CORN MEAL. All of which is now offered Cheap for Cash.
July 1, 1842. JOHN BOWES.

MORE HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

No. 2, North Wharf,

Have received per Brig *Mabel*, Nicholson, from Liverpool—

20 TONS common Flat IRON, well ass'd;
1 cask CURLED HAIR;
1 bale *Chair* Web; 1 bale shoe THREAD;
1 package Blacksmiths' Vices;
1 bundle Wire Riddles;
71 bags Cut and Wrought NAILS;
1 cask Countersunk Nails;
6 casks Horse Nails; 1 cask Bright Traces;
10 casks well assorted HARDWARE;
45 bags Spikes, from 3½ to 10 inches.

Which together with their stock now on hand, comprises a good assortment in the above line, and will be sold at low prices for good payments.
21st October.

NOTICE.

Union Line Mail Stage between St. John & Fredericton.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has just commenced running a STAGE between St. John and Fredericton, by the Nerepis Road, until the River is fit to travel on. Leaving St. John every *Tuesday, Thursday,* and *Saturday* mornings at six o'clock—and Fredericton, every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at the same hour.

Persons wishing to travel by this line of Stages, will find first rate horses and experienced drivers, and every exertion used to make passengers comfortable.

N. B. Stage Books kept at the St. John Hotel, in this city, and Segee's Hotel, Fredericton, where persons can enter their names.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.
JOHN WINTERS,
Dec. 16, 1842.

NOW LANDING, ex Brig *Promise*—

200 BUNDLES best OAKUM;
2000 steel pointed Miners' Shovels,
40 tons well assorted common English IRON,
40 bundles ROD IRON,
50 boxes Tin Plates, assorted, IC, IX, DC,
1 ton Blister STEEL.

—IN STORE—

150 tons refined and common IRON;
60 bundles Plough Plating, assorted;
120 ditto Rod Iron, assorted, 3-8, 7-16, and 1-4 in.
ANCHORS, ½ to 12 cwt.; CHAINS, assorted sizes;
Cast and German STEEL, *(Naylor & Co's)*
21 dozen square pointed Shovels;
16 do. Ballast ditto;
Anvils and Smiths' Bellows; Nails and Spikes;
Franklin and close Stoves, 20 to 32 inches;
Full and half Register Grates, handsome patterns;
Pots, Bake Pans and Covers;
Steak and Frying Pans; 10 bales Irish BACON;
2 puncheons Irish Malt Whisky.
3d June. W. CARVILL.

Saint John, N. B.

Spring Supply of New Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber has received per ships "Clarence from London, and "Bonna Dea" from Liverpool, his usual Spring supply of BOOTS and SHOES—*comprising every description for Ladies Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, and Children's*, that may be called for, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash.
June 3. *S. K. FOSTER.*

☞One hundred English made TRUNKS for sale cheap.

Coal, Deal, Boards, &c.

475 CHALDRONS Pemberton and Hull *COALS;*

150 Do.	Grand Lake	Do.
50 Do.	Sydney	Do.

425 thousand feet Bright DEALS;
250 Do. White Pine BOARDS;
25 Do. Ash bbd. STAVES;
55 Cords Lathwood; 40 Barrels Herrings;
80 Barrels Cumberland PORK;
30 Hhds. Molasses;
20 Tons common and refined IRON assorted;
50 M. shipping and sawed Shingles;
2,000 Bushels SALT;
all of which the Subscriber will dispose of at his usual low rates for approved payment.
June 17. JOS. FAIRWEATHER.

GENEVA, CANDLES, &c. &c.

W. H. STREET,

Has received ex Brig *EDWIN*, from London:—

40 HHDS. Fine PALE HOLLANDS;
30 boxes Wax Wick Mould CANDLES, C's;
30 boxes Dip Candles; 16 do. Sperm ditto;
1 Box Carriage Lights.

—IN STORE—

50 hhds. Martell's best Old Coloured and Pale BRANDY;
25 Puncheons H. P. Jamaica RUM;
10 Chests E. I. Company's Fine CONGO;
200 Boxes Liverpool and London SOAP; for sale at lowest market rates. *24th June.*

Absconded,

FROM this Office, on the 16th instant, an Indented Apprentice named *James Doak*. All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting him, and any person found harboring said Apprentice, or employing him, will be proceeded against as the law directs.
Chronicle Office. April 17, 1840.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale low by the subscriber—

23 TONS best screwed HAY;
250 Chaldrons Sydney COAL;
200 Barrels Herrings; 200 M. ft. 9 in. DEAL.
30th sept. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

CORN MEAL.—100 Barrels Corn MEAL landing ex *Infanta*, for sale low for cash.
2d sept. WILLIAM CARVILL.

CARLETON

Mill Establishment,

IN THE CITY OF ST. JOHN,
GREATLY IMPROVED.

Honesty, Economy, Industry and Punctuality.—BE DILIGENT IN BUSINESS.

Logs, Logs, & Timber.

WANTED for the said Mills, 4,000,000 feet Spruce and Pine LOGS, for a summer and winter supply, for which the highest market prices will be given. Also, 2,000 tons refuse PINE TIMBER, of all lengths and sizes.

The above Mills are now in perfect order to cut any quantity of Ship Plank, of all lengths and thickness, & Scantling of any dimension to the extreme length of 57 feet, if required. They are also prepared to manufacture any other description of lumber that may be required, including the produce of the Circular Saws, such as Shingles, Laths, Staves, Palings, &c. All orders will be executed at the shortest possible notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber having just fitted up a second gang of Saws, on the most improved principle, with the best machinery, by a first-rate Machinist, is now prepared to manufacture 400 to 500 shipping Deals per day, or 100,000 superficial feet pr week.

These fine Mills are situated in the City of St. John, amidst ships and wharves, and directly opposite and within hail of the mooring ground, and by which Deals and other descriptions of Lumber can be cut and passed clear and unsoiled directly from the saws into the vessels, as well as in the months of January, February and March, as in June and July.

N. B.—For all orders that the subscriber may be favoured with, either from England, Ireland or Scotland, for Cargoes of Bright Deals, British Goods will be taken in part payment.

Flour and other Produce of the United States, will be taken in payment for any articles of Lumber that may be required from the Establishment in that quarter.

Logs and Timber cut at the halves, or on reasonable terms, at the shortest notice, either in summer or winter.

The spacious Pond in the rear of Mills, is one of the safest places of deposit for Timber and Logs in the world, and is capable of containing at least 15,000,000 feet. The use of the Divisions and Coves of the said Pond are offered gratis to all persons either in Saint John, Fredericton, Woodstock, or on any part of the river St. John, who may have Logs on hand; and the said Logs when so deposited can be cut at the halves, or on any other reasonable terms, at any time when it may best suit the interest of the owner.

The alterations and improvements in the Grist Mill are completed, and persons importing Grain and who are engaged in the Flour trade, can have the use of it, either in the summer or winter, for a mere trifle.

As fresh Oatmeal is so much required at all seasons of the year, by people of all ranks in society, both in town and country; the subscriber, having got through with the improvements in the Grist and Saw Mills, intends forthwith to prepare for the manufacture of that article. Should he succeed in the attempt, he proposes in order to save time, to give in exchange, without a moment's delay, for Oats brought to the Mill, fresh Oat and Indian Meal, Flour, American Produce, Groceries, Dry Goods, or any articles that the Establishment may produce.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS, Palings, &c. &c. always on hand.

N. B.—All the articles manufactured in this establishment are warranted to be done in the very first style of workmanship.

☞ Persons not in circumstances to purchase fuel these hard times, to keep them warm through a long and dreary winter, can have it *gratis*, by taking it away.

GEORGE BOND.
Saint John, N. B., 28th July, 1842.

The Minerva Life Assurance Company,

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

TRUSTEES.

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

DIRECTORS.

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

AUDITORS.

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

The first Quinquennial Valuation has just been made and Division of the Profits of this Company declared at the Annual General Meeting, held on 23rd June last, when FOUR-FIFTHS of the ascertained profit were appropriated to the Policy holders entitled to participate, enabling the Directors to add a reversionary bonus *averaging 31 per Cent. on the Premiums paid during the last five years*, or, to give an equivalent reduction of premium of *nearly 17 per Cent. on the premiums payable during the next five years.*

Tables and every Information can be obtained at the Office.

W. T. ROBINSON, *Actuary and Secretary.*
RANNEY STURDEE & CO.
St. John N. B. 22d July, 1842. *Agents.*

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

Tea! Tea!

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

Just Landing.

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

Sugar & Molasses.

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

Iron, Stoves, Soap, &c.

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

150 TONS British common IRON, well assorted;
100 do. Refined IRON, "*Banks' best*," do.
10 do. swedish IRON, *best brand*, do.
3 do. PLOUGH PLATING;
50 do. No. 1. scotch Pig—*Gartsherrie* brand;
50 bundles Cast Steel, well assorted } *Naylor & Co.*
80 do. German, do. } *Naylor & Co.*
20 do. Blister, *(hoop L.)* } *Naylor & Co.*
40 do. C. C. N. D. } *Naylor & Co.*
100 Plough Share MOULDS;
10 Tons HOLLOW WARE, viz.: Pots, Bake Pans, Kettles, &c. &c.;
40 Metal Weights, 56 lbs.;
30 Boxes TIN PLATES, assorted;
12 ANCHORS, assorted, 1 to 12 cwt.;
40 cwt. short linked Chains, 3/8 and 7-16;
50 doz. Farmer's Spades;
20 do. square pointed Shovels;
30 do. Miners' ditto;
20 pairs Forge Bellows 28, 30 and 32 inches;
6 warranted Anvils; 3 tons OAKUM;
800 boxes best Liverpool SOAP, 56 lbs. each;
15 hhds. Bright SUGAR;
200 brls. CORN MEAL; 40 do. PORK;
2 pans. best *Old Irish* Malt Whisky;
56,000 White Oak Barrel STAVES;
30 cords Lathwood.

ALSO,

superfine and Fine FLOUR, in bags and barrels:
Horse Feed and Bran.
October 21, 1842 WM. CARVILL.

Mrs. JACKSON,

RESPECTFULLY announces to her Friends and the Public, that she has opened a select House for the accommodation of permanent and transient Boarders, situated in a most central and pleasant part of the Town, directly opposite the Commissariat Department, in King street, and within two minutes' walk of the steam boat landing, Barracks, and Public Offices.

The house is in good repair—has suitable Parlors and Bedrooms—is comfortably furnished and fitted up. ☞*Mrs. Jackson* begs to assure those Ladies and Gentlemen visiting Fredericton, who may favor her with their patronage, that every care will be taken, and no pains shall be wanting on her part to make their stay agreeable. *Fredericton, June 15.*

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

CHURCH STREET.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment, thankful for past favors, begs leave to state, that in addition to his former supply of Pastry, Confects, choice Brandy and Wines, he has added that of an ordinary or Eating House, where gentlemen in a hurry or absent from home, can be supplied, at the shortest notice, with every delicacy which the market affords. Every attention paid to those who may honor him with a call. Public or private parties furnished with Rooms.

JAMES NETHERY.
St. John, N. B., June 7, 1839.

N. B. A few cases choice Champagne on hand.

St. Andrews & Fredericton.

L. COPELAND begs to inform the Public that he is now under contract to convey H. M. Mail's between St. Andrews and Fredericton, and will convey passengers on said route with the utmost expedition. The Stage will leave the former place immediately after the arrival of the American mail on Wednesday's, and Fredericton on Friday's.—Fare 30s.

EXTRA conveyances furnished at all times, on application at the Hotel.
St. Andrews, April 20, 1842.

HERRINGS.—100 Barrels No. 1. HERRINGS.—For sale by the subscriber. *Cheap for Cash.* JOHN BOWES.

Medicines, Perfumery,

Brushes, Combs, Confectionary,

Preserved Meats, &c.

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

1 CASE *Dennsford's* Fluid MAGNESIA;
1 ditto *Robinson's* BARLEY and GROATS;
1 ditto Patent MEDICINES, comprising *Dalby's* Carminative; *Bateman's* Drops; *Powel's* Balsam of Aniniseed; *Ford's* Balsam of Horehound; *Henry's* Calcined Magnesia; *Mason's* Effervescent Magnesia; *Henry's* Aromatic Vinegar; *Lemming's* Essence, &c. &c.
4 cases PERFUMERY, containing *Smyth's* Lavender Water; genuine Aryophonds; Milk of Roses; Rose Blooms for the complexion; Fine Rouge in pots; Queen VICTORIA'S Bouquet; Prince ALBERT'S Bouquet; the PRINCESS' Bouquet; Queen ADELAIDE'S Perfume; Royal Extract of Flowers; Essences of Roses for the Handkerchief; *Hannay's* Rondelitia; *Rowland's* Kalydor; Macassar Oil; Bears' Oil; Perfumed Hair Powder, &c. &c.
1 case Brushes and Combs, in every variety;
1 do. CONFECTIONARY;
4 do. PICKLES and SAUCES;
1 do. Preserved MEATS and SOUP;
1 do. Scotch Orange Marmalade;
1 do. real Havana Cigars, superior quality;
1 do. SNUFFS;
4 do. Windsor SOAPS;
10 boxes SPERM CANDLES;
1 hogshead best London GLUE;
2 tons best London White LEAD;
4 casks boiled and raw OIL;
10 cwt. ROOT GINGER.

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

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

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

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

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

Herrings, Pork, &c.

350 BBLS. Fat Herrings; 25 bbls. Pork.
6 bbls. BEEF; 5 hogsheads bright Sugar; 20 hogsheads Molasses.

The above articles will be sold cheap for approved payment. Apply to
2d sept. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Rum, Sugar, and Molasses.

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

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

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

JUST RECEIVED.

The subscriber has just received per brig *Edwin*, and offers for sale at his store South Market Wharf, fourth door below Ward street:

GREY SHIRTINGS; Checks and Homespuns; Blankets; White and Blue Cotton Warps; White, red and blue Flannel and Regatta SHIRTS; Canvas Trousers; Guernsey Frocks; Bunting, assorted colours;
Jacks and Ensigns, assorted sizes;
Wood and Brass Compasses; Log Slates;
Mop Heads and Handles; Glazed Hats, (English,)
Liverpool SOAP; Mould CANDLES;
INDIGO, &c. &c.

Also, per late arrivals from the United States:

Superfine and Rye FLOUR and CORN MEAL
Brooms and Pails; Wool and Cotton Cards;
Wheel Heads, Bed Cords and Clothes Lines.
Batting, Dried Apples, RICE, COFFEE, &c.
24th June. JOHN BOWES.

NOTICE.—The subscriber would now beg leave to remind those persons whose accounts are now past due, that he is now obliged to call on them to settle the same without further delay, and would further say that all amounts not settled on the 1st day of September next, will without respect or distinction be handed to an Attorney for collection.
JOHN BOWES.

Congou Tea.

10 CHESTS of superior Congou TEA, just received and for sale by
Aug. 12 RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

TEA.—45 Chests Fine Congou TEA—landing and for sale low by
October 7. W. H. STREET.

OCTOBER 28, 1842.

Phœnix Book and Stationery WAREHOUSE.

For Alcona and South Esk—

24 PACKAGES Books, &c., viz: Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures; McCulloch's Commercial do.; Cruikshank's Odd Volume; English Synonyms; Tom Moore's Works complete, 10 vols.; Humphrey's Clock; Forget Me-Not, 1843; Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary; Giles' Greek Lexicon; Hamel's Exercises; Stuli's Theory; Valpy's and other Classical School Books, Thomson's Arithmetic; Geography; Atlas; Trigonometry and Calculus; Goldsmith's England, Greece and Rome; Walker's Dictionary & Key; Knowles' do.; single and double Carpenter's and Universal Spellings; Murray's Grammars and Readers; Table Books; Worker's Account Books, &c. &c.

Bibles; Prayers; Church services; Psalms and Hymns in great variety of sizes and bindings; New Pocket Bible, with Maps and 20,000 Emendations; Sermon Cases; Port Folios; Ne Plus Ultra Desks; Beautifully illuminated Envelope Cases; Envelopes; Wafers; Wax; Pink Tape; Register, blotting, Cartridge and Log Paper; silver and Albata Pencil Cases; Pencils of all shades; Patent and Raw India Rubber; Rodgers' Pen Knives; Notorial Wafers; Gunter's scales, &c.; PARCHMENT of best Patent finish; school Slates, assorted; Log ditto, and Pens.

WRITING PAPERS of every description, for business and complimentary correspondence in ordinary use; Do. do. ruled for Mercantile Accounts and Blank Books.

Gillott's, Mordan's, Wood's and Stephen's steel Pens; swan, Hudson Bay, Goose and Crow Quills; Arnold's Unequalled Inks, in all his variety; Demy, Royal, and News Printing PAPER; Wrapping Papers; Choice lot Walking Sticks.

☞Just issued, New Editions of Murray's First Book, Spelling and Introduction; Dilworth's do.; Walkingame's Arithmetic; Lennie's Grammar; Hincks' Geography; Mental Reckoner; and the Testament in a few days.

☞On the 15th November M'Millan's Catalogue will be ready for delivery *gratis.*

OIL SALE—Johnstone's Anodyne Liniment, or Liquid Opodeldoc, a sovereign remedy for Internal and External Ailments—as an anti-spasmodic or ordinary Opodeldoc.

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

Scotch Coals for sale.

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

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

300 CANADA *STOVES*, assorted, 20, 24, 27, 30 and 32 inches.

Just received and for sale cheap by the subscriber.
30th sept. WILLIAM CARVILL.

Teas, Sugar, &c.

Received from Halifax by the *Saxe Gotha*—

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

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

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

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

Pig Iron, Spades & Shovels.

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

100 TONS No. 1 Scotch PIG IRON;
50 do. 50 dozen Farmers' SPADES;
50 do. Mining Shovels, which will be sold cheap on arrival.
23d sept. WM. CARVILL.

Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

Have received by recent arrivals:

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

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

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FOR THE WINTER.

THE Subscriber has been induced to open a Nautical School, for a select few, (not to exceed eight in number,) he has a vacancy for four. The course of his Instruction will be confined to what will be required in the actual duties of a Shipmaster. The pupil will be fully qualified to meet all the contingencies incident to the navigating all the seas on the globe. JOHN HARVEY.
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W. H. SCOVIL.
St. John, N. B., 3d sept. 1840.

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Apply to JOHN BOWES.
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Do do. do. CHAMPAGNE.
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A POWERFUL Low Pressure STEAM ENGINE, nearly finished, applicable either for Land or Marine purposes, to be had on reasonable terms, on early application to
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County Westmorland, 14th July, 1842.

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