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

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

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

Weekly Almanack.

May.	R. Sun.	S. Moon.	H. W.
20 Saturday,	4 30	7 22	0 15	3 37
21 Sunday,	4 29	7 24	0 38	4 31
22 Monday,	4 28	7 25	1 1	5 33
23 Tuesday,	4 27	7 26	1 21	6 38
24 Wednesday,	4 27	7 27	1 42	7 38
25 Thursday,	4 26	7 28	2 4	8 33
26 Friday,	4 25	7 29	2 30	9 18

New Moon 29th day. 2h. 15m. 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: R. F. Hazen.

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. W. Whipple, 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: Hon. John Robertson.

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 (Sunday's excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock. ☞ All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

TO LET.

THE second & third stories of that Brick Building corner of Dock st. & Market Square, at present occupied by the subscriber, being well situated for a Wholesale or Commission Business. Possession given immediately, if required.

April 28. G. T. WILEY.

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 wellknown to require description, being so well tried at the late fires. J. O'DONELLY.

February 24.

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

March 25, 1843.

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

TO BE LET.

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

April 7. JOHN ROBERTSON.

To be Leased,

and possession given immediately, if required :—

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

TO LET,

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

February 10. JOHN ROBERTSON.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given :—

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

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

Apply at the Hibernian Hotel to

Jan 27. JAMES NETHERY.

TO LET,

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

1st Feb. W. P. RANNEY.

TO LET,

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

To Let.

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

Jan. 27. WM. MAJOR.

TO LET, from the 1st May next—

THAT pleasantly situated House in St. James Street, at present in the occupation of Geo. Hamilton Smith, Esq. of Her Majesty's Customs. The premises have a back communication from Harding street, with the use of a well of excellent water.—Apply to Thomas Raymond, on the adjoining premises. Joseph Fairweather.

February 17th, 1843.

TO LET,

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

Feb. 10. JOHN G. SHARP.

TO LET,

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

Feb. 10. E. DURANT.

TO LET,

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

Feb. 17. STEPHEN HUMBERT.

TO LET.

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

February 24.

STEAM !

Bay Arrangement.

THE new and substantial Steamer HERALD will commence plying on Saturday next, the 8th instant, leaving Saint John for Digby and Annapolis on Saturday evenings and Wednesday Mornings, and leaving Annapolis for Saint John on Monday Mornings and Wednesday Evenings, —for Windsor on Monday evenings, leaving Windsor on Tuesday at high water—leaving for Eastport and Saint Andrews on Friday mornings, and returning same evening.

☞ Time of leaving in the mornings, SIX o'clock.

April 7, 1843. JAMES WHITNEY.

The STEAMER METEOR

WILL resume her route on the River St. John immediately on the opening of the navigation. In consequence of the expense and difficulty experienced in collecting the debts due this Boat, the proprietor is determined to make all Freight *Cash*. All Way Freight to be paid on shipment, except when the owner accompanies the same, in which case it may be paid on the passage. All Freight to Fredericton to be paid on or before delivery at the wharf, otherwise it will be stored at the expense of the owners thereof. Freight to be accompanied by a Way Bill, or the owner will not be accountable.

☞ Rates of Freight and Fares the same as the other River Boats. The days of starting will be named in a future advertisement.

April 7. JAMES WHITNEY.

INDIA HOUSE.

THOMAS S. MAGEE, begs to inform the Inhabitants of Saint John and the Province generally, that he has taken the premises in Dock street, formerly occupied by Mr. McCoskery, and known as the "India House," where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of *GROCERIES, WINES, &c.*, the principal stock of which he is daily expecting to arrive; and as he purposes doing business, as far as practicable, on the *Cash system*, he will be enabled to obtain goods of the best description, and sell them at the lowest prices, and only such as he can with confidence recommend.

The COFFEES will be of the best quality, and being manufactured by the process of the

STEAM MACHINERY,

has no doubt that their heretofore reputation will be fully sustained in the article which will be found at this establishment.

Grocers are respectfully informed that he will Toast and Grind their Coffee, or Grind Pepper for them on very advantageous terms.

On hand—About 60 tons of pure **ICE**, from Lily Lake, for sale in any quantities at the

GOLDEN ELEPHANT,

April 28. Dock street.

OAKUM.

The subscribers have just received per brig *Palmerston*, from Liverpool :

3 TONS best Parish Picked OAKUM.

C. & W. H. ADAMS.

April 28. *No. 2. North Market Wharf.*

CHAIN CABLES, Anchors, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale at his Warehouse, Nelson street :—

20 ANCHORS 1½ cwt. to 18 cwt. ; 30 Chain Cables—¼ inch, 5-8, 3-4, 11-16, 1, and 1 1-4 inch ;

30 tons common and refined IRON—ass'd sizes,
10 do. Bolt COPPER, ⅜, ½, ⅝, 1 and 1 ⅛ inch ;
20 cases Sheet Copper, 20 oz and upwards ;
2 tons composition Spikes, 6 to 10 inch ;
5 do Iron ; do. from 4 to 10 do.
10 pipes Madeira WINE ;
100 qr. barrels F. O. GUNPOWDER ;
2 tons Lead Shot—assorted ;
10 do sheet Lead from 2½ to 10 lb. per foot ;
100 bbls. Medium BREAD ;
30 do. American BEEF—in bond : 10 do Pork ;
5 tons best London OAKUM ;
20 Franklin Stoves ; 1 chest INDIGO ;
200 boxes Olden Soap ; 20 casks Whiting ;
100 kegs best London White LEAD ;
50 do. do. Black Paint, 14 and 28 lb kegs.
50 do. do. Yellow, do. do.
20 do. do. Red, do. do.

A large assortment of Writing and Wrapping PAPER, Playing Cards, slops, ship's Ensigns, Bunting, signal Lanterns, Compasses, Log Lines and Glasses, saddling, marline, Houseline, and other Cordage.

March 17. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

Cheap PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscriber has on hand a large number of REMNANT LOTS OF ROOM PAPERS—suitable for small Rooms, Entries, &c. which he offers for sale at *Twenty Five Per Cent below Cost Price*, to make room for his new Spring Supply.

☞ Terms Cash. S. K. FOSTER.

March 16. *King street.*

Miscellany.

PEGGY NOWLAN.

[CONCLUDED.]

The motive of her conduct hitherto had been to hide her feelings, so as to throw the people of the house off their guard, and eventually create for herself an opportunity to escape to the main road, and thence to the next cabin at hand. In furtherance of her project, she now begged of God to strengthen her heart, and keep her in a steady mind; and, after her zealous aspiration, Peggy continued to think of the best part to act. At once she resolved not to stir in her chamber, until the woman and the two men should seem to have retired to sleep—if, indeed, it was doomed that they were to do so without disturbing her. In case of a noise at the door, she determined to force her way through the crazy window, and, trusting herself to God, jump from it to the ground, which, she argued, could not be many feet under her, as Peggy had not forgotten to count the steps while she ascended from the earthen passage to her present situation. If, after long watching, she could feel pretty sure that no evil was intended to her during the night, still she planned to steal to the window, open it with as little noise as possible, drop from it, and try to escape.

More than an hour might have passed, when she heard a noise, as if of two persons stumbling through the house; it came nearer, and two men, treading heavily and unevenly, entered a room next to hers, and only divided from her by a wooden partition, which here and there admitted the gleams of a light they bore. Without any rustling, Peggy applied her eye to one of the chinks, and gained a full view of the scene within. She saw the person she so much dreaded, led by the pale young man towards such a bed as she occupied; the one overcome by intoxication; the other cool, collected, and observant. With much grumbling, and many half-growled oaths, the drunken fellow seemed to insist on doing something that the lad would not permit, and at length Peggy heard an allusion to herself. "Go to sleep, Ned; you're fit for nothing else to-night; there's your bed, I tell you," said the young man, forcing him to it. "I say, Master Phil, stoopid. I'll have one word with that wench before I close a winker," replied Ned; "that wench, I say—hic!—what I picked up on the road; any why the devil should I bring her but to chat a bit with her? Your house isn't fit for much better, you know, Master Phil; and, —— my eyes but—" "Lie down, you foolish haste," interrupted his companion, pushing him down on the straw. "I'll stand none of that nonsense, neither," continued the ruffian, scrambling about; "and it's no use talking; I'll see her, by ——; I'll see the wench, as I brought to this —— house; and don't you go to tell me, now, as how it's all a hum, and that I brought no such body into it: I'm not so cut but I remember it: so fair play, Master Phil; she must be accounted for: none of your old mother's tricks will do, now. I am not to be done, by ——: first and last, that's my word: hic!—I'll—hic!" and he lay senseless. The pale young man watched him like a lynx, until, after some moments, his growling changed into a loud snore, and there was no doubt but he slept soundly. Then he stepped softly to him, knelt on one knee, took out of his breast a large pistol, thrust it under his own arm, and finally emptied his pockets of a purse and some crumpled papers. Arising, with continued caution, he glanced over the latter close by the candle, and Peggy saw his features agitated. The next moment he stole out of the room, barred the door outside, and she heard his stealthy step, betrayed by the creaking boards, about to pass her chamber.

At this moment, however, another step,—Peggy supposed that of the woman,—met his from the lower part of the house, and both stopped just at her frail, though well secured door. "Well?" questioned the woman, in a sharp whisper; "you pumped him? and soaked him? and touched the lining of his pockets? Did we guess right?" "We did, by ——" answered the young man; "the —— rascal has peached, by the ——; his very shuffling with me showed it at once; but here's the proof: here's an answer from Mr. Long to his offer to put him on his guard against the swag at Long Hall, this blessed night; and here's another letter, from London, closing with another offer of his to set the poor private for the Bow-street bull-dogs."

They had, during these words, been, perhaps, speaking to each other at some little distance; for their whispers, now that Peggy supposed them to have come close together, were lost on her aching ear, though she still heard the hissing sounds in which the conversation was carried on. A considerable time lapsed while they thus stood motionless outside her door: at length they moved; seemed about to part; and, at parting, a few more sentences became audible. "Go, then," said the woman, "an' let us lose no time: nothing else can be done; poor Maggy is to be saved from the treachery of the Lonnon sneak, if there was no one else consarned in the case; speed, Phil: make sure o' the horn-hafted. Lamprey that you'll find on the dresser: I'll meet you at his door with a light and a vessel. Are you sure he sleeps sound enough?" "There is only the one sleep more that can be sounder," replied Phil; and Peggy heard them going off.

In panting terror she listened for their steps again passing her door: nor had she to listen long. Slowly and stealthily, and with heavy breathings, or a suppressed curse at the creaking boards, they separately came up. In a moment after, she heard them undo the fastenings of the inside room, and, fascinated to the coming horror, as the bird is to the reptile's glance, her eye was fixed to a chink, ere the light they carried afforded her a renewed view of the victim's chamber.

The woman first entered, bearing the candle in one hand, and in the other a basin which held a cloth. Her face was now set in the depth of the bad expression Peggy had seen it momentarily wear below stairs; and she was paler than usual, though not shaking or trembling. The lad followed, taking long and silent strides across the floor, while his knife gleamed in his hand, and his look was ghastly. They made signs to each other. The woman laid down the candle and the basin, and tucked up the sleeves of her gown beyond her elbows. She again took up the basin, laid the cloth on the floor, stole close to the straw couch, knelt by it, and held the vessel near the wretch's head. Her companion followed her, and knelt also. He unknotted and took off, with his left hand, the man's neckcloth. As it was finally snatched rather briskly away, the wearer growled and moved. He never uttered a sound more.

Peggy kept her eye to the chink during the whole of this scene. She could not withdraw it. She was spell-bound; and, perhaps, an instinctive notion that if she made the slightest change in her first position, so as to cause the slightest rustle, her own life must be instantly sacrificed—perhaps this tended to hold her perfectly still. She witnessed, therefore, not only the details given, but the concluding details which cannot be given. Even when the murder was done, she durst not remove her eye until the woman and lad had left the chamber; so that she was compelled to observe the revolting circumstance of washing the blankets and the floor, and other things which again must not be noticed. It is certain that moral courage and presence of mind never won a greater victory over the impulses of nature, than was shown in this true situation, by this lonely and simple girl. Often, indeed, there arose in her bosom an almost irresistible inclination to cry out—at the moment the neckcloth was removed, when the sleeping man muttered and turned, she was scarcely able to keep in her breath; yet she *did* remain silent. Not even a loud breathing escaped her. All was over, and she a spectatress of all, and still she mastered herself; and although, so far as regarded her, the most home cause for agitation finally occurred as the murderers were about to withdraw.

"He'll touch no blood-money now," whispered the woman; "an' we may go to our beds, Phil, for the work is done well; so come away—but stop; high hanging to me, if I ever thought of that young —— in the next room: an', for any thing we know, she may be watching us all this time." "If you think so, mother, there's but one help for it," observed the lad. "A body could peep through the chinks well enough," resumed the female monster; —"but, on a second thought, Phil, d'you think it's in the nature of a simple young counthry girl like her to look at what was done without givin' warning?" "May be not; come, try if she's asleep any how; she can't bam us there, mother." "Come,"—and they left the chamber. The moment they withdrew, Peggy stretched herself on her couch, threw a blanket over her person, closed her eyes, and breathed as if fast asleep. Yet it was with many doubts of her own ability to go successfully through this test, that she listened for the noise of unbarring her door. The creeping steps approached, and her heart nearly failed her. A bolt was shot, and her brain swam. But again the assassins seemed to hesitate, and again she heard their whispers. "Stop," said the lad, "she must be sound asleep as you say; it's not to be thought she could look on and stand it." "That's my own notion," replied the woman. "Then if we rouse her, at this time o' night, wid those marks about us," meaning the marks on their hands and clothes, "why it 'll be tellin' our own secret, when we might hould our tongue." "Yes; an' only makin' more o' the same work for ourselves, when we have done enough of it." "Besides; she'll be to the fore in the mornin', and then we can cross hackle her on the head of it; an', if she shows any signs of knowin' more than we want her to know.—why, it can be a good job still." "You spake rason; an', sure enough, she'll be to the fore: because I have a notion o' my own, that we ought to keep her fast till the poor private an' Maggy sees her; they'll want to have a word wid her, may be; so, by hook or crook, she's to pass another day and night in the house." "Let us go sleep, then, mother; an' you must get me a little wather." "Yes, a-vich; but I don't think myself wants much o' the sleep for this night, any how."

They left Peggy's door, and she was thus saved the test her soul shrank from. In some time after their steps became silent, she lay on her stretched clasped hands and eyes turned to Heaven, offering the most fervent thanks for her preservation. The winter morning broke: all seemed quiet in the house; and she ventured to sit up and think again. Her neighbourhood to the mangled body occurred to her, and delirium began to arise. She had recourse to her prayers for help and strength, and they did not fail her. Hour after hour passed away, still she kept herself employed, either by communions with her God, or by laying out her mind to meet the trials she had yet to encounter. They would watch her, they had said, in the morning; she was able to will and determine that the investigation should be vain: Peggy felt that she could defeat them. They intended to induce or force her to spend day and night where she was: against this plan she also attempted to lay a counter plot.

It might be nine o'clock when she heard them stirring about. But, at the first sound, she lay stretched on her bed; and this proved a good precaution. One of them walked softly up the stairs: then into the next room; and afterwards, close to the partition, by her couch; and, as Peggy judged by the hard breathing through the chinks, seemed to watch if she slept. She was now able to give every appearance of sleep to the eye of the observer. After a few moments, they were together in the room, and she heard their whispers, and then the noise of trailing out the body.

For about another hour, they left her undisturbed. At length the door was opened, and the woman entered her chamber. Peggy still pretended to sleep, showing, however, some signs of the restlessness that attends on being disturbed from sleep without our being fully aroused. The hideous visitor stooped down and stirred her. Peggy bore the touch of that hand on her shoulder, without wincing in any way. The woman stirred her again, and she seemed gradually and naturally to become awakened. "Musha, it's the good sleep that's on you, a colleen," said the woman, as she sat up. "Yes, indeed: I'm not used to be without sleep so long, and I had none before this since I left the mountains," answered Peggy. "Is it very late? but I don't care much about that, as there's no use in my starting from you till the coach comes again to-night, and gives me a seat for Dublin." "We'll tell you all about that by and by: get up now, my woman, an' break your fast; you ought to be hungry." "And I am very hungry, and able to help myself out of any thing you lay before me."

The woman led her down stairs. A good breakfast was prepared. Peggy seemed to eat with a keen appetite: but she continued to slip the bread she had cut into her large counthry pockets. The young man entered: she bade him a smiling good-morrow. He hoped she had passed a good night: she answered promptly and easily. "It's an odd question I'm for axin'," he continued, "but I thought I heard strange noises in a room next to yours last night—did you?" With the consciousness that the eyes of both were watching her face for a change of expression, Peggy baffled the enquiry. "It's said this ould house is haunted," rejoined the woman, "an' that's the ghost's room." "My faith isn't strong in ghosts," said Peggy, smiling: "but I'm glad you did not tell of it before I went to bed, or I might be kept waking."

A pause ensued, during which she knew that her catechists were consulting each other by looks and nods.

"Why don't you ax afther your friend, that helped to bring you to us last night?" pursued the lad. "I was thinking of him, but said to myself he was in bed, maybe; and as he's no kith or kin o' mine, only a stranger met on the road, I didn't believe it would be right for a young lone woman like me to be asking so closely after him." "He's not in his bed," said the lad, fixing his eye. She stood his glance. "No," resumed the woman; "but gone this road at the first light this mornin'." "Why then I'm sorry for his going." "How's that?" asked the lad. "Because I'm left without a farthing in the world, and I thought that, as he looked to be a decent man, maybe he'd lend me a few shillings to take me on to Dublin; and now I don't know what to do under heaven." "Never make yourself uneasy about that," remarked the hostess: "for if you thought he looked so like a decent body, he thought you looked like a handsome colleen, as you are; an' for a token, hearin' o' your loss by the coach, he left us the very thing you're talking about, to give you when you'd get up." "Yes, he left this wid me for you," pursued the other, handing some silver, "and just his word to take care an' have as much ready to pay him in the next place he an' you are to see each other."

As he gave the money, and spoke these words very significantly, he again fixed his eye; but Peggy allowed him no advantage. With many professions of thanks to her chance benefactor, she quietly put up the supposed gift. Perhaps they became fully assured that they had nothing to fear, for they soon stopped questioning her. "I'll pay him, with hearty thanks, sure enough," she continued, recurring to the topic, "and sooner than he thinks, maybe. I have only to go to Dublin, to the Brazen-Head, where my father stops, when I'll have money enough; and, after a word there, I'm to pass your door to-morrow about the night-fall, when I'll be axin' a night's lodgin' from you again; and I can just have the honest man's shillings in your hands, and you'll give 'em to him, the next time he calls, in Peggy Nowlan's name, and her best wishes along with 'em."

The day wore away in common topics, and she showed no anxiety to depart. She said she grew hungry for her dinner; and, when it came before her, still seemed to make a hearty meal. No living creature came to the house during the day: but she could understand that the person called Maggy, and who she concluded was her wretched cousin Maggy Nowlan, and the other person called "the private," were expected during the night; as also a number of "the customers," from Dublin.

Nothing had yet been said to defer her from proceeding to town in the night coach, which, as usual, was to pass about three o'clock in the morning. She often alluded to its hour of passing by, and they did not make an observation. This gave her courage; and, after the night fell—for Peggy, still to avoid a shadow of suspicion, would not motion to stir in the day-light—she said, inadvertently, and yet with some natural show of anxiety to proceed in her interrupted journey—"Maybe I couldn't get a seat in it, an' what should I do then? But maybe I ought to take the road some time before ye expect it to come up, so that, when it overtakes me, if I get the place, well and good; and if I don't, why I could be so far on my way, and sure of walking the six or seven miles more, to Dublin, by the morning, anyhow; for I must be there in the morning: what brings me up is to get a good lot of money from my father, that 'll be wanted at home the day after to-morrow, or the next day, at farthest: and so, ye see, honest people, I'm beholding to be soon back and forward, and, as I said, sleeping in your house, on my way to the country, by to-morrow night, anyhow."

They said little in reply to this; but Peggy believed they again exchanged some glances and signs, while her head was purposely held down; and then they retired to whisper at the outward door. Fervently did she pray, although the prayer involved an uncharitable contradiction, that, influenced by the hope of plunder she had held out, their resolves not to let her depart for the night might be changed. And perhaps her plan took effect.

In a short time they rejoined her; and after a few ordinary remarks, said, by the way, that she might do well to 'take a start of the road, afore the coach, just as she was a saying of it; and they wished her safe to Dublin, anyhow; and they hoped she would keep her promise, and come see them on her way home again.'

Without discovering any extraordinary joy at this concession, Peggy bid them a steady and cordial good-b'ye; engaged her bed for the next night; and it was not till the very moment she was crossing the murderous threshold, that she feared her face and fluttered step might have given intimation of the smothered emotions that battled in her heart.

But, again befriended by her extraordinary presence of mind, she checked her rising ecstasy, and trod with a sober and way-faring step down the dark, tangled, and miry lane. When fairly launched on the broad road her breast experienced great relief; yet still she kept her demure pace, neither faltering, nor looking back nor about her, nor yet sure of the policy of rushing into the first cabin she might meet. Her heart whispered that the people of the abominable house might have noticed her parting struggle, and, after a little reflection, would perhaps follow her, and put her to another trial.

To her left, as she walked along, was some rather high ground, falling down to the road, little cultivated, and crowded with furze and briars. A straggling path ran through it, parallel to the road, but, at some distance, and, she believed, led to the lone house in the '*boshean*.' Her eye kept watching this path, every step she took. The moon shone full upon it, so as to enable her to discern any near object. Peggy, her head down, and her regards not visibly occupied, soon caught a figure rapidly striding along the path, through the clumps of furze and briers. As it abruptly turned towards a gap in the road-fence, some yards before her, she could ascertain that this individual was closely muffled in the common female Irish mantle holding, as Irishwomen often do, the ample hood gathered round the face. 'That's not a woman's step,' thought Peggy; as the figure issued through the gap:—'and now, this will be the sorest trial of all.'

And, with her suspicions, well might she say so. The gigantic resolution of her heart, so long kept up, had just began to yield to an admitted sense of relief: she had just permitted her mind to turn and sicken on the contemplation of the horrors she had witnessed and escaped; an opportunity at last seemed created for an indulgence of the revulsion and weakness of her woman's nature;—and now again to call back her unexcelled philosophy: again to rally herself; again to arrest and fix the melting resolution; to steady the pulse-throb, tutor the very breath, prepare the very tones of her voice: this, indeed, was her sorest trial. But it was her greatest too: for Peggy, assisted a little by the shadows of night, came out of it still triumphant.

'God save you!' began the person in the cloak, in a female voice. Peggy gave the usual response with a calm tone. 'Are you for thravellin' far, a-roon?' continued the new comer. She said she was going to Dublin. 'I'm goin' there myself, an' we may's well be on the road together.' 'With all my heart, then,' answered Peggy, and they walked on side by side. 'You're not of these parts, macolleen, by your tongue,' resumed her companion. Peggy assented. 'An' how far did you walk today, a-chorra?' 'Not far: not a step to-day: only from a house in a boshean behind us, a few minutes ago.' 'What house, a good girl? do you mane the slate-house that stands all alone, in the middle o' the lane?' Peggy believed that was the very one. 'Lord save us! what bad loock sent you there?' 'None, that I know of: why?' 'It has a bad name, as I hear, among the neighbours, and 'od be the last place myself 'od face to, for the night's rest.' 'Well, aroon; it's only a christian turn to spake of people as we find 'em; I have nothing at all to say against the house; an' maybe it won't be long till I see it again.' 'That's bould as well as hearty of a young girl like you. Did you come across the woman o' the house?' 'Yes; and met good treatment from her; the good tey; and good dinner; every thing of the best.' 'But what kind of a bed did you get from her, a hager?' continued the catechist, speaking very low, sidling to Peggy, and grasping her arm. This threw her off her guard. She shrieked, and broke from her companion, who, as she ran, fast pursued her; and the person's real voice at last sounded in her ear. 'Stop, Peggy Nowlan, or rue it! I know what you think of the bed you got now!'

The road suddenly turned in an angle; Peggy shot round the turn; as her pursuer gained on her, she heard the noise of feet approaching in a quick tramp, and a guard of armed soldiers headed by two men in civil dress, and followed by a post chaise, met her eyes at a short distance; she cried out again, and darted among the soldiers; one of them caught and held her from falling, and she had only time to say—'Lay hands on the murderer!' when nature at last failed, and Peggy's senses left her

SPEECH OF SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS ON THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

[*Concluded.*]

In August 1837, a certain "Ebenezer Greely" was sent into the Madawaska settlement, to take the census of the population there, and in other parts of the disputed territory, as belonging to the county of Penobscot, in the United States. He was apprehended by the provincial government. The American government required his release; a correspondence ensued between the governors of New Brunswick and of the state of Maine. Greely is informed, that—

"If he would desist, and would withdraw from the district, he would be allowed to do so—otherwise, he would become amenable to the laws of the province."

Greely rejected the proposal and was remanded to gaol. The governor of the state of Maine complained of this.

"As a deep invasion of the soil and sovereignty of the state, and required the immediate enlargement of Mr. Greely."

This was reported to Lord Palmerston. Mr. Stepenson had previously demanded of Lord Palmerston.

"The liberation of Greely and compensation for his alleged wrongs."

No answer to that demand appears in the correspondence, but Sir John Harvey says, July 31st, 1837, that

"He had enlarged Ebenezer Greely, in consequence of a despatch he had that day received from his Majesty's minister at Washington."

Greely was accordingly released on the 5th of August, 1837. On the 26th of the same month of that year, Mr. Greely re-appeared in the Madawaska settlement, resuming his former functions, namely, taking the census therein. He was immediately apprehended. Now, here it will no doubt be imagined that, caught in so prompt and impudent a repetition of this aggression, vigorous measures would be adopted to punish this second very serious invasion of British rights. What does the House think was now done? Why, Greely was released again. The other case to which I would refer, had I time, is that of the aggressions from New Hampshire into the disputed territory. These are contained in pages from 83 to 142 of this folio; but at this late hour of the night I must lay it aside. I now come to the folio of correspondence from 1840 to 1841; and here I do particularly regret, that having been obliged to address the House at so late an hour, I must out of consideration to the House, run rapidly over this part of the case likewise referring to, rather than explaining, what I so much wish I might detail. This folio shows a complete and connected series of encroachments on the one hand, and concessions on the other; and first, with respect to concurrent civil jurisdiction. A proposition to that effect had been suggested to me, on the specious pretext of preventing collisions and disorders between the authorities of Great Britain and Maine; but I had imagined that the best way to preclude these, was to keep those powers asunder, and to repress all such disorders by British authority, exclusively. But the noble lord opposite acceded to this request, as appears by his despatch of June, 1840, instructing Mr. Fox,

"That the best way of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries would be to place these matters in the hands of the two governments."

Why, this was conceding concurrent civil jurisdiction. The consequence was, a proposition made by the United States, that each government should have charge of maintaining order in the disputed territory, by means of a civil force, to consist of an equal number of British subjects and American citizens. This Lord Palmerston assented to in August, 1840; and it was accordingly carried into execution. The government of the United States having made out this point, to an exclusive military possession of the disputed territory by us, and complained of it accordingly,

"As a direct and palpable infringement of the subsisting arrangement:" (And)

"Demanded the withdrawing of these troops whose presence was a violation of the existing agreement."

The state government of Maine called accordingly on the general government,

"To take measures for the removal of the British troops. April, 1841."

What was the reply; an order for the troops to remain? No; they were withdrawn. The next proposition was to substitute detachments of national troops of Great Britain and the United states, in lieu of the civil posses, which, so far from having produced order, had occasioned disorder. Lord Palmerston, in July, 1841,

"Approved of the expediency of withdrawing the civil posses from the disputed territory, and of letting that territory be provisionally occupied by regular troops of Great Britain and the United states."

This was surrendering another important point, viz. exclusive military possession, for which I have contended. After this admission of concurrent military possession, it was of course impossible to dispute the right of the United States to make a military communication; and, accordingly, a military road was carried all the way across the disputed territory up to the St. John, and the establishment of military posts followed as a natural consequence; for the forces employed must needs have some abiding place. The Forts Fairfield and Jarvis were accordingly erected, by which the United States obtained, what they had long sought for—concurrent possession of the whole territory, up to that demarcation, under the American flag. Lord Sydenham does not appear to have approved of this. He says

"It ought not to have been admitted; but that under existing circumstances, it would not be advisable to disturb them."

This is a true picture of the effects of all concessions in such cases as this. The most remarkable change is, that the presence of British troops in any part of the disputed territory, even to the north of the St. John, was then denominated—(see resolution of the legislatures of Massachusetts and Maine, page 128)—British aggression, British invasion, British violation of the territory of Maine! Now, as to the effect of these concessions. Sir William Colebrooke Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, states that the people of Maine were seeking on every occasion to avail themselves of any opening to advance their pretensions; and that if the warden appointed by the provisional government (I appointed him)

should have occasion to require the assistance of troops in support of his authority, it would occasion fresh excitement and difficulty. Lord Sydenham states, May, 1841.

"His most decided opinion, that the Americans ought never to have been permitted to form such establishments as had been admitted, and which presented the curious anomaly of an armed force, in the pay, and under the authority of a foreign state, stationed within a district over which her Majesty claims, and has ever exercised jurisdiction."

And Sir William Colebrooke states (page 142,) that

"That the general effect was most serious showing the inefficacy of the concessions made to the Americans, and the undue advantage they have taken of the conciliatory disposition manifested towards them."

And now as to the effects, the serious dangers and difficulties, occasioned by having permitted the United states to assume the position they had taken in the disputed territory, Sir William Colebrooke reports to Lord Sydenham, June, 1841.

"The great difficulties resulting from the position which the Americans had been permitted to assume; his serious apprehension that collisions could not be avoided; and that, in fact, the assumption of jurisdiction within the disputed territory, and the establishment of a military post there, rendered it impracticable for the British warden and other Magistrates to exercise any authority in that quarter."

And finally, Lord Sydenham declares to Mr. Fox, June, 1841.

"That under these circumstances, the claims of Great Britain will be virtually decided by the occupation of the country by the United states, without the intervention of either government, upon the question of right."

I have thus shown that there was, at the period to which I have brought this sad history, a practical surrender of all that I had contended for in the case of Baker; and of all that I had done to maintain possession and exercise exclusive jurisdiction throughout my administration. I went to the foreign Islands in April 1835. I shall ever retain the interest I feel in the affairs of British North America, and I keep up an active correspondence with it. I saw and feared that this question was, by procrastination and encroachments, getting into the danger which I have just explained. I have not reserved the information and knowledge I possess of that question for any party purpose. I communicated much of what I am now saying on American affairs to her Majesty's government; to Lord Glenelg on one occasion; to the Marquis of Normanby, April, 1839 upon another; to Lord John Russell in December, 1841, on another; sincerely desirous of making that, or any other knowledge or information I may possess, available to the interests of my country, under any administration. The letter to Lord Normanby was particularly directed to show the importance of maintaining firmly, the actual and exclusive possession, and likewise to urge the government not to listen to any demand for the free navigation of the river St. John, up and down, as a right, which if conceded, the United States would apply to the river St. Lawrence.

I have thus represented the real state of the case at the time Lord Ashburton entered on his functions. What was the effect of these concessions, as proved by the tone and terms used by Mr. Webster in reply to Lord Ashburton's proposition? If the United states had continued to be kept within their own acknowledged boundary, and never permitted to intrude into or encroach upon, that to which they had claimed a right, but of which we exclusively held possession, there must have been a coming up, an advance on the part of the United States, to any conventional line which might be made to compromise this question—and accordingly, as in this case, an actual acquisition of territory by the United states, and a relinquishment by us. But, instead of this, what do we find? Why, that the United states having been permitted to assume possession of the the territory, Mr. Webster, far from speaking of acquisition of territory, talks of the difficulty of relinquishing to Great Britain part of her own possession—yielding a valuable territory in another point, *vide* Rill, the Madawaska settlement to the south of the St. John: in another passage, the relinquishment of another large portion of Maine territory north of the St. John: and as an act of great generosity, consents at length to yield to Great Britain,

"All she needs to secure her an unobstructed communication and connection of her colonies with each other."

The noble lord must have adverted to this, when he spoke of the arrogant tone adopted by Mr. Webster on the part of the United States, in his answer to Lord Ashburton's proposition, as though they, the United States, were the actual owners of the soil. But what else could have been expected, after such a series of encroachments on the one hand, and concessions on the other, as those to which I have referred? Did the noble lord think that, after having been permitted to push their military posts up to the St. John, they would ever retire, unless driven back by force, or, in other words, without a war? Did he think the United states would under any circumstances, withdraw from the territory they had been permitted to usurp? that they would abandon and dismantle the fortifications they had been permitted to construct; strike the national flag they had been permitted to hoist—or that they would be satisfied with any conventional boundary, short of the line which the noble lord had permitted them to take? The government of the United states was determined to make their stand there: and to meet Lord Ashburton in a manner and with a tone, which the concessions made by the noble lord enabled and encouraged them to assume; and, if there be anything in this treaty, in the opinion of any honourable members, inconsistent with the interests of the country, prejudical to the safety of our North American possessions, or derogatory to the honour of the crown, I do say, that it is not to the charge of the present government that these evils should be laid, but to the charge of the noble, lord who had permitted the civil jurisdiction and military occupation of the territory to be subverted and usurped, and which left nothing for his successors to do but to compromise the question by a conventional line, or to adopt the other alternative and go to war. Now, with respect to the treaty itself, and here again I must express my regret that I must be brief, I do regret that the line of the St. John, as a frontier, should not have been established throughout, up to its proper source. I admit that having assigned to the United States any territory to the north of the St. John is an eyesore; and certainly if it had been possible for Lord Ashburton to refuse, without rupturing the negociations, he is much to blame. I had advised strongly the line of the St. John. It appears that Lord Ashburton proposed and pressed this as far as he could; and there is every reason to believe that, if he had stood out for this, the agents of the state of Maine, to whom this referred, would not have consented, and that the negociations would have been ruptured accordingly. That portion of territory cannot for a moment be considered worth standing in the way of the final settlement of this question. It is a poor territory, with very little valuable timber; and, as to its value in a military point of view, as bringing the United States boundary nearer to the river St. Lawrence, and affording means of aggression, the frontier in that part is twice as far from the river St. Lawrence as that awarded by the King of Holland which the noble lord accepted. The now decided frontier is five times as far from Quebec as Holton Town, the American port on the north line, is from the St. John river: and nine or ten times as far from the river St. Lawrence (with commanding positions intervening) as Fort Fairfield is from the military communications between St. John and Quebec, along the St. John river: and let the House bear in mind, that this fort the noble lord permitted the Americans to erect.

Now, with respect to defence, it will not of course be expected, for obvious reasons, that I should go at any length, or in detail, into this part of the subject; but I have no hesitation in saying that nothing essential to defence has been sacrificed by this treaty. As I have already said, the position most menacing the province of New Brunswick, and most inconvenient and dangerous to the military communication along the river St. John, is the United states military post of Holton Town; because it is the portion of that line, as unhappily laid down from the eastern source of the St. Croix, which gives that lineal frontier its dangerous proximity to the river St. John throughout; and it was not in Lord Ashburton's power to remedy this. The great and main point of defence for the river St. John, and for the Province of New Brunswick is St. Andrew's, and the territory on the right bank of the St. John. A respectable and permanent military post should be established at or near St. Andrew's; and means taken to ensure, under all circumstances, the possession of Passamaquoddy Bay, a capacious and magnificent bay, open at all times and seasons, one of the very finest bays, harbours, and roadsteads on the coast of North America. So long as St. Andrews and that bay shall be firmly held, no movement can be made towards the city of Saint John's; nor any, with safety to an enemy, into the Province of New Brunswick; for St. Andrews being thus a post into which, as commanding Passamaquoddy Bay, a large force might at any time be thrown, by the command which we have of the sea, St. Andrews may not only become a point of pure defence, but of active offence, against the enemy's communications, as the map will show, which would effectually deter, if properly supported, any incursion into New Brunswick. Then with respect to Rouse's Point, on the upper end of Lake Chaplain, it was awarded to the United States by the King of Holland. The noble lord accepted that award, and pressed its acceptance upon the government of the United States for about three years. Rouse's Point is coveted by the United States, because, in our hands, it would be an offensive point against them by commanding the entrance into the lake; but it is not a defensive point essential to us. If even we retained Rouse's Point, it would not be expedient to erect a fortress or post there: either would be highly inexpedient. It is an error, in general, to establish on any line, frontier, or advanced point, any work which, if not well supported, must fall immediately; and which, if supported, would render it necessary to do so, to such an extent, as necessarily to bring on great operations upon a point most inconvenient on the one side, and most convenient on the other. It has been well said that an army thus forced to fight, is more than half beaten. Against Rouse's Point the United States might bring, with the greatest convenience, combined forces, which the command of the lake would enable them to do, and which, to withstand, would require Rouse's Point to be supported with all our force, most disadvantageously and dangerously. The United States having gained that point, have attained their object; but they show no disposition to fortify it.

Now, as to military communications, I have already shown that the inconvenience and danger arising from the proximity of the frontier, to the existing military communication through New Brunswick, could not have been remedied by anything within Lord Ashburton's competency to effect. The truth is, that the existing military communication, through New Brunswick, with Quebec, is, at best, a very bad, inconvenient, and objectionable line; and this would be so if even Lord Ashburton had gained for us all the territory to the north of Mars' Hill. A military communication near and parallel to a frontier is, and always must be, inconvenient and dangerous. A better and safer military communication between Halifax, through New Brunswick, to the St. Lawrence is by Toro in Nova Scotia to Cumberland at the head of the Bay of Fundy; thence to Shediac, Richibucto, Miramichi, on the gulf shore of that province; thence to Bathurst and Dalhousie, on the bay of Chaleurs, and from thence by certain rivers and lakes, in the line of which a good military road should be made, taking the line of the river Metis to the St. Lawrence. On this line, called the Kempt road, as suggested by the gallant and distinguished officer whose name it bears, we worked together; and this is the communication that should be established.

With respect to the navigation of the river St. John, I will not attempt to go into detail on this part of the question at this late hour; but I am prepared to defend it.

For all these reasons and considerations I will avow, that I approve of this treaty; that I recognise the eminent services of the distinguished individual who has negociated and brought it to a satisfactory conclusion; and I approve, highly and decidedly, of the ability and conduct of the noble lord, the present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and of her Majesty's government, who, by their instructions, have accomplished this great settlement. But I must condemn the conduct of the noble lord opposite in having weakly conceded so much, as to have rendered such a compromise necessary. I admit that many of the despatches written by the noble lord contain strong and good writing, exhibiting many flashes of spirit and most commendable expressions of firmness; but these were but writing: and against all this, dealing with facts, I must again point to the several concessions made by the noble lord which admitted concurrent civil jurisdiction, concurrent military possession, and then the erection of American forts! There they stand! Nor let the noble lord imagine that I, by the vote I gave the other night, refusing inquiry into another part of the noble lord's policy, approve of that policy. I do not agree with my right hon. friend, the right hon. baronet at the head of her Majesty's government, that enquiry was inexpedient on account of trenching on the royal prerogative, because that objection, carried out, would preclude all inquiry on the part of this House. But I do agree, and I do feel, that inquiry would do no good—and might do much harm. It would dry no tears; it would assuage no grief, public or private; far from obliterating, it would revive the recollections of a terrible calamity; far from appeasing, it would embitter the sense of a recent disaster; and it certainly would not tend to impress the world with any high notion of British wisdom, or British policy, on the part of the government which directed that measure. The errors that were then committed have been repaired; that ill-fated movement, beyond natural and reasonable limits, has been retraced, with credit to our arms, and with as little discredit to the country; and not more of anguish, than are consistent with, and due to, the terrible traces we have left behind—the remains of our gallant countrymen, and their associates in arms, mouldering, unburied and unblest, in the fastnesses of a remote and savage region. The peace which had been disturbed by the noble lord has been restored; the confidence, which had been impaired, has been regained; the empire, which had been shaken to its basis, has been re-established in all strength, moral, military, and political. It needed not, then, to institute unavailing inquiry into what cannot be undone; and no more need be said on a subject, on which enough has been said and felt, to condemn it to all posterity. If, in the attack which the noble lord has made on the foreign policy of her Majesty's present government, and on the conduct of Lord Ashburton, the noble lord opposite should have suggested, excited, or awakened any suspicion that there is anything in this arrangement inconsistent with the public interest, detrimental to British North America, or derogatory to the honor of the crown, then will that noble lord have, by the proceedings of this night, called down upon his own head, in an especial manner, the serious responsibility of having, by procrastination and concession, rendered that compromise, or a far worse alternative, necessary; and if, amid considerations so momentous, and interests so vast, this House can stop, for a moment, to listen to those which speak in the person who has now the honour of addressing the House, I hope that the House will think I did my duty in maintaining, firmly, as the servant of the then government, the rights of jurisdiction, possession, and sovereignty, which that government nobly asserted; and that now, under existing circumstances, I do my duty, as conscientiously, and not less fearlessly, in defending an arrangement which, upon the whole, I think, accomplishes every reasonable expectation and attainable object; and which entitles the government of her Majesty, by which this settlement has been accomplished, and the eminent and distinguished person who has been the happy instrument of effecting it, to the approbation of this House, and to the gratitude of the country.

HOUSE OF LORDS—April 14.

The Duke of Wellington communicated that the amount of Income Tax collected under the act was £2,456,288. But as in some cases the tax had not been paid at all, and in others it had been paid for the whole year, it was impossible at present to give in any statement likely to afford a clear idea of the amount to be collected in the whole.

Lord Brougham then rose, pursuant to notice, to move a vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton, for the successful result of his mission to America. He first looked at the great object and purpose in view of the government in sending out Lord Ashburton, which he apprehended was to put this country and America on an amicable footing; he then went on to review the history of America previously and subsequently to the declaration of American independence, and next made some severe comments on the conduct of General Cass, who had been sent by his own government to be the keeper of that peace which he had done all in his power to unsettle and to break. Such was the state of things, and such was the aspect of foreign affairs as regarded America. Such were the feelings, and such the difficulties under which the noble lord undertook the task of effecting a complete adjustment of all the grievances between this country and America. Matters were in all but a hostile position—the state of the case was, a bad train had been laid in America by the feelings of the people on the boundary question, upon the Canadian interference, and, above all, on the right of search and the slave trade question. Upon these feelings a train had been laid in America, and feelings of a similar kind existed in this country, though not applied to the same state of the question, yet doubtless as stoutly and universally prevading the people of this country, which made it certain that if one mischance happened, the peace of Europe would be disturbed, and one spark from that fire, which would then be re-kindled, would swiftly waft its way across the ocean and ignite that train. There was one man who was the very impersonation of mob-hostility to England. He wished to name him, that the name be clear, as the gunt was undivided—he meant General Cass, whose breach of duty to his own government was discreditable to his own government, and even more flagrant than his breach of duty to humanity, as a man, and as the free descendant of free English parents, and whose conduct in all those particulars it was impossible to pass over or to palliate. Even after the adjustment had taken place, and after peace had been restored by the noble lord's exertions, as if some demon had whispered to him—

Disjice pacem sera semina belli.

this person, who had been sent to maintain peace, and to preside at Paris for that purpose after pacific relations had been established, between France and America, did his best to break it, whether by circulation before arrangements upon the question of international laws, of which he had no more conception than of the languages that were spoken in the moon—(loud laughter)—or by any other argument of reason, for which he had no more capacity than he had for understanding legal points and differences, or by stepping out of his own province, and by mixing himself up with French affairs and the negociations between France and England, with which he had no more to do than with any treaty between the princes of India. He did this for the avowed purpose of breaking the state of peace between the two countries; for which he had been reprimanded by Mr. Webster; and he had done all this—for what? For the sake of furthering his own electioneering interests in America, and helping himself to that seat—the possession of which he envied Mr. Tyler—the seat of the first magistrate of that mighty republic. For that purpose he was not above pandering to the worst mob-feeling of the lowest rabble in the United States. He would not go so far as to say that all the respectable persons in America were averse to a war with England, but he would take upon himself to assert, that wherever in that country they found a lawless set of rabble politicians of inferior caste and station, a groveling, grounding set of politicians, a set of mere rabble as contradistinguished from persons of property, of respectability, and of information in that quarter among those mere groundlings in station among the rabble mob, they were certain to find the strongest and most inveterate prejudices against the union between America and England, and the greatest disposition to see war instead of peace between the two countries. Such were the dangers, risks, and difficulties surrounding his noble friend, whose delicacy prevented his being present that evening, when they undertook to heal the divisions—to cure the wounds—as yet but skinned over—and to restore feelings of cordial good-will between the two countries. (Hear.) He mentioned these, therefore, not for the purpose of merely occupying their lordships' time, but because it was necessary to give the history of past transactions, in order that their lordships' might fully appreciate all that had been done by his noble friends. Every one object of the negociation had been gained, as well as the reconcilement. No one interest of England had been sacrificed: no one thing given up which was of the slightest moment to England, no one principle had been sacrificed of the high honour of the people of this country, its crown, or constitution—all those had been throughout, from the instruction of his noble friend to the negociations of Lord Ashburton, had been preserved unsullied and pure. (Hear, hear.) His Lordship sat down after an eloquent speech of three hours, amidst cheers from all parts of the House.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge seconded, and Lord Aberdeen supported the motion; which, after undergoing the anticipated opposition from the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Campbell and other members of the whig ex-ministry, was put and carried, and the House adjourned.

The gallery was crowded with M. P's, strangers, and ladies, attracted by the fame of Lord Brougham's eloquence.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

[*From the United Service Gazette.*]

Whatever difference of opinion may prevail as to the policy of Lord Ellenborough, in seeking a quarrel, somewhat gratuitous it would seem, with the Ameers of Scinde, there can be none as to the heroic gallantry of the victors in the battle which has lately been fought at Hyderbad between a force of all arms under Major General Sir Charles Napier, amounting to only 2,700 men and an army consisting of 23,000 men. The annals of heroism hardly record a more brilliant achievement.

We have long known and esteemed the military character of the gallant General under whom this signal victory has been achieved. He is not only one of the "bravest of the brave" in the field, but he has done more to promote the interests of the humbler classes of the Army than all his brother generals put together. We allude to his book on military law, the best work that has ever appeared on the subject; but more particularly to his unceasing efforts to ameliorate the condition of the private soldier. His personal career has been one of chivalrous valour.—His first service of consequence was in the Irish Rebellion. He commanded the 50th Regiment during the entire campaign which terminated with the battle of Corunna, where he was made prisoner, after receiving five wounds (his leg broken by a musket shot, a sabre cut on his head, a wound in the back from a bayonet, ribs broken by a cannon-shot, and several contusions on the head from the butt-end of a musket). On his return to the Peninsula in 1809, where he remained until 1811, he was present at the Battle of Coa, and had two horses shot under him; at the Battle of Busaco (where he received a shot in the face, had his jaw broken and his eye injured); Fuentes d'Onor; the second siege of Badajos, and a great number of minor affairs. In 1813 he served in a floating expedition on the coast of America, and, in the campaign of 1815, was present at the storming of Cambray. Of Liberal politics, but without the prejudice which characterises the more prominent partisans of the late Ministry, Sir Charles grappled with, and overthrew, O'Connell, in a newspaper encounter, when that arch imposter was in the zenith of his popularity. His attacks on the Irish mendicant, indeed, and the sympathy he has uniformly displayed for the humbler classes, whether of his own profession, or any other, will have led to the inference that he is a Radical (such he chooses to be considered), in nothing but in name.

Turkey.—Advices from Constantinople of the date April 7th, contain the *ultimatum* of Russia relative to Syria. The Czar requires the voluntary abdication of Prince Alexander, or, in case of his refusal, his deposition by the Porte. The activity of Keamil Pasna in the Servian revolution induces the emperor to insist on his immediate recal from Belgrade. Unless these terms be complied with, the Russian ambassador is immediately to return home. The English ambassador, it is said, disapproves of the nature of these exactions, and of the insolent tone in which they are demanded.

The emperor imagines that the 80,000 troops he has encamped on the Dnieper, will awe the Porte into submission, and in this opinion it is said the foreign diplomatists concur. From present appearances the Turkish government do not seem inclined to surrender. If their reply be not given up in a few days, the Russian ambassador is instructed to demand his passports.

A letter from Aleppo, dated the 28th of February, states that after three days fighting the Arabs of the Desert succeded in carrying off about 170 camels with merchandize they bore, valued at £10,000, from the caravan between Damascus and Bagdad.

Belgrade letters of the date of 12th of April, state that an insurrection had broken out in Servia, of so formidable a nature as that it would, in all likelihood, hasten the crisis of affairs.

Russia.—In the course of the summer the Emperor intends to visit Warsaw, and to administer in person the government of Poland.

The King of Greece has applied to Russia for a loan. The Emperor replied that he had determined to make no more useless sacrifice for so insignificant a government.

Portugal.—The negotiations for the tariff with Great Britain are, as it was long forseen they would be, at an end.

The only remaining point in dispute between the Powers is the imposition of a duty of 3d. per pound on woollen cloths. The exaction of which would realize some £6,000 annually. In order to sustain this the wise interests, or in other words, the national interests are sacrificed. The cause stands thus in the cause list—woolens and wines. The jury (the Ministry) have given a verdict for woollens, their own ears, in all likelihood, having been stuffed with the material. What is the result of this deception? Why, the sale of upwards of 80,000 pipes of wine annually is absolutely sacrificed in order to effect the disposal 2,000 bales of cloth of such a texture and quality as a Greenland fisherman would scorn to wear.

It is confidently predicted that unless this matter be speedily settled, a revolution in the wine districts will be the inevitable result.

It was rumoured on the eve of the departure of the packet that the Portugese government is so seriously alarmed at the aspect of the indignation they have provoked, that they will eventually succumb. A few weeks will decide the issue.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

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

DAVID M. ROBERTSON,
JOHN R. MARSHALL.

St. John, April 27, 1843.

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

JOHN R. MARSHALL.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE—

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

Also, to Let for One or Three Years—The TANNERY establishment in Union street, formerly occupied by George Whittekir, junr., apply as above. April 28.

☞ NOTICE.

THE differences between the undersigned John Kerr, Edmund Kaye, and James R. Crane, having been amicably arranged, and the dissolution of the Partnership between them, under the firm of JOHN KERR & CO., mutually resolved on.—Notice is hereby given, That all debts due to the said partnership are to be paid to, and those due from the same, discharged by the said John Kerr and Edmund Kaye.

JOHN KERR,
EDMUND KAYE,
26th April. JAMES R. CRANE.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Firm of John Kerr & Co. will in future be continued by the subscribers under the same Firm. JOHN KERR,
26th April. EDMUND KAYE.

NEW GOODS.

C. W. Ketchum,

Has received per *British Queen*, from London, a part of his London Goods, consisting of—

AN elegant assortment of Tuscan, Rutland, Chip, Fluted, Dunstable, Rice, Cordonnet, satin, silk, Parisian and Tyroleze BONNETS.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Wreaths and Bouquets, Marabont and Ostrich Feathers;

Ronche's Caps and Cap Fronts;

Cases of Bonnet Shapes, for sale very low;

Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Shawls, Printed and plain Velvets, Woollen and Cotton Plaids.

Also, A quantity of very superior London Prints.

☞ The remainder of his heavy and Fancy Goods daily expected per *Vanguard* and *Sarah Ann*.

April 28.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 19, 1843.

The steam ship Great Western, Captain Hoskin arrived at New York on the 11th instant, in 12 days and 15 hours, being the shortest passage ever made from Liverpool to New York. We subjoin the following items of intelligence by this arrival.

Liverpool, April 29.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria has graced the British nation with another Princess. This event was made known through the columns of the metropolitan papers on the 25th instant.

"*Buckingham Palace, April* 25, 1843.

This morning at five minutes past four, the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, several Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and the Ladies of her Majesty's Bedcamber, being present.

The great and important news was immediately made known to the town by the firing of the Park and Tower guns; and the Privy Council being assembled as soon as possible thereupon, at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, it was ordered that a form of Thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a Princess, be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chappels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Sunday the 30th of April, or the Sunday after the respective Ministers shall receive the same.

Her Majesty and the infant Princess, are, God be praised both doing well."

The latest bulletin makes the following announcement of her Majesty's health:—

"The Queen has had another good night.

"Her Majesty and the infant Princess are doing perfectly well. "James Clark, M.D.,
"Charles Locock, M.D.,
"Robert Ferguson, M.D.

"Buckingham Palace, April 29, 1843."

Death of the Duke of Sussex.—The death of the Duke of Sussex, who expired at his apartments at Kensington, on Friday the 21st ult., about half-past twelve in the day, of erysipelas, has excited more than ordinary attention. For some days previous, not the slightest hope was entertained of his recovery, and the fatal termination of his illness, though it excited little surprise, has been productive of an almost universal feeling of regret at his loss. The journals most opposed to the liberal politics of the Duke, express the highest respect for his amiable and independent character, and a becoming estimation of his scholarship and attainments.

Scotland.—The agitation of religious questions still continues to distract the Scottish church, and those of her members who are commonly called nonconformists, seem determined to maintain the church in ascendancy over the civil courts, and to make every exertion to abolish the present system of presentation by patronage. The approaching convocation of the General Assembly is looked forward to with interest, and opinions are various as to the party which is likely to predominate there.

State of Trade.—*Liverpool April* 29.—During the past fortnight reports from some of the Manufacturing Districts, previously but indifferently off for the want of good employment, are becoming more satisfactory. Though still at low (but in some cases rather improved) wages, most of the people are employed; such has been the case for some time past in the Cotton Districts, and this continues, and indeed rather improves than otherwise. These must be received as favourable indications to the future; because it is observable that this increased business, fairly established, has hitherto remained permanent. The home trade appears once more good, and the foreign demand, apparently, though slowly perhaps, on the increase. From present appearances distress seems likely to extend in the Agricultural Districts; but let us hope that another good harvest (of which there is every present appearance) may do much to relieve this important portion of our community. A large business is going forward in our Produce markets for actual consumption, but without excitement, or any undue eagerness to buy.

Rochdale Flannel Market, Monday, April 24.—In the piece market there has been rather more business done, but prices have been extremely low. There is also a little improvement in the wool market, and the dealers are asking rather higher prices.

Pastoral Letter.—By order of the Bishop of London, collections are to be made in every church and chapel in his diocese, on the Sunday after Ascension-day, in aid of the funds for providing religious instruction in conformity with the principles of the Church of England, in China.—A similar course is likely to be adopted by the other Right Rev. Prelates.

Steam Ship Great Britain.—It is now fully expected that this wonderful boat will be launched at Bristol in the month of June next. May had been previously fixed upon, but owing to some difficulty in the float, is now postponed to June. Prince Albert has consented to honour the city of Bristol with his presence on the occasion. She is intended to sail between Liverpool and New York.

An experiment has been made with Henson's Aerial Machine. It rose 625 feet, but in consequence of some part of the machinery breaking, it descended with fearful rapidity. The intrepid experimentalist escaped with slight injuries.

Army.—The 30th Depot at Galway is to send a draft of 4 officers and 30 men to the regiment in New Brunswick; the 52d Depot at Nenagh, one officer and 21 men.

Between casualties in the field and sickness, the 18th or Royal Irish, lost thirteen officers in China.

Dover, April 18.—This afternoon, at twenty minutes past 4 o'clock, another of those extensive "blowings up" of Dover Cliffs, which have excited so much interest in the scientific world, came off at Lydden Spout Coast-guard station.

The mass of chalk operated on to-day formed the base of the Round-down cliff, the crown of which to the depth of 90 feet, was blown off by a blast consisting of 7,000 lbs. of gunpowder, on the 2nd ult. The present blast consisted of upwards of 10,000 lbs. of gunpowder, which was placed in fifteen cells or chambers, at proper distances along the base of the chalky cliff about to be removed, and the conducting wires being properly placed, all were fired off at once, as on the occasion of the last blast, by an apparatus invented by the junior engineer, Mr. Hodges, which simultaneously communicates ignition by means of the voltaic battery to any number of wires attached to it, with a single motion of the hand.

The shock was felt for hundreds of yards around, and the fissures created in the top of the cliff presented a most terrific appearance.

The ship *Themis*, arrived in port this week in eighteen days from Liverpool. She left New Orleans on the 4th March for Liverpool, where she discharged 3144 bales of cotton, took in 100 tons of goods and iron for this port, and completed the voyage in *seventy three* days.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Commercial Bank, held at the Banking house on Tuesday last, Mr. George P. Sancton was appointed Cashier.

LANDING OF THE LOYALISTS.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the formation of the FIRST ARTILLERY COMPANY.

Thursday the 18th May being the day appointed by our good and Loyal Citizens, for celebrating the above Anniversaries—the morn was ushered in by a salute on Kings-square, and by the displaying of the "Union and Cross" on the various buildings and shipping in the harbour—the Sun shone forth in unclouded splendour—not a cloud intervened to darken the approaching festivities—every heart beat high in anticipation of the event, and all seemed to hail the commemoration of so memorable an occasion, with feelings of pleasure, satisfaction and enjoyment

The uniform Companies of our gallant Militia were on the field at 11 o'clock precisely, under the command of their respective officers, who seemed to vie with each other in the neatness of their military costumes and the regularity and correctness of the movements of their men.

At 12 o'clock an Address was delivered by Major Nicholson, of the New Brunswick Artillery, to Major Ward, the Father of the City, and who is now the oldest of that "noble band" who, with others, sacrificed all for their principles, their King, and country—which address was nobly responded to by the gallant Major—from thence the troops proceeded to the Queen's-square, where a salute of fifty guns was fired with admirable precision by the Artillery Companies—after which they proceeded on their march round the city—thence to King's-square, where a Royal Salute was fired, and the troops dismissed, after conducting themselves with credit to their commanders, and with honor to the day.

Immediately after the conclusion of the above ceremonies, by invitation of the venerable gentleman addressed, the Officers of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery partook of a very handsome luncheon at his residence.

In the evening a splendid Ball took place at the St. John Hotel, where all the pride, beauty and loyalty of the city were assembled, and where the youth of both sexes amused themselves till a late hour. We must not omit to mention the brilliant display of "fire works," which were exhibited to the admiring spectators on King's Square during the evening, and which reflect great credit on the projectors.—*Herald.*

The following Address was presented to Major Ward, by the Officers of the New-Brunswick Regiment of Artillery:—

To John Ward, Esq., J. P.
Major, &c.

Sir.—Assembled for the purpose of celebrating the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Landing of the Loyalists in this Province, and the Fiftieth of the formation of the First (or Loyal) company of Artillery, now embodied in the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, we, the Officers of that Corps, in St. John, gladly avail ourselves of the occasion to express the sentiments of respect entertained towards you by our Regiment, and in which we feel assured every member of the community participates.

Deservedly beloved and esteemed as you have ever been by all around you throughout the course of a life already extended beyond the ordinary space allotted to mortals, we claim you with pride as one of the first officers of the corps, to which we have now the honour to belong, and we hail you at the same time as one of the few survivors of that gallant band who surrendering all save the undying honour of their sacrifice, followed the standard of their sovereign to these shores, and whose landing we this day commemmorate.

That health and prosperity may yet long be yours, and that the evening of your days may be as free from a cloud as your past life has been unspotted, is the sincere desire of the corps in whose behalf we have the honour to subscribe ourselves

With great respect, Sir, Your obedient Servants,

T. L. Nicholson, Major,
Jas. Wm Boyd, Captain and Paymaster.
Wm. Hoghson, Captain.
S. K. Foster, Captain.
Charles B. Melick, Captain.
N. W. Wallop, Lieutenant.
F. A. Wiggins, Lieutenant.
E. B. Peters, Lieut. and Quartermaster.
William Wright, Lieut.
C. C. Stewart, Lieut.
Lewis White Durant, Lieut.

St. John, 18th May, 1843.

REPLY.

To Major Nicholson and the Officers at St. John, of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery.

Gentlemen,—Your address revives early recollections of a most thrilling nature. Nearly seventy years have now passed by since first I joined the standard of my country, as a British soldier. I most cheerfully conceded to every sacrifice to maintain the rights of my Sovereign—the being of the Constitution—and when it pleased that Sovereign to suspend the struggle, I yielded to the event, retaining my allegiance;—and sixty years have now elapsed, since we first erected the standard of Loyalty in this place; and the corps that you now represent, was soon after embodied,—a corps whose high character for efficiency and discipline is so well supported by your present New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery.

It has pleased the Almighty to prolong my days beyond the period usually allotted to man, and many blessings have attended me, and mingled with the greatest is the esteem of my fellow citizens; and this additional mark of your kind regard will be fondly cherished by me, during the few short hours I may yet be with you.

Gentlemen—I thank you for your Address, as one of the few surviving Loyalists—as an early member of your Corps—and as a Citizen proud of your esteem, I thank you.—Accept the blessing of an Old Man. Yours, affectionately,

May, 18. JOHN WARD.

Newfoundland, April 28th.

The Newfoundland *Indicator* records the following remarkable instance of filial piety:—"It has seldom occured that the Journals should have to record so many instances of loss on the Sealing Voyage of Newfoundland as at the present season. Already has rumour brought an account of no fewer than twenty vessels totally lost, and several entire Crews, with a great number of hands from various Vessels.

About a fortnight since, as many Schooners drifted past this Harbour, fast locked in the ice; the *Breton*, Hean Master, was reported damaged and in danger within about two miles of the Shore. The news reached the Catholic Clergymen about the hour of Mass in the morning, and they immediately prayed the Congregation to lend their assistance, upon which a large number of persons proceeded on the ice, and having unloaded her of her Seals, they repaired her replaced her Seals, and left her.

A few days afterwards she again received severe injuries, so much that it was determined to abandon her, but the master (Hearn) unable to undertake the task of travelling to the shore on the ice, could not be prevailed on to leave her. His Son, a lad of about 18 years of age, implored his Father with tears to make the effort, but in vain, upon which he at once determined to remain to share his Father's fate. Here a scene, the most hart-rending too place. The afflicted Father besought, conjured, commanded his son to leave the Vessel, but tears were his only reply, the boy remained unchangeable, and at length they were left to their fate.

We are delighted to find, however, that both Father and Son have reached St. John's, having been taking off the Wreck by a Schooner belonging to Mr. Daniel Green, of Harbor Grace.—Surely the youths of St. John's will testify their estimation of this virtuous act of filial devotion by bestowing on this truly deserving young man some mark of public esteem.

St. George's Day was celebrated on the 25th ult. His Excellency Sir John Harvey dined with the Saint George's Society, who with their guests numbered 120 upon the occasion. The Roman Catholic papers charge His Excellency with inconsistency for this mark of condescension, because he had refused a special invitation to the Irish Festival. Leaving all other considerations out of the question, they might at least have made allowance for His Excellency's predilections as an Englishman.

The Seal Fishery has been tolerably successful as to the catch, but upwards of twenty sail of craft of a supe-

OF THE LOYALISTS.
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LSON, Major,
YD, Captain and Paymaster.
ON, Captain.
N, Captain.
MELICK, Captain.
LTOP, Lieutenant.
NS, Lieutenant.
S, Lieut. and Quartermaster.
RIGHT, Lieut.
ART, Lieut.
E DURANT, Lieut.
, 1843.

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Yours, affectionately,
JOHN WARD.

EWFOUNDLAND, April 28th.
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rior description have been totally wrecked, and many lives lost in this hazardous employment. One of the papers mentions the arrival up to April 11, of 34 vessels, having 105,000 seals—and subsequent dates swell the number.—*Halifax Times.*

The following Resolution passed the Common Council at their last regular Meeting on Wednesday:—

Resolved unanimously. That no further payments can be made from the City funds towards defraying the Contingent expenses of the County or its Officers, and that this change from a long continued practice is forced upon the Common Council from a sense of the duties which it owes to its creditors.

And further Resolved, that a copy of the above Resolution be sent to the Magistrates assembled at the next General Sessions of the Peace by the Common Clerk, in order that such arrangements may be made as the nature of the case may demand.

A new Bye Law, required by a late enactment of the Legislature, authorizing the licensing of British subjects and aliens to do business in the City, also passed the Council. By this Law the charge to the former, as merchants and other occupations, is fixed at £2; Mechanics, small traders, &c. £1; the license for Aliens doing any kind of business will be £25, all per annum; and in addition to the usual city taxes paid by persons in the like circumstances.

Destruction of Property by the late Freshet.—Large Public Meeting held at Stanley.—A public meeting took place at Stanley, on the 2nd inst., in consequence of the destruction of property, caused by the freshet, on the River Nashwaak. The meeting was called by the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company, to see what was best to be done under the circumstances; and to adopt some measures for speedily repairing and replacing some of the valuable property destroyed. The destruction on the Nashwaak, has been immense. The ice and drift wood has swept away the Grist Mill, Oat Kiln, single saw Mill, the substantial and ornamental Bridge, the whole of the piers and an island in the Mill Pond, two large carpenter's shops, a great quantity of Deals, Boards, and Logs, and doing besides extensive damage to the double saw Mills, the Mill-dam, the Wing-dam, and to other property belonging to the N. B. & N. S. Land Company, the estimated value of the loss being £2,200!

It was proposed that a boom should be built across the river as a temporary mode of communication between Stanley, and the Cross Creek settlement, which proposition was accepted, and a committee appointed to examine the banks of the river, to ascertain the most convenient position to place the boom. It was then proposed and carried that the whole male population of Stanley, capable of doing a day's work, do consider themselves bound to give two days labour each, under the direction of the before named Committee; and to be called for when and how they, please to aid and assist in the reparation of the damages done by the flood.

The meeting finally broke up by each individual pledging himself to perform, or have performed, a certain number of days' work, to repair damages ranging from 12 to 6 days. Several gentlemen gave very liberal contributions in money; and it is to be hoped that the enterprise of the people of Stanley, will be the means of assisting them out of their difficulties, although their sufferings have been immense.—*Morning News.*

The Ball last evening, given by the St. John Division of the *New-Brunswick Regiment of Artillery*, was far more numerously attended than any during the season. Over sixty public guests were invited on the occasion, a large number of whom—including Lt. Colonel Ormond, Major Poyntz and the Officers of the 37th and 52d Regiments; His Worship the Mayor; Colonels of Militia, and Heads of Departments, generally, with their families—honored the company with their presence; we also particularly noticed Mr. Henry Anthony one of three only survivors of the ninety-seven good and loyal men who fifty years ago established the first Artillery Company in this city; the formation of which they were invited to celebrate, in connexion with the Sixtieth Anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists on these shores. The other two survivors are Major John Ward, who was a Lieutenant in the Corps; and Mr. Daniel Belding, of Dipper Harbour. The company is now attached to the N. B. Regiment of Artillery, and under the command of Captain Charles Melick.

☞ We have to inform the Editor of the *Woodstock Telegraph*, that we take not the slightest interest in, and know nothing of the merits or demerits of the subject of "An Eye Witness" communication. We published it solely for the reasons stated in the first paragraph of his communication.

From Cuba.—It is stated that the number of people daily arriving at this port from Hayti is very large, some of whom state the reason of their leaving it have been that they considered their lives in danger every moment they remained. The cruel, blood thirsty deeds daily committed in that place, they state, surpass all belief;—people were assassinated in cold blood in the streets, carried to the shore in carts and thrown into the sea.

Business was very dull on account of there being no vessels to carry away the freight, great quantities of which lay ready for shipping.

All the Windward Islands had felt the effects of the earthquake, and sad rock off St Thomas was entirely split to pieces.

The 36th Regiment.—A late number of the Limerick Chronicle, which is considered high authority in Army matters, says—

"The very excellent conduct of the 36th Regt. in quarters in this garrison, under the command of Col. Maxwell, has elicited the marked approval of the illustrious chief at the Horse Guards, who has been pleased to express himself to that effect, upon observing the regimental returns. Major Cairnes, 36th is about to retire from the service, and it is understood Captain Trollope will succeed to the majority by purchase. The 36th Regt. will on being relieved by the 57th from Belfast, march to Birr."

A Victim of Millerism.—A clergyman called upon us yesterday, and gave us the particulars of a truly touching case of Millerism. The victim is a young man of about 22 years of age, who sometime since attended a number of Miller meetings, became excited in mind and then a maniac. His character was good, he was honest, industrious, and religiously disposed. His poor mother who saw his condition with a bleeding and almost broken heart, endeavored in vain to sooth, calm and restore him. He made several attempts upon his life, and finally was taken to the Asylum for the Insane connected with the Alms House, lest he should committ self destruction. He has now been there several weeks and our informant called upon him a day or two ago. His intellect was utterly distorted, his insanity being of a melancholy kind. He wept like a child for hours, but replied to no questions which were addressed him by the clergyman, save one, and in that reply he expressed a wish to see his poor old mother.—*Philadelphia Enq.*

Quebec, May 10.—Kingston and Toronto papers of the 3rd inst. were received this morning. The Kingston *Chronicle* states that sir Charles Bagot's health had improved. It is not expected that he will leave Kingston before the 20th instant, and sir Charles Metcalfe will probably defer his visit to the other parts of the Province, till towards the end of the month.

Some of the Montreal papers say that the Warspite had been ordered round to Quebec.—*Gazette.*

The Montreal papers have published supplements, containing a list of the signatures to the congratulatory Address of the citizens of Montreal to sir Charles Metcalfe. The number of signers amounts to about 4000, "representing, emphatically, the wealth, intelligence, and respectability of the city.

We are sorry to learn that the rumour in circulation yesterday, respecting the loss of the bark *Brunette*, with a general cargo from Liverpool, for this place, has been confirmed by the receipt of a letter from the Captain this morning. We refer to our shipping intelligence for further particulars.

Mrs. Gibbs, the celebrated vocalist, is giving Concerts at Kasco's Hotel, Montreal.

The Queen of the Waters.—The following beautiful apostrophe to his native country, we have a real pleasure in quoting, from Mr. Geo. Borrow's work—The Bible in Spain, from which we have already made some extracts. It offers one specimen, selected from many, of that true and ardent patriotism, which, amidst all his wanderings, adventures, and hairbreadth escapes from "imminent deadly" risks, had the effect, next to religious influence, of animating him in his career of usefulness as a courageous distributor of God's word, and which now pervades the pages of his captivating and remarkable volume:—

"O England! long, long may it be ere the sun of thy glory sink beneath the waves of darkness! Though gloomy and portentous clouds are now (1836) gathering around thee, still, still may it please the Almighty to disperse them, and to grant thee a futurity longer in duration and yet brighter in renown than thy past! Or if thy doom be at hand, may that doom be a noble one, and worthy of her who has been styled the Old Queen of the Waters! Of all fates, may it please the Lord to preserve thee from a disgraceful and slow decay; becoming, ere extinct, a scorn and mockery for those self same foes who now, though they envy and abhor thee still fear thee.—Arouse, thee, whilst yet there is time, prepare thee for the combat of life and death! Cast from thee the foulscurf which now encrusts thy robust limbs, which deadens their force, and which makes them heavy and powerless! Cast from thee thy false philosophers, who would fain decry what, next to the love of God, has hitherto been deemed most sacred, the love of the mother land! Cast from thee thy false patriots, who, under the pretext of redressing the wrongs of the poor and the weak, seek to promote internal discord, so that thou mayest become only terrible to thyself! And remove from thee the false prophets, who have seen vanity and devised lies; who have daubed thy wall with untempered mortar, that it may fall; who see visions of peace when there is no peace; who have strengthened the hand of the wicked, and made the heart of the righteous sad. O, do this, and fear not the result, for either shall thy end be a majestic one, or God shall perpetuate thy reign upon the waters, thou old Queen!—The above was part of a broken prayer for my native land which, after my usual thanksgiving, I breathed to the Almighty on retiring to rest that Sunday night at Gibraltar."—Vol. 3, p. 273-5-5.

Dreadful Calamity and Loss of Life.—We learn from the London (Canada West) Inquirer, of April 21, that on Sunday afternoon, Rev. Richard Flood, the clergyman of Delaware and seventeen others when returning from divine service, down the river in a snow, were swept against a tree, and the following persons met a watery grave, the rest saving themselves by clinging to the tree until rescued. The names of the persons who perished, are Major Somers, James Rawlings, George Robinson, and Wm. Edmonds, all natives of England.

Passengers in the ship Princess from Liverpool, Mrs. Ketchum, and Miss Smith.

In the British Queen for Liverpool, Mrs. Holdsworth and child, and Miss Hammond.

Married.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. W. T. Wishart, Mr. Archibald Hegan, to Miss Ann Jane, only daughter of Mr. Henry Hood, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Simon Fitch, Esq. M. D., to Margaret Ross, second daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Paddock, of this city.

On Thursday the 27th ult., by the Rev. W. T. Wishart, Mr. Craik, to Miss Mary Ann Wallace, both of this City.

At Granville, N. S., on Thursday last, by the Rev. Dr. Gilpin, Mr. George Willett, to Miss Abitha M'Sweeney, second daughter of the late Major M'Sweeney, of Halifax.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. W. Scovil, A. M., Mr. Edward Jones, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. George Brown, of the Parish of Norton.

Died.

On the 8th instant, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Miss Mary Jane Young, aged 20 years, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Young, of this city.

On Thursday last, after a lingering illness which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, Mary, wife of Mr. Bernard Reynolds, aged 51 years, leaving a husband and five children to mourn the loss of a kind partner and indulgent parent

On Sunday last, Rebecca Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William J. Lockhart, aged 1 year and 3 months.

At Gagetown, Queen's County, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Rachel Birdsill, relict of the late Benjamin Birdsill, Esq. in the 97th year of her age, much respected by all her friends.

On the 2d May, after a short illness, Mr. Peter Feshay, in the 86th year of his age.

At Digby, N.S., on the 4th instant, of consumption, John Maitland, son of Mr. Isaac W. Doane, of this City, aged 12 years and six months.

On board schooner Harp, at St. Thomas, on the 22d April, John Cribby, seaman on board.

At Northampton on the 10th inst. Elizabeth Ann wife of Mr. James S. Segee, and second daughter of the late Mr. Charles Connell, in the 25th year of her age. *King street.*

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of Saint John, Arrived, 12th—Barque Rosanna, Pitt, Dundee, 40—J. Wishart, coals.
Brig Anna, Martin, Sunderland, 40—John Robertson, coals.
Tagus, Tinemouth, Chester, 41—Wm. Carvill, ballast.
Brigt. P. I. Nevius, Chute, Baltimore, 12—S. Hersey, wheat.
schr. Eliza Jane, Evans, Boston, 5—Master, rice, flour, oranges, apples, &c.
Emily, Hilton, Halifax—G. & J. Salter, tea, &c.
13th—Brig Industry, Jenkins, Yarmouth, ballast—has been on shore at Split Rock, near Musquash.
14th—Brig Hibernia, Russeter, Halifax, 10—S. Wiggins & son, ballast.
Barque Lady Caroline, Leadbeater, London, 35—Wm. Hammond, ballast.
Schooner Harp, McMann, St. Thomas, 18—J. & T. Robinson, sugar & molasses, *Passengers.*—Capt. and Mate of the Brigt. Convocate, recently abandoned at sea; and the Capt. and crew of schooner Sussex, also lately abandoned at sea.
Steamer Saxe Gotha, Brown, Halifax—passengers & merchandise.
sloop Fanny, Claiedge, Eastport, ballast.
15th—Barque Commercial, Henderson, Bordeaux, 32—S. Wiggins & son, ballast.
Ship Themis, Brown, Liverpool, 18—John Hammond, coals.
Barque Speculation, Pearman, Liverpool, 25—S. Wiggins & son, salt.
Princess, Vaughan, Liverpool, 33—order, coals &c.
Brig Romulds, Cargill, Newry—Wm. Carvill, iron & soap.
Barque Triton, Wakum, Liverpool, 45—S. Wiggins & son, salt.
steamer North America, Mabee, Boston—J. Whitney, merchandise & passengers.
16th—Am. schr. Globe, Irons, Philadelphia, 10—L. H. Waterhouse, flour and wheat.
Woodlands, Johnson, Philadelphia, 10—L. H. Waterhouse, flour and corn.
17th—Barque Londonderry, Hattrick, Londonderry, 25—Order, passengers.
Brig Concord, Cobb, London, 38—S. Wiggins & son, ballast.
Hannah, Peters, Maryport, 31—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Mary Pope, Barnes, Falmouth, 37—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Eclipse, Duncan, Windsor—Master, ballast.
Brig England's Queen, Winfield, London—J. Robertson, ballast.
18th—Am. steamer Telegraph, Coyle, Eastport.
The surveying steamer *Columbia* arrived at this port on Saturday morning.
schr. Nancy, Bramhall, Boston—order.
Brig Bolivar, Stevenson, Newcastle, 35—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

CLEARED.

May 13—Barque Wilson, Jordan, Hull, timber and deals—John Robertson; ship British Queen, Dudne, Cork, deals—Wm. Hammond; Brig Thomas Rowell, Robertson, London, deals—S. Wiggins & son; schr. Mary Jane, Spearing, Philadelphia, lumber and deals—G. Bond & J. Fairweather.
14th—Barque British King, Bonnyman, Hull, timber and deals.
15th—Barque Forager, Sleighholm, Hull, deals—S. Wiggins and son; sloop Fanny, Claridge, Eastport, fish; brig Palmerston, Coster, Liverpool, deals—James Barber.
17th—ship Meteor, Brown, Hull, timber, deals & lathwood—S. Wiggins & son; schr. Ida, Howard, New York, plaster & minerals,—Thomas Leavitt & Co; Brig P. I. Nevius, Stony, Baltimore, plaster—S. Hersy.
19th—ship Geo. Gordon, Smith, Grangemouth, timber & deals—R. Rankin & Co.

Br. ship Jane Lowden, from Liverpool for St. John, N. B. was spoken 4th inst. lat. 44, long. 38, with loss of fore topmast, main topgallant mast, jib boom, and nearly all her sails, by the Florida, at New York, which supplied her with provisions.

Arrived.—At Dublin, 24th April, Cyrene, Field, and Cygnet, Reed, from St. John; at Gravesend, 24th, Mary Caroline, Brewer, do.; 27th, Frederick Carter, do.; at Hull, 16th, Hoghton, Wilson, do.; at Liverpool, 20th, Woodstock, Taber, Savannah; 26th, Ann, Murphy, St. John; 28th, Lord Seaton, St. Andrews.

Leading at Liverpool.—28th April, Orbit, Robinson; Enchantress, Phillips; Alexander Edmond, Strang; Coronation, Hunt, and Lamport, Armstrong for St. John; England, Johnson, and Britannia, Conthurt, Quebec.

Cleared at Liverpool, 28th—Eagle, Bryson, St. John.

Limerick, April 18.—The Cumberland, bound to St. John, N. B., which sailed from Kilrush 14th inst., struck the cliff on the west side of the Horse Island, yesterday, became leaky, carried away her rudder, bowsprit, fore-foot, &c.—and has been towed back to that port.

Weymouth, April 21.—The barque Empress, of Yarmouth, N. S. with loss of foremast and much disabled, was in contact off the Start, on the night of the 22d instant, with the French barque Charles, from Granville to St. Martins; the latter is supposed to have gone down with all hands, except a boy, who got on board the Empress.

[The Empress arrived at London 28th; did not leak much; cargo supposed not damaged. She was from Boston.]

Shipwreck of the American Ship Hawes.—On the 17th inst., the fine American ship Hawes, from New York to Hull, was wrecked on Goodwin Sands. Within twenty-four hours after striking, she was engulphed in the Sand; she broke her back. Her cargo consisted of about 3,020 barrels of turpentine and rosin, of which 1,100 barrels have been picked up and landed at Ramsgate, 181 barrels brought ashore at Deal, 173 barrels landed at Margate, and 51 cask of rosin conveyed ashore at Calais. The value of the ship and cargo is reported to be at least £9,000. There is no insurance effected on the vessel at Lloyd's, but it is supposed that she is fully insured at New York. The crew of the Hawes was taken off by the Deal boatmen.—*Willmer's News Letter.*

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber would beg to make known to his Customers and the Public that he has removed his *Retail GROCERY Establishment* to the corner of Prince William and Princess streets, in the Shop recently occupied by Mr. James Malcolm, where he will furnish every article in his line at the cheapest market prices.

☞ *COFFEES fresh ground at all times, may be had at the above Shop.*

J. O'DONNELLY.
Corner of Prince Wm. and Princess streets, } 19th May, 1843.

STORAGE would be let *low* in the Fire-proof Ware House in Prince Wm. street, formerly belonging to Jas. T. Hanford, Esq. Apply as above.

To Let,

SEVERAL Houses in King's Ward.—Apply to JOS. FAIRWEATHER.
St. John, May 12.

To Let,

ONE FLAT of a pleasantly situated HOUSE, in a retired part of the City, with a Cellar and use of Kitchen, well adapted for the use of a small family; the present occupant of which would wish, if convenient to board with the family. Please apply at this Office. *May 12.*

WM. H. NEEDHAM has removed his Office to the building occupied by Jardine & Co., corner of Prince Wm. and Church streets. *May 12. 1843.*

CHEAP ROOM PAPERS.

The subscriber has just received per brig *Ida* from New-York, and *North America*, from Boston:

3500 ROLLS ROOM PAPERS, which he offers for sale at 7½d., 9d., 10d, 1s., and 1s. 3d. per Roll.
Also—Fine SATIN PAPERS, at 2s., 2s. 3d., and 2s. 6d. per Roll. S. K. FOSTER.
May 12. *King street.*

NATHANIEL ADAMS'
BOOT and SHOE STORE,
Basement Story of the Saint John Hotel, King Street, St. John, N. B.

WHERE a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of the best materials and neatest workmanship are constantly on hand.

☞ Orders punctually attended to.

N. B.—The subscriber would beg to state that having engaged some of the first class workmen from New-York, he is prepared to furnish work equal, if not superior, to any other in the city. All he asks is a trial, which he is confident will ensure custom.—Trial is better than report.—Call and see.

*** Two or three Journeymen will meet with constant employment at the above Establishment.
May 12. N. A.

Spikes, Chains, &c.—On Consignment:

137 BAGS SPIKES, assorted sizes, from 4 to 9 inches;
15 Kegs HORSE NAILS;
3 ½ in. best short link CHAINS, 60 faths. ea.
3 7-16 do. do. do. 60 do.
3 ⅜ do. do. do. 60 do.
1 9-16 do. do. do. 60 do.
1 ⅜ do. do. do. 60 do.
Just received ex "*Mary Ann*" from Liverpool, and for sale low by
May 5. JAMES R. CRANE.

PALM LEAF HATS.

13 CASES Fine PALM LEAF HATS, for Sale by
April 22. J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

New Perfumery,
COSMETICS AND SOAPS.

THE subscriber has opened a splendid assortment of NEW PERFUMERY, SOAPS, &c. among which are the following choice Perfumes:—Victoria Bouquet, Prince Albert's Bouquet, the Princesses' Bouquet, Adelaide Perfume, Dawe' Perfume for the Handkerchief, Hanney's Rondeletia, Essence of Rose, Rose Bloom, Milk of Roses, Smyth's Lavender Water, Arquebuzade Circassian Cream for the Hair, &c.—SOAPS: Prince Albert's Ambrosial Shaving Cream; Riggs' Military Shaving Soap; Grattie & Pierces' Ekemelik or Sultana Soap; Floating Soap; Rose Soap; Sand Balls: Brown and White Windsor Soap, &c. &c.
May 17. JOHN G. SHARP.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

The Subscriber has received per ships 'British Queen,' from London, 'Portland,' from Liverpool, and 'Ord,' from Glasgow, and schooner 'Margaret Trevor,' from Boston, his SPRING SUPPLY of GOODS—consisting of

TEAS, LOAF SUGAR, TABLE SALT, Soaps, CANDLES, Starch, Blacking, Ink, Cotton Warp, Grey Cottons, and Barley, Sugar, Soda, and Wine BISCUIT;
Cold Water CRACKERS and Pilot Bread;
Java and Porto Cabello COFFEES;
RICE, CHEESE, Saleratus;
Soft Shell Almonds; Hickory, Hazel and Castana NUTS;
Currants, Figs, Beans, TOBACCO, Cigars, CORN BROOMS and Pails.

☞ Fresh Ground COFFEE always on hand.

With a variety of other articles, which will be sold at the lowest prices, for cash, at his store, on the south-west corner of the Market square, next door to Mr. N. S. Demill's.
May 17. A. HEGAN.

Horse Hair Flesh Brushes.

A NEW and very superior article, which for Cheapness, Efficacy, Convenience of Application, and Neatness, possesses many advantages over the Hair Matteus. The friction being caused by the Ends instead of the Sides of the Hair, is more effectual, and at the same time does not Retain (like the Matteu,) any particles from the surface of the skin.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of Tooth, Hair, and Clothes BRUSHES, all made to order.
May 19. JOHN G. SHARP.

Dissolution!

THE Business heretofore carried on by the Subscribers under the Firm of SANCTON & CROOKSHANK, is this day Dissolved;—all unsettled accounts they request may be arranged as speedily as possible with George P. Sancton, at the *old stand*—York Point, at which place only all applications on business must be made to him

GEO. P. SANCTON
A. G. CROOKSHANK.

May 17. 1843.

New and Cheap
Ladies' SHOE Store.
JUST OPENED IN GERMAIN ST.
(Two doors from Foster's Corner,)

In connexion with an extensive Manufacturing Establishment in Great Britain:

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

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

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

FOSTER & CO.
5th May, 1843.

NEW
Hardware Establishment,
CORNER DOCK STREET AND MARKET SQUARE.
(Store recently occupied by Messrs. M'Avity.)

G. T. WILEY

HAS received and offers for sale at very moderate prices, a New and Generally assorted stock of HARDWARE—consisting of:

SILVER AND PLATED WARE—Teapots, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Dinner Castors, silver mounted Glasses, Revolving Dito, high and chamber Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, &c. &c.
IMPERIAL WARE—Tea and Coffee Pots; Beatts' patent ditto, Tea and Table Spoons; Dram Bottles, &c. &c. &c.
BRASS & LAQUERED LAMPS—Superior London, Liverpool, hanging, table, sideboard, night, and other Lamps; extra Patent Reflectors for do;
CUTLERY—Ivory hafl, Table and Dessert, Buck, Bone, Horn and other hafl; Table, Desk Pocket, Pen, &c., Knives; Carvers and Steels, Butchers, Farriers, and Shoe ditto; Razors, Scissors, &c. &c.
BRASS WARE—Bell mounting, Door knobs, Plates and rappers, Curtain Bands, Pins and Rings, cornice Pole Ends and Rings, commode Knobs & Rings, Flush Bolts, hat pins, cabin hooks, table catches, castors, cupboard Turns, stair Rods and Eyes, Pullies, Jack chain, racking Cocks, &c.
BRASS and IRON LOCKS—Wolverson's patent, Carpenter's patent Scotchspring, sliding door, mortice, sash, upright, closet, chest, desk, till, pad and other LOCKS.
BRASS and IRON—Night, Rim, Norfolk Thumb, French, &c. Latches.
BRASS and IRON—Wood, Lock, Thumb, sash &c. Screws, Brass, jap'd, Ebony, Zebrawood, Mahogany, door and Commode Knobs, Backflap.
BRASS and IRON—Butt, T, H, HL, strap plate, pew, desk, table &c. Hinges.
CARPENTERS' TOOLS—Hand, Frame, tenon, compass &c. Saws, Bench and Moulding Planes, Firmer, socket, framing and mortice Chisels and Gouges, Rules, Compasses, Guages, Spokeshaves, Drawing Knives, Hammers, Braces, Augers, Turnscrews, bench and other Axes, etc. etc., Nippers, Plyers, Pinchers, Callipers.
RASPS and FILES—Double and single cut, flat, half round, rat tail, mill, hand and whipsaw Files, Horse, Wood and shoe Rasps, &c.
BRUSHES—Telescope and other hearth Brushes, Plate, Paint, Whitewash, Nail, Shaving, Tooth, Blacklead, Scrubbing, Shoe &c. Brushes.
Counter and Spring Balances, scale Beams, steelyards, Grocers' Box and Flanch Coffee Mills; Crimping Machines, Italian and Box Irons, Enamelled, Tin'd and Unin'd Tea Kettles, Saucepans, &c. Tea canisters, Dish Covers; Stew Pans, Griddles, Frying Pans, Gridirons—assorted Hollow ware, Garden and ditching spades, Hoes, round and square shovels, horse Traces—Rolls of sheet Lead, &c. &c. &c.
Ladies' Rosewood Dressing Cases and work Boxes; work sets; Needle Books; Thimbles, &c.
Gent's Rosewood Dressing Cases; mock Russia writing Desks, card cases, Fly and Pocket Books, Percussion and Flint Guns, Pistols and apparatus; regulation Swords, Sashes, &c. &c.
☞ Further supplies daily expected from Sheffield, Birmingham and Wolverhampton.
Saint John, May 5, 1843.

STANDARD TEAS,
OF EXCELLENT QUALITY.

Received ex brig *Wellington*, and for sale by the subscriber:

123 CHESTS Fine CONGO TEA;
40 chests BOHEA;
20 chests, 10 half chests TWANKAY,
12 chests, 10 half chests HYSON.
April 28. J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

28th April, 1843.
NO. 2, NORTH WHARF.
C. & W. H. ADAMS,

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

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

JOINER'S MOULDING & BENCH PLAINS, (assorted;) Compasses, Four-fold Rules, Brass Dividers, Hammers, Glass Paper, Glue Pots, &c.

Harness Mountings, assorted; Patent Couch Wrenches, and Couch Screws.

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

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

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

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

Brass Butt Hinges, Stair Rods and eyes, Blind Roller Ends and Rack Pullies, Hooks, Sconces, Patent Table and Sash Fasteners, Latches, WIRE, Pocket Compasses, sets WEIGHTS, Chest Locks Connecting Screws and Stop Cocks; Racking and Water Cocks, and Pewter Molasses Gates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 cask Wrought Fiemish and Clout Tacks;
7 casks Horse and Ox NAILS;
64 bags wrought, rose, and Clasp Nails, assorted sizes: 45 do. Cut Nails, assorted.
1 cask best London GLUE.
120 bags SPIKES, from 3½ to 9 inches.
1 bale CANDLEWICK, 2 bales containing Cod and Pollock Lines, chalk lines, bed and coffin cords, shop twine, log and Humbro lines, chest cord, &c.
30 tons "Banks' Best" and common bolt and bar IRON, well assorted; 1 ton Plough Plating, assorted sizes.
6 Blacksmith's Anvils.
1 package do. Vices; 1 cask sad Irons.
Which with their stock now on hand, they offer at *Low Prices.*

April 27, 1843.

NEW ARRIVALS,

Per *British Queen* from London, and *Palmerston* and *Portland* from Liverpool, viz:

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinetts, Cassinetts, Cantoons, Moleskins and Drills, with a variety of Trowser stuffs and Vestings;
Gents. Black scarfs, stocks and Braces;
Silk and Cambric Umbrellas,
Silk, Cambric, and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Orleans, Saxony, and Alpaca Lustre,
Black and colored Silks and Satins,
Plain and Fancy Ribbons,
Black and Fancy satin shawls and scarfs,
Fill'd Centre and Indiana Shawls,
Crape, Thibet, Zephyr, and Chene handkerchiefs,
Gloves and Hosiery of every kind,
Oil Cloths and Floor Cloths,
Laces, Netts, Blonds and Quillings,
Plain and fancy Parasols,
White and colored Stays; Muslin Work;
A very extensive lot of Gent's. Hats,
Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes,
Grey, White and striped Shirtings,
Flannels, Ticks and Homespuns,
Printed Cottons and Furnitures,
Linens, Lawns, Diaper, Cambric, Hollands,
Dowlas and Sheetings,
Hemp Carpeting, Bindings and Fringes,
Muslins and Linings of every description,
The whole of which are offered at the very lowest prices for cash only.

W. G. LAWTON.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Ex "British Queen" and "Palmerston."

53 CHESTS Congo TEA,
2 Cases Madras INDIGO;
10 Casks Linseed OIL; 6 Hhds. Loaf Sugar;
Casks of Allum, Copperas, Starch, Vitriol, Epsom SALTS, &c. &c.
20 Bales Cotton Warp; 5 Bales Grey Cottons;
4 do. White Cottons; 5 do. PRINTS;
1 do. Moleskins; 2 do. Flannels & Checks;
3 do. Orleans Cloth and Gambroons;
30 Pieces Broad Cloths and Cassimeres;
25 do. Osnaburgh; 20 do. CANVAS;
3 Cases Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES.

—IN STORE—

200 Boxes SOAP; 25 do. CANDLES;
5 Bales Curl'd HAIR;
6 Cwt. Live Geese FEATHERS;
250 Kegs London *LEAD*;
50 Kegs Color'd *PAINTS.*
For sale at a small advance for Cash, or approved Paper, by L. H. DEVEBER & SON.
April 27—3ins.

Ex "British Queen" from London.

Brandy, Geneva, Sparkling Champagne, Cherry Brandy, &c.

10 PUNS, finest Old Brandy, (Martell's.)
10 hogsheads do. do.
2 hhds. very old and superior Pale ditto;
16 ditto finest Pale GENE

The Minerva Life Assurance Company,

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

TRUSTEES.

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

DIRECTORS.

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

AUDITORS.

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

The first Quinquennial Valuation has just been made and Division of the Profits of this Company declared at the Annual General Meeting, held on 23rd June last, when FOUR-FIFTHS of the ascertained profit were appropriated to the Policy holders entitled to participate, enabling the Directors to add a reversionary bonus *averaging 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*

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

INCORPORATED 1825

Capital $150,000 Dollars,

With liberty to increase to Half a Million of Dollars.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

St. John, 1st July, 1837.

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

Iron, Stoves, Soap, &c.

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

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

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

WM. CARVILL.
October 21, 1842

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

Tea! Tea!

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

Just Landing,

35 BOXES superior Cavendish TOBACCO. SANCTON & CROOKSHANK.
6th July.

Sugar & Molasses.

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

NOTICE.

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

Jan. 20. JAMES S. KNOWLES.

☞ Storage may be had for about 1500 barrels.

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

Rye Flour and Corn Meal.

Landing ex schooner "Magnolia," from Philadelphia—

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

Flour and Pork.

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

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

W. H. STREET'S
WINE Establishment,
AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,
Prince William and St. John streets, St. John.

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

DOUBLE Diamond and full fruited PORTS—Vintage of 1834, and a part 3 years in bottle;
East and West India Madeira;
London Particular Madeira, from the celebrated houses of 'Blackburn,' 'Newton Gordon & Co.,' and 'Barnett 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 chiedam 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;
Larose, Lafitte, and St. Julian Claret,

—ALSO—

1000 dozen London PORTER, Brown and Imperial STOUT, in quarts and pints;
200 doz. 'Hodson's' London Pale ALE, in pints and quarts;
100 dozen fine Edinburgh ALE;
40 hogsheads Martell's and 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
27th Feb. W. H. STREET.

Medicines, Perfumery,
Brushes, Combs, Confectionary,
Preserved Meats, &c.

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

1 CASE *Dennefordʼs* Fluid MAGNESIA;
1 do. *Frank's* olution of Copaibin;
1 ditto *Robinson's* BARLEY and GROATS;
1 ditto Patent MEDICINES, containing *Dalby's* Carminative; *Bateman's* Drops; *Powell's* Balsam of Aniseed; *Ford's* Balsam of Horehound; *Henry's* Calcined Magnesia; *Mason's* Effervescent Magnesia; *Henry's* Aromatic Vinegar; *Lemming's* Essence, &c. &c.
4 cases PERFUMERY, containing *Smyth's* Lavender Water; genuine Arquebusade; Milk of Roses; Rose Bloom for the complexion; Fine Rouge in pots; Queen VICTORIA'S Bouquet; Prince ALBERT'S Bouquet; the PRINCESS' Bouquet; Queen ADELAIDE'S Perfume; Royal Extract of Flowers; Essence of Roses for the Handkerchief; *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 SOUPS;
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
June 11. Dock-street.

E. L. JARVIS & CO.

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

100 TONS "Banks' Best" Staffordshire IRON;
200 ditto common English ditto,
10 ditto best Swedish ditto,
10 ditto sheet, hoop, and plate ditto,
10 ditto cast, blister, and German STEEL,
20 ditto HOLLOW WARE,—viz.: Iron Pots, Camp Ovens, Boilers, Axle and Block Bushes.
300 Canada STOVES, of various sizes, from 20 to 36 inches, handsome patterns and well fitted;
240 Kegs and Bags Iron Spikes and Nails, all sizes,
3 Tons Composition Spikes,
16 Smiths' Bellows,
24 ditto Anvils; 40 ditto Vices;
300 Kegs Gunpowder, assorted, all qualities;
400 Boxes Window Glass, of various sizes;
10 barrels PUTTY, in bladders;
10 ditto Pipe Clay; 10 tierces Paris Whiting
4 hogsheads Lampblack,
100 Kegs *Brandram's* London WHITE LEAD,
600 ditto col'd PAINTS, and No. 2 White Lead,
27 casks London Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL.
10 Rolls SHEET LEAD, assorted, 3 to 10 lbs. per foot,
36 boxes TIN PLATE, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, and DXX;
Together with a great variety of IRONMONGERY and CUTLERY of all descriptions.
North Market Wharf, 22d October, 1842.

Pork, Beef and Lard.

FIFTY Barrels Cumberland PORK; 30 do do. BEEF: 4 Firkins LARD;
For sale by
April 7. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Sugar, Molasses, Warp, &c.

Landing ex Napoleon and Charlotte, from Halifax:

23 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR: 12 hhds. Cuba do.; 20 hhds. Molasses:
80 Boxes Bunch RAISINS;
10 Bags FILBERTS and WALNUTS;
2 Bales COTTON WARP.—For sale by
March 17. JARDINE & CO.

OFFICES.

SEVERAL Offices to Let, in the Brick Building corner of Prince William and Church streets. Enquire of JARDINE & CO.
10th Feb.

McMILLAN'S
Phœnix Book & Stationery Warehouse.

—JUST RECEIVED—

22 PACKAGES Printing, Writing, Copying, Mercantile Accounts, Bank Post, Blotting, Tissue, Coloured, & Music (12 stave) PAPERS.
QUILLS—Swan, Hudson Bay, Goose & Crow.
STEEL PENS—220 Gross Gillott's, Mordan's, Wood's, Stephen's, &c. on cards and in boxes.
Envelopes, Seals, Wax, Wafers, Letter Springs, Port Folios, Ne plus ultra Desks, Ink Stands, Mordan's Pencil Cases, Drawing Pencils; Paper and Board, &c. &c.
School and Miscellaneous Books; Bibles and Prayers; Printing and Writing INKS daily expected.
Book Binding and Copper Plate Printing neatly executed, at moderate prices.
South Section, Phœnix Building,
April 28, 1843.

General Agency and Commission Office,

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

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

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

P. L. Simonds will receive consignments of any description of Merchandize to be sold on commission, and accept bills for two-thirds of the amount, on receipt of the bills of lading. Consignments entrusted to his care will meet with every possible dispatch in their disposal, and sales be conducted with the greatest attention to the interests of the disposer. An extensive knowledge of general business, acquired during a long residence in the West Indies, and subsequent extensive courses of business with all the British Colonies, the experience of several years in London as a Colonial Agent, coupled with promptitude, attention, and judgment, will, he trusts, enable him to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their commands.

N. B.—Parents sending home their children for education, may with confidence entrust them to the care of Mr. Simonds, who will undertake to see them placed in first rate and respectable establishments, where every attention shall be paid to their health, morals, improvement, and general comfort.

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

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

Enlarged to the extent of Ten additional Columns.

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

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

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

NEW WINTER GOODS.

T. S. HARDING,
Prince William street,

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

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

Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

Have received by recent arrivals:

PIPES, hhds. and qr. casks Burgundy and double Diamond old PORT;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks old Port, vint. '34';
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks East and West India Madeira;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks south side Madeira;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks London Particular and London Market Madeira;
Pipes, hhds. and qr. casks Teneriffe, Bronte, and Cape Madeira;
Butts, hhds. and qr. casks Golden Pale and brown SHERRY;
Butts, hhds. and qr. casks low priced sherry;
Hhds. and qr. casks Lisbon, Catalonia and Tarragona;
Hhds. Claret, La Rose, La Tour and Chateaux Margeaux;
Puns. and Hhds. Martell's, Henessey and Outard's best BRANDY;
Puncheons and hogsheads Pale GENEVA;
Puns. Islay, Cambleton, and Irish Malt Whiskey;
Puns. Pine Apple, old Jamaica RUM;
Hhds. Guiness' Dublin Brown stout;
Hhds. Burton and London Pale ALE;
Hhds. Barclay & Perkins' Brown stout & Porter
50 doz. Old Tom; 100 cases pure scheidam;
400 casks, each 4 dozen, Abbott's and Dunbar's Brown stout;
10 cases sherry Brandy;
8 cases 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;

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

Herrings.

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

Boiler Plate, &c.

Just received ex *Fair Acadian*, from Liverpool—

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

CHRISTIAN FATHER'S PRESENT TO HIS FAMILY.

Important and interesting Work,
Embellished with
SEVERAL HUNDRED FINE ENGRAVINGS,

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

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

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
From the New-York Evangelist.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALSO FOR SALE AS ABOVE—
The following Valuable and Popular Works, illustrated with many hundreds of Engravings, at New-York prices:

SEARS' ILLUSTRATED COMMENTARY OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS,

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

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

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

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

EASTERN ARTS AND ANTIQUITIES.

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

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

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

Vessel and Houses for Sale.

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

Also, a two story DWELLING HOUSE, 22x36, containing four commodious rooms, six bed rooms, and a frost proof cellar, with a Lot of Land 51 feet by 100. This property is situated in a most central situation at the Bend, and a most eligible stand for any public business.

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

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

JANUARY 10, 1843.

PER "MARY CAROLINE:"

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

ALSO—A fresh supply of PRINTING INK.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

Foster's Shoe Store.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES,
TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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

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

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

Jan 1. *S. K. Foster.*

BOARDING.

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

Coffee, Molasses, Oranges.

Landing ex schooner Flora, from Boston—

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

CLOTHS, CLOTHS, &c.
At Reduced Prices.

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

Superfine BROAD CLOTHS,
Beaver and Pilot ditto,
BUCKSKINS, DOESKINS, &c.
Corded CAMBLETS and VESTINGS,
Satin and Ducape Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c.
30th sept. JAMES HORSFALL.

"ÆTNA"

Fire Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named Company, at Hartford, on the 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.

Iron.

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

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

Sugar and Molasses.

Just received by the "Charlotte" from Halifax:

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

Herrings,

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

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

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

—ALSO—

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

Foster's Shoe Store.

Raisins and Molasses.

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

By the "Napoleon" from Halifax:

10 hhds. Choice PORTO RICO MOLASSES.
March 17. J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

Pork, Beef, and Flour.

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

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

Hay, Oranges, Figs, &c.

Landing ex Margaret Taylor, from Portland:—

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

Cumberland Butter.

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

BUNTING'S VETERINARY TABLET;

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

By Peter Bunting, Veterinary Practitioner, St. John.

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

SHARP'S COMPOUND
Concentrated Alkaline
Infusion of Sarsaparilla.

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

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

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

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

Salt and Coals.

2,000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT
300 Bags Table SALT;
150 Chalds. superior quality English COALS, in store at York Point. Cheap for Cash only.
JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.
March 10.

HAVANNAH CIGARS.

1 CASE Superior PRINCIPE CIGARS, "Rendon," and "Falla," just received and for sale by JOHN ROBERTSON.
march 17.

Alexander M'Avity,

KEEPS on hand a constant supply of SPARS, of all sizes, OAR RAFTERS, Boom Poles, and Shipping Shingles.—For sale at the rear of North slip, York Point.
April 14, 1843.

Bank Stock.

8 SHARES of the Capital STOCK of the Bank