THE Weekly Chronicle

"Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque."

Terms—15 shillings per annum ;] [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.

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

Weekly Almanack.

JAN.		R. SUN.	S. MOON.	H. W
13	Saturday,	7 19	4 41	1 4 4 28
14	Sunday,	7 18	4 42	2 15 5 51
15	Monday,	7 18	4 42	3 22 7 22
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17	Wednesday,	7 16	4 44	5 35 9 32
18	Thursday,	7 15	4 45	6 28 10 28
19	Friday,	7 14	4 46	sets. 11 10

New Moon 19th, 1h 33m eve.

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. L. Hazen, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—John Duncan, Esq., President.—Discount Days. Tuesday and Friday.—Hours of business, from 10 to 3.—Bills or Notes of Discount must be lodged before 1 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.—Director next week, Mark Dole, 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, Esq., President.—Office open every day, (Sundays excepted) from 11 to 1 o'clock.—[All communications by mail, must be post paid.]

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

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

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

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE Subscriber requests all persons who are indebted to him by Note or Account; also those who have omitted to make payment of debts due to the subscriber since January, 1837, as Assignee, of JOHN M'MILLAN, to make immediate payment of the same. And that all claims against him be presented at once for adjustment.

D. M'MILLAN.

St. John October 6th, 1843.—3m.

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.

Books, Stationary, &c.

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.

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 A 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.

Blacksmith Business.

THE Subscriber grateful for former favours, has the pleasure of informing his Patrons and the Public, that he has again resumed his labours at the Anvil. His place of business is at the lower end of Peters' Wharf, where every article in his line will be made with despatch and satisfaction to his employers. Orders from an Anchor to a Nail, thankfully received.

HENRY NICHOLLS.

September 29, 1843.

TAX NOTICE.

ALL Persons who are Defaulters for Taxes for the Year 1841 and 1842, are hereby called upon to come forward *without delay*, and pay the same at the Office of the Collector of Taxes, in Vernon's Brick Building, corner of King and Germain streets, otherwise the collection of such Taxes will be enforced as the Law directs.

JAMES GEROW, jr.
Collector of Taxes.

Dec. 8.

"PROTECTION"

Insurance Company of Hartford.

SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

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

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

☞ Office in Melick's Brick Building, Market square. September 15, 1843.

THE FIRST PRODUCTIONS IN THE WORLD FOR

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

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

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

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

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

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

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

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

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

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

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR, PEARL DENTIFRICE,

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

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

Rowland's

ESSENCE OF TYME,

Or, IMPERIAL DYE,

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

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

Rowland's Alsana Extract.

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

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

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

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

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

Beware of Imitations! composed of the most pernicious and trashy ingredients, and which are frequently pressed upon the unwary as "GENUINE," and under the hint of *being cheap*. Be sure to ask for "Rowland's Articles."

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

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

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

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

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

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

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

Life Assurance.

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

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

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

Miscellany.

REVENGE OF LEONARD ROSIER.

(Concluded.)

It was high noon upon a bright day in October, when a brilliant bridal company was issuing from the church of St. Roch. It consisted of many of the nobles of Paris, and dames whose beauty was dazzling even amid the splendour of their attire; who possessed the gift more rare even than loveliness,—the aristocratic mein, the high bred delicacy of air, that compelled the crowd about the churchdoors to fall back involuntarily as they advanced.—In the rear of the gorgeous train came the Marquis de Vermuil and his bride, the most admired beauty in the fashionable circles of Paris. The magnificence of her dress, and the proud bearing of the marquis, excited expressions of delight and homage as they moved. He bowed gracefully to the salutations of his friends—more distantly to mere acquaintances, and took the hand of his fair bride to assist her into the carriage in waiting. Just then there was a sudden movement in the crowd, and a young man his face as pale as death, and his eyes glaring like those of a maniac, sprang into the space cleared to the approach of aristocracy, and confronted the bridegroom. He had a drawn sword in his hand.

'Marquis de Vermeuil!' cried he as the noble stopped, alarmed at this wild apparition. 'I do not seek your life! I have sworn an oath to the dead Eulalie, to do you no harm, and it is well for you that I hold my vows more sacred than you do yours! But you shall not pass without a memorial from me. Take this—and remember Leonard Rosier.'

As he spoke he struck the marquis on the face with the flat of his sword, then turning away, rushed into the throng. Stunned by the insult, De Vermeil shouted to his friends to cut him down, or secure him; but in vain.—There was little affection at that time among the populace for the corrupt and selfish aristocracy. The discontent which preceded the days of the revolution had been long at work; and on the first flash of a quarrel between a noble and one of their own order, most of the inferior class were ready, without inquiry to espouse the cause of the latter.

The young surgeon had insulted one of the hated class of the nobility; he was borne off in triumph by the crowd. When some of his acquaintances recognized him, and proclaimed his wrong, shouts of defiance were flung by the incensed people in the faces of Leonard's pursuers, and the disturbances were so great that it was thought expedient to let the offender escape. De Vermeil stooped into the carriage and took his seat by his bride, with his face glowing with rage and shame, and muttering curses and threats. The bridal cortege was pursued as it departed by execrations and taunts from the multitude, glad of any opportunity to give vent to the fire that had so long burned secretly and sullenly, and was soon to burst forth and amaze the world with its dreadful devastation.

Years had passed. The revolution was at its height. Its horrors were enacted daily—hourly; and the guillotine streamed with the blood of noble victims.

It was a stormy winter night in 1793. The door of a house in the Rue Nicaise was beseiged by a party of sans culottes, who were dragging along with them a prisoner, whom they had seized coming out of the house of the Prince V——.

They knocked loudly at the door, "Open, Citizen Rosier! open the door we have a warrant for you!"

A window above was thrown open, and the figure of a man with a lamp in his hand, was visible. He wore a dressing gown, which the wind blew back from his meagre limbs; and a soiled velvet cap, decorated with a tri-coloured cockade.

'A subject!' repeated he with a hoarse voice. 'A subject, and his head not off!'

'Not yet!' cried one of the men. 'You must give him quarters for an hour or two—till morning, for the guillotine has had hard work to-day. His turn comes earliest in the morning; unless he goes off first by an extra post, for he is half dead with fright already. See what you can do towards reviving him; and for a fee you shall have him to-morrow warm from the axe.'

'Bring him in then,' replied the surgeon, and he descended to open the door. The sans culottes dragged in their prisoner, who seemed in truth more dead than alive.

'Keep the bird well-caged!' cried they. 'We took him from an aristocratic nest; a band leagued for the destruction of the republic.'

'Come in, and guard him.'

'Not so, citizen doctor! We know you well, and can trust you. We leave the prisoner in your charge, for we have much business before us to night. At dawn we will take him away, if you have not in the meantime dosed him to death.—Come lads!" And shaking the doctor by the hand and beconing with his hand to his companions, the sans-culotte departed.

"You deserve the guillotine, all of you," muttered the doctor; then turning to his prisoner, said encouragingly—"Do not despair, it may be in my power to save you. I have saved more than one victim from those bloodhounds. Truth, if they had had the least suspicion of me, "twere as much as my head is worth—but let us hope for the best."

While speaking he lighted the lamp, which had been extinguished by the wind as he opened the door. He turned to the stranger, and stood as if struck by a thunderbolt. For a few minute's space the two gazed upon one another—the surgeon's pale face grew paler and his eyes glared fixedly, as if on some hideous apparition. At length recovering his self possession by a strong effort, he said with a sneer, 'I have the honor of seeing the Marquis de Vermeuil again?'

'Mercy, mercy!' gasped the prisoner. He was trembling violently, and drops of cold sweat stood on his forehead.

'Monsieur la Marquis does not recognise me,' asked the doctor.

The prisoner looked at him earnestly, and shook his head; reiterating his entreaties for compassion.

'Monsieur le Marquis does not know me?' repeated the surgeon in the same bitter ironical tone. 'The great and noble find it hard to recollect the poor; it is the *canaille* that always have such inveterate memories.'

'For heaven's sake do not mock my misery!' implored the fallen noble. 'You have said you could save me—'

The surgeon rang a small bell, and a servant appeared, when he ordered him to bring wine and refreshments. They were set on the table, the doctor draw up chairs and invited his guest to sit down. The agony of the prisoner increased every moment.

'For God's sake, have pity upon me!'

'All in good time. Eat, you have need of refreshments.'

'Let me fly! The darkness of the night will favour my escape.'

'Impossible! There are spies about the door.—My own servants would betray you. You cannot stir hence till morning. You had better eat something.'

'Oh fate. How can I?'

'Drink, then.' The doctor poured out a cup of wine and pushed it towards his guest. He did not touch it, but stood shivering with terror. A pause ensued.

'Save me! Save me!' again faltered he.

'Monsieur le Marquis,' said the doctor drily, 'seems to have a very great fear of death.'

The prisoner renewed his supplications.

The surgeon hesitated. At length he said, 'I know of but one way to help you.' The prisoner was breathless.

'You are aware,' continued the doctor, 'that I am an anatomist. From what the sans culottes said, you must have known that they are in the habit of bringing me bodies from the guillotine for dissection. They do it out of friendship, for they think me an excellent citizen. You need not shudder. I have, as I before mentioned, saved several who were brought to me alive; and yet, thanks to Marat, with whom I am intimate, I have never been in want of fresh bodies. I have just now one in the house. But I cannot pass him off for you. Monsieur le Marquis, because he is short, and lacks the symmetry of proportion for which you are remarkable. Besides he has at present no head.—These sans culottes are not easily deceived. I must deliver you into their hands alive, or show them your corpse. The only method I see is this: you must drink a potion I have prepared, which will render you insensible, and apparently dead, till to-morrow evening. When my good friends come for you I will take them to the marble table where you are laid out like a corpse.'

The prisoner shuddered, but after a minute said, 'If you save me, I assure you, on my honour, your reward shall be princely.'

The doctor turned his head with an expression of disgust.

'When must I take the drink?' asked his guest.

'Immediately.'

'And where shall I pass the night?'

'As soon as you have taken the potion, you will fall into a stupor, which will soon become total insensibility. I will then call my servant, and order him to remove your body into the dissecting room, and to lay it on the table.

The prisoner groaned. 'You do not like your lodgings?' said the surgeon. 'But you will be in no condition to notice them when you have taken the draught.'

'Let me only see the room,' implored he.

'You had better lose no time.—Hark! what is that?' The clock struck. 'One, two! they will be here in less than an hour.'

'I will take the draught,' cried the prisoner in mortal anguish. 'But only let me see the room.'

The doctor rose without reply, and taking the lamp, led the way, beckoning to his guest to follow him. At the other end of the hall they entered a passage which led to the dissecting room. It was large and furnished with wooden cases and glasses in which were preparations of spirits of wine.—More than one skeleton was visible each in its case. On a marble table in the middle of the room lay an uncovered body. He set the lamp on the table, pushed the corpse a little to one side, and pointing to the vacant place, said, "This is where you will lie."

'And who will assure me,' faltered the marquis, with a sudden expression of suspicion.

'Oh, Monsieur le Marquis distrusts me!' cried the doctor. 'If you knew me, I fear your confidence would not be greatly increased. But it is not right to take advantage of your ignorance. You do not remember my features, yet we have met before. I am Leonard Rosier.'

The prisoner staggered back, horror struck.

'I once insulted you, Monsieur le Marquis,' said Rosier. 'It was on the occasion of your bridal. I heard you swear to have my life. In truth such an insult in a noble can only be washed out with blood. Take this sword—we will have the duel out here, if you please.'

The weapon fell from the nerveless hand of the terror stricken wretch. 'Mercy, he groaned; 'have mercy upon me.'

'Do not ask mercy from a brother of Eulalie Rosier!'

There was a shouting in the street—the sans culottes were come. The guilty prisoner sank on his knees, and clasped his hands, in the extremity of abject supplication. He crept towards the surgeon he embraced his knees, and piteously implored his life—only his life! Rosier recoiled from his touch.

'There is one ransom,' said he sternly. 'Two weeks ago the Chateau de Verneuil was raised to the ground. I was on the spot; a female servant implored my protection for an infant boy—for your son! I saved him from the knives of the soldiers. I brought him here; he is now asleep in an adjoining apartment. One victim must delivered up—you or he. Will you give up your son? Decide this instant—your captors are at the door.'

A loud knocking at the same instant was heard, and cries of 'Open Citizen Rosier!'

'Decide!' thundered Rosier. 'Will you give up your son to the sans-culottes?'

'Oh, I cannot—cannot die!' shrieked the miserable suppliant. And the marquis fell prostrate in the agony of his fear.

'Contemptible wretch,' cried the surgeon. 'Take the life for which you have yielded everything—honor, virtue—the dignity of a man. I will be surety with Murat that so base a foe can never harm the republic. Ho, patience there, my good friends.' And, going to the door, he spoke a few words to the sans culottes, who soon after retired. The life of the Marquis de Verneuil was safe for the present.

'Leave this house,' he replied, on his return to the dissecting room; and I counsel you to leave Paris also—Your son shall be restored to his friends, or protected till they claim him. For years,' he added, 'I have longed for revenge; but you are not a man,—and I cannot feel anger toward you. Begone. If you are in Paris in six hours from this you may fall into the hands of those who may not have so true an appreciation of your soldier qualities, Monsieur le Marquis, as the surgeon Leonard Rosier.'

COMPANIONSHIP OF WOMAN.—And after all, what is it that man seeks in the companionship of woman?—An influence like the gentle dew, and the cheering light, more felt throughout the whole of his existence in its softening healing harmonising power; than acknowledged by any certain rule.—It is in fact a being to come home to, in the happiest sense of expression.

Poetic lays of ancient times were wont to tell how the bold warrior returning from the fight would doff his plumed helmet, and reposing from his toils, lay bare his limbs, that woman's hand might pour into their wounds the healing balm.—But never wearied knight, nor warrior covered with the dust of the battle-field, was more in need of woman's soothing power, than are those care-worn sons of toil, who struggle for the bread of life, in our more peaceful and enlightened days.—And still, though the romance of the castle, the helmet, the waving plume and the

"Clarion wild and high

may all have vanished from the scene; the charm of woman's influence lives as brightly in the picture of domestic joy as when she placed the wreath of victory on the hero's brow. Nay, more so; for there are deeper sensibilities at work, thoughts more profound, and passions more intense, in our great theatre of intellectual and moral strife; than where the contest was for martial fame, and force of arms procured for each competitor his share of glory, or of wealth.

Among all the changes which have taken place in the condition of mankind, it is then not the least of woman's privileges, that her influence remains the same, except only as it is deepened and perfected as her own character approaches towards perfection. It is not the least of her privileges, that she can still be all to man which his necessities require; that he can retire from the tumult of the world, and seek her society which nothing can impair, so long as she receives him with a true and faithful heart—true to the best and kindest impulses of which her nature is capable; and faithful to the sacred trust committed to her care.

And that it is so, how many a home can witness—how many a fireside welcome, how many a happy meeting after absence painfully prolonged.—Yes, there are scenes within the sacred precincts of the household hearth, which not the less, because no stranger's eye beholds them, repay, and richly too, dark days of weary conflict, and long nights of anxious care. But who shall paint them? Are they not graven on the hearts of wives? and those who hold the picture there, in all it beauty, vividness, and truth would scarcely wish to draw aside the veil which screens it from the world.—*Ellis.*

THE ANCIENT BARONS.

The ancient Barons of the land
Composed a haughty ring,
When—mail on breast, and blade in hand:
They stood before the king:
And dauntless in their country's cause,
Their high resolve avowed—
"We will not that old England's laws
Be changed by King or crowd!"

In other lands, at slightest shocks,
The civil fabric falls;
In our's eternal as the rock,
It rears its massive walls;
A barrier impregnable to storm,
Firm as our island's shores,
Which has rolled back ten thousand storms
And will ten thousand more!

To guard its towers from age to age,
Brave men their lives have breathed;
To us so, our best heritage,
It was by them bequeath'd,
And mark us, Sirs! to its defence
Our arms and lives we vow,
Though it may fail in ages hence—
We swear it shall not now.

They kept their oath these gallant men;
The structure still is ours,
Tho' twice three hundred years since then
Have overswept its towers.
A glorious banner still it forms,
Firm as our island shore,
Which has rolled back ten thousand storms
And will ten thousand more.

Effects of Fanaticism.—Agnes de Rochier was the only daughter of one of the wealthiest merchants of Paris, and was admired by all the neighbourhood for her beauty and virtue. In 1403 her father died leaving her the sole possessor of his wealth, and rumour immediately disposed of her hand to all the young gallants of the quarter; but whether it was that grief for the loss of her parent had turned her head, or that the fanaticism of that time had worked with too fatal effect on her pure and inexperienced imagination, she took not only marriage and the male sex into utter abomination, but resolved to quit the world for ever, and make herself a perpetual prisoner for religion's sake. She determined, in short, to become what was then called a recluse, and as such to pass the remainder of her days in a narrow cell built within the wall of a church. On the 5th of October, accordingly, when the cell, only a few feet square, was finished in the wall of the church of St. Opportune, Agnes entered her final abode, and the ceremony of her exclusion began. The walls and pillars of the sacred edifice had been hung with tapestry and costly relics, tapers burned on every side, the clergy of the capital and the several religious communities thronged the church. The Bishop of Paris, attended by his chaplains and the canons of Notre Dame, entered the choir and celebrated a pontifical mass; he then approached the opening of the cell, sprinkled it with holy water, and after the poor young thing had bidden adieu to her friends and relations, ordered the masons to fill up the aperture. This was done as strongly as stone and mortar could make it; nor was any opening left save only a small loophole through which Agnes might hear the offices of the church, and receive the alms-gifts given her by the charitable. She was eighteen years old when she entered this living tomb, and she continued within it eighty years, till death terminated her sufferings.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The mistake of using the word *during* for *in the course* is not uncommon, but it most frequently occurs in play bills. Thus we have seen it announced, in the bills of a London Theatre Royal, that "Mozart's overture to *It Don Giovanni* will be performed during the evening." Now, exquisite as is that composition, we doubt whether the performance of it *during an evening* would not be giving even its greatest admirers too much a good thing. But (more oddly still) a few days ago a correspondent to a newspaper alludes to a general officer, who, he says, "was killed *during* the Battle of Waterloo." The battle *dured* (lasted many hours;) so that according to the writer, he took all that time killing.—*Morning Post.*

Loss of life in Naval Actions.—The naval actions of the English have always been remarkable for the comparative small loss of life with which they have been gained; and, in the estimation of the country, this has always formed a principal feature of the public triumph. The loss of Acre was the smallest ever known in an affair of such magnitude; and, decisive as the victory was, we should regard it with increased congratulation, from it offering a hope, that war, if such must come, may yet be carried on with diminished sacrifices to humanity.—On this important subject we shall give a glance at the losses in the great principal actions since the beginning of the great war of the French Revolution. In Lord Howe's action, of the 1st of June, 1793 there were twenty six sail of the line engaged, with 17,000 men. The total of the killed and wounded amounted to 1,078. In Lord Bridport's action, of the 23d of June, 1795, there were fourteen sail of the line, with 10,000 men. The killed and wounded were 144. In Lord St. Vincent's action there were fifteen sail of the line, with 10,000 men. The killed and wounded were 300. In Lord Duncan's action, October, 1779, there were sixteen sail, (including two 50's) with 8,000 men. The killed and wounded were 751. In Lord Nelson's battle of the Nile, 1st of August, 1798, there were fourteen sail with 8,000 men. The killed and wounded were 895. In Lord Nelson's attack upon Copenhagen, 2d April, 1801, there were eleven sail of the line and five frigates, with 17,000 men. The killed and wounded were 1,524. In Lord Nelson's battle of Trafalgar, 21st of October, 1805, there were twenty-seven sail, with 17,000 men. The killed and wounded were 1,524. In Lord Exmouth's attack on Algiers, there were five sail of the line and five frigates, with 5,000 men. The killed were 618. The difference of losses in those engagements is to be accounted for, in general, by the circumstances of the conflicts. But the attack on the Algerine batteries inflicted the severest loss of the whole, in proportion to the number of men engaged; it was little less than a fifth.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

AN HONOURABLE JUDGE.—Six miles from Austin we stopped at the farm of the Honourable Judge Webb, and asked leave to water our horses, as they had travelled forty miles under a hot sun without drawing bit. The honourable judge flatly refused, although he had a good well, besides a pond, under fence covering several acres; his wife however, reflecting, perhaps, that her stores were rather short of coffee or salt, entered into a rapid discussion with her worse half, and by-and-by those respectable couple of honourables agreed to sell water to us at twenty five cents a bucket. When we dismounted to take the bridles off our horses, the daughters arrived, and perceiving we had new silk sashes and neckerchiefs and some fine jewels, they devoured us with their eyes; and one of them speaking with her papa, that most hospitable gentleman invited us to enter his house. By that time we were once more upon our saddles, and ready to start. Roche felt indigent at the meanness of the fellow, who had received our seventy-five cents for the water before he invited us into the house. We refused, and Roche told him that he was an old scoundrel to sell for money that which even a savage will never refuse to his most bitter enemy. The rage of the honourable cannot be described: "My rifle!" he vociferated, "my rifle! for God sake, Betsey—Jonat, run for my rifle!" The judge then went into the house; but as three pistols were drawn from our holsters, neither he nor his rifle made their appearance, so we turned our horses' heads and rode on leisurely to Austin.—*Marryatt's Monsieur Violet.*

An Expensive Cane.—The Duchess de Montejo, a Spanish lady whose daughter is about to be married to the young Duke of Berwick and Alba, has just sent to Madrid a magnificent set of presents to her daughter and her future son-in-law. But the most curious and expensive specimen of her taste is a Malay cane of great delicacy and just proportions, is ornamenting which so liberal an outlay of small diamonds, emeralds, and amethysts has been made, that the whole cost amounts to no less than 14,000f., or £560 sterling. The duchess, on being reproached by one of her friends for this lavish waste of money, replied, "You are quite right, the sum is considerable, but when one marries a daughter to a Duke of Berwick and Alba one cannot hesitate about expense." In Russia, when a marriage takes place, the father of the bride places in the hands of the son-in-law a stick, not thicker, however, than his thumb, with the liberal use of which the domestic felicity of the young couple is to be arranged. It is to be hoped that the Duchess de Montejo had no such idea present to her mind in selecting the Malay cane as a present to her gendre. Let it rather be supposed that the choice proceeds from her Irish sympathies, as she is the daughter of an Hibernian merchant, Mr. Fitzpatrick well known and respected at Malaga, whose family still-lingh has more than once been heard of at the fairs of Traddere.

SINGULAR ADVERTISEMENT.—A German, who lately lost his horse published the following notice: "Run away, stolen, or was strayed, mine large black horse, about eighteen hands his. He has four black legs, two behind; and two before; he has black all over his pods, but he has some vite spotes pon his pack where the skin was rub off, but I greased 'em, and the vite spots is all black again:—He trods and kanters, and sometime he walks; and when he walks all his legs and feet goes on you after another. He has two eyes, one is put out and toder is pon de side of his head; and you go toder side, he vont see you. Ven he eats good deal, he has pig poly; he has long tail that hangs peind; put I cut it short toder day, and now he has got no shoes only before. He holds up his head and looks gaily; and ven he has pack frightened he jumps about like every thing in de world. He will ride wit a saddle or a chaise, or a kart; or he will go py on de top of it. He is not very old; and ven he walks or runs his head goes first, and his tail stays behind; only ven he gets mad, and turns round, den him tail comes first. Vosever will bring him pack shall pay five tollers reward, and if he bring back de tief de tevile him, he shall pay twenty dollars and no questions."

EVENING.—I think there are two periods in the life of man in which the evening hour is peculiarly interesting—in youth and in old age. In youth, you love its mellow moonlight, its million of stars, its rich and soothing shades, its still serenity; amid these we can commune with our loves, or twine the wreathes of friendship, while there is none to hear us witness but the heavens and the spirits that hold their endless Sabbath there—or look into the deep bosom of creation, spread abroad like a canopy above us, and listen till we can almost see and hear the waving wings and melting songs of other beings in other worlds. To youth the evening is delightful; it accords with the flow of his light spirits, the flow of his fancy, and the sadness of his heart.—Evening is also the delight of virtuous age—it affords hours of undisturbed contemplation; it seems the border of the sea was inundated. Several small Hindostance boats at anchor near the mountain Lie Tabin were cast upon the land to the distance of from 150 to 200 feet, and were found dashed to pieces. The number of persons killed and wounded is estimated at 1,500 at the least."

PRETTY GOOD.—A petition from the inmates of a State prison was lately presented, praying that the Tree of Liberty might be planted within the yard, and each one allowed to cut his stick.

The Prime Minister of Catholic Bavaria, (Monsieur de Gise,) is a Protestant, and the Prime Minister of Protestant Wurtemburg, (Count de Beroldingen,) is a Catholic. M. Guizot, the President of the Council in Catholic France, is a Presbyterian.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MESSRS. DURANT & CO.

Gentlemen,—The following letter to the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonial department, was written at the time it bears date. The late political events give it a degree of interest which it would not otherwise possess. The noble stand taken by Sir Charles Metcalfe, entitles him to the warm approbation and cordial support of every faithful subject in these Colonies. Under these circumstances, the publication of the following letter in your loyal journal may not be unacceptable to your readers, and will much oblige,

A CONSERVATIVE.

Province of New-Brunswick,
British North America,
25th March, 1843.

MY LORD,—

The appointment of Sir Charles Metcalfe, to the Government of Canada, seems to have given, in England, universal satisfaction. It will give equal satisfaction to all Her Majesty's *faithful* subjects in these Provinces, if he shall conduct his government upon *British principles*.

The great misfortune of these colonies is, that they border on the American Republic. The political principles of that Republic are well calculated to mislead the ignorant. Flattering to the lower classes, these principles can always be turned powerfully to account by an ambitious demagogue.—Hence it is, that, in Canada, where the great majority of the people are uneducated, and where there is almost universal suffrage, a strong republican party exists. The leaders of that party, indeed, have endeavoured to disguise their real object under the specious pretence of demanding "British Institutions," or "Responsible Government," well knowing that the concession of local responsible government would be a concession of *Practical* Independence. For if the local executive is to be responsible to the people of the Colony—if the Executive Council may be displaced from office by a Vote of the House of Assembly—what is this but allowing the people of the Colony to govern themselves? what is this but *Practical Independence?*

MY LORD, if Her Majesty's servants may be displaced from office, not because they have done wrong—not because they have not been faithful servants of the Crown—not because they are not the most fit and proper persons to fill those offices—but because a few ambitious leaders of a majority in the House of Assembly wish to get into their places, is this British justice?—is this a system of government calculated to confirm the loyalty, and secure the affections of Her Majesty's faithful colonial subjects!

In the *Times* of the 8th of Feby. last, your lordship is reported to have said, in the House of Commons, that it was the duty of Great Britain to govern her Colonies "in accordance with the views and sense of the great bulk of the population."—The science of government derives powerful aid *from the principles of human nature. It is not in human nature, that a concession which is wrong in principle, should conciliate the affections of the people.* They are grateful for a *just* government, guided by *right* principle, and loyal to a sovereign who secures to them this greatest of blessings, *not to one who leaves them to govern themselves.*

A large portion of the inhabitants of these provinces is composed of the immediate descendants of those men, who, after the American Revolution, in 1783, left their homes and their fortunes for a wilderness under the British Flag. They taught their children to sacrifice every thing to their allegiance; and they enforced the precept by their example. The principles thus inculcated have not been lost upon their descendants. The same devoted attachment to their Sovereign—the same unbending loyalty to the throne, is cherished and upheld by their children. These men, My Lord, will not willingly consent to live under a government guided only by the will of a colonial population. They might have enjoyed a blessing of that kind, without the sacrifice made by their fathers, under the wretched, dishonest government of the United States.

The condition of a colonial population is wholly different from that of the British public. In England, there is the influence of the Crown, the influence of the aristocracy, the influence of wealth, and the influence of education. These influences have been sufficiently powerful to prevent the democratical principles of the constitution from becoming too strong. But in a colony, the influence of the Crown is but slightly felt; there is no aristocracy; and the people are comparatively without wealth or education. The moment we attempt, therefore, to assimilate the constitution of a colony *entirely* to that of the mother country, we shall find ourselves at fault; and the moment we give to the democratic branch of the constitution, in a colony, a *controlling* influence of the local government, that moment the government of the colony *will cease to be British.*

MY LORD, if the controuling power of government is to pass from Great Britain to the colony—if the patronage of the Crown in the colony is to be given up to the House of Assembly—if the people of the colony, and not the crown, are to be "the source of honor"—what is there to bind the affections of Her Majesty's colonial subjects to the throne?—It would be folly to expect more from the best of subjects than human nature is capable of—This is a matter of which any man may judge; and if the policy of Lord Sydenham is still to be pursued, the inevitable result will be the separation of these colonies from Great Britain: *for the loyalty of the people will die with the generation that witnessed the charge.*

I have the honor to be,
The Rt. Hon. LORD STANLEY.

SUMMARY FOR DISTANT READERS.

For my country's cause and England's glory.
Young England.

After a long tour through the snow and over the ice as far as the frontier of this Province, I am quite happy to see myself again among the good and peaceable people of St. John. During my absence all the Presses in the five North American Provinces, have been discussing my project for the establishment of a new system of agriculture, cheap provisions and free trade, between them and the British West India Colonies, in order to create in both native produce of exportation, and thus to form the basis of an inter colonial trade with our neighbours of the states. We are subjects of the most rich and powerful nation on the earth, but nevertheless, we are shamefully dependant of the poor beggars (sans culottes) of the States for each mouthfull of bread that we eat, while our rich lands are uncultivated and every one in a perfect state of bankruptcy, ascertaining to be a whig, a tory, or a chevalier d'industrie in humbug politics. I hear every where a general cry of distress, misery, abandonment, over taxation, whig party, tory party, responsible and slave governors, absolute and despotic Councils, and so forth. In fact these Provinces are now a days the most profitable Colonies of the States, for all the necessaries of life here are paid *with Dollars* to the States;—they take from these Provinces all the money the North Americans can get in payment of American produce *manufactured there by English hands with English capital*; for the States are in debt to Great Britain of the enormous sum of 400 millions of pounds sterling, which they will never pay; while here I am writing this letter on a sheet of American paper, and on American paper also it will be printed, for unfortunately we have not here a Paper manufactory!! According to my best calculations, and let it be known to Lord Stanley, we are far behind in every thing to the States 365 per cent, for in the short distance of a small bridge that separates New Brunswick from the state of Maine, Calais makes more in one day than St. Stephen's in one year!! What is the cause of it? I can't say, but I know that the yankee city of Calais supplies the British people of St. Stephen's every morning with new bread for breakfast!! I dare say, you are not jealous of learning of me, what perhaps you don't know, only because I am a Foreigner!. Numa Pompilio was not a Roman; LaFayette was not an American, nor was Bonaparte a Frenchman. Although I place great confidence in the sound judgment, talents, sagacity and energy of Sir Charles Metcalfe, in the large majority of the *loyal* British press, and do not consider the least danger *for the moment*, nevertheless, we see President Tyler in his (last) Message to the Congress, recommending the increase of the Army and the remount of the Dragoons, no doubt, with the view to assist the rebels of the Canadas to declare that Province *a second Texas.* However the good old man is a perfect *John Bull* in the soul and bones, and he says boldly—"I must preserve this country for Great Britain." God bless him. In "Little Ireland"—(Halifax, N.S.) things in general are somewhat different, and I am happy to declare by my own experience and observation, that there is not a people more loyal and faithful to the Mother Country than the true Nova Scotia Bluenoses. The difference of opinion among Lord Falkland and the talented Joseph Howe and his two honorable friends amount to nothing, for indeed Falkland, Uniacke, Howe and MacNab are one united soul in political principles, the most faithful british subjects to the British Crown; but true and certain it is that every man in political affairs has his opinion, and in mine I really think, that the Governor as well as his ex-Councillors are perfectly right or both are wrong, for amalgamation of politics *in practice*, have never ended well. First of all I do not see the necessity of keeping a political party *in the Colonies*, for humbugging the people and nothing else, but if government are to be governed by a party, let it be a *Government party*, otherwise people and government will be in a perpetual tornado for ever and ever.—Fortunately the Province is perfectly calm under the wise, humane, and philanthropic policy of our esteemed citizen governor Sir William Colebrooke. There is a general yankee notion here and there, which I think is a very wrong notion, that because Great Britain give up nine-tenths of her American colonies to the rebels and ceded the disputed territory to Maine in that infamous treaty negotiated by Lord *Baring*, she must be compelled to surrender Ireland to the Pope,—the Canadas to the French Canadians,—the Oregon territory to the Yankees;—to consent to the annexation of Texas to the Slave States, and the complete destruction of the Mexican Empire!! The precedent under the false administration of *Yankee Pitt* with the *suspicious surrender* of Lord Cornwallis, and the *disloyal* commercial trick made with Daniel Webster at Washington, ought not to serve the pretext or example to any one. Besides that, Louis 16th paid with his head on the scaffold the price of his infamous conduct towards Great Britain; and perfidious Holland has paid dear the protection afforded to the rebel Yankees under Washington and Lafayette in the war of the independence.

There have been, and there are still, worthless Kings and Princes, but now and then the beheading machine serves them right. With the Family Alliance of Saxe Cobourg in Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal and Belgium, the constitutional rights of the people and the prerogatives of the crown are quite safe: even Nesselrode and Metternich respect it. Great Britain may perhaps lose these Provinces, *if she will*, but in my opinion there is not the least danger of it, while Metcalfe, Falkland and Colebrooke are to be at the head of the Provincial administrations. However, peace in Europe cannot last much longer. The death of Louis Philippe and the death of Mehemet Ali, will kindle the fire in the Orient and in the Occident, and civil war will be the result of the tyrannical system of keeping men in slavery in Russia, Poland, Austria, Denmark and Italy. Then of course the Canadians will jump up and down, and we may expect some night mares here and there; but in placing the Canadas under the same footing of military defence as Ireland is at present, and under the Martial Law, or even under the Lynch Law of the States, there is nothing to fear of the late Robespierre Executive Council of the Canadas. The brave General Santa Anna has been re-elected President of Mexico, and it is said confidently that the Province of Texas, with the consent of France, will be ceded to Great Britain, and that Prince George of Cambridge will be the First King. Be it as it may, there is no doubt that such course of policy would doubly secure the Canadas for the British Crown, and also protect me in my patriotic endeavors to advocate more freely the culture of Wheat in the lands of this Province—a Free Port and General Depot in the Port of St. John—the removal of the Seat of Government and House of Assembly from Fredericton to St. John—free trade between this and the British West India Colonies,—the manner of keeping the dollars in this country, and to emancipate ourselves from the shameful state of slavery in which we are at present under our American masters of the States.

Meantime I regret to inform those connected with my project, that my efforts, enormous expences, conjointly with the patriotic labours of twenty three editors in these Provinces, have been entirely lost in consequence of the spirit of agitation and revolutionary movements of the rebels in the Canadas, which have contributed a great deal to discourage the loyal subjects of Her Majesty in these Provinces. I extended my visit to the frontier, but am resolved to return to Halifax, advised by some good friends, in order to visit the commercial city of St. John's, in Newfoundland, before my return to England. I may say in truth, that if I have not made every person a personal friend, I think that I have not made an enemy. Gentlemen in every part of the world have always treated me gentlemanly: from others of a different character, nor I or any other gentleman can we expect to be well treated. It is with feelings of gratefulness that I will carry with me the remembrance of all the kindness and hospitality that I received from sir Wm. Colebrooke, the Hon. L. A. Wilmot, L. Donaldson, Esq., and others, during my stay in this Province. Either in adversity or prosperity, I will never forget the good people of New Brunswick.

CORREA DA COSTA.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR,—A report being in circulation that in the course of the debate that took place on Monday evening last, as to the propriety of hiring the Mechanics' Institute, of this city, to the Rev. Mr. Galloway, I should have said that I believed the doctrine preached by that gentleman to be heresy—A report I now publicly and positively deny, and can prove to be false by a number of gentlemen who were present at the time. On the contrary, I distinctly stated that I was not opposed to Mr. Galloway, or his congregation—I opposed the measure on the principle that it was wrong to open a subscription list for a specific purpose, as in the case of building a Mechanics' Insitute, and after the building has been erected by private contributions, and public grants, to appropriate it to any use but the one at first specified, without the knowledge of the parties who subscribed towards it, especially when regular meetings of its members are held monthly.

Yours, &c.
JOHN THOMAS.

United States.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.—Mr. Hale said the expenses of the Navy had risen to nine millions, and at the same, we were four and a half millions in debt, and were to resort to borrowing to supply the deficiency. The vessels employed in the coasting trade did not ask for this squadron. It was not necessary and the country could not afford it. Gentlemen talked of putting our navy on a footing with that of Great Britan, which cost eighty millions a year. This was idle for us to talk of. Gen. Jackson, when the expenses of the Navy were half their present amount, exacted justice from one of the most powerful governments in the world. We need not to have a vastly expensive fleet in order to secure our interests.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll said he thought the expenses of the Navy too great. They ought to be judiciously reduced. But he would call the attention of young reformers in this House, to some other expenses where they ought to begin. The expenses of the last Congress were a trifle short of two millions of dollars. He was very certain that the greatest extravagance in this country was in Congress. The sessions of Congress might every now and then, be pretermitted, without any disadvantage to the country. But the navy was a very important branch of the public service and ought to be sustained at some expense. The Judicary was too expensive. It had risen from forty thousand dollars to four hundred and seventy five thousand. If we could farm out our whole government, he had no doubt that the whole machine could be carried on, very well for half the sum which it now costs.

In order to reduce expenses, he was determined at a more proper time, to offer a joint resolution that the present session of Congress be terminated early in the month of May next—(a laugh.) A just scrutiny into the administrative departments would save much money. The Secretary of the Navy was of opinion that six hundred thousand dollars could be saved in his department. A judicious economy in the Navy Yards would save one half of the expenses there. There were in the Army and Navy and in Congress many abuses, which if cut off would greatly reduce our expenses. But we could not do it by cutting down the home squadron or lopping off a single item here and there. It was by introducing economy into every branch of the Government that we are to save money. It was not by dismounting a regiment of dragoons and then mounting them in a few years that we could prove the sincerity of our professions of economy; nor by abolishing the home squadron and then reviving it after a few years. The movers of this proposition was he believed, of the same party with himself.—*He did not often mention party in this House*, but he would tell the gentleman before we did talk of party and of the principles of our party, we must take the beam out of our own eye—and it was a large one—by establishing a rigid system of pratical economy, in the administrative part of the government. The late House set out with the profession of economy, and they cut off some pages and two clerks, after a long debate. They took a hundred thousand dollars off from the Judicary expenses, and then put it on again. It was not by such a system of economy that we were to promote the principles of our party and secure the *election of our President*—and we deserved to lose it, if we pursued such a course. We must make judicious retrenchments without pulling down the Navy.

Mr. Adams spoke earnestly and in good humour but with severity, in reply. He accused Mr. Ingersoll (whom he nicknames the "peace-maker," on account of Mr. Ingersoll's interposition the other day, to prevent the continuance of an abolition debate,) of dealing unfairly with the proposition by drawing off the attention of the house from it to the expenses of Congress, of the Judicary, &c. In substance, he, (Mr. I.) had told the House that they must not look to the military expences—the expenses of the army and navy—because those were items not to be touched. The judical expenses were half a million, and might be reduced, but not the nine millions of the navy. Was the navy necessary to defend the country? Was the home squadron necessary? Have we any fear of any hostility from any great naval power? No, Sir! The reason for keeping up the navy is to be found in the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, made two years ago. It was then recommended to us to increase the navy *to half the size of the British navy.* Forty or fifty millions were demanded prospectively with this view.

Mr. Adams was extremely glad that this subject of the Home Squadron had been brought up by the gentleman from New Hampshire. When the bill establishing it passed, he, (Mr. A.) voted for it.

Mr. Ingersoll.—There was no opposition to it.

Mr. Adams.—The house did not understand its object then. The house and the country did now, as he hoped. *It looks, Sir, to a war with Great Britain—and to the purpose of making war upon her, if she take possession of Cuba!!!*

Mr. Ingersoll.—Will not the gentleman from Massachusetts be in favor of making a war in that case.

Mr. Adams.—No.

Mr. Ingersoll.—I would be.

Mr. Adams.—What the gentleman says is sufficient proof for me and for the country, of the intention to get up a war with England. That was the reason for all this naval preparation.

I believe, said Mr. Adams, that war is anticipated, and it is of very probable occurrence. I am opposed to a war with Great Britain, at this time, under any circumstances, and I hope that the moral of the country are not so grossly corrupted as to go to war with Great Britain, for this reason, or the acquisition of *Texas.*

Mr. Atchison, on leave introduced a bill to facilitate and encourage the settlement of the Territory of Oregon.

Mr. A. exponed a wish that this bill should go to a select committee instead of the committee on the Judiciary. On referring to the Journal he had found that that had been the reference of this subject when introduced before; and he said that no principle of parliamentary usage was better understood than that in such cases the committee should consist of the friends of the measure.

Mr. A. moved a committee of five be appointed by the Chair; which motion having been agreed to, the Chair named Messrs. Atchison, Walker, Sevier, Merrick, and Phelps.

[The bill provides for a line of stockades and block-house, not exceeding five, to commence at some point on the Missouri river and to run into the west pass for entering the valley of Oregon.

Fortifications to be erected at the mouth of Columbia river.

Grants of 640 acres of land to each white male, with additional grants of 160 acres for wife and for each child under eighteen.

Allows no sale or contract to be made until the patent is issued; nor allows of its being taken in execution, or by bond or lien, until the patent is issued.

The space comprises all the territory lying west of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, and between the parallels of 42 and 54 degrees of north latitude.]

THE STATE DEBTS.—We learn from the Harrisburg Intelligencer that the venerable Judge Huston, of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, addressed a meeting of the citizens of Centre county on the 30th ultimo, in which Pennsylvania and her situation, prospects and duties were the subjects of discussion. A brief sketch of his address is reported in the Bellefonte Whig, in which it is stated that he gave as his reason for addressing the people, that he was Pennsylvanian, had received many evidences of the partiality of his native State, and acted solely from a conviction that the State debt ought to be paid as well as any other debt, and that the people ought to order it to be paid, because to do so is honest, and not to do so is dishonest. He commented on repudiation, and the idea that the State could not be sued, and their effect upon public and private morals, as well in a religious point of view as upon the public prosperity; alluded to the credit which Pennsylvania had once enjoyed and the disgrace into which she is now sunk. He concluded by offering several resolutions, embracing the views above stated, which were adopted by acclamation. The following admirable sentiment is contained in the first of the series:

"*Resolved*, That honor, honesty, and religion require that the debt of the State, and the interest on it, ought to be paid."

Rail Road from Portland to Bath.—We are glad to learn that measures are being taken to establish forthwith a rail road from this place to Portland, connecting with the rail road from that city to Boston. A very large meeting of the citizens of this town was held at the Town Hall on Friday last, to take this matter into consideration. Col. Thomas D. Robinson was chosen Chairman, and a committee of fifteen was chosen to petition the Legislature for a charter—confer with other towns upon the subject—cause the route to be surveyed, and take any other measures deemed advisable to accomplish the object. We have reason now to believe something will be done, which will sooner or later bring this thing about.—The gentlemen interested in it are fully capable in every respect to carry the project through. Our town is awake upon the subject, and the time is not far distant when we shall find ourselves connected with the whole Southern country by means of a Rail Road.—*Bath Inquirer.*

(From the Boston Messenger, Jan. 3.)

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—We spoke a week or two since of the diplomatic correspondence between the representatives of this country and Mexico, sent to Congress among the documents appended to the President's message, and give an article upon it from the National Intelligencer. Not having room at present for the whole correspondence, which would occupy six of our columns, we give the following abstract of it from the New York Courier and Enquirer:—

"The first letter is from M. de Bocanegra, Mexican Foreign Secretary, to the Hon. Waddy Thompson, our Minister there. He recapitulates briefly the events of the past few years, the colonization of Texas from the United States, the revolution in Texas stimulated and carried on by United States citizens, the recognition of Texan independence, the forbearance of Mexico in merely protesting against that act, the uniform desire of the President to preserve national peace and harmony, and the duty of the United States government to co-operate in this endeavour. He then declares the purpose of his writing; "The Mexican Government," he says, "has collected sufficient evidence published in abundance by the American press, that a proposition is to be submitted to the deliberations of the Congress of the United States, at its ensuing session, to incorporate with them the so-called Republic of Texas; and he proceeds to say that "the Mexican Government *will consider equivalent to a declaration of war against the Mexican Republic*, the passage of an act for the incorporation of Texas with the territory of the United States." He requests Mr. Thompson to "communicate this solemn protest to his Government."

II. Mr. Thompson in reply after acknowledging the receipt of the letter which he had "read with astonishment," says that the Mexican Government have no ground for the charges, and makes the following spirited and very explicit declaration:

"The direct charge, or threat, which his Excellency makes, precludes the undersigned from offering any explanation whatever upon the subject. With a proud man, or a proud nation, the language of menace is not only unavailing, but has an inevitable tendency to defeat its object. The Government of the undersigned has no passion for war, foreign or domestic. It seeks a different path of glory.—Still less does that Government desire war with Mexico. But, if any thing could excite such a feeling, it will be the constant repetition of these threats alike incompatible, in the judgment of the undersigned, with the respect due to his own Government and to that of Mexico; and the undersigned requests that they may not be repeated. If intended for intimidation, they will have no effect; and if as a warning, they are not necessary: for his country is always in a condition to meet any emergency.

"The undersigned begs leave to add, that "the glorious republic founded by the immortal Washington" has its character in its own keeping, and needs no admonitions from any quarter to prevent it from stain or dishonor."

III. The Mexican Secretary, in reply, contents himself with saying that his Government had good ground for believing that the project of annexation was matured; and alludes to the contents of American newspapers, to current rumours and to the "publications of the enlightened John Quincy Adams." He says that "Mexico does not threaten—still less does she provoke and excite;" but she insists that the annexation of Texas will be a declaration of war, since it will infract an article of the treaty of 1831, declaring "firm, inviolable and lasting friendship" between the two powers.

IV. Mr. Thompson protests against the President's decree prohibiting foreigners, after six months from engaging in retail business of any kind in Mexico, as a direct violation of the treaty which secures the privilege of trading without restriction.

V. M de Bocanegra vindicates the proclamation and sees no ground for the protest; to which Mr. Thompson says, that "though it may subject him to the imputation of 'a want of intelligence and correct judgement,' he is constrained to say that he cannot perceive the slightest bearing" of the article which the Mexican Secretary cites. He expresses the hope that the order may be countermanded.

VI. Next comes a letter from Mr. Upshur to Mr. Thompson, acknowledging the receipt of his despatches and justifying fully the course he had taken. His language he says "is neither too spirited nor positive." If the Mexican insults are repeated; he is instructed to "demand that the letter be withdrawn, or that suitable apology for it be made;" and he is directed to inform the Mexican Government that he can "hold no intercourse with it except on such terms of courtesy and respect as are due to the honour and dignity of the United States." He is authorised to say that the U. S. "feel under no obligation to respect the *former* relation of Texas to Mexico." His protest against the order is commended, and he is directed to use towards the Mexican Government "a tone of decision," and never to suffer to pass without rebuke the "attitude of superiority, not less offensive than surprising," which "her functionaries have more than once ventured to assume towards the United States."

VII. General Almonte, the Mexican Minister at Washington writes to Mr. Upshur, saying that if Texas is annexed to the United States, he shall consider "his mission ended" as "Mexico is resolved to declare war so soon as it receives information of such an act."

VIII. Mr. Upshur writes a brief reply to Gen. Almonte's letter, in which he says, the latter employs language "quite as strong as diplomatic courtesy will allow." He does not feel called upon either to affirm or deny the charge, and adds:

"As to the threat of war, made in advance, and in the name and by the express order of the Mexican Government, the undersigned reminds Gen. Almonte that it is not the first nor the second time that Mexico has given the same warning to the United States under similar circumstances. The undersigned had hoped that the manner in which these threats have heretofore been received and treated, had clearly shown to the Mexican Government the light in which they are regarded by that of the United States. The undersigned has now only to add, that as his government has not, in times past, done anything inconsistent with the *just* claims of Mexico, the President sees no reason to suppose that Congress will suffer its policy to be affected by the threats of that Government. The President has full reliance on the wisdom and justice of Congress, and cannot anticipate that any occasion will arise to forbid his hearty co-operation in whatever policy that body may choose to pursue, either towards Mexico or any other power.

"In conclusion, the undersigned reminds Gen. Almonte that this Government is under no necessity to learn from that of Mexico what is due to its own honor or to the rights of other nations. It is therefore quite unnecessary that Gen. Almonte, in his future communications to this Department, should admonish this Government either to respect its duties or to take care of its reputation in any contingency which the Mexican Government may choose to anticipate."

IX. Gen. Almonte, in reply, says that Mr. Upshur entirely misapprehends him and writes nearly a column to show in what. He refers to the official journal of the United States Government for evidence of the intention charged, and says, "that *neither he nor his Government have intended*, and that it should not have been supposed that they would have intended, *to cast imputations upon the Legislative body, and much less to admonish the Executive as to its duties.*" He says he should highly value a formal declaration to the effect that no design of annexing Texas to the United States was entertained by the American Government.

X. Mr. Upshur closes the correspondence by showing at length that he did not misunderstand Gen. Almonte; he accepts his disclaimer, but declines to make any such disavowal as is asked, because it is not in his power to do so. In consequence, however, of the attitude of Mexico he does explicitly declare, that Texas is to be regarded as an independant power, and that "The Government of the United States, therefore, will not consider it necessary to consult any other nation in its transactions with her Government."

FROM BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.—By the brig Bridgeton, Captain Chickering, 58 days from Maldonado, (near Montevideo,) we have Buenos Ayres papers to Sept. 30th, and Montevideo to the 24d.

Verbal intelligence, communicated by Capt. Chickering, is two or three weeks later. He informs us that the war between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres continued without alteration. The blockade of Montevideo by Buenos Ayres took effect on the 16th of October. This fact we announced to our readers yesterday, as learned from Rio Janerio papers brot by the brig Tarquina.

We further learn from Capt. C. that a violent S. E. gale took place on the River Plate between the 8th and 10th Oct.—The Buenos Ayres schr. of war Palma, went down at her anchors. *Her officers and crew, numbering more than 50 men, all perished.*

Quite a stir had been created at Buenos Ayres, in consequence of the Brazilian Minister at Montevideo having directed the Imperial Naval Commander to withhold a recognition of the blockade of that port until fresh instructions should be received from Rio Janerio. War with Brazil was openly talked of, but we presume it will end in smoke, especially as it is understood that the Brazilian government has forwarded instructions directing the blockade to be acknowledged. We hear no confirmation, by the present arrival, of the report brought by the Tarquina that Montevideo had been blockaded by a French fleet, and presume it is a mistake.

The Montevideo "Britannia" contains the Declaration of Independence made by the Republic of Paraguay on the 26th Nov. 1842. Hitherto the Buenos Ayrean Confederation has claimed a nominal jurisdiction over Paraguay.

"MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 7.—We regret to inform you, that the war still continues, and things remain pretty much the same as for some months past. After receiving intelligence from Europe that there would be no armed intervention on the part of England or France in favour of this Government, the latter made proposals to Brazil to enter into a league defensive and offensive, and the Minister of the Brazilian Government here refused to acknowledge the partial blockade which Gov. Rosas had ordered a second time on the receipt of the news from Europe, until he could hear from his government, to whom he transmitted the proposal made to him from this government. We have therefore had another respite from the blockade. But the answer from Brazil was received about a week ago, that the blockade should be respected by their forces, and that they should be strictly neutral in the question.

"All hopes therefore of assistance from abroad are now destroyed. The news from Brazil has had but little effect as yet except that this government, having now to rely on themselves, and determined to hold out to the last extremity, are taking stronger and stricter measures, and we much fear that still worse times must prevail here before there can be any change, as the government are capable of holding out for some time, even should the partial blockade be enforced now."

FROM MEXICO.—Accounts from the Department of Sonora represents the government forces to have obtained advantages over the insurgents, which, it was supposed, would result in their dispersion.

Santa Ana, who, as before stated, had been elected President by a large majority, was at Vera Cruz when the Ann Louisa left, preparing the forts and otherwise getting in readiness for the arrival of the British fleet, which was daily expected from Havana.

Some remarkable ancient ruins have been recently discovered in the Department of Oajaca. In reconnoitering the district of Teotitlan, in order to ascertain the best route for a road, the surveyor, Rafael Villa Gomez, came upon "the ruins of a great town" (poblacion.) It had been only partially explored at the date of our advices, but the ruins of more than 100 houses had already been observed, and the guide said the principal edifices were still beyond.

These ruins are called "The Palaces of Mitla." They exhibit a style of architecture altogether unlike the styles known in art, either ancient or modern; yet they are not wanting in just proportions, symmetry and beauty, which give splendor and grace to the whole, as well as to the parts. This ruined town must have been built by a race which preceded the Mexicans, but whether by the Indians, or a people still more remote, is a question which belongs to the antiquarians, and we are not disposed to go into it here.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Bank of British North America.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

THE Court of Directors hereby give Notice that a half yearly Dividend of Twenty Shillings per share, will become payable to the Proprietors of shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the 5th day of March, 1844, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by Circular to the respective parties.

The Dividend is declared payable in sterling money, and will be payable at the rate of Exchange current on the 5th day of March, 1844, to be fixed by the Local Boards.

No Transfers can be made between the 18th February, and the 5th March, 1844, as the Books must be closed during that period.

GEO. DEB. ATTWOOD, *Secretary.*
London, 18th November, 1843.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 12, 1844.

Since our last publication, dates from Europe have been received five days later.—They come from Havre to New York, and announce the arrival in England of an Overland Mail from India, where important movements of the army were taking place; fresh disturbances being anticipated by the Indian Government.

The English markets are stated to be so overstocked with goods intended for China as to materially lessen the price of all on hand.

THE HOUSE.—The season is again approaching when the wisdom of the Country is again to be assembled, when the people's people are again to sit in Council on the affairs of the Province. It is a period always fraught with vital importance to the public, and as such is looked to with more than ordinary interest. It is to the actions of our Legislature that we owe our "weal or woe," our morals or depravity, our success or downfall. The present melancholy picture presented by this community to surrounding countries, is attributable mainly to that reckless and unrestrained way in which the business of the country has hitherto been conducted, and it is only to our Legislature who hold in their hands the "bane and antidote," that we can now look for a restoration both of our credit and circumstances. The last session, as the first of a new house was looked to with a lively hope, as the country was then deeply involved in pecuniary embarrassment. It was hoped (fallacious hope,) that something would have been done for the benefit of the province; that some measure would have been struck out to save a sinking people from utter ruin; but alas, what was the result? after droning away seventy-four days in idleness, and worse than idle talk, the House rose under the just indignation of an outraged people, leaving most of the business of the country undone, but with a Loan bill, the effect of which was only to transfer the debt from 4 per cent, into other hands at 6 per cent, and the making of a Keenne Bill calculated to drive from the Province the few Mechanics that still lingered about their hearths in the vain hope of an amendment of times. That bill which has hung for the last twelve month like an incubus on the province is now about to die a natural death. We sincerely therefore trust that the Assembly is preparing a Bill for the ensuing year, will endeavour to retrieve its character, and enact only such legislation as may by encouraging the manufactures of the Country, have the effect of recalling the expatriated artizan, to the home from which stern necessity only could drive him.

PUBLIC MEETING.—Yesterday evening, agreeably to a notice to that effect, a meeting of the inhabitants took place at the Mechanics' Hall, for the purpose of considering the best method of improving the circumstances of the country, by encouraging the Agriculture, Manufactures, and Fisheries of the Province. At the hour appointed, the Hall was filled, and on John Duncan, Esq. being called to the Chair, the meeting was addressed at some length by Dr. Bayard, who explained the object of the meeting, as well as pointed out the necessity of the people taking the business in their own hands, and directing the Legislature in what way to improve the circumstances of the country. This gentleman was followed by Mr. Duncan Wilmot, Mr. McLardy, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Parley, Mr. Kenny, Mr. B. Ansley, Mr. Scott and Mr. Bayard. Many of the gentlemen spoke at great length; which delayed the Assembly's dismissal until near 11 o'clock. The result of the meeting after passing the annexed Resolutions was the organizing of a Society for the purpose of carrying out its object. Books were opened, and most numerously subscribed.

It was moved by Doctor Bayard, and seconded by Mr. James Dunn—and

Unanimously Resolved, That the Commercial prosperity of every Country is intimately connected with the prosperity of its Agriculturists, and that it is equally incumbent upon Government, upon the Legislature, and upon the Public generally, to unite in efforts to improve the Agricultural condition of this Province, by the removal of removeable obstructions, and by an extension of encouragement to Farmers.

Moved by R. D. Wilmot, Esq., and seconded by Mr. John McLardy—and

Unanimously Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Meeting that the encouragement of Manufactures, within the Province, is the best mode of protecting its Agricultural interests, as the Operatives engaged in Manufactures furnish the Farmer a Home, and certain market for his surplus produce.

Moved by M. H. Parley, Esq., and seconded by Mr. John Kinney—and

Unanimously Resolved, That the extensive and valuable Fisheries of this Province need protection from foreign encroachment, and encouragement by Legislative Bounty; and if prosecuted in an efficient manner would improve the condition of the Farmer, by opening an additional Market for his surplus produce, and furnishing him with a cheap and wholesome article of food: would necessarily give employment to a large number of operatives and tradesmen, and would increase and extend the Foreign trade of New-Brunswick, by supplying a valuable and much needed article of export.

Moved by B. Ansley, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Andrew Scott—and

Unanimously Resolved, That in giving protection and encouragement to Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Fisheries, it should be an established principle, that all these great interests of the Province should receive equal support, without an undue preference being given to either

Moved by Robertson Bayard, Esq., and seconded by George A. Lockhart, Esq.,—and

Unanimously Resolved, That a Provincial Association be formed for the purpose of giving effect to the Resolutions passed this evening by all legal and constitutional means, and that persons favourable thereto, in all parts of the Province be requested to join and co-operate therein.

After which Mr. Duncan having left the Chair, G. A. Lockhart, Esq., was called thereto, and the thanks of the meeting was given to Mr. Duncan for his able conduct in the Chair, and also to Mr. McLeod, as Secretary of the meeting.

We trust that the legitimate objects of this respectable meeting will ever be held in view, and we have no doubt that complete success will be the result of their praiseworthy exertions.

Books are open for signature at the store of Mr. J. W. M'Leod.

We have much pleasure in stating that an Address to Sir CHARLES METCALFE, as suggested in a short time since, has been got up in this city, and is now in the course of signature. We have seen it and signed it, and can state from view that it is headed by all the respectable inhabitants of this community. The address is spiritedly written, and will be numerously signed. This document, while it will show to Sir Charles "the temper of our blades," will also form for the curious in such matters, a pretty correct index of the faithful.

In addition to the above, our Common Council by a unanimous vote have passed a Resolution to prepare and forward to the Governor General a similar document, expressive of their loyalty to the Crown, and determination to uphold him in his faithful and unflinching support of the prerogatives of that Crown of which he is so worthy a Representative.

[Copies of the first named Address have been placed at the stores of Messrs. T. Walker & sons, W. L. Avery, and John V. Thurgar, for signature. The names already subscribed amount to over 500.

Our Canadian papers state that the Seat of Government in the Canadas is to be removed from Kingston to Montreal. The following on that subject, is from the Montreal Courier:—"We received intelligence on Wednesday that His Excellency the Governor General had received despatches from England, announcing, that Her Majesty had signified her pleasure that Montreal should be the future Seat of Government in Canada; and in consequence of this, we hear that the offices of the Government will be removed to this city as soon as possible, and that the next Session of the Provincial Legislature will be held here.

We congratulate our townsmen on this determination of the Sovereign, and trust, that now the seat of Government is permanently settled, the inhabitants of Upper Canada will be reconciled to the change; for we believe that it has been done with an earnest wish, on the part of the advisers of the Crown, for the general welfare of the country."

DONATIONS.—The Hon. Judge Sawyer, of Halifax has presented to the Female Benevolent Society of St. Mathews and St. Andrews, each the sum of six pounds, and to the Halifax Wesleyan Benevolent Society a similar amount, being portions of damages and cost received in a recent libel suit.

"Answer a Fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit."—This was the saying of a wise and good man, and has been applicable to thousands of fools, even before the all important *Editor of the "Roper's News"* was called into existence. Recently that Penny Rebel Rag to which we allude, has resorted to various stratagems to draw the Chronicle into a controversy, in order that the correct might add weight to that "*Pipe House Oracle.*" We have forborne to notice its ephemeral and grovelling nothings, on the principle that breaking a butterfly on a wheel would be an abuse of power. We will now observe that reptile even as filthy and worthless as a skunk may by its offensive odour, so annoy a lion as to cause the noble animal to put its paw upon it, and annihilate it. The Editor in question as a stranger in this community, and living rather on its indulgence, than on his own usefulness, and knowing that he does, his utter ignorance of the most primitive rudiments of the language he abuses Tri Weekly might have had the grace to have kept from attempting to insult his betters. As he does not appear to be aware of the circumstance, we will inform him, that the day has arrived, when such unmeaning jargon as he continues to inflict on the public, will be read only by those to whom the himself the schoolmaster has been in reality abroad; also that his opinions, if we may compliment him by attributing to him such a property, are now in a state of joint. There was a time when Rebel opinion formed a striking feature in Canadian politics, when they were responded to in Nova Scotia, and echoed by a "faint few" even in this Province but now to advocate boldly the conduct and opinions of Papineau, Baldwin, Hincks, Lafontaine, and other Canadian rebels, and Messrs. Howe & co., is the receipt of the same school in the sister Province, while it is an insult offered to the feelings of the community, (always remarkable for its loyalty to the Crown of England,) is also an insult offered both to the press and people, did it not come from so contemptible a source. We will conclude by saying to this sapient editor, that although his insignificance has hitherto shielded him from well merited castigation, yet when his "News" (God save the mark,) becomes the vehicle of rebellion blasphemy and slander, he may learn that the indignation of the respectable portion of the press will find it necessary to "put out his glow-worm spark." Let him look to this—as, should we find it necessary, we must ourselves take him in hand and if we do, he shall be

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His Excellency Lord Falkland has appointed, provisionally, John B. Bland and Robert M. Brown, Esquires, Commissioners for executing the office of Collector of Excise at Halifax, vacant by the resignation of Joseph Howe, Esquire.

Babe, one of the pirates who murdered the Captain of the schooner Sarah Larinia, on her passage from Alexandria to Antigua, has been found guilty, and is to be hanged at New-York on the 7th of March next, and his body to be delivered to the College of Physicians and Surgeons for dissection.

The Royal Mail Steamship Hibernia, arrived at Halifax, on Wednesday morning last, in 41 hours from Boston. American papers to the 1st instant, were received by her, but they are devoid of interest. The Hibernia brought 54 passengers—40 of whom, with 16 from this city, proceeded in her to Liverpool about noon the same day.—*Times.*

[The Hon. John Robertson of this city went passenger in the Hibernia.]

"We are truly glad to find that the noble course taken by Sir Charles Metcalfe is meeting with the support it so well merits from the loyal population of Canada, particularly in the Upper Province; every mail that reaches us from above brings accounts of meetings held, and addresses resolved on, in support of his constitutional policy. This is as it should be; for we cannot expect him to stand alone in the breach, and it is therefore our duty to so rally around him and aid him in the defence of the constitution from its Democratic enemies. It gives us peculiar pleasure to see that his views are supported by that numerous class of men, by whose side we have ever stood, and whose principles this journal has ever advocated, we mean that moderate party, who are equally removed from ultra-Tory notions on the one hand, and Radical Republicanism on the other. It is not by the hand of any extreme party that a well ordered and beneficial Government can be carried on; and we rejoice to find that all moderate men, who have a true perception of what Responsible Government really means, and to what extent it can be carried out in a Colony, have signified their concurrence in the view taken of it by His Excellency."—*Montreal Courier.*

THE DWARF STEAMER.—We perceive that this steamer has lately been commissioned by Captain Nicholls, and that she is destined for Irish service, and not as a present to the Pasha of Egypt, originally, we believe, proposed. She is fitted with Blaxland's submarine propeller—the same which beat Smith's and Ericsson's in the trials instituted by Government in Her Majesty's steamer Bee, and subsequently the propeller sold with her to the Admiralty—which has been the subject of a law suit—and she is remarkable as the first vessel in the service in which a screw has been adopted. From her great speed, viz, 12.139 miles through the water per hour, without the assistance of sails, and from the nature of the invention, which is not affected by foul weather, she will doubtless prove of great utility in carrying despatches to and from the sister island, and from one ship of war stationed there to another.—*London Times.*

St. John's, Newfoundland, Dec. 8.

We took occasion to observe in our last that there were certain indications of a break-out among the officials of the Government, with whom matters were evidently enough "at sixes and sevens."—The ink was scarcely dry upon our broad sheet before, sure enough, a flare-up occurred in the Supreme Court, and upon the very bench of justice!

On Tuesday last, after the hearing of some other matters in the Court, there was a motion for judgment by default in the case of a certain plaintiff against a defendant who is absent from the Colony, which motion was granted, the hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Lilly concurring. Upon this, Mr. Justice Des Barres is reported to have said that he could have desired more time to enable him to look into the merits of that case as well as of others that had preceded it:—that it seemed to be the policy of the Court to go by steam, and there was not that delicacy and courtesy extended to him which he had a right to expect;—that he had been twenty years in that Court, and had never before been so disrespectfully treated as by the present Chief Justice;—that the other Judges consulted together without asking his opinion, which he had no opportunity of making up, from the haste which was displayed;—that business might to be done decently and decorously.—[In the course of those observations the Chief Justice directed the Clerk of the Court to make a minute of them, and they were afterwards publicly read.]

Mr. Justice Lilly differed from the opinion of his learned brother, as he thought that the tardiness, and not the haste, of the Court was the greatest ground of complaint.

We are far from desirous of offering any unnecessary observations upon this subject; but we cannot do otherwise than express the opinion, which we are sure will meet with general concurrence, that such exhibitions in open Court are highly derogatory to the character which the Court ought to sustain, and that they are calculated to inflict indirectly, serious mischiefs upon the community. If Mr. Justice Des Barres had any substantial grounds of complaint against the conduct of either of his learned brethern towards him, surely they might with much greater propriety, have been urged in another place, and have been concealed as much as possible from public notice, than have been made the subject of merriment of Tom, Dick and Harry, unwashed occupants of the back benches of the Court-room, and who thus became the actors in the unseemly outbreak.

We perfectly well knew that there was something "breathing," although we were not prepared to expect that our anticipations would so very speedily verified, nor in the precise manner in which they have been. We are just as sure that this is only "the beginning of the end", bringing with it more marked results; upon which we hope, on some future day to be enabled to *congratulate* the public.—*Public Ledger.*

THE HAIR.—In every civilized country throughout the world, the human hair is always found to be a subject of peculiar attention. Of the numerous compounds professing to promote or reproduce the hair, few have survived, even in name, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a reputation already unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation; which fact, together with innumerable testimonials in the possession of the proprietors, is sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous as to its sovereign virtues so repeatedly shown in *restoring, preserving* and *beautifying the human hair.*

In Dressing the Hair, nothing can equal the effects of *Rowland's Macassar Oil*, on either Natural or Artificial Hair, rendering it so admirably soft that it will lie in any direction; it produces *beautiful flowing curls*, and, by the transcendent lustre it imparts, *renders the head dress truly enchanting!*—It preserves the coiffure in the *heated atmosphere of the ball room*, and neutralizes the effects of a damp atmosphere or violent exercise.

See Advertisement.

Married.

At Lake Lomond, on Monday last, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Jehiel O Sentill, to Miss Harriet Johnston, youngest daughter of Joseph Sentill, Esq. of Windsor, Nova Scotia.—At the same time, by the same, Mr. Geo. Thompson, of St. John, to Miss Jane S. Sentill, of the Parish of Simonds.

At Fredericton, on Monday the 1st inst., by the Rev. J. M. Stirling, the Hon. James Carter, to Mary Ann Elizabeth, only daughter of Edward W. Miller, Esq.

At Rockland, Dorchester on Wednesday the 27th of December, David Swayne, Esquire, Sub-Collector of H. M. Customs for the Port of Richibucto, to Miss Frances Amelia Cornwall, niece of the Hon. E. B. Chandler, of the former place.

At Sheffield, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Temple, Mr. Benjamin M'Coy, to Miss Matilda Wilson, both of Sheffield.

By the Rev. R. Williams, on the 19th ult., Mr. James Russell, to Miss Alice Crozier. At same time, by the same, Mr. Robert Crozier, to Miss Sarah Lyons; all of the Parish of Petersville, in the County of Queens.

Died.

In King's County, (N. B.) on the 23d Nov. last, Mr. John Russell, aged 55 years.

At Kingston, (K. C.) on Wednesday the 24 inst. after a long illness, Abigel, wife of William Peters, Esq., aged 59 years, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends.

At Gagetown, on Sunday, 31st ult., after a long and painful illness, Mr. George Tilley, in the 47th year of his age, leaving a widow and 9 children to mourn their loss.

At Prince William, on the 1st inst, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. John Marsh, in the 80th year of her age, leaving a husband, a number of children, and a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their loss.

At Aylesford, N. S, on the 11th Nov., Mr. Garret Van Buskirk, in the 97th year of his age; (for the last 20 years he suffered much from a rare disease in this Province, called Elephantiasis;) a native of the state of New Jersey, and early connected with the troubles of the American revolution, and as a volunteer in the British Army was present at several engagements; was one of the Loyalists that went to St John in 1783, and settled in this province, nearly all his family have emigrated to Upper Canada.—*Halifax paper.*

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, Arrived, 5th—Rover, Simms, Yarmouth—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.

Schr. Harp, Fields, st. Thomas, 42—J. & T. Robinson, sugar & salt.

8th—Sovereign, Rogers, London—Chas. M'Lauchlan, ballast.

10th—schr. John Boynton, Francis, Boston, 4—Order, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

6th—ship Indus, Smith, London, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co; schr. Eleanor Jane, sharp, Alexandria, salt—R. D. Wilmot.

8th—schr. Mary Ann, Shanklin, Eastport, ballast—Master.

10th—Brigt. P. I. Nevius, Stoop, Liverpool, S. Hersey.

A wreck and loss of all on board.—Mr. Keefler of Halifax has received a letter from Capt. Bremner, of the schr. Abigail, in which he gives the following detail of the discovery of a wreck, which he made on the day previous to his arrival at Lunenburg, from Nassau.

'On the 22nd ult. at meridian, sounded on Sambre Bank, in 55 fathoms water, and discovered a wreck of about 60 tons which apparently had been driven on her starboard beam-ends—her weather landyards had been cut away—masts broken off by the deck, the mast-heads were painted green, and clean scraped—spars, say mast and jib boom, bright varnish—and no paint about her spars, black bottom below light water mark, between that and the head painted green. The first part of her name in yellow letters, 'Thos, ———.' The accident must have been quite recent, and all hands must have perished. The vessel appeared to be schooner rigged.'

The unfortunate vessel is probably the Thos. C. James, Hamilton, which sailed from Canso, about the 5th December, for Fortune Bay.—*Halifax Times.*

Melancholy Shipwreck.—The barque Phœnix, Captain Turner, which left Miramichi on the 19th Nov. for England, drove ashore on Langlad, Cape Breton, on the 29th, in a strong gale, and became a total wreck. Eight men, including the mate, in attempting to save themselves in a long boat, were all drowned; a female passenger named Mary Lannahan, previously perished on deck. The captain, his son, and the remaining four of the crew, were saved by being driven ashore on the quarter deck.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The schooner *Richmond*, which sailed on Friday night for Boston, returned the following morning, her master, Captain Pangburn, having been knocked overboard by the main boom during the night, off Point Lepreaux, and drowned. He was an industrious, sober man, and has left a wife and one child to mourn their unexpected bereavement.—*Courier.*

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

20th December, 1843.

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. Adams.

Have just received per *Charlotte*, from Liverpool—FOUR casks Patent SHOT, in 28lb. bags; 1 case Circular & other SAWS; 1 cask Files; Which, together with their usual stock of Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Hair cloth, and Curled Hair, Fishing Lines and Twines, Banks' best and common bar and bolt Iron, steel, &c. now on hand, they offer at low prices for good payment.
No. 2, North Market Wharf.

St. Andrews Rope Walk.

Received from the St. Andrews Rope Walk, this day—

AN assortment of CORDAGE, viz:—Manilla Rope, Spun Yarn, Hemp Line, Deep Sea Line, Bed Cords, and one Manilla HAWSER—Which will be sold cheap for cash.
12th Jan. 1844. G. THOMAS, *Agent.*

TO BE LET—Three commodious and well situated STORES on the North M. Wharf. If not applied for before Saturday the 27th instant, they will be let at Auction, of which due notice will be given. JOHN ROBERTSON.
January 12.

To Let,

And possession given immediately.

THE upper Flat of the subscriber's House in Prince William street, near the Market Square.
Jan. 12 WILLIAM MAJOR.

CHEAP NAILS,

Cut Nails, Brads and Tacks, &c.,

OF PROVINCIAL MANUFACTURE.

ONE HUNDRED TONS CUT NAILS, assd. from 3fy. to 30fy.
Now on hand and are offered at the very low price of 2½d. per lb. by the Keg:
Cut, Finishing, and Floor BRADS of all sizes:
Cut TACKS and BRADS—in 1M papers;
—ALSO—
Cut *Iron* and *Zinc* Sheathing NAILS, of any size, furnished at short notice.
WM. H. SCOVIL.
January 5. *South Market Wharf.*

Lard & Lard Oil & Candles.

Just received from the Manufacturer for sale on his account.

Per schr. "Flora," from Boston:

25 KEGS Hogs LARD;
5 Tierces and 11 brls. LARD OIL;
43 Boxes stearians (or Lard) CANDLES;
4 barrels Hickory NUTS.
January 5. [6i.] JOHN KINNEAR.

COALS.

A QUANTITY of Good House COALS on hand, and for sale by
Jan. 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.

PORK, BEEF, & HAY.

150 BARRELS PORK,
50 do. BEEF,
15 Tons Screwed *HAY.*
for sale by
Jan. 5. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

CHEAP NAILS.

CUT NAILS OF NEW-BRUNSWICK MANUFACTURE.

10 TONS CUT NAILS, assorted, from 3fy to 30dy, now on hand, and are offered at the very low price of 2½ per lb. by the keg, at
Gordon's Hardware Store,
Jan. 5, 1844. Dock street.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY

STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the General Meeting of the Stockholders in the above Company, advertised for the 9th January, will not take place, but—The Annual Meeting of the said Stockholders will be held on the Third Monday of January, being the 15th instant, at Mr. HALL's Hotel, Annapolis Royal, at 12 o'clock, noon, in pursuance of the Bye Laws of the said Company, of which all persons interested therein are requested to take Notice.
JOSEPH SHAW,
Annapolis Royal, 1st Jan. 1844. } *President.*

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ALEXANDER McDONALD, late of Canning, deceased, are desired to render them duly attested, within *Six Months* from the date hereof, and all indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to
CATHERINE McDONALD, *Executrix.*
STEPHEN THORN, } *Executors.*
DAVID PALMER, }
Canning, Q. C., Jan. 1, 1844. 6i

Pickles, Sauces, Spices, &c.

Just received per Mayflower, from London:—

MIXED Pickles, Gerkins, Onions, Cauliflower, Walnuts, French Olives, French Capers, Mushroom Ketchup, Harveys' Sauces, King of Oude do., Mogul Chetna do., Essence of Anchovies, Anchovey Paste; Double S'fine Durham Mustard in ½lb to 1lb Bottles.
—ALSO—
Candied Citron, Lemon, & Orange Peel, Jordan Almonds, Butter do., Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, &c.
JONH. G. SHARP,
Dec. 22. *Chemist, Corner N. Market Wharf.*

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just Demands against the Estate of William Parker Ranney, late of the City of St. John, Esquire, deceased, are requested to send in their Accounts duly attested, to the office of Ranney, Sturdee & Co., in Prince William street, for immediate adjustment, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.
CATHERINE RANNEY *Executrix.*
JOHN POLLOK } *Executors.*
HENRY P. STURDEE }
Dec. 15.

London Particular Madeira WINE.

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of the above article—a superior quality—put up by Messrs. ARAUJO, in packages of 27 & 3 gallons each—for Family use, which will be sold low for *Cash Only.*
Nov. 21, 1843. JOHN ROBERTSON.

COAL! COAL!!

THE subscriber will sell Pemberton, Sydney, and Grand lake COAL, at unprecedented low prices for Cash.
Oct. 20. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Just Received.

Per the Ship "Charlotte," from Liverpool:

SAND BOILERS with spouts, Dish Kettles, Skillets, fire dogs, Bar Weights, Andirons, Fire Irons, Iron and copper coal Scoops, brass fire Guards and Fenders, enamelled Stew Pans, &c.
Smiths' Bellows, Hammers, Vices, &c. Cut & wrought Nails, Boat Nails, Horse Traces, Spring Steel, Roll Lead and Lead Pipe, Saddler's Tools, Harness Mounting, Whips, spurs, Patent Leather, &c. Curled Hair, Girthwell, &c. Footbaths, Italian Irons, Writing slates, Sheethread, Hearth and Scrubbing Brushes, Counter Balances, and *various other Merchandise.*
Dec. 29. G. T. WILEY.

Religious Tract Society.

Received by the "Mayflower," from London, a case containing:—

171 VOLUMES assorted BOOKS.
6 Sunday school LIBRARIES
1000 assorted TRACTS
Dec. 22. JOHN KINNEAR,
Secretary.

SUGAR CANDY.

Now Landing, ex *Mayflower*, from London—
36 BOXES, (each 40lbs.) Finest White and Brown SUGAR CANDY—for sale by RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
December 22.

OAKUM.—Just received per ship *Charlotte* from Liverpool—1 Ton OAKUM, for sale by
Dec. 22. J. R. CRANE.

To be sold at Public Auction, in the Market Square, in the city of Saint John, on the Second day of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon:

THE following LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, belonging for the Estate of the late Patrick Cain, being the House and Premises or part of a Lot of Land, in the city of Saint John, commencing on the south of land owned by the Estate of the late Samuel Nichols, and running southerly on Saint John street twenty feet, leaving Saint John street forty feet wide, thence west forty six feet, thence running northerly twenty feet to Samuel Nichols property, and thence easterly to Saint John street. The same being sold by virtue of a certain covenant contained in a mortgage from the said Patrick Cain to Messrs. William P. Ranney and Henry P. Sturdee. Any further particulars may be had by applying at the office of Ranney, Sturdee & Co. or to W. & G. Ritchie.
January 5. [Courier]

The Subscriber,

HAVING determined to clear out the whole of his Fall importation, begs to call the attention of City and Country customers to his prices, which will well repay their examination.

His stock is entirely new, and comprises large assortments of—

FANCY and heavy DRY GOODS,
Grey and White Cottons,
Red and White Flannels, Kerseys, &c.
Plaid and Damask Clothings; Cloths;
Tweeds, Doeskins, Moleskins, Homespuns,
Rich Vestings at 1s 6d per pattern,
Orleans, Lustres, Parisians, &c.
Striped Cashmeres, Princettas, &c.
Chine Chusens and Amoys,
German and plain Velvets, silks, Muslins,
Shawls of every description,
Gloves and Hosiery; French Ribbons;
Neck and Pocket silk Handkerchiefs.
A valuable lot of Muffs, Boas, Capes, Shawls, Gloves and Gauntlets, for below the market prices.
The whole of his large assortment of fancy articles, Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Lace, Rouches, Cap Borders, &c. &c.
All of which are offered at unprecedented low prices.
Dec. 15. C. W. KETCHUM.

Phœnix Building,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

HORSFALL & SHERATON

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

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

☞ Daily expected, a supply of silk Fringes, Gimp, Trimmings, &c.
October 6, 1843.

September 22, 1843.

FALL GOODS.

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

PLAIN and Figured ORLEASS;
Printed Saxony and Plaid Camlets;
Woollen SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs;
Printed Cottons and Furnitures;
Grey and White shirting Cottons;
Checks, stripes, and homespuns;
Blankets and Counterpanes; Flannels, serges, and Baizes; Printed Saxony Flannel;
Twilled striped shirtings;
Cotton Warps; Woollen Tweeds; Moleskins; satinetts and Drills;
Knitting Worsteds and Yarns;
Linens, Lawn, Diaper, Hollands, sheetings, Canvas and Osnaburgh;
Muslins of all kinds.
—ALSO—
Per ship "British Queen" from London:
A large assortment of MUFFS, Boas, & Capes;
Black and coloured VELVETS;
Silks satins, sarsnetts and Crapes;
Ribbons, Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Orleans, Saxony and Parisians;
Netts, Laces, Blonds and Quillings;
Lambs Wool and Worsted Hosiery;
Gloves—of every description;
Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes;
Gents' Hats, Scarfs, Hand'kfs, stocks, Gloves,
Braces, Lambs Wool Vests and Drawers;
Valencia, satin, Valencia Toilenette, and Cashmere Vestings;
Pilot, Beaver, Diamond Beaver, Kersey, Cassimere, Buckskin, Doeskin, Tweeds, Broad Cloths and Fancy Cloakings.
Which together with a large stock of sundry small wares, are offered at very reduced prices for Cash only.
W. G. LAWTON.

SUPERIOR LAMP OILS.

1200 GALLONS Pa's SPAL.
300 SPERMACETI; 500 WHALE.
300 PORPOISE.
For Sale by W. O. SMITH,
Dec. 8, 1843 [cour.] North side Market-square.

TO LET—*For a term of Years,*

from 1st May next:

THAT pleasantly situated House, on the corner of Carlton & Dorchester streets, at present occupied by the subscriber.
December 8. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

Raisins, Cigars, Coffee, Flour, &c.

Landing ex schr. "Flora," from Boston:
75 BOXES bunch and layer RAISINS;
10 Kegs GRAPES;
40 Bags Puerto Cabello COFFEE;
25 Do. Government Java ditto,
20 Barrels ONIONS;
Packages Honey, Guava Jelly, Brazil and Pecan Nuts and Filberts, Cassia, Currants, &c.
Brooms, Bed Cords, Axe Handles, &c.
Ex "Charlotte Ann" from New-York:
50 barrels new Genesee FLOUR;
10 boxes Cavendish TOBACCO,
5 barrels new Hickory NUTS;
2 cases Canton Preserved GINGER;
6 M. best CIGARS—"LA Norma's."
For sale by JARDINE & CO.
St. John, December 8.

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

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

A supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, Patent and common TEASES; tooth, nail, hair, flesh and clothes BRUSHES;
—ALSO—
the following choice PERFUMES in handsome cut glass toilet bottles—Ess. of HONEY SUCKLE, SWEET BRIER, Sweet Pea, Spring Flowers, Lavender, Verbena, &c. &c.
Paris's original Brown Windsor SOAP; Rogg's military SOAP, autumn SOAP, &c.
JOHN G. SHARP,
Dec. 22. *corner of North Market Wharf.*

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

THE subscriber is just opening a very large and splendid assortment of Toys and fancy Articles, to supply all his friends and little customers with Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts.
Ladies' Work Boxes and Reel Stands in great variety. Also, Madonna Bands and Ringlets.
☞ Toys at Wholesale.
December 15. WILLIAM MAJOR.

CORDAGE, CANDLES, &c.

Now landing ex schr. Emily, from Halifax:
14 COILS Patent CORDAGE.
50 Boxes Russian Candles (Moulds)
11 Quintals POLLOCK.
234 Boxes Bloom RAISINS,
For sale by
Dec. 8. J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO good female Weavers who are acquainted with weaving twill'd or plain cloth; steady work and good wages will be given. Enquire at this office. *December 13.*

Musical Instruction.

MR. JAMES ALDCROFT, late Serjeant of the 30th Band, begs leave to state that he has taken Rooms over the store of Mr. George Taylor, King Street, next door to the St. John Hotel, where he intends opening a class on MONDAY in 4th inst. for the purpose of teaching young Gentlemen on the Violin, Flute, Clarionet, or any wind instrument.
☞ Terms Moderate and made known on application to Mr. A.
N. B. He also is enabled to to attend private parties and Public practice with a string *Band.*
Dec. 8.

Dancing Academy.

MR. GOODWIN respectfully informs the Public, that he is forming new Classes at Begg's Long Room, corner of King and Cross streets, to commence on Tuesday the 5th December.
Ladies and Gentlemen wishing instruction in the accomplishment of Dancing, will please make early application.
Mr. G. may be found at the Academy from 2 to 5 on Tuesday and Thursday afternoon.
December 1.
☞ Mr. G. further informs the public, that he has made arrangements with MR. J. ALCROFT, (late serjeant of the 30th Band) to conduct the Musical department of his Academy, who will be in attendance with his Quadrille Band.
The Ladies' Classes are now forming, from 3 to 5 in the afternoon. Days of tuition Tuesday's and Thursday's. *December 8*

Just Received.

20 BARRELS Mess PORK; 40 do. prime
20 do. 3 sft brls. superfine FLOUR;
12 Do. OATMEAL;
150 Barrels Pilot and Navy BREAD.
November 24. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Mechanics' Institute.

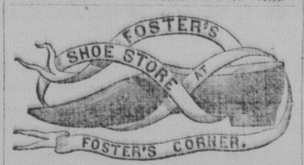
MR. FOULIS having been appointed by the Directors of the *Saint John Mechanics' Institute*, to give a continuous series of Lectures and experimental demonstrations on those subjects in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, more immediately connected with the visible phenomena, the constitution of our Globe, and the arts of daily life; proposes commencing the first course of twelve lectures of this series early in December next.
The attention will be particularly directed to the mouve forces of Air, Water, and Steam; the application of science to Agriculture; Vegetable and Animal Physiology; the chemical operations of Domestic Economy in the preparation of food, by the various appliances of heat with and without liquid solvents, will be duly considered; and practical illustrations by experiment will be often resorted to, to render the philosophy of various arts and manufactures familiar to the pupil.
Each course of the series will comprise twelve Lectures, which will be delivered every Tuesday and Thursday evenings, commencing at 8 o'clock. Terms of admission to each course—for a ticket transferable, 10s.; not transferable, 7s. 6d.; Ladies' and Youths', 5s. Persons wishing to attend will please leave their names at the Hall of the Institute previous to the first of December.
November 24, 1843.

PER BARQUE PURSUIT,

100 BOLTS of the very best quality of NAVY CANVAS—"Blackford"—
Nos. 1 and 5. JOHN ROBERTSON.
Nov. 24.

Navy & Pilot Bread.

JUST received, and for sale:—100 Barrels NAVY and PILOT BREAD.
October 6 WILLIAM CARVILL.



MEN'S STRONG BOOTS,

At FOSTER'S Shoe Store, Corner of King and Germain streets—Just received.
500 PAIRS of Men's, Youth, and Boys' Strong BOOTS and BOOTTEES—For sale Cheap.
Dec. 1 S. K. FOSTER.

ALMANACKS for 1844.

JUST published the MERCHANTS' & FARMER'S ALMANACK for 1844:—For sale Wholesale and Retail—a liberal discount to Traders for CASH. W. L. AVERY.
October 27.

Flowering Bulbs.

THE Subscriber has received per steamer from Liverpool via. Halifax, a choice assortment of Belmous Roots, consisting of fine Double HYACINTH, (to flower in water, or pots) Ranunculas, Anemonnes, Crocus, Polyanthus, sweet scented Jonquils, Gladeolus, Amaryellis, &c. &c.
☞ The above Roots are in fine order, and will be sold low. JOHN G. SHARP.
Dec. 15. Corner of North M. Wharf.

House and Garden for Sale.

THAT eligible House, with extensive Garden, situated in Britain street, lately occupied by Captain French. The premises have just undergone a thorough repair, and are fit for the immediate reception of a family.
The above property is too well known to need further description, and will be sold, a bargain.
Apply to Thomas Baldwin, Queen street, (east end) or to End & Robertson, at their office Prince Wm. street. [Cour. 3i] Nov. 3.

RIVER STAGE,

AND ACCOMMODATION SLED to Fredericton.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he intends running a *Stage and Sled* between Saint John and Fredericton during the Winter. The stage will leave the city on Tuesday mornings, and Fredericton on Thursdays. The sled will leave the city on Saturdays, or oftener if occasion requires, and will take such Freight as may offer. The stage is very commodiously fitted up for passengers, to whose comfort the utmost attention will be paid. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
☞ Books are kept at the Saint John Hotel, the Commercial Hotel, and at Mr. James Howard's, (Barlow's corner) in this city; and at Mr. Robert Welch's, and Wm. Segee's, Fredericton.
W. H. WILLIAMS.
Saint John, Jan. 5, 1844.

Mail Accommodation Coach between St. John & Fredericton.

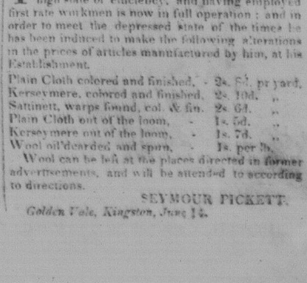
THE subscribers beg to inform the Public that they have commenced running a Coach between Saint John and Fredericton for the Winter, which will leave the Saint John Hotel every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock and will leave Fredericton at 6 o'clock on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, and on Saturday at Five o'clock, a. m.
Extra Coaches will be furnished at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms, on application to Mr. Scammell, at the Saint John Hotel, or to the subscribers.
Books kept at the Saint John Hotel, St. John, and at the Fredericton and Albion Hotels, Fredericton, where Passengers can enter their names.
☞ Baggage at the risk of the owners.
JAMES BRADLEY,
JAMES HEWITT.
November 17, 1843.

Mail & Accommodation COACH,

between St. John and Fredericton.

Coach 'Perseverance.'

THIS COACH will commence its regular trips about the 15th instant, three times a week, by the Nerepis, during the winter—leaving Saint John every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at 6 o'clock, and Fredericton every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the same hour.
Persons travelling by this Line will find good Coaches and Horses, and an experienced Driver, and every exertion used to make Passengers comfortable.
Extra Coaches furnished at the shortest notice by applying to the subscriber at St. John.
There will also be a Coach once a week on the River as soon as the ice is sufficiently strong.
Stage Books kept at the *Commercial Hotel*, Saint John, and at the *Fredericton Hotel*, Fredericton.
The subscriber in returning thanks to the public for the very liberal support he has received for the last nine years, still solicits a share of that patronage which he has ever endeavoured to merit.
JOHN WINTERS.
☞ All Baggage at the risk of the owner.
November 10, 1843.



NEW Supplies of Paper HANGINGS and BORDERINGS constantly on hand and for sale at the store of S. K. FOSTER.

Farm and Stock for sale,

And immediate possession given—

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

PRACTICAL NAVIGATION.

THE subscriber begs to inform such persons as may be desirous of obtaining a thorough knowledge of Navigation, that he is prepared to qualify any person for the discharge of those important duties which Seamen are called to perform—and that from his own personal experience in these matters he feels confident in being enabled to give such instruction as will qualify those who attend, to pass a regular examination as to their ability and knowledge.
A few Boarders can be comfortably accommodated in his House—and to those who may board and lodge with them during their transient stay in St. John, no charge will be made for instruction in Navigation. To young men aspiring to become Ship Masters, an excellent opportunity is thus presented to them for the accomplishment of their wishes in that respect.
JOHN HARVEY,
Dec. 8. *corner of Queen and Germain streets.*

TO LET,

And possession given immediately:

A PART of a house in a convenient part of the city, containing two Parlours, four Bed rooms, Kitchen, and part of a Wood house. Rent moderate; apply at this office.

COAL.

25 CHALDRONS Sydney, 100 do. Pemberton; 50 do. Smith's:
100 very superior Grand Lake, suitable for house use. For sale low, apply to
December 8. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

CLOTH MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber having his Manufactory in a high state of efficiency, and having employed first rate workmen is now in full operation; and in order to meet the depressed state of the times he has been induced to make the following alterations in the prices of articles manufactured by him, at his Establishment.

Plain Cloth colored and finished,	2s. 8d.	pr yard,
Kerseymere, colored and finished,	2s. 10d.	"
Satinett, warps found, col. & fin.	2s. 6d.	"
Plain Cloth out of the loom,	1s. 5d.	"
Kerseymere out of the loom,	1s. 7d.	"
Wool oil'd carded, and spun,	1s.	per lb.

Wool can be left at the places directed in former advertisements, and will be attended to according to directions.
SEYMOUR PICKETT.
Golden Vale, Kingston, June 14.

R COPY

IRON,
Plough Plating, Copper, &c.

IN STORE, and for sale low by the subscriber, the following viz :—

300 TONS common English *IRON*, well assorted:
100 do. Refined do assorted, "Banks' Best";
10 do. Swedish do. do.;
4 do. Plough Plating, do.;
50 bolts Copper, ass'd; 4 tons Blister STEEL;
2 tons cast Steel: 1 do. German do.;
10 do Hollow Ware, Pots, Bakepans, &c.
20 doz. Frying Pans; 50 Plough share Moulds,
120 bundles sheet Iron, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26;
100 boxes sheet Iron (Canada Plates.)
50 do Tin Plates, IC. ICW. IX. IXX. DC. DX. DXX:
12 pairs Forge Bellows, ass'd. 24, to 36 in.:
50 Franklin and Register GRATES, ass'd:
100 Canada close stoves ass'd. 20 3 to 2 in.;
6 chain Cables, ass'd, 5-8 to 1 3-4 in.,
10 Anchors, ass'd, from 4 to 25 cwt.;
100 bolts *CANVAS*, ass'd, No. 1 to 6;
2 tons best OAKUM;
200 bags Iron SPIKES, ass'd. 4½ to 10 inch;
100 brls. Navy Bread; 100 brls. corn MEAL;
500 brls. and bags best Sup'fine FLOUR;
500 boxes best Liverpool SOAP;
40 doz. long handled *SPADES*;
20 do. round and square pointed Shovels;
2 handsome Iron MONEY CHESTS.

WILLIAM CARVILL,
Nov. 3. *Nelson street.*

WINTER GOODS,

Per ship Belmont:

PILOT, Beaver, & Patent Waterproof CLOTH, Broad CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds Vestings, Orleans Cloths, Lustres, Parisians, Merinos and Indians, Flannels, Blankets, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons.

Per Woodstock—10 chests fine Congou TEA.

A full assortment of London and Scotch **Goods**, daily looked for per ships *Lady Caroline* and *Lady Sale.*

T. S. HARDING.
October 6.

CHEAP
CLOTH BOOTS, &c
At Foster's Shoe Store,
Corner of King and Germain streets.

JUST OPENED—Women's Winter CLOTH Boots, at 3s 9d; Girls' and children's do. do. at 2s and 2s 6d; Women's House Shoes at 1s, 1s 3d and 1s 6d.

☞All Boots and Shoes purchased at the subscriber's, can be repaired by competent workmen, at the shortest notice, by being left at either store.
Nov. 10. S. K. FOSTER.

Received per Prince Albert,
Corner of Dock street and Market-square:

FIRY Pans; sieves; Iron WIRE; Flint and Percussion GUNS; Percussion Pistols; Gun Nipples; Nipple Wrenches; setts of Gun Furniture; Bullet Moulds; Sword Canes:
Smith Hammers; sash Weights; sad IRONS; Iron Weights; Traces; Shovels; 1 Bundle shoe Thread; Waggon Boxes; Nails; Tea Kettles; SHOT; Codlines and Twines; Shoebills; ships scrubbing Brushes; Spiders; Griddles; with 4 large casks of assorted useful Articles.

Also per Wolfville—

MILL Whip, Cut, Billet, Turning, and Lock SAWS, Coopers' Knives, Plane Irons, spokeshaves, (plated and plain) spare Braces, ship Scrapers, Garden Hoes, Hand and Whip Saws, Waster, Warding, Watch, and Kit Files, Table, Dessert, Carving, Butcher, Mincing, and Cheese Knives; Fish Forks, Fleams, Scissors, Pocket Knives, with an assortment of Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, etc.
October 27. G. T. WILEY.

CUT NAILS

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

CUT NAILS, from 3'dy to 24'dy; Flooring BRADS 3 3-4 and 4 inches, and 6'dy and 8'dy Finishing **NAILS**—all manufactured at the Factory of Messrs. HANNIS & ALLAN, by experienced Workmen, from the best English double refined Iron, and will be found well worthy the attention of Mechanics, &c.
3d November, 1843. T. R. GORDON.

GORDON'S
Hardware Store, Dock-St.

Per "Lady Sale," from Glasgow:

553 PIECES HOLLOW WARE—consisting of Pots, from 4 to 35 gallons, Bake Pans and Covers from 10 to 17 inches; Stews, from 10 to 16 inches; Griddles and Frying Pans, bool'd and swivell'd, assorted to 17 inches;
1 case 'Thompson's' Accums. assorted;
1 bale cotton COFFIN CORD, assorted, White, Black and Mixed.

Per "Wolfville," from Liverpool:

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

12 casks assorted **Hardware**—consisting of Carpenters' patent and Scotch Rim LOCKS, from 5 to 12 inches; Mortice Locks; dead and circular Bolt Locks; Butt, chest, T, strap, HL, H, hook & eye, table, back, flap, dove tail and lath HINGES; Norfolk, iron, French, patent and Night LATCHES; Brass, Brass-head and Iron SCREWS; SKATES; silver Plate and Block Tin Goods, and a variety of other articles.
1 crate Coal Scoops and Hods, Dust Pans, &c.
1 bale Shoe Thread; 1 case SLATES;
1 cask Cart and Pipe BOXES;
1 cask Horse TRACES Back and Breeching Chains, &c.; Plough share Moulds;
69 bags and 5 kegs cut and wrought NAILS.
Which, with a general assortment of HARDWARE, Cutlery, Shoemakers' Findings Carpenters' Tools, Fancy Goods, &c. will be sold at very low prices for *Cash.*
Nov. 3. T. R. GORDON.

Cheap Hat and Cap STORE.

Per 'Lady Caroline'—FROM LONDON—
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED:

31 CASES HATS, Cloth & Fur CAPS, &c., comprising an excellent assortment, of which the following are some of the descriptions:
HATS—Best Paris, Satin Beaver, Gossamer and Silk;
FUR CAPS—Nutria, Sable, Hair Seal, Spanish Hat shape, Skulls and Jockeys;
SEALET CAPS—Trim'd with Fur, Brown and Black, plain and figured;
CLOTH CAPS—Youths' and Men's Navy and Fancy;
BOAS—Squirrel Tail and others.

Per recent arrivals:

English and American best Beaver, plated, and best Paris, with tissue cloth rims, felt, children's with tassils, and low crown'd **Hats**;
LEATHER CASES, Threshers, Children's Belts, Oil Covers for HATS, CAPS and TABLES;
Tinsel Lace, Peaks, Brushes, and superior Glazed HATS.

All which the subscriber is determined to sell at the lowest rates on the Cash system.
E. E. LOCKHART,
October 30. *corner Market square & water st's.*

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

Has just received his Fall Supply —consisting of—

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

READY MADE CLOTHING.

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

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

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

☞Twelve Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately, to whom the highest wages will be given.
November 17.

Fleecy Cork Insoles,

For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

AN indispensable article at this season of the year, to preserve the Feet from dampness.—Those persons who value good health should not go a day without them. For sale cheap at
FOSTER'S SHOE STORE,
Corner of King and Germain streets.
ALSO:—650 Pairs *INDIA RUBBER SHOES* of all sizes, for Men, Women and children.
10th November.

Spruce Saw Logs.

The subscriber will contract with parties for—
8,000,000 Superficial feet Spruce SAW LOGS.
To be delivered in the spring.
10th Nov. W. CARVILL.

Hyson Tea, Tobacco, Coffee, &c.

Landing Ex "Emerald," from Boston.

10 BOXES TOBACCO [2lbs each
17 do. Hyson TEA, in packets of 8 bags superior Java COFFEE.
—ALSO IN STORE—
6 hhds Bright Sugar, 10 boxes Window Glass 10x12. For sale low for Cash by
Nov. 17. W. H. STREET.

FLOUR, PORK, AND BREAD.

Per Brig "Topaz" from New York:

450 BARRELS superfine and fine Flour of the best brands—Fresh ground,
25 barrels Genesee, for Family use,
50 do Rye Flour, of the very best quality.
50 do Mess and Prime PORK,
50 do Corn MEAL, kiln dried,
100 do best NAVY BREAD, landing at the North Market Wharf. Apply to
Oct. 20. JOHN ROBERTSON.

PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c.

Per Lady Caroline, from London:

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of TOYS, consisting of Drums, Guns, Pistols, swords, Tops, Marbles, Whistles, Trumpets; leather, wax jointed, and Alabaster DOLLS, in great variety; Horsemen; Ladies's Rosewood Work Boxes and Reel stands; transparent slates; Battledore and Shuttlecocks; Gentlemen's Oak, Cherry, Holly, Crab and Black Thorn WALKING STICKS; 1 case white and brown Windsor SOAPS; shaving and fancy Soaps; Hair, tooth, nail, cloth, and shaving Brushes; Dressing and fine tooth Combs; Pocket Combs; Perfumes: Rose Oils: Ambrosial shaving Cream; 1 case containing 56 dozen Highlander, Mogul, and Harry the Eighth PLAYING CARDS.
Toys at Wholesale or Retail.
October 20. WM. MAJOR.

Port, Sherry, Marsalla, Claret, Brandy,

Geneva, London, Brown Stout and Pale Ale.

Now landing ex' Alexander Edmond' from London:

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

CHEAP SLEIGH HARNESS, COLLARS, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a number of setts of *Sleigh Harness, Collars, &c. &c.* of various qualities, which he offers for sale cheap for cash.
Nov. 16. S. K. FOSTER.

SEARS PICTORIAL WORKS

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

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

More Paper Hangings,
CIGARS, &c.

THE subscriber has just received per brig *Merchant*, from Philadelphia:—2 cases containing a very fine assortment of fine glazed Paper HANGINGS. *Also per steamer Herald,*

4000 *Principe Cigars.*

JOHN LEITCH,
October 5, 1843. *Prince Wm. street.*

Printing Paper.

A Few Reams excellent PRINTING PAPER, 22x32, and 24x34 inches. For sale by the subscriber at low rates.
E. E. LOCKHART,
Dec. 22. corner Market Square & Water street.

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 Coli, R. R. 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.

The Minerva Life Assurance Company,

34, King William-street Mansion House, London.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Halifax, 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.*

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, enible him to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their commands.

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

Cash Only.

M. O'DONELLY, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

WOULD beg to acquaint his friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced manufacturing Boots and Shoes, on the corner of Prince Wm. and Princess streets, adjoining the Grocery Establishment of Mr. J. O'Donelly, and having for many years previous to 1836 conducted the operative part of his Brother's business in the same line, (then established where the Commercial Bank now stands,) which with strictly adhering to the *cash system*, and a punctual attention to all orders intrusted to him, he hopes will receive for himself a share of public patronage.
June 2, 1843.

J. B. White & Sons,
MILLBANK STREET, WESTMINSTER,
Patentees of
Keene's Marble Cement.

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

The *fine* quality is delicately white, and is susceptible when properly worked of as high a polish, as Statuary Marble. Incorporated with colours to form Scagliola, the imitation of variegatied marble is effected with greater certainty, and less cost, than in any other material; and from the facility with which one colour is inlaid with another, very beautiful mosaic work for Tables, and architectural decoration, can be produced at small expense.

The *coarse*, or second quality, is available for Stucco, in situation where peculiar strength and durability are desired. Its adoption in place of wood, for skirtings, architrave and panel mouldings, with other internal fittings, is attended with a very considerable saving in expence: renderbuildings so stuccoed, to a great extent fire proof, and unassilable by vermin, or dry rot; added to which Rooms finished with this Cement, may be painted or papered at once, and thus fitted for immediate use.

KEENE'S Cement forms a beautiful in-door paving. For the floors of entrance halls, offices, churches, &c., it will be found to combine the durability and the appearance of Portland Stone at half the price.

RANNEY STURDEE, & Co
Oct. 13. Agents for St. John, N. B.

Mechanics' Institute.

THE GESNER MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY having been purchased of the late Proprietor, Dr. Gesner, by a number of gentlemen, and by them placed in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, it will henceforth be open to the public under direction of the Institute, on the following terms:—

Admission for one year, to Members of the Institute, with or without family, - - - 5s.
Ditto to non members, do. - - - 7s. 6d.
not transferable;
Single Admission, - - - - 7½d.

The Museum will be open on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week, commencing on Monday next, 31st July, from 2 to 4 p. m.

☞Tickets and Catalogues (if required), may be obtained of the Clerk of the Institute, at the Hall, on the days above named.

By order of the President.
July 29. H. J. CHUBB, *R. Sec'y*

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 rate 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 Ditto, high and chamber Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, &c. &c.

IMPERIAL WARE—Tea and Coffee Pots; Beatts' patent ditto, Tea and Table Spoons; Pram Bottles &c. &c. &c.

BRASS & LAQUERED LAMPS—Superior London, Liverpool, hanging, table, sideboard, night, and other Lamps; extra Patent Reflectors for do;

CUTLERY—Ivory haft, Table and Dessert, Buck, Bone, Horn and other haft; Table, Desk, Pocket, Pen &c., Knives; Carvers and Steels, Butchers, Farriers, and Shoe ditto; Razors, Scissors, &c. &c.

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

BRASS and IRON LOCKS—Wolverstone patent, Carpenter's patent Scotchspring, sliding door, mortice, cash, 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, Finger, socket, framing and mortice Chisels and Gouges, Rules, Compasses, Gauges, Spokeshaves, Drawing Knives, Hammers, Braces, Augers, Turnscrews, bench and other Axes, etc. etc., Nippers, Plyers, Pinchers, Callipers.

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

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

Counter and Spring Balances, scale Beams, steelyards, Grocers' Box and Flanch Coffee Mills; Crimping Machines, Italian 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.

Ornamental Hair Cutting, and Curling Saloon.

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

W. F. BROOKS

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

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

Attention paid to the cutting of Children's Hair

WIGS made in a fashionable and superior manner.

Ladie's CURLS and FRIZETTES on hand.
N. B. Razors put in complete order.
Always on hand an assortment of PERFUMERY and Fancy Goods in his line.
August 25.

MOLASSES, &c.

Received by the schr. "Emily" from Halifax:—

20 PUNCHEONS of PORTO RICO MOLASSES:
Which with SUGAR and TEA lately received by "Charlotte" and "Eliza Ann," he will sell at lowest market prices.
15th sept. J. O'DONNELLY.

TIN, Sheet Iron, &c.

Just received per ship *Rothschild*, and brig *Prince Albert:*

539 BUNDLES sheet IRON, assorted, to No. 24;
6 Boxes IC TIN; 2 Ingots Block TIN;
3 cases containing 121 cast and German steel Mill Saws, assorted, from 4½ to 7 feet, for gangs or single; 1 cask FILES;
1 cask Curled Hair and Hair seating;
1 ditto Butt Hinges, Norfolk Latches, Locks, &c
1 ditto Brads and Tacks; 1 case Planes;
3 Casks containing GERMAN SILVER Spoons and Forks; Nursery Lamps, steel Busks and Eyelets, *Wilson's* shoe Knives, Mortars, Breeching chains and cart Bitts, Tin'd Rivets, sockets, castors, Patent Roller Ends and Rack Pullies, Bed caps, Rifle swords and Belts, sashes, Britannia Metal and Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots; sauce Pans; scrubbing, dusting, whitewash and Paint Brushes, &c. &c.
16 Bags Iron Bills, 3 8 and 5-8 inch;
4 do. Brass do. 3 8 and 1 2 do.
2 do. slate Nails.
☞A further assortment daily expected.
22d sept. T. R. GORDON.

COFFEE.

ON CONSIGNMENT—100 Boxes Muscatel Bunch RAISINS; the first arrival this season of the new fruit;
10 *Bags Porto Cabello COFFEE.*
For sale by W. H STREET.
October 20.

Roman and Patent MARBLE CEMENT.

Daily expected to arrive per 'Alexander Edmond,' from London:

50 BARRELS best Roman CEMENT, 1 do. Keene's Patent Marble do., for sale by RANNEY STURDEE & CO.
Oct. 6.

Salt, Oakum, Cordage, &c.

Per barque *Perthshire*, from Liverpool:

8000 BUSHELS SALT;
40 bundles Prime OAKUM;
10 Tons CORDAGE, assorted, from two yarn spunyarn to 6 inch;
1 ton Bolt ROPE; 1600 sheets Patent FELT;
3 tons BOLT COPPER, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1, 1 1-8, and 1 1-4 inch;
2 tons Composition sheathing Nails, 3½ to 3½ inch, for wood sheathing;
2 tons Composition Spikes, from 5 to 3½ inch;
5 cwt. 10 inch Spikes.
IN STORE.
A few hogsheads very Bright Porto Rico Sugar and Molasses.
Oct. 20. JOHN ROBERTSON.

TEAS.

20 HALF Chests Fine Congo TEA;
20 half chests Souchong do.
10 half chests Orange Pekoe do.
50 boxes Congo TEA, 14 lbs. ea. (very fine.)
30 do Souchong do, 14 lbs. ea. (very fine.)
Being a part of the Cargo of the "Prince George," now landing and for sale by
sept. 8th J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

Iron, Tin Plates, &c.

The subscriber has received per "NEW ZEALAND" from Liverpool:

100 BARS "Banks' Best" REFINED IRON, 20 Tons;
500 Bundles Round IRON, from 1-4 to 1-2 inch, 1-2 cwt. each;
684 Bars Common, ditto, *well assorted*, 100 do., consisting of—½ to 3 inches Squares,
½ to 3 do. Rounds,
1 to 4x¼ do. Flats,
1 to 5x½ do. do.
1 to 4x½ do. do.
100 Boxes TIN PLATES, *assorted*, ICW IX IXX. DC. DX. DXX;
100 Boxes SHEET IRON, *Canada Plates.*
Sept. 15. WILLIAM CARVILL.

CHEAP SHOE STORE,
GERMAIN STREET.

Just Received,

WOMEN'S kid, seal, and morocco Slippers, for sale at 2s, 2s 3d., 2s 6d., and 2s 9d. a pair; Girls' kid, seal, and morocco shoes, for sale at 1s 9d., 2s., and 2s 3d. a pair.
3000 pairs of Children's Boots and shoes;
1000 do. Youths' and Boys' ditto ditto.
Aug. 18. FOSTER & CO.

Brandy, Genova, Wine, &c.

Landing ex Canmore, from Glasgow—

2 HHDS. best Islay MALT WHISKEY;
2 Puncheons ditto;
4 Pipes Spanish RED WINE;
10 hhds. BRANDY; 5 do. GENEVA.

Also—Just received on Consignment:

10 Barrels SODA; 12 Boxes Glasgow SOAP;
14 Barrels, 9 bags PEARL BARLEY;
6 Kegs BLACK LEAD;
12 Boxes India Rubber Blacking;
12 casks Rice; 20 M. Principe Cigars.
All which are offered for sale very low for cash.
22d sept. W. H. STREET.

CANVAS.

Received per *Prince Albert*, from Liverpool:

10 BALES, containing 150 Bolts assorted No. 1 to 6 best boiled and bleached Navy Canvas.
WM. CARVILL
22d sept. Nelson street.

OAKUM.

The subscribers have just received per ship *Severn* 2 TONS best Patch Picked OAKUM.
Oct 6. C. & W. H ADAMS.

MORE
Cheap Boots & Shoes,

JUST RECEIVED AT FOSTER'S SHOE STORE,

Corner of King & Germain streets.

Per ships 'Portland,' 'Lady Sale,' and 'William Ward,' from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow:

LADIES' Fine Black Cloth BOOTS, from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9d.; Ladies' black Prunella Boots, from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9d.
Ladies' black Prunella Boots, from 4s. to 4s. 6d.
Do. Snow BOOTS of every description;
Girls', Boys, and Children's Cloth Boots;
Gentlemen's Black, and Drab Do.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilett SLIPPERS, in great variety;
CARPET SHOES of every quality;
Ladies' Kid Slippers, best sort, from 3s.
Misses and Children's Kid Shoes, from 2s.
Do. seal slippers and Ties, all qualities;
Children's Boots and Shoes, from 9d. a pair;
Boy's, Youth's, and Children's strong SHOES, Boots, Bootees, &c., in great variety.
☞Further supplies expected at stated periods through the season.
Oct. 27. S. K. FOSTER.

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

Now landing ex Portland from London:

10 HHDS. finest COGNAC BRANDY; [*Martell's.*]
6 ditto Guinness' Dublin Brown Stout;
10 cases (ea. 2 doz. pints) sup'r. Cherry Brandy;
10 boxes London Sperm Candles;
2 hhds. London VINEGAR; for sale by
October 20. RANNEY, STURDEE & Co.

27th October, 1843.

No. 2. North Market Wharf.
C. & W. H. ADAMS,

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

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

Per ship 'William Ward,'

2 Packages Pocket and Table CUTLERY, SAWS, &c.

Sugar, Tea, &c.

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

39 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
25 Chests Hon. East India Company's Fine Congou TEA (a superior article.)
20 Bbls. Prime BEEF.
In the 'Prince Albert' arrived this day.
200 Bolts Bleached Greenock CANVAS;
12 Coils BOLT ROPE, 2 to 4 inch.
For sale by JAMES R. CRANE.
September 15.

Pork, Cordage, Canvas, Chains.

Just received, per recent arrivals:

50 BBLS. Prime and Clear PORK;
20 cases TOBACCO;
50 Tons IRON, assorted;
200 Bolts best Navy British CANVAS;
50 ditto Brown do;
30 Pieces Osnaburgs;
8 tons cordage, spunyarn, hamberline, houseline;
1 chain Cable, 1¼ in.; 20 do. from ¾ to 1¼ in.;
A quantity of short link CHAIN.
The above will be sold low, on application to
22d sept. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Nails and Paints.

Just received per the ship "Pursuit" from Liverpool:

75 KEGS assorted sizes fine rose head Board NAILS;
150 Half and Quarter Kegs best quality WHITE LEAD—for sale on account of the manufacturers.
JOHN KINNEAR.
November 24, 1843. 6t

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 soluble matter, and may be used with great advantage."

Amongst the advocates for this medicine, may be mentioned the names of sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., sir James Clarke, the late sir A. Cooper, Bart., Drs. J. A. Paris, M. Ryan, Graham, Marshall Hall, M.D. F. R. S. &c. &c. Prepared and sold in bottles, at 5s. 9d. each by J. G. SHARP,
October 28, 1842. *Chemist.*

Cordage, Brandy, &c.

Per Barque "Wolfville," from Liverpool.

11 TONS CORDAGE, assorted, viz:—5 and 3 yarn Spun Yarn, 6 thread Cordage to 6 inch Standing Rigging, Hawsers from 4 to 7 inch. Manilla Point Line 1¼ to 2 inch, Marline and Houseline;
6 Hhds. best French BRANDY;
120 Bags SPIKES, 6, 7 and 8 inch.
For sale by J. R. CRANE.
Oct. 20. North M. Wharf

Received per Prince Albert,
[LAST WEEK.]

Corner of Dock street and Market-square:

FIRY Pans; Sieves; IRON WIRE; Flint and Percussion Guns; Percussion Pistols; Gun Nipples; Nipple Wrenches; setts of Gun Furniture; Bullet Moulds; sword Canes;
Smith hammers; sash Weights; sad irons; Iron Weights; Traces; shovels; 1 bundle shoe Thread, Waggon Boxes; Nails; Tea Kettles; shot; codlines and Twines; shoe bills; ships' scrubbing Brushes; spiders; Griddles, with
4 large casks of assorted useful articles.
22d sept. G. T. WILEY.

TEA, SUGAR, &c.

Landing ex "Lady Caroline" from London, and "Perthshire" from Liverpool:

50 CHESTS Fine Pekoe flavor'd CONGO,
50 Chests Fine Congo,
5 Ditto HYSON,
3 Ditto Finest Souchong,
2 Ditto Gunpowder,
} TEA;
20 Boxes SPERM CANDLES;
80 Ditto London Moulds;
3 Casks "*Lazenby's*" Pickles, Sauces, and FRUITS; 15 Casks BLACKING;
Cases Durham and French Mustard, Maccaroni, Florence Oil, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel, &c.
36 Cases Starch; 50 kegs Mustard;
3 Bales Shoe Thread and Bed Cords;
10 Hhds. Crushed SUGAR;
5 Puns. Golden Syrup; 50 boxes SOAP;
20 Coils CORDAGE;
10 Boxes Jordan Almonds;
20 Bags PEPPER; 120 boxes Raisins;
3 Carroteds Currants; 10 bags Almonds;
50 Drums Turkey FIGS;
20 Casks best ROMAN CEMENT;
2 Chests Madras INDIGO.
For sale by JARDINE & CO.
October 20, 1843.

CANVAS & BOLT ROPE.

In the "Prince Albert," from Liverpool:—

200 BOLTS Bleached Gourock CANVAS,
12 Coils BOLT ROPE, from 2 to 4 inch.—For sale by
15th sept. J. R. CRANE.

NEW HAIR WORK.

JUST received—a good assortment of Ladies' RINGLETS, CURLS, FRIZZETS and MADONNA BANDS.
ALSO—Gents patent Wigs, and Metallic Top PIECES.
8th sept. WM. MAJOR.

Domestic Manufacture!

A few pieces of SATTINETT and Homespun, just received from Pickett's Mills, Kingston, for sale by E. E. LOCKHART.
July 7. *corner of Market square & Water street.*

CLOTH MANUF